



INTRODUCTION
TO
VOLUME II.
OF THE
CALENDAR.

THE second volume of Calendar of the Portland papers, though not entitled to the recommendation possessed by its predecessor of being associated with the name of Nalson, still contains much that should be of interest to antiquaries and students of history. The same remark applies to it which might have been made with reference to the first, that it contains nothing relating to the Bentinck family. This is not, of course, because the Welbeck muniment room contains no records of that family, but because it is intended to treat of them in a later volume, when the correspondence of the earlier families now represented by the house of Portland, and which were flourishing before the Bentincks came to England, has been thoroughly disposed of.

The bulk of the papers in this first category relate to the Harley family. They commence with the seventeenth century, and appear to include the whole of the correspondence, public and private, of the minister, Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, or at least so much of it as he thought fit to preserve, or neglected to destroy. But the publication of these Harley papers has been postponed, with the exception of the correspondence of Nathaniel Harley, the youngest brother of the minister. This Nathaniel was for many years a merchant at Aleppo, and having been cut off from his family by the distance at which he lived, the imperfect means of communication which then existed, and the wars which raged throughout Europe during nearly the whole time of his residence in Asia Minor, he was quite out of touch with England and English concerns, and was frequently ignorant of the most important events for years after they happened. His correspondence has, however, been

thought to be worth reproduction at some length, as giving a curious account of the mode of life and thought current at an English factory at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

Next to the Harley papers the most important series is that relating to the Newcastle branch of the Cavendish family.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to mention that the granddaughter of the last Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, Lady Henrietta or Harriet Cavendish Holles, married in the year 1713 Lord Harley, eldest son of the Earl of Oxford, who was then at the height of his fame. It would appear by reading between the lines in this and other contemporary correspondence that Oxford had long schemed and laid his plans for this marriage, and that with his usual cunning and ability he was successful in keeping off other suitors, and winning the prize for his own family. It may serve to show how brilliant a marriage it was for Lord Harley if attention be called to the fact that it was at one time suggested that Lady Harriet should be married to the eldest son of the Elector of Hanover, that is to say, to George II. By this achievement the worldly position of the Harleys was immeasurably increased. The lady's fortune was immense, for she not only brought to her husband all the wealth of the Newcastle family, but she was also the heiress of the Holles', Earls of Clare. Her father was originally Earl of Clare, and was created Duke of Newcastle in succession to his father-in-law, who chose his daughter, the Countess of Clare, to be his heiress, in preference to her sisters who had also all married noblemen of high rank.

Of Holles papers there are comparatively few. Possibly they exist in some other unexplored collection, and were not removed when the family migrated to Welbeck. It is not improbable that they may have been destroyed or confiscated during the Civil Wars. Those that there are have been incorporated in the Newcastle series.

There are also a few Vere papers, consisting, almost without exception, of an isolated correspondence between Francis Wrenham, who appears to have been in the service of Sir Horace Vere whilst he was in the Low Countries, and Lady Vere, wife of Sir Horace, who remained in England. It is not

quite easy to say why these papers come to be at Welbeck, but as both the Harleys and Cavendishes were related to the Veres it is not altogether surprising to find some relic of them there. In passing it may be mentioned that Harley's connexion with the Veres, Earls of Oxford, was through his grandmother, the celebrated Brilliana, Lady Harley, daughter of Viscount Conway, and wife of Sir Robert Harley. It may have been on this ground that he chose the title of Oxford when the principal branch of the Veres became extinct. His doing so, however, seems not to have passed without protest, and he is supposed to have joined the Earldom of Mortimer to that of Oxford to secure his position in case any serious claim were made upon his first title.

Having arranged for the disposition of the various groups of papers under the headings of the families to which they belonged, there remained a considerable mass of documents which could not be assigned to any of the above-mentioned categories. It became therefore a matter of some difficulty to decide under what heading they were to be classed. The early charters, for instance, with which this volume opens, could not be treated as belonging to any of the before-mentioned families, and the same remark applies to the valuable and interesting series of royal and other letters which follows the charters. It has been thought best, therefore, in the absence of any sufficient data for doing otherwise, to put all the charters together, and then to class under the head of a General Series all the isolated papers, the waifs and strays, so to speak, of the muniment room, which could not be reasonably and definitely attached to any particular group. Such a mode of classification can be nothing more, at best, than a matter of opinion. Errors and oversights may well occur in it, which will become apparent when an external and comprehensive view can be taken of the work in its entirety.

Following on the General Series are some papers relating to Naval matters. These also appear to have no right to be considered as family papers. They relate principally to Sir William Penn, who does not seem to have been a connexion, and was certainly not a near relation, of any of the above-mentioned families, though his son, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, corresponded on terms of some intimacy, as will appear in a subsequent volume, with Robert Harley.

It can only be a matter of speculation how these documents—the early charters and the papers in the General and the Navy Series—ever found their way to Welbeck, but the most probable explanation is that when the Duchess of Portland, the daughter and heiress of the second Earl of Oxford, handed over to the nation her father's collection of manuscripts for a consideration that was little more than nominal, the sweep that she made was not quite so thorough as was intended. It is very unlikely that some papers should not have been overlooked when we consider the mass of them which was being handled. If that be the case, these papers must have been purchased by the Duchess's father, or by the first Earl, for Robert Harley was as eager a collector when he had leisure for such things, as was his son. Possibly they were forgotten or mislaid by the collector himself, who in the mass of valuable matter which surrounded him lost count of his treasures. Anyhow, from whatever source they proceed, their resting place is at Welbeck; and now, thanks to the kindness of their possessor, they will perhaps be more easily referred to by the distant student than if they were incorporated in the priceless Harleian collection in the British Museum.

Having given the foregoing explanation of the scheme upon which this volume has been arranged, it may now be desirable to give some account of the contents themselves.

The series of letters¹ from King Charles II. to various persons whose names are written in cipher, the key to which has not been discovered, were found folded and packed together in a little leather box. By their appearance it would seem that they had been sent over for delivery but had never been used. They are mostly of a kind to which the adherents of the Stuarts must have been accustomed, and the promises contained in which were not always completely performed.

There is also a letter from Louise Marie, daughter of the Duke de Nevers, who was wife of two successive kings of Poland and celebrated for her connexion with the Duke of Orleans and his master of the horse, Cinq Mars.² It is an answer to an appeal for help from Charles II. Considering the condition of Poland at that period, it is not wonderful that she declines to assist him.

¹ p. 27 *et seq.*

² p. 28.

Dr. Covell, afterwards master of Christ's College, Cambridge, writes a long letter from Constantinople,¹ where he went as chaplain to the embassy, to Peter Dent, a well-known Cambridge apothecary and naturalist. Dent wrote a learned medical work into which much of the information contained in this letter was afterwards probably incorporated. Covell seems to have been a keen observer and an ardent botanist, especially with regard to plants useful in medicine. Covell's library was after his death bought by the Earl of Oxford. Page 37 begins a series of letters from Dr. George Hickee, afterwards Dean of Worcester, who acted as chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale during part of his mission to Scotland. They are principally addressed to Dr. Simon Patrick, who afterwards filled the sees of Chichester and Ely, and give a good deal of information as to the feeling in Scotland at that particular period upon church matters, Lauderdale having been specially sent to Scotland to encourage episcopacy. The adroit way in which the writer used the doctor's degree offered him by the University of St. Andrews to obtain a promise of English preferment from his patron,² shows that he was a man of great tact and skill in advancing himself in his profession.

The final letters in this series consist of a selection made from a large mass of drafts of diplomatic correspondence intended to be sent round, as was the custom of the time, to the accredited English agents at the various courts of Northern Europe. They are chiefly formal and full of petty matters the interest in which has long since disappeared. The account given by William Greg, in a letter dated February 28th, 1702, of the amusements which were popular at that time at the Court of Denmark do not give us a very exalted notion of the taste or refinement prevalent at the Court.³

We now come to the Naval papers. Some of those which relate to Sir William Penn have been already printed in the *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, in which case they have been only mentioned. Many of them, however, were not known to the author of that work, and in that case they have been dealt with rather fully.

Attention should be directed to the journal of Captain Penn during his cruise to the Southern Seas in the years

¹ p. 32.

² p. 38.

³ p. 60.

⁴ p. 71.

1650-2. It appears to be his private log, in which he set down, without comment and in bluff, sailor-like way, the events as they happened day by day. He seems to have been an excellent seaman, always on the alert, always in movement, and very anxious, as far as lay in his power and in accordance with the notions of the times, to do his best for his men. The note at the end that "The Admiral did not set his foot ashore after his departure from Fallmouth untill he arrivied there againe," speaks highly for his standard of duty and his sense of the responsibilities of command.

There are several interesting letters from Oliver Cromwell to Penn. That of July 9, 1653,¹ which is holograph, contains a touching tribute to General—as he is described—Deane. "I often thinke of our great losse in your deere General Deane, my most nere friend. I wish that the honest interest he carried onn, may still be maintained amongst you." In another, of December 20, 1654,² just as they are starting for the West India expedition, Cromwell administers a gentle rebuke for some dispute which had arisen between Penn and General Venables, the commander of the land forces, which is a model of firmness and tact. That Cromwell was determined to have his requests treated as royal commands is exemplified in his letter of January 15, 1655, in which he expresses his displeasure that his wishes have been disregarded, and insists that a kinsman of Penn's should be displaced, and that his nephew, Whetstone, should "be lieutenant to yourselfe according to your promise to me, it being my desire that he should continue under your eye and care." Flattering, but like many other royal mandates, probably very inconvenient. The series ends with the impeachment of Penn by the House of Commons in 1668.

The Cavendish papers begin with an undated, childish letter⁴ from William Cavendish, subsequently Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, written to his father when he was about twelve years of age, giving an account, in excellent French, of his reception at Worksop of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., who was on his way from Scotland to join the King, his father, in London. The aunt and uncle there mentioned are the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at whose house the

¹ p. 86.² p. 88.³ p. 89.⁴ p. 118.

reception took place, and who seem to have deputed their nephew to do the honours to the little prince. This Countess of Shrewsbury, from whom there are many letters, though none of them of much interest, was the sister of the Earl of Devonshire and Sir Charles Cavendish, and daughter of the celebrated Bess of Hardwick, whose high spirit, as we may gather from some of the expressions in her letters, she seems to have inherited.

Newcastle seems to have been a man of many and varied friendships. Amongst others we have an interesting series of letters written to him by Hobbes, the philosopher, partly from abroad when he was travelling with the young Earl of Devonshire, and partly when in England. Hobbes seems to have been ready for everything, horses, scientific experiments, natural philosophy, and speculations of all kinds, subjects which the Earl, as he then was, would appear to have entered into with as much zest as the writer. There is also a letter from the Earl of Newcastle to Sir Anthony Vandyke¹ and another to the Earl from the poet Suckling,² both of them full of the flowery compliments and extravagant expressions which were typical of the period.

Newcastle was an ardent royalist, but after the battle of Marston Moor he went abroad and remained there till the Restoration. We have a touching letter written by him from Hamburg in 1645³ to the Prince of Wales, in which he recounts his sufferings, and congratulates the Prince on attaining to man's estate.

His first wife died in 1643, and at the end of 1645 he married Margaret, daughter of Lord Lucas, who was in attendance upon Queen Henrietta Maria in her exile. The Queen does not appear to have been favourable to their union, and it was only after some difficulty that they were enabled to carry out their intentions. Walpole's *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, contains an account of both the Duke and Duchess, who appear to have given themselves up entirely in later life to literary pursuits, and to have indulged in somewhat strange flights of fancy, both in poetry and in prose.

His son by his first marriage, Lord Mansfield, seems to have returned to England as soon as matters settled down, and to have made his peace with Cromwell's government. He must have succeeded in keeping the family property together, as they

¹ p. 131.² p. 133.³ p. 134.

never appear to be suffering from poverty. Several letters remain which passed between the father and son shortly before the Restoration under the pseudonyms of Deane and Bishop. These letters show that though they were anxious about their property, yet it was still in their possession, and that the annual value was to be reckoned by thousands.

The second, and last Duke of Newcastle of the line of Cavendish died on July 26, 1691. There seems to have been much uncertainty and great intriguing as to which of his daughters was to be made his heir. The Duchess, his wife, writes to her daughter the Countess of Thanet in July 1691, "Your father has been formerly very unreasonable, that's no news to you," and again, "I hear nothing but common fame and that makes him very unjust." After his death, it was found that he had left the bulk of his estates to his daughter the Countess of Clare, and in the year 1692 the dukedom was conferred upon her husband, John, Earl of Clare.

In the year 1704 begins a correspondence between John, Duke of Newcastle and Robert Harley. Cautious to the verge of obsequiousness as Harley always was to those in a higher position than himself, his tone to the Duke is that of a man who is bowing to the earth before the superior intelligence and standing of another. It is very probable that even at that period he was contemplating a marriage between his son and the Duke's only child. He was not the kind of man to be deterred by the difficulties in his way, which must have been great, considering that she was looked upon as such a prize that the Duke was seriously approached by one Jacob Bonnell,¹ who proposed, as has been mentioned before, to arrange a marriage between her and the son of the Elector of Hanover.

There is an interesting passage² in a letter from the Duke to Robert Harley, written evidently with reference to the English title to be conferred upon the Elector of Hanover. He says, "I return you a million thanks for preventing any dispute about the title of Clarence, and I should be glad to see the paper of reasons why the dukedom of Cambridge is not so good. My grandfather opposed General Monk having that title, at the Restoration, though he might at the same time have been

¹ p. 193.

² p. 193.

made a marquis by another title, and I had once an occasion myself to desire the Crown not to dispose of that title out of the family whilst I lived." It should be remembered that he was Earl of Clare before he was Duke of Newcastle, and his remarks raise a strong presumption that, at all events in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was considered that the titles of Clare and Clarence had the same origin, though the latter was not confined exclusively to the royal family.

There is an interesting correspondence between the Duke and Harley¹ at the time of the disgrace of the Marlboroughs and the fall of the Godolphin ministry. Harley writes partly in cipher, the key to which has, however, been supplied in one of the letters, with apparently the most engaging frankness and devotion to the Duke, who was then Lord Privy Seal. As he was the only man of importance in the old ministry who preserved his office, we may conclude that Harley's expressions of friendship counted for something.

The Duke was killed by a fall from his horse in July 1711. A claim seems to have been made to his estates by a member of the Pelham family, under a will other than the one which gave the property to his daughter Lady Harriet. We have, however, nothing more than passing references to the subject, and the claim, if pressed, was certainly not successful.

Of Nathaniel Harley's letters there is not much to be said. They are a record of a life such as many scores of men who devoted themselves to commerce must have spent in those days, cut off from home and home ties, receiving no letters from their relations for years at a time, and ignorant whether their nearest and dearest were well or ill, alive or dead. He gives us an insight² into the postal arrangements of the day. "I see you wonder why so many of your letters should miscarry. I suppose the gentlemen you gave them to are ashamed to ask you for the postage, and yet do not care to pay it themselves. For my part I cannot tell the reason why any postman cannot forward a letter at the post-house as well as the best merchant on the Exchange." He also touches³ upon a question which is not without its point at the present day. "Pray sir, inform your clerk who superscribes your letters that no merchants are wrote Esqs. but fools, coxcombs, and cuckolds."

¹ p. 211.² p. 250.³ p. 255.

The volume concludes with extracts from some travels in England by Thomas Baskerville, in the seventeenth century. A short account of them and of the author is inserted in the text at the commencement of the notice.

RICHARD WARD.

CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Vol. II.

ANCIENT CHARTERS.

[1161-1163.]—Grant by William, king of Scots, to Orm son of Hugh, of Inveraricthin, in fee. Witnesses:—Nicholas the Chancellor, Earl Wald[eye], Walter son of Alan the Steward (*dapifero*), Ness son of William, Richard Cumin, Gilbert son of Richard, William de Haia, Walter de Berkelai. Dated at Forfar.

[1164-1214.]—Grant by Earl David, brother of the king of Scots, to Richard de Lindes[ey] of lands at Bart[on] formerly held by Robert the reeve (*prepositus*), Gilbert, Richard son of Godwin, Rand[olf] and Alan, Richard Harding, Achard, William Child, William son of Gunwar', Ingenulf the smith, Walter son of Arkill. Witnesses:—Robert de Basingham, Simon de Seinliz, Hugh de Lisuris, Robert Lupus, Master Peter de Paxt[ona], Richard son of William, Henry and Henry (*Henr' et Henrico*) sons of the grantor, and seven others named. *Equestrian seal attached.*

[1188-1202.]—Grant by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews to William son of Adam de Neutin, on the presentation of the said Adam, of the church of Lure (called also Lowre) in free alms, as any parson holds his church in the diocese. Witnesses:—Henry, abbot of Arbroath, Thomas, prior of St. Andrews, Archibald, abbot of Scone, Hugh, prior of Restinot, Master Ranulf the official, Master Isaac, Master William de Lina, Richard and Richard, chaplains, John de Lond', Richard Mac', William de Wivill, John de Berford, Hugh the steward (*Senescaldo*), Ranulf the priest of Glamnes, Baldwin Scot, John the dean of Angus, San[son] the dean of Perth (*Perht*), John the dean of Kingor. *Fragment of episcopal seal attached.*

Grant by Alexander, king of Scots, to Thomas de Alnot', of Brunscraith and other lands, which William son of William son of Derman had quitclaimed to the king, in his court at Dumfries. Witnesses:—William de Bosch', chancellor, Thomas de Contravel, archdeacon of Glasgow, and others named. September, a.r. 10.

[1316.]—Grant by Robert, king of Scots, to Alexander Steward (*senescallo*), knight, of the land of Kymbrygham, which Thomas de Morhame resigned at Duns. Witnesses:—Bernard, abbot of Aberbrothoc, the king's chancellor, Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray and lord of Man, the king's nephew, Walter the Steward of Scotland, Fergus the Marshal, Patrick de Abirnethy, John de Forton, and Richard Fraser, knights. Apud Parcum de Dunis. July 16, a.r. 11.

[1363.]--Confirmation by *inspeximus* of David [II.] king of Scots, of a grant by Thomas, earl of Mar, lord of Cauerys and Gariach, chamberlain of Scotland to John de Forbase, of land at Edynbanchery and Craglogy. Witnessed by Alexander, bishop of Aberdeen, William de Keth, marshal of Scotland, Thomas de Balliol brother of the grantor, Sir Andrew, prior of Monymusk, Sir Walter de Coventry, dean of Aberdeen and Dr. of Laws, Sir John de Croindol canon of Ross, and Dr. of Canon Law, Sirs Walter Moygne, John le Grawnt, John de Strahechyn, Laurence Gylibrand, knights, Andrew de Garioch, lord of Caskyven, Thomas Brysbane, Duncan son of Roger then bailiff of Mar. Confirmation attested by William, bishop of St. Andrews, Patrick, bishop of Brechin, the king's chancellor, Robert Steward of Scotland, earl of Strathern the king's nephew, William, earl of Douglas, Robert de Erskyn the king's chamberlain, Archibald de Douglas and John Heryce, knights. Perth, July 3, a. r. 35.

[1384.]—Grant by Robert [II]. king of Scots to his son Alexander Steward (*sen'*), earl of Buchan, of the lands of Abernethy in Inverness formerly belonging to John Comyne and resigned by him to the king. Witnesses:—William and John the Chancellor, bishops of St. Andrews and Dunkeld; John, the king's eldest son, earl of Carrick, steward of Scotland, Robert, earl of Fife and Monteith, the king's son, James, earl of Douglas, Archibald de Douglas and Robert de Erskyne, knights. Perth, October 7, a. r. 14.

1398.—Letter of attorney of Alexander de Lesley, earl of Ross, to David, earl of Crawford, Sirs William de Dalzell and John de Ramorgny, knights, to resign for him to Robert, king of Scots, the entire barony of Fifyll, held in chief. Perth, February 4, 1398.

1408. Confirmation by *inspeximus* of Archibald, earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, and warden (*custos*) of Annandale, of a deed of Thomas Corbet, lord of Hardegray, granting to his son John Corbet the younger, all his lands of Lymekilnes and Staneras in Annandale, on the 12th of February 1405. Dated at Loghmabane, November 24, 1408. *Fine heraldic seal attached.*

1417. Notarial instrument setting forth that on the 23rd of March 1417, Adam de Hebburn, lord of Halis, produced a letter patent of Margaret Stewart, late countess of Mar and Angus, ordering her bailiff to give sasine of her lands of Lytylpoty, Petuersy, and Petblay, within her demesne of Abirnethy, to her brother Sir Walter de St. Clare, knight, and dated at the castle of Temptaloun, on the 10th of December 1389, and that the said letter was then read in the church of the Friars Minors of Haddington in the presence of Sirs Robert Maitland (*Mawtalent*) of Thirlstane, Robert de Lauder (*Lowedir*) lord of the Basse, Alexander de Cokburn, lord of Langtoun, knights, Robert Maitland (*Mawtaland*), William de Spens of Qwikeswod, John Seugale, and William de Haliburton, esquires.

1423. Mandate by John, earl of Buchan, constable of France, chamberlain of Scotland, lord of the barony of Kynedward, to Patrick de Ogilby, bailiff of the said barony, to give sasine to Alexander de Forbes, knight, and Elizabeth de Douglas his wife, of lands granted to them by the grantor at Mikil Synti, Blakton, and Beleorse, within the said barony. Stirling, December 10, 1423. *Fragment of heraldic seal attached.*

1475. Notification by Alexander, duke of Albany, earl of March, lord of Annandale and of Man, great admiral of Scotland, and warden

of the East and West Marches of the same, that he has taken his cousins John of Swyntoune of that ilk, knight, and John his son and apparent heir, in his special maintenauce. Dunbar Castle. November 6, 1475. *Paper. Signed. Seal broken.*

1480. Grant by James, king of Scots, to William Sympil, son and heir apparent of Robert Sympil of Ellistoune, knight (*militis*), sheriff of Renfrew, of lands at Mychelstoune, which John Boyle resigned at Fauclande. Witnesses:—Thomas, bishop of Aberdeen, keeper of the Privy Seal, William, bishop of Orkney, Andrew, lord of Avandale, the king's chancellor, Colin, earl of Argyle (*Ergile*), Lord Lorne, master of the household, William Knollis, preceptor of Torfichin, John de Colquhoun (*Colquhone*), knights, Masters David de Guthre, enroller of the king's accounts, and Archibald de Quhitelaw, archdeacon of Lothian, the king's secretary. Perth, July 4, 1480.

[1140–1152.] Confirmation by King Stephen to the church of Fountains and the monks thereof, of a grant which Turstin, archbishop of York, made to them, and which Henry, the archbishop his successor made and confirmed to them, and which Count Alan of Brittany and other barons and faithful men of the realm made to them. Witnesses:—Count E[ustace] son of the king, Robert de Ver, W. Mart.' Richard de Luci. Dated at Ipswich (*Gipeswic*). *Fragment of great seal attached.*

Grant by Robert, son of Ralph to the abbey of Fountains, of land between Welle and Aldeburgh as perambulated by himself, his men, and brother Robert de Aldeburgh. Witnesses:—John the presbyter, William son of Gamel, Eudo son of Alfred, and four others named. *Fragment of seal attached.*

Grant by Stephen the butler of William, earl of Albemarle, with the assent of his sons and heirs Ralph, William, and Hamant, to the convent of St. Mary, Swine, of land at Oubrough (*Ulebure*), free from all service save the King's service common to all Yorkshire. Witnesses:—Simon can', Roger canon, Osbert Arundel can', Ailward can', and twenty-five others named, among whom is Sanson, parson of Sudtun.

Grant by Stephen son of Alexander de Brandon to Peter son of Robert de Brandon, of various lands at Brandon, of which the boundaries are fully set out in the deed. Witnesses:—Henry son of Richard, Wymer son of Stephen, and eight others named. *Seal attached.*

Grant by Ralph son of Ribald, by consent of his son Robert, to the monks of St. Mary's Fountains of the lands about which there had been a contention between the said Ralph and Robert, situate between Aldeburgh and Welle, together with rights of pasture at Welle, Snape, and other places, for ten years from the feast of St. Martin next after the death of William, archbishop of York. Witnesses:—Robert son of the grantor, Ribald, son of the grantor, Hervey son of Ribald, John, the presbyter of Welle, and eleven others named. *Equestrian seal attached.*

[1223–1232.] Grant by Beatrice Malherbe to Ralph de Pelehal, of the manor of Little Stanbrigg according to the deed of Robert de Derneford who sold it to the said Ralph. Witnesses:—Walter, bishop of Carlisle, treasurer of the king, Master Alexander de Swerford, archdeacon of Salop, Sir Thomas de Muleton, Sir William de Raleigh, Sir William de Eboraco, Sir Ralph de Norwich, Sirs Richard son of

William, and William his son, Thomas de Plumbergh, Geoffrey de Cokayn, Jordan le Brun, and twelve others named. *Fragment of seal attached.*

Confirmation by Roger de Mulbrai of a grant which Aldelin de Aldefeld and Ralph his son and his other sons made to St. Mary's, Fountains and the monks thereof, of property near the ford of Wainesford, and five feet of arable land to make a ditch. Witnesses:—The Lady Gund[reda], Ralph son of Aldelin, William his brother, William de Mainilhermer, Ralph de Bell', Roger de Dalton, Walter son of Alvred, Alan de Ridale, Roger de Condeio, Ansketill the doorkeeper (*hostiario*), Walter Windebag, Richard Der' de Stodleia, Amelin son of Aldeli'. *Fragment of seal attached.*

Confirmation by John, bishop of Norwich, at the request of the patron of the church of All Saints, Lynn, to the prior and canons of Westacre, of that church of All Saints after the decease of Master Gilbert de Hutemany and of John (*sic*), saving provision for a vicar. Witnesses:—Master Ranulf de Herpel', Master Robert de Tiwe, Bartholomew de Chambre (*de Camera*), Richard de Mida, German de Bradested, Roger de Suhampton. Given by the bishop's hand at Chester, 4 Ides July in the 11th year of his pontificate. *Fragment of episcopal seal and counter-seal attached.*

Grant by William de Mubrai to William de Davill and Matilda, aunt (*patrua*) of the grantor, in free marriage, of land which the monks of Fountains had given to him. Witnesses:—Robert de Mubrai, Robert the chamberlain, John de Da——, and three others named. *Fragment of equestrian seal attached.*

Grant by Eustace de la Houwes, of Theford to Eleas de Theford, Henry, merchant of Wilbton' and Alice his wife, of land at Parva Theford. 26 Edw. I.

1313. Bond of the abbot and convent of Gerondon to Robert son of Henry de Kyrkby Wodehous in 6s. 8d. *Fragment of conventual seal attached.*

[1439.] Grant by Thomas Rempston, knight, John Pygot, knight, Nicholas Wynbyssh, clerk, William Rempston, clerk, George Plumpton, clerk, Robert Stokwyth, knight, Robert Rempston, esquire, Richard Leek of Kirton, Hugh Wymbyssh, John Leek of Halom, and Richard Wakefeld of Newerk, to Mary wife of Giles Dawbeney, knight, eldest daughter and coheirress of Simon Leek, esquire, deceased, of the manor of Coton, etc., with remainder to her sister, Margaret, wife of John Markham, and her sister, Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Herey, esquire, and her sister, Anne, wife of Richard Wyloughby, esquire, in tail. Witnesses:—John Zouche, Thomas Chaworth, Robert Markham, William Plumpton, William Meryng, knights. June 1, 17 Henry VI. *Eleven seals attached.*

A counterpart of the above.

Demise by William Palton, lord of Corscombe co. Somerset, to Thomas, Seward the elder of Camelerton, of a tenement, etc. at Camelerton. Dated at Umberley co. Devon, December 10, 25 Henry VI. *Fine heraldic seal attached.*

Grant by William Ogle of Ockill Park co. Northumberland, knight, to Robert Ogle, lord of Ogle and Bothal, knight, of lands at Warton in the county aforesaid, in exchange for lands at Newham. May 2, 20 Henry VIII. *Heraldic seal and signature.*

ROYAL AND OTHER LETTERS AND PAPERS.

HENRY VIII. to SIR JOHN WALLOPP, Ambassador
resident in the Court of France.

1540, October 3. St. Albans:—"Trusty and right wel-biloved we grete youe well. Lating you wytt that we have seen your lettres of the xiiiijth of Septembre wrytten to our Secretarye Sir Thomas Wriothesley, and for your diligence in advertisemente of the occurrentes conteyned in the same gyve unto you our hartly thankes, and where amonges other things contained in the same lettres you make a mencion of Torres desyre to serve, much commending his activitie and experience in the knoweledge of the feates of warre and his furniture for the same, forasmuch as by sundrye other meanes we have alsoo bene advertised that he much desireth to lyve hereafter like a man of honestye and to doo us service, we be content, and the rather at your contempacion, that he shall repayre lither with our good grace and favour, and shall at his cummyng appoynt him such a place cyther at Calais or elsewhere within England, as in case he lene as much towards honestie as he maketh semblance shalbe of honest sorte and condicion.

"You shall also understand that from Master Wotton, our Ambassadour with the Duke of Cleves, we be advertised that it is thought by sum there that the sayd Duke woll shortly repayre in to Fraunce, which in case he shuld chaunce to doo, our pleasure is you shall of yourself visite him, and offre unto him your helpe and service in any thing wherein ye may doo unto him steed or pleasure, usyng all your wysedom and dexteritie to gett sure knoweledge of his doinges, for thadvancement whereof, if the sayd Master Wotton fortune to cum thither with him, we have willed him to joyne with you, and to instructe you, of so much as he knoweth, or shall for his parte thinke mete to be noted. And if he shall not chaunce to cum with him thenne we have willed him to write unto youe his mynd in all things accordingly.

"Aftre the wrytting of our lettres thus farre we received your lettres of the xxvijth of Septembre, whereby, and by the declaracion of our Secretary, Syr Thomas Wriothesley, we doo perceive bothe how you wer troubled at the receipt of our last lettres, by the reading of thone and not of thother, wherby you may lerne hereafter to reade or here thole of every matier, wherin you shall have to doo, before you shall make thereof any determinacion or judgement; and alsoo what answer ye have finally receyved touching the traytour, whereof surely we doo much mervail, and yet more that they refuse to write their aunswer unto us upon an untrue allegation. For where as they saye that they stayed their aunswer by an ordre of Counsaill, for that we have not used to aunswer the Frenche Kinges lettres with our lettres again, but onely by our Ambassadors, you may declare unto them that they never yet wrote unto us for any traytour according to the leage but we delivered him incontinently. And as fore Modena, he never demaunded him by his lettres as a traytour or transfuge according to the treatye. And yet at thonly request of his Ambassadour, we delivered him in to the sayde Ambassadors handes, who aftre with his good will put him to his libertye. Wherefore you may saye that youe thinke assuredly that they have not herin dealt with us as we wold have done and have alsoo done with them. And our pleasure is that youe shall presse the Frenche King that at the least his Ambassadour here may make unto us sum certain aunswer in this matyer, wherunto we may trust, seing he will nyether doo the thing thus by treatye requyred, ne yet by his

own lettres make unto us an answer, but hath refused the same upon an allegacion, which if they conside their lettres and ours well togidre, shall not be found according to their seyng." *Sign Manual. Endorsed* :—"Receyved the vjth day of October at vj. of the cloe at night."

HENRY VIII. to the EARL OF BATH, and the BISHOP OF BATH.

[1542.]—Giving instructions for the raising of a forced loan in the County of Somerset from such of the King's subjects as would "gladly strayne themselves to bere with hym for a tyme," the moneys raised by the previous grants having been exhausted in the erection and repair of castles in England, and at Calais, and Guisnes, and in charges for the haven of Dover, and the garrison in Ireland. The money was to be delivered to Edmund Peckham the King's cofferer, and the lowest rate that was to be levied was 10*l.* for every 100*l.* in lands and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for every 100*l.* in goods. *Sign Manual. Eight pages.*

The LADY ELIZABETH to the [DUKE OF SOMERSET] Lord Protector.

1549, February 10. Hatfield.—"My verie goode Lorde. Whereas of laite I wrote unto your Grace as concerninge the slaunderouse rumor, sprong up of me both in London and in other partes, these shall be to certefie your Grace that the saide rumor is not onelie not diminisshe, but dailie more and more in all partes increasede, to the greate infamie of my name and greife of my hart. Therfor moost hertlie I desire your Grace and the hole Counsell to provide some remedie in this behalf. And, if it might stand well with your Graces advise and pleasur, ther is nothinge I would soner wishe then that I might shortlie se the King his Majestie, whiche thing surelie shoulde be both my gratest comfort, and also in a parte a staie for the vaine toulke of the people. And thus I commit your Grace unto God who kepe you." *Signed*, "Your assured frende to my litel power, ELIZABETH."

The LADY ELIZABETH to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

[1550?] May 20. Hatfield.—"Goode my Lorde, with our right hartie commendacions: Understanding that Robert Wingfelde, oone of Syr Antony Wingfelde's sonnes, now one of the gentlemen huisschers to the Kinges Majestie, doeth entende to geve uppe his ordinary attendaunce on the court, not doubting your Lordeshippes good conformitie and readines to show us alle the pleasure you can, have thought good hereby boeth to use your frendshippe, and to put you to some pains in reveling our desire in this case to the Kinges Majestie. That, having with us in our householde service a brother of the saide Robert Wingfeldes, the bearer herof, a man for his honestie, sobrietie, and vertuous qualities, woorthie muoch commendacion, and a man in deede very painfull, diligent, skilfull, and serviceable, very meete to serve in that, or in any other lyke place of preferment about his Highnes: it may please you at thernest contemplacion herof the rather to move the Kinges Majestie for him, as oone meete, commended frome us to serve the same in this rowm, most humbly beseching his Highnes to accept him frome us accordingly. And herewithalle we pray you to be his singulare good Lorde, and to put him forwardes to serve frome time to time as occasion shall serve you. Thus with our hartie thanks for your former gentlenes we committ you to the Lorde."

Signed in the margin, "Your very lovinge frende ELIZABETH."

THOMAS PARRY to [WILLIAM] CECIL.

[1550,] September 20, Friday. Hatfield.—“Her Grace hathe commandid me to write her hartie commendacions and thanks unto youe. And also herewith to sende your servaunt Bryce, whome her Grace doch preferre unto you to thentent ye may know him and command your plesure of him. And that he may also know that ye have acceptid him to your service, her Grace hathe also commandid me to say to you that she assureth you that he will serve you very honestly.

“And as concernyng her Grace’s stile. Her Grace desireth you to take some leysur, and to devise that as ye shall thinke gode, and to send it her Grace close in writing by this said berer. And when she hathe scene your mynde. you shall here agayne frome her Grace of her plesure herof. She desires you to advertise her by lettre to be sent by this berer.

“Syr, I have not herd ony word of Hoterde as yet, but the soner he comes the better wellcome. This I pray, Criste geve you that you most desire and preserve you ever.”

The LADY ELIZABETH to [WILLIAM] CECIL, attending upon the Lord Protector.

[1550,] December 31. Enfield.—“Forasmoche as this bearer Hugh Goodacar hath been of longe tyme knowen unto us to be as well of honest conversation and sober lyving, as of sufficient learninge and judgement in the Scriptures to preache the worde of God, thadvancement wherof we so desyer that we wishe ther were many suche to set furthe Goddes glory. We shall therfore desyer you that as hertofore at our request ye have obteyned lycence to preache for dyverse other honest men, so ye woll commend this same man’s cause unto my Lorde, and therwith procure for him the like lycence as to the other hath been graunted.” *Signed. In the margin is a note that Goodacar was afterwards chaplain, together with John Bale, to Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, thence transferred to the Archbishopric of Armagh.*

The LADY ELIZABETH to LORD DARCY, Lord Chamberlain.

1552, July 16. Ashridge.—“Your approved frendlie gentilnes by my desires before hand shewed, good my Lord, was a sufficient testimony unte me, of youre good will and redines to benyfite me wythall by all your waies and meanes. But this undesired to this my kynnesman Cary makes me to thinke myself farre in your debte, considering your earnest frendshippe unto him for my sake, the rather I can hut yelde unto youe my most hartie thanks therefore, untill I may otherwise recompence youe. And herewithall desire you in like earnest maner to persever his good Lorde, as ye have well begonne, and for my sake the rather so to exercise him in service of the Kinges Majestie, as you can best. Wherbie, good my Lorde, youe shall not only doo me great pleasure, but bynde him; as, I know it, ye shall finde him most dilligent, and towerd, for the purpose, that waie: and unto youe as trustie, faithfull, and redie, as ye have most bounden him.

“Herewith I doo by him commend unto you the sauffety and the cure of a poore man, my frend, that moste parte of his lief hathe served my kynne, a poore man full of children, but evermore of honestie moche commendable, which without your aide is utterlie incurable. He became suerties for Syr John Butler decessed in x^{li} to one Dormer of

London, deceased, for silkes, and the principall debttour being not sued, this poore berer was compelled to paie the debte of his owne proper goodes to the executors. And that notwithstanding, he is outlawed, and then in daunger of his goodes as ye knowe, and so he and his utterlic undonne for ever. Yf therefore yt may please youe to get him his pardonne, which I am drevn to sewe with speciall restitution for conscience sake every waie, by reason that the sute of the lawe, wherby upon error yt ys granted of course, is so chardgeable, as all his goodes is not able to relive him, and to bere the burdon, I shall accompt this amongst the rest of youre benefytes, wourthie my recompense therefore. To whome also I beseche youe to be good Lord forasmoche the rather as I have undertaken to obteyene his pardone wherin I did suspend to sende untill now your comming to the Courte." *Signed* "Your lovinge frende ELIZABETH."

The ORDER of the GARTER.

1552.—The Statutes of the Order of the Garter as ordained by King Edward VI. *Copy. See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, same date.*

QUEEN MARY.

1553[–4], January 12, Westminster.—A summary of the articles of the treaty lately concluded for the marriage between the Queen and the Prince of Spain. *Copy. See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic 1554, January 22.*

The LADY ELIZABETH to SIR WILLIAM CECIL, the King's Secretary.

1553[–4], March 19. Hatfield.—"Gentill Mr. Cicell, after my hartiest commendacions and my like thanks for your contynuall paynes and redynesses to gratifie me in all myne affaires, together with the faithfull and onfayned good will towerdes me doune me of late sufficientlie to understand. As I have ben and am in many cases yll handelid, so in this which now I send youe am I so extremelie handlid, as therbie, yf spedie remedie be not had, I am like to susteine no small dishonour, and the poore men, inhabitantes in the countrey there, like to be undone for ever. The case being thus, a yong man being learned, obteyned to be paymaster of myne almshouse, in Ewelme, before the lordshippe was granted unto me, and before I was patronesse thereof. Sithens whose entrie into his said office, the same yonge man without all respect of honestie, and without all consideracion of his dutie towerdes the poore of that house, hathe not onlie embeselid the plate, the ornamentes, and jewelles, with the stocke of money of the same, to his owne proper use, and leving the house owte of all order, goithe himself at lardge as a man without regard wherunto he is called, but also hathe, contrarie to the foundations of the house, dymysed certain lordshippes and manners belonging to our said almshouse in grosse, wooddes, and tymber, and all, and hath sithens the said demyse redymed the said leases thereof unto his owne handes, and hathe by colour thereof not onlie solde, felled, and wasted, all the hedge rowes and trees growing in the same, being upon the tenementes, whereof the tenantes were wont alwaies to have relefe, which now they never can have agen, but also hathe solde copieholdes to strangers from the poore tenantes, contrary to the custome. And that more is, goithe aboute to compasse by his complices, that a faire called Weyhill feyre, being

kept upon one of the said manners, sholde be transposid from the said manner to a towne called Andiver, to the utter ruine of the poore tenants and inhabitantes therabouts for ever. Which matter being as in respect of me and the interest of the house, a private matter, they gooe aboute to compass by Acte of Parliament, my said interest and thinterest of the said almshouse never hard. The other enormytes doune by him ar to longe to write. Wherefore for this tyme I omitt them, praieng youe so to use this matter for me, as I may have some due meanes to reforme this from the roote upward.

I had thought and yet doo, to have sent doune certen of myne officers in visitacion, and therbie upon certificat agenst him to have removed him and to have put in a newe. Which thing I suspended untill now. And in the meane season I have sent for the said paymaster, whose name is Key, to answer to thobjectes, who as he is something learened, so yt appearith well, he is nothing at all meate for the rome. I have sent likewise for the sequestracion of the residue of the wooddes unto suche tyme my pleasure be further knowen. In this, gentill Master Cicell, I praiue youe as concerning the feyre being a private matter, and being a feyre this iiij^e years at Weyhill, and being myne interest, I praiue youe to staie for me. For the residue to declare your best advise to Tresham, howe I may best wade therin as maie apperteine to myne honour, whom I have commaunded to waite upon youe for the purpose. I wolde have sent Parry unto youe, were yt not that, as youe know, my house is without officers. To whom in his absence I pray youe to be good in suche affaires as he hathe commytted to Tresham to be doune unto youe, the rather at my desire. Thus with my hartie thankes ageine I comyt youe to the Lord." *Signed in the margin* "Your lovinge frende ELIZABETH."

QUEEN MARY to SIR EDMUND PECKHAM, Treasurer of the Mint.

1554, June 4. The Manor of Richmond.—Order to pay to Sir Edmund Rowse, Vice Treasurer of Ireland, the sum of 185*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, to be applied by him towards the discharge of the debt of that realm. *Signed. Countersigned by Sir John Gage.*

QUEEN MARY to LORD DARCY of Chiche.

1554, June 21. Guildford.—"Right trustie and welbelovyd we grete you well. Wheare it hathe pleasyd Almightye God so to frame and dyrecte our harte that a marriage is concluded betwene us and our derest Cousin the Prince of Spaine, for the fynisshinge and perfection whereof our saide derest Cousin shall shortely, God willinge, arryve at our porte of Sowthampton. Lyke as it shalbe mete and convenyent, that at our metinge and assemlee togyther, our traine be furnisshed with suche a number of our nobyltie and gentlemen of reapatacion, as may be semely and requysyte for our honoure, so for our good opynion conceyvyd of your fydelitie and trothe towards us and your readye good will to serve us, we have thought good, amonges other of your degree, to appoincte you to gyve your attendaunce upon us against the tyme of our said metinge. Wherefore we praye and requyer you, that puttinge your self in as good and comely ordre as to your estate appertayneth, ye faile not, all excuses set aparte, to be in suche ordre as upon the arryvall of our said derest cousin you may be in full redyness to gyve your attendaunce upon us. Whereof we requyer you not to faile as our truste is in you, and as you will answer for the contrary. *Seal of Arms. Signed* "MARYE THE QUEENE."

MARY and PHILIP.

1554, January. The Palace of Westminster.—Order for solemn masses and a *Te Deum* in the churches, and for lighting of bonfires to celebrate the reconciliation with the Pope. *Signed by the Queen.* printed in *Strype's Memorials* III. 1, p. 265.

QUEEN MARY to LORD CLINTON.

1554, July 17. Bishops's Waltham.—“Right deare trustye and welbiloved we grete yow well. And where we have receaved certeyn advertisement that our derest Cousyn the Prince of Spayne was imbarcked at the Groyne fyve dais past and is now uppon the seas, forasmuche as we consider that the wynd serving as yt dothe, it cannot be but that he is nere uppon the coaste of this our realme, we have thought good bothe to signyfy unto yow the premysses and also to requier yow to put your self in ordre with all diligence to repaier towards our court, gyving your attendaunce about Guyldford, Farneham, Alton, or suche other places theraboutes as yow may thinke good, untill you shall here of the certentie of his londing; to the intent, that uppon knowledge therof you maye attend uppon us at the solempnyte of this feast, according to our pleasure heretofore signified unto yow.” *Signed.*

QUEEN MARY to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1557, July 31. Richmond. “Trustie and welbilovid we grete yowe well, and lett yow wete that the warres being open betwixte us and Fraunce, and the kinge our deerest lorde and husband passed the seas in person to pursue the enemye, we have geven order as mete is, our honour and suretie so requiring, to have a convenient force put in perfecte readynes and preparacion tattende upon our person, as well for the defence and suretie thereof, so as to resist suche attemptes as maye bee by any forreyn eunemye, or otherwise, made against us and our realme. And knowing your fidelitie and good will to serve us, have appointed yow to bee one amonges others that shall attende upon us. Therefore requiring and chardging yow not onely to put your selfe in order accordingly but also to cause your tenautes, servautes, and others under your rules and offices, to bee mustred; and of your saide servautes, tenautes, and others within your rules and offices, to furnishe your selfe with tenne horsemen and fiftie fotemen well appointed; of the whiche fotemen, one fourthe parte to bee hacquebutiars or archers, one other fourthe parte pykes, and the rest, billes. And with the saide numbers of men, horse, and furnytur, well in order, to bee readye tattende upon us, or elleswhere, by our appointement upon one dayes warnyng at any tyme after the xvjth day of August next comming. And in the mean tyme until yow shalbe so called to serve us remayne in full readynes and order to serve under them that have chardge in that countie. And hereof fayle ye not.” *Signed. Royal seal.*

BOROUGH of ILCHESTER.

1557, December 10.—Grant of franchises by Philip and Mary to the Borough of Ilchester. *Seventeen sheets. Copy.*

QUEEN MARY to SIGISMUND, KING OF POLAND.

1558, July 2. The Court at St. James's.—The Society of Merchants of London who trade with Russia have complained that one of their proctors, Thomas Alcock, has been arrested and is now detained in

custody at Vilna. We beg for his liberation and for friendly treatment of English merchants. *Latin.*

Signed "MARIA." Also signed "R. ASCHAMUS" in the same hand as the body of the letter.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1558, August. The Court at Richmond.—We have received your letters of the 15th January complaining of injuries done to Laurence son of John, by certain of our subjects. Examination having been made we understand that you have not been rightly informed. The case as proved is that the French captured Laurence's ship with Dutch merchandise on board. The English took the ship from the French. Laurence must therefore seek his remedy against the French. Though he has no claim upon us we as an act of friendship ordered his ship and such of the goods as came into our hands to be restored to him. He refused to accept this, and we can do no more. *Latin. Copy.*

PHILIP AND MARY to POPE PAUL IV.

1558, October 31. At the Palace of St. James's—Asking him to translate Thomas Goldwell now Bishop of St. Asaph, who was for a long time in exile through his attachment to the Catholic religion, to the see of Oxford. *Latin. Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Recommending Francis Mallett for the bishopric of Salisbury, William Pætoo, of the Franciscan Order, having declined the appointment on account of his age, and for other reasons. *Latin. Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—A similar recommendation of Thomas Woode to the bishopric of St. Asaph. In the troublous times he had yielded neither to bribes nor penalties. *Latin. Copy.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH to SIR JOHN MASON, Treasurer of the Chamber.

1559, January 6. The Palace of Westminster.—Directing him to pay to Doctor Bill, her chaplain and chief almoner, the sum of 20*l.* a month for her privy alms, to begin from the first of January last. *Copy.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558 [-9], January 3.—The answer made by her to the Houses of Parliament concerning her marriage.

Copy. The date, and part of the endorsement are in Cecil's handwriting. See Hollinshed vol. II. p. 1777.

QUEEN ELIZABETH to the KING OF FRANCE.

1565, May 5.—Telling him that for her own part she would be willing to marry him, but that there were many difficulties in the way which prevented her from binding herself. In order, however, not to keep him longer than possible in suspense, she promised not to dismiss

her Houses of Parliament until she had extricated herself from all her difficulties. *Latin. Copy.*

Endorsed "Responsum Reginae ad Regem Christianissimum scriptum per Oratorem Galliae."

THE KING OF SPAIN to the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1566, August 1.—"Du boys de Segovia,—J'ay receu avec grande affection votre lettre du 27 de May, et de puis celle que m'aves escript le 14 Juing, et par ce que ay escript a ma seur, avez peu entendre le peu d'occasion que avez de penser, ce que m'escrivez en celle du 27 de May, mais bien le contraire. Aussy est certain que vous vous tromperiez beaucoup de penser que je n'auroye de vous toute confidence, et quand ores quelqueung eust voulu faire contraire office vers moy y restoit que je ne suis si legier que y eusse adjouste foy, ayant si grande experience de votre loyaute et services. Pourtant vous povés de ce desabuser, et vous reposer aux lettres que par le passe vous ay escript en cest endroit, et à voz œuvres, mais nullement à ce que aucuns—peult estre ennemis de mon service et de vostre bien—vous doivent avoir fait entendre. Touchant le congé que requirez pour laisser vos charges, il me desplaist que vos choses particulieres sont aux termes que dictes, et estant les affaires diceulx pays en la façon que se trouvent, ne puy laisser vous declarer, que ce n'est raison que telles personnes comme la vostre, auquel je me confie et repose, les abandonnes signamment, moy estant si eslongue diceux ; mesmes seroit raison, que ceux qui fussent à leurs maisons accourussent a ceste necessite, et s'employassent à ce que sont obligez, comme vous avez fait presentement en allant en Anvers, dont j'ay receu grand contentement et suis bien assure que vous ferez illecq tout ce que conviendra le plus pour mon service, et pour le repos et tranquillite dicelle ville et du pays, et pour éviter les desordres que y aura, comme je me confie de vous et le vous encharge bien expressément, et scays que ne vous monstrerez autre de ce que vous avez monstré toute vostre vie. Et affin, que voyez comme je traicte librement avecq vous, ne laisseray de vous dire que l'on a par de ca parle beaucoup sur ce que vostre frere s'est trouve en ces choses que passent pardela. Et pource que ne puis delaisser de m'en ressentir beaucoup, je vous encharge que regardez comment l'on y pourroyt remedier que ne passe plus avant, et le effectuez. Et s'il vous semble convenir l'eslonguer pour quelques jours de vous que le faichez." *Copy. Endorsed in Cecil's handwriting.*

CATHARINE [DE' MEDICI], QUEEN OF FRANCE, to her daughter [in-law], the QUEEN OF SCOTS, Dowager of France.

1569, July 20. Orleans. — "Madame, ma fille, — Je ayste bien aysé d'avoyr, tent par vos letres que par cet porteur, entendu de vos nouvelles, et desireroys qu'ele feuset cheule que le desires, c'et que je veuls aysperer que Dieu le permetra, et ne sera jeames setot que je le desire pour vous voyr haurs de pauine, et c'et en quelque chause plus malaysaye, que cel dont cet porteur nous ha parle de vostre part vous pourions ayder, nous y employrion d'ausi bon ceour, car c'et peu de chause a l'amitie que vous portons, de declarer, par nos sines et seaulz, une chause qui u'a jeames ayte ni fayste ni pansaye, et neanmoins n'avons voleu y fayre neule deficulte, et plus tost l'eusies eu le retour de cet porteur aveques les troyz deliberation si mon fils le Duc d'Enjou eut ayste ysi, mes ayent a l'armaye aupres de Limoges yl a fallu envoyer jeusques a la. Et pource que cet dist porteur vous pourra dire beyn aulong de nos nouvelles, je ne la ennuire de longue letre et prue nostre Signeur Dieu lui donner cet quele desire de heur et contentement." *Seal of arms.*

JOHN CASIMIR, Count Palatine, to [QUEEN ELIZABETH].

1569, August 7. Diepoltswald.—Excusing himself for detaining her envoy, Henry Killigrew, so long, on account of negotiations which he had undertaken with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. *Latin. Signed.*

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to LORD BURGHEY, Lord Treasurer.

1572[-3], January 17. Sheffield Castle.—“My Lord,—We have received a box with some tokens, sent from My Lady our Grandmother, by therle of Shrewisbory, which he said come throw youre meanes, whereof we give you hartly thanks. And we have delyvered agane ane other herewith, conteaning a token of oure workes to oure said Grandmother: which we praye you to cause delyver surely in Monsr. de la Mothe, the king our good brothers Ambasadoure, handes, with oure lettre to accompany the same. And if you suspect any other thing you may oppen them. We have written a lettre to the Quene, oure good sister, wherunto we praye you also to joyne your favorable sute in oure behalf, conforme to that, which we have written more amply to the said Ambasadour, wherof we are sure you wilbe made participant. God Almightye preserve you.” *Signed.* “Your veri good friend MARIE R.” *Seal of arms.*

HENRI DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF CONDÉ, to LORD BURGHEY,
Lord Treasurer.

1577, April 16. La Rochelle.—“Mon cousin, escrivant a la Royne vostre dame et maistressé par le Sieur du Plessis quy le quel le Roy de Navarre envoye devers elle, je vous ay bien voulu faire ceste presente, sur l'assurance que j'ay, qu'estant bien informé du renouvellement des miseres en ce royaume, vous cognoistrez aussi la juste cause que nous avons de recourir aux remedes des armes pour la deffence et conservacion de nos biens, honneurs, et vyes, que les ennemys, conjures de Dieu et de la vraye religion, taschent de nous arracher, abusans de l'auctorite du Roy mon souverain Sieur, laquelle ils ont des longtemps usurpee, pour la conduire selon la furey de leurs passions au detrimment et ruyné des princes du sarg, et des plus nobles et anciennes maisons de la France, vrays et tres fidelles serviteurs de sa Majesté, avec une violence telle qu'il ne se trouve pres di celle aucun si osé que leur ose contredire; et qui plus est acontrecueur a tous les bons et vrays Francois, que l'assemblee generale, convoquee a Blois soulds le nom des estats, de l'issue de la quelle l'on attendoit quelque soullaigement a l'advenir, ayant este brignee, pratique, et inthimidee, par les pernicious conseilirs de sa dicte Majeste, lesquels n'ont autre fondement de leur grandeur que sur le desordre et confusion dont ils sont maintenez pour couvrir leurs sinistres emportemens, en fin, c'est laisse vaincre a leurs passions des mesurees en se conformans a leur intencion, laquelle ils ont faict passer comme chose tres autenticque par la bouche de sa dicte Majeste, en declarant en la presence de la dicte assemblee, qu'il ne vouloit qu'il y eust en son royaulme aucune exerceice de religion que de la Catholique appostolique Romaine, approuvant par mesme moyen la ligue generale faicte au precedant par les dicts conseilirs contre son auctorité et foy, promise et jouree pour exterminer tous ceulx de la religion; comme ce dict porteur vous fera plus particulièrement entendre. Lequel je vous supplie tres affectusement voulloir croire, comme si cestoit moy mesme. Et comme j'ay tousjours aperceu le saint zelle que vous portez au bien de ce party, et que je scay voz moyens et credit envers la Royne vostre

dicte dame et maistresse, voulloir en ceste occasion presente tenir la main a ce que les justes requestes et remonstrances qui seront faictes par ce dit porteur, tant de la part du dict Roy de Navarre, comme chef de tout ce party, que de la mienne en particulier, soient bien receues et considerees pour en pouvoit tarer le fruit que nous en esperons, ce que nous confesserons tenir en partye de vostre faveur et bienveillance envers ce party, la quelle nous avons experimentee en mesme occasion, et vous en demeurerons a jamais redevables. Et moy encores plus pour mon particulier, qui vous ayant cogneu pour un bon et parfait amy, ne desire rien tant que d'avoir moyen de vous faire paroistre par quelques bons effects ce ressentiment que j'ay de bons offices que vous avez faicts pour moy pendant ma retraicte en Allemagne; vous suppliant ne vous en lasser, et croire que je n'auray jamais belle commodite que je desire pour user de revanche en vostre endroit, remetant sur la suffisance de ce dict porteur a vous faire plus particulièrement entendre l'estat de nos affaires, lequel je vous pry de croire comme si s'estoit moy mesme." *Signed. Brought by the Sieur du Plessis.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1577, June 12. La Rochelle.—“ Mon cousin, les grandes obligations que je vous ay, de tant de plaisirs et faveurs que m'avez tousjours faicts en tout ce qui a deppandu de vostre credit envers la Majeste de la Roynne, et tous les autres seigneurs du conseil, et l'assurance que j'ay telle de la continuation de vostre bonne amityé envers les Eglises de France, le Roy de Navarre, et moy, par les rapportz de tous ceulx qui s'adressent a vous, me font encores concevoir une plus grande esperance que jamais que vous nous ferez encores, a ce coup, si bon et parfait amy, que vous nous ferez ce bien de n'espargner toutes voz faveurs, a ce que nous peussions obtenir de sa Majesté le secours qui nous est tres necessaire pour nous relever de la ruyne, en laquelle noz ennemys nous veulant precipiter en nous amusant dung coste de fentes negociacions de paix, et d'autre part assiegeant noz places, et nous approchant tousjours le plus qu'ilz peuvent, sans que nous puissions esperer aucune bonne paix d'eulx, nous voulant, tous les jours, retrancher quelque chose de l'edict a mesure qu'il leur arrive quelque prosperite contre nous, qui a faict resouldre le dict Sieur Roy de Navarre et moy de ne nous y plus fier, et de ne nous attendre d'avoir aucune bonne et seure paix, qu'avecq de bonnes forces estrangieres. Pour lesquelles mectre sus nous estans, j'ay mis en toute debvoir a nous possible pour faire quelque somme de denier nous avons tant esperé de la pieté et vertu de la Majeste de la Roynne et de vostre credit et faveur en son endroit, que vous n'espargnez rien qui soit en vostre puissance pour la persuader a nous secourir encores ceste fois, vous assurant que nous recompenserons tellement le peu de debvoir que nous avons faict par le passé de nous acquicter des grandes obligations, que nous avons a sa dicte Majeste, qu'elle aura toute occasion de nous conserver l'amityé dont il luy a pleu nous faire tant de demonstracions, et d'oublier tous les mescontentemens qu'elle peut avoir receu par faute de luy avoir satisfait comme il appartient, chose qui est du tout provenu du peu de compte que font noz ennemyes de tenir leur foy et parolle, non seulement a nous, mais aussy a tous les princes estrangiers, ainsy que plus amplemen les Sieurs d' Hargurlure et de La Personne le vous feront entendre de ma part, avecq le Sieur du Plessis de la part du Roy de Navarre, dont je vous supplie, tres affectueusement, les vouloir croire comme moy mesmes, et sur l'assurance que j'ay si grande en vostre

bonne amitié, que vous nous ferez en leur negociacion tous les plaisirs que vous pourrez. Je vous assureray ausy de recompense qu'il n'y a princes en la Chrestienté dont vous puissiez faire plus d'estat que de dict Sieur Roy de Navarre et moy pour n'espargner jamais r[ien] qui soit en nostre puissance par tout ou nous vous pourrons obeyr, qui sera toute nostre vye d'aussy bonne volonte, qu'en vous baisant tres affectueusement les mains, je pry Dieu qu'il vous doint." *Signed.*

MALUQO, KING OF MOROCCO, to SEBASTIAN, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1578.—A long letter offering to submit himself to the King of Portugal and requesting him to appoint a place of meeting, and offering to set up his banner on the highest tower in the city of Morocco and to crown him emperor. *Copy.*

Note in another hand: "This letter was writ in the year 1578, when Sebastian, King of Portugal was with great promises drawn to the war of Africa by Mahomet the son of Abdalla, King of Fez. In this expedition Stukely an English fugitive accompanied King Sebastian into Mauritania, where in a bloody battle, he, with Sebastian and Mahomet, and Abdul Melith, two Moorish Kings, were slain."

SCOTLAND.

1580, June 20. Edinburgh.—A true and general confession of the Christian Faith and religion, subscribed by the King and his household. *See Calendar of State Papers, Scotland; same date. Printed.*

WILLIAM OF NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE, to LORD BURGHELY.

1581[-2], February 16. Delft.—"Vous aurez peu veoir une proscription, publiee contre moy par le Roy d'Espaigne, par laquelle non seulement il essaye de me priver de mes biens, de m'oster la vie par toutes voyes injustes, mais, qui me touche le plus, veult me lever mon honneur, me chargeant et condamnant de plusieurs crimes atroces et enormes. J'ay trouvé par le conseil de tous mes meilleurs amis que j'y debvoy respondre pour effacer ceste tache d'injuries et mesdisances, ce que j'ay faict comme vous verrez par la defense que j'ay faict imprimer; la quelle je vous envoie, vous priant non seulement de la trouver bonne, mais ausy m'aider de vostre faveur vers sa Majeste a ce qu'elle luy soit agreable." *Signed.*

JAMES VI. KING OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHELY, Lord Treasurer.

1583, April 24. Holyrood House.—"Rycht trusty and richt weilbelovit cousing, we grete yow hartlie weil. We have well directit oure dearest susier the Quene, your souverane, oure richt trusty and weilbelovit servand Colonell Williame Stewart, a man heretofore weil acquainted and knawne in that realme, and now in oure gude favour, accompanyit with oure servand Mr. Johanne Colirle who caried oure last message unto her, instructit in sic materis, as maist tendis to the continuance of the anytie and gude intelligence, standing betuix us, and to the suertie and commoun benefite of us baith, our dominionis, and subjectis, wharin we ar very desyrous to knaw her faverable mynde and gude will, at this tyme speciallic, as hereto, for we have had lairge pruf of it. And thaerfore will effectuslie requiyre yow, that in geving advyse according to the place and credite which ye occupy, ye wilbe a furderar to mak our causes be so considerit of and so favorabillie answerit, as may mayst avale baith to the Quene oure dearest suster,

and us, with sic expeditioun as convenientlie may be. Ilk we doubt not salbe to hir gude service and we will accept it for richt thankfull plesure. Thus remitting the particulariteis to the berars, or ather of thame, quhome we desyre yow to credite, we commit yow in the tuitioun of the Almichtie." *Signed. Seal of arms.*

HENRY, KING OF NAVARRE, to LORD BURGHLEY, Lord Treasurer.

1585, May 8. Bragerac.—“ Mon cousin,—Lors que je cognus les mauvais desseins de ceux qui se preparoyent à rechercher la ruine generale de tous les vrais chrestiens, je fis entendre à la Royne vostre souveraine le dangier qui y avoit à craindre, et les occasions que nous avions d’y pourvoir, maintenant qu’ils ont manifesté leur mauvaise volonté par les remuemens qu’ils ont meus en ce royaume. Il n’est plus temps de vous faire de longs discours pour la vous faire cognoistre, car la chose est si claire de soy que nous n’avons qu’à penser aux moyens de nous garentir de l’orage qu’ils veulent faire tomber sur nos testes. Et faut croire que puis que c’est par un complot, que ce n’est pas à moy seul et aux eglises françoises qu’ils en veulent. Mais comme on ne peut abbatre un bastiment, si on ne commence a le desmolir par quelque eudroit, ainsi veulent ils jouer leur premiere tragedie sur la France pour se rendre le chemin plus ouvert à le ruine du reste. L’ambition de l’Hespagnol est asser cognue ; laquelle ne pourroit estre arrestee, si par quelque bonne resolution prise entre ceux, contre lesquels il dresse principalement ses entreprises, on ne pense à la limiter avec la rage de ceux qui l’accompagnent en ses mauvais desseins. Il est donc tres necessaire d’y pourvoir promptement par un bon remede. Le premier qu’on doit tenir, c’est de secourir la France, puis que c’est là ou les premiers effects de ceste conjuration universelle se dressent. L’autre c’est de rallier tous les princes et estats faisans profession de la vraie religion, pour d’un commun accord s’opposer à ces maudites entreprises. A ceste fin, mon cousin, j’envoye le Sr. de Segur vers la Royne vostre souveraine pour la singuliere confiance que j’ay de lui. Et par mesme moyen j’ay bien voulu vous escrire ceste ci, et vous prier de tenir la main, à ce que sa Majesté prenne une bonne resolution et sans perdre temps ; parce que ce qui se peut soutenir avec mediocre secours, ne se peut relever que plus difficilement avec un beaucoup plus grand ; et ma condition est telle qu’une aide donnee à propos me donneroit moyen de rompre et rendre vains, les premiers efforts de ceste ligue, et par ce moyen leur couper chemin à ce qu’ils pourroyent pretendre plus outre. Au contraire, en deffaut de ce, nous nous mettons en dangier de leur laisser prendre pied, et gagner reputation par quelque bon succes. Et vous scaver, mon cousin, quel prejugé emporte la prosperité des premieres expeditioun sur ceux qui ont à venir apres. Je me remettray au dict Sr de Segur à vous discourir particulièrement du surplus : sur quoi je vous prie le croire tout ainsi que moymesmes, qui ne vous feray ceste ci plus longue que pour vous prier derechef de vous employer à ce coup pour le general et pour mon particulier, en sorte que je sente les effects de vostre bonne volonté.” *Signed.*

FRANCE and NAVARRE.

1586, December 20. N. S. St. Jean.—Extracts of parts of the conference between the Queen Mother of France and the King of Navarre. *Endorsed in Lord Burghley's handwriting.*

HENRY, KING OF NAVARRE, to LORD BURGHEY, Lord Treasurer.

1587[-8], February.—“ Mon cousin,—J’ay donné charge au Sr Dufay, conseyller au conseil pryvé du roy monseigneur, mestre de requestes et ordynare de son hostel, aussy conseyller en mon conseil d’estat, de vous voyr de ma part vous fere antandre byen partyculyement l’estat de nos aferes et ocasyon de son voyage, quy est tres ymportant pour tous les prynces crestyens et pour nos eglyses en partycullyer, outre ce que la bonté acoustumée de vostre souvereine ne nous a jamee manque en telles ocasyons, et sy juste comme est nostre legytyme defanse. Je say l’afestyon que de tout tans vous avez aporté à la conservasyon de nos eglyses, et celle que vous avez toujours demonstré envers moy et ma mayson. Je vous pryé, mon cousin, vous y amployer a ce coup de lueur et de volonté, et les redoubler tellemant que nous en sentyons les efets sy nous sommes secourus. Je m’assure que Dyeu nous favorisera, tant que vous verrés une antyere dellyvrance a la ruyne et confusyon de ses ennemys, et a la resjouyssance de syens. J’en auray une perpetuelle oblygasyon a la reyne vostre souvereine, et n’oublyray jamays l’assistanse que vous nous aures fete.”

J[OHN] CASIMIR, Count Palatine, to [SIR FRANCIS] WALSYNGHAM, Secretary.

1589, July 5. Heidelberg.—Desiring him to certify certain matters to the Queen concerning the French King and the State of Geneva, and also concerning a fugitive calling himself a Scotchman who had taken refuge in his country. *French. Signed. Eight pages.*

J[OHN] CASIMIR, Count Palatine, to LORD BURGHEY, Lord Treasurer.

1589, September 30. Heidelberg.—Concerning the affairs of France and Germany. *French. Signed. Seal of arms.*

J[OHN] CASIMIR, Count Palatine, to [SIR FRANCIS] WALSYNGHAM, Secretary.

1590, January 8. Heidelberg.—Urging the Queen to assist the French King. *French. Signed.*

HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE, to LORD BURGHEY, Lord Treasurer.

1591, March 17. The camp before Chartres.—“ Monsieur le Grand Tresorier, depuis le partement du Sieur de Dyort j’ay aprins par une depesche qui m’est venue des Pais Bas, que les forces, que je pensois qui en feussent ariveas en Angleterre des la fin du mois passe, n’en soit pas encores parties, et n’en partiront que avec le grand regret de ceulx des etatz, dont je suis en bien grande peine. Et est ce qui m’a faict despescher le Sr. Desreaulx, conseiller en mon conseil, et l’un de mes chambellans ordinaires, pour supplier la Royne ma bonne seur d’ordonner de c’est affaire le plus promptement qu’il sera possible et par les moyens qui luy seront proposes par le dict Sieur Desreaulx, lesquele il vous fera entendre, surquoy je vous prie de l’escouter et bien penser et considerer le faict ou l’estat, qu’il est, m’asseurant que comme vous avez autant ou plus de jugement et d’experience aux affaires d’estat que nul autre de cest age qui y soit employe, que vous jugerez cestui cy de tres grande consequence, et qu’il merite quant bien la Reyne ma bonne seur m’auroit

faict nos fortunes communes par l'estroicte amitié qui est entre nous que pas les seules regles d'estat, celle si interessast a bon essiant, comme de sa grace elle a tousjours faict en beaucoup moindres occasions. Qui me faict assuerer que en ceste cy qui est si pressant et importante, son aide ne m'y deffaudra pas. Je le croy encores d'autant plus, que je seay qu'elle croira en cela principalement vostre conseil et advis, que je suis certain qu'il sera conforme a la raison et aux effectz de son amitié, tirant en cela mon plus grand avantage de vostre prudence que je seay aussi que sera accompagnée de l'affection que vous m'avez tousjours portée, par laquelle vous m'avez obligé de vous offrir et donner la mienne. Comme plus particulièrement vous fera entendre le dit Sr Desreaulx, auquel me remettant je ne vous feray ceste cy plus longue, que pour prier Dieu, Monsieur le Grand Tresorier, vous conserver en sa sainte garde." *Signed.*

JAMES VI., KING OF SCOTLAND, to LORD BURGHEY, Lord Treasurer.

1591, November. Holyrood House.—“Right trusty Cousin, We greit yow heartlie weill. The raport maid to us that a Scottis capitane, callit James, has bene of lang tyme deteined captive in Moscovia oft quharis servile estait and condition in ane idolatrous countrey, and his awin earnest desyr to be releivit from that bondage, we have conceavit sic compassion, as to consider of the best meanis for his delyverance; quhilk we have found sall be the mediatioun of the Quene, our dearest Sister, be hir letters to the Emperour of Russia, and sic utheris of that stait, as may best further the samm. Quhairupon we have takin occasion, verry earnestlie to entreat yow to sollicit our dearest Sister, that these favorable letteris may be grantit; conteining requeist, alsueill for the dismissing of the gentill man, as of his wyf and children, with sic guidis as be his valour and industrie he hath acquyred thair. Quhilk sall be a work verry Christiane and full of cheritie, in the recoverie of a valiant and martial man—as any we have—from the bondage, and contenuall servitud, quhairin he now is, quha may be better employed to the benefit of aither of our countreys, and perhappis do sic service, as sall be thought worthie of the intercession maid for his delyverance.

“Quhilk recommending to your guid remembrance, and expecting thairin your accustomed furtherance to be interponit in maist effectuell manner to be acqyt, with our maist heartlie thankis, we have appointed the bearer heirof, James Hudson, to attend and mak yow mair particularie acquent and informit of the case. In the meane tyme committing you to the protectioun of the Almightye.” *Signed.*

OTTO, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND LUNEBURG, to LORD BURGHEY.

1591, December 24. Harburg.—Asking him to obtain a pension from the Queen for his son William in the place of his uncle John, Count of East Friesland, who had been a pensioner of the Queen's until his death on the 29th September last. *Latin. Signed. Seal of arms.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to THOMAS HINSON.

1591, December 26. Whitehall.—Order to give a general release to the Earl of Bath of all bonds or charges held by him—Thomas Hinson—as executor of Lady Fitzwarren, and secured upon the lands or other goods of the Earl of Bath. *Copy.*

JAMES VI., KING OF SCOTLAND, to LORD BURGHEY, Lord
Treasurer.

1592, June 13. Holyrood House.—“Right trusty and wellbelovit, We greit yow heartlie weill. The good behaviour of the bearer heir of since his remaining within our realme, moving us to stay him heir for our service reserving allwayes a special dewty and obedience to his naturall Princesse, oure deerest Sister the Quene—and to divert him frome travelling to Dennemark and Germanie, which he had intendit, we have found such qualities in him, as hath well merited our recommendationn, and request towards our said deerest Sister for the contenance of her gracious dealling and bontifullness towards him, which by yowr meanis he acknowledgeth to have receavit. In respect whairof, and for the trust he hath in yow, we have the more willinglie recommendit him to your accoustumed favour and courtesse dealling with him; assuring ourself, that for our saik ye will empair no thing of that, whairof befor tymes he hath had so good proof; as in speciall in his last suit which, by your meanis, he obtained at his last being in England. Whairin we will entreat yow verry earnestlie to let him know our request not to be ineffectuall at your handis, as we sall be about to requyt yow with the like pleasour, as occasion shall be offred. And thus we commit yow to the Eternell.” *Signed. Seal of arms.*

ANNE, COUNTESS OF WARWICK, to the EARL OF BATH.

1594, April 16. The Court.—“Although I heare that which I am sorye for, yet can I not but take knowledge of it, and doe plainelye see that the longe forbearinge yow, in hope of more discretion and amedement, hath made yow rather worse, in so much as it seemeth yow have altogether forgotten both your selfe and frendes, soe as now the world shall take knowledge of your weaknes. And seinge you are become soe voyd of judgment and discretion to offer such abuses still unto her—who beinge borne and brought up as she hath byn, and who by reporte of all hath soe dutifullie demeaned herself towards yow—yow shall well knowe that she hath frends who will not suffer her anie longer to be thus abused without cause, and therefore if that which I heare be true, I purpose to acquainte her Majestie therwith, and doe not doubte but it shall be redressed, and indeed unless yow had more government of your selfe I will seeke that my sister may have her portion and go lyve from yow, seeinge yow esteme nothinge of her, neither respect your owne posteritie. And soe wishinge yow could have byn otherwise reclaymed, which perhaps might have byn more for your honour, and profite then this way—whatsoever your counsellors there may persuade the contrary,—I pray for your amedement.” *Signed.*

The EARL OF ESSEX to the EARL OF BATH.

[1594,] April 17. Greenwich.—“After your Lordship had rashly almost intangled yourself in bonds thatt ware nott worthy to hold you, yt pleased God nott only to deliver you from thatt snare butt direct you to match yourself in a very noble house with a Lady both of greatt honor and frends, by whom, yf yt be nott your owne faulte, you may have both comfort and strength. Since which match some instruments do labor to sett variance between you, to which to my greefe, I hear, your Lordship geeves too much eare, for as peace att home in a man’s owne house and with her thatt is another himself, is the greatest blessing that a man may have in this world, because without it there can be no

peace of mind, so the contrary is the greatest crosse. I heare that those unquiett spiritts are not satisfied with disagreements, butt so labor a separacion, of which I will be bold to say thus much; thatt as yt will be dishonorable for your Lordship to incline to any such humor yf your inclinacion be knowne to the world, so yt will be exceeding disadvantage to you to execute your purpose. For as her friends are far greater than yours, so her cause will make her more frends when, without cause, you make her suffer."

Postscript.—"If I had not by chaunce hurd of this, my Lady of Warwick had informed the Queen of yt, which course I have stayed till I heare agayne from your Lordship, knowing how much yt will offend the Queen and turne to your disadvantage yf it come to her eare."

THE EMPEROR RUDOLPH TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1595, December 30. Prague. — "Serenissima Princeps, soror et consanguinea charissima, advenientem ad nos illum comitem Thomam Arondelium et libentius vidimus, benigniusque complexi sumus quod alias nobis a serenitate vestra commendatus fuerit. Is cum in Hungaria nobis propriis stipendiis hac celebri contra Turcas expeditione militarit, ibidemque insigne virtutis ac fortitudinis suæ specimen, strenue in hostem, quotiescunque prælii aut oppugnationis castrorum occasio præbita fuit, pugnando ediderit, minime nobis prætermittendum duximus quin apud serenitatem vestram præclaro ipsum, quod meretur testimonio decoremus, nobisque magnopere charum esse his nostris literis testemur. Etsi vero nequamque dubitemus, quin serenitas vestra ipsum, ut jam antea habuit, carum deinceps habitura sit; nobis tamen gratum fuerit, si quid ipse sibi ad priorem gratiam nostra causa accessisse senserit. De cætero serenitate vestra sincero fraterni animi affectu addicti sumus." *Signed.* *Royal seal.* *Countersigned,* J. Barnitius.

THOMAS ARUNDEL.

[c1595.]—Concerning the rights conferred by the title of *Comes Imperii*.

On the top of the sheet in another handwriting is the following note:—"The title granted to the aforesaid Thomas Arundel, upon his return into England began to be disputed, and it was deliberated whether the Queen should admit him to be esteemed and take place as an Earl; which the Nobility liked not of. This caused enquiry to be made into the nature of this Honor, and some herald on my Lord Treasurer Burghley's demand wrot his mind upon this argument as followeth."

HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE, to [LORD BURGHLEY], Lord Treasurer.

[1596,] April 11. Traversy.—"Monsieur le Grand Tresoryer, j'ac comoderay mes aferes tant qu'yl me cera possyble a celles de la Roynie, ma bonne seur, et a ces volontès, car son contantemant m'est plus cher que le myen propre, et doy celle aus plesyrs que j'ay receus d'elle, an quoy je say que vos conseyls m'ont estre tres favorables, dont je vous remercie de tres bon cœur; mays comme je ne puy durer an l'estat que je suys, j'anvoye le Sr de Sancy deven la Roynie pour luy represanter mes peynes, et la pryer d'y apporter le remede qu'y est an sa puysance, synon avoy agreable que je cherche autre moyen d'y pourvoyr d'autant que je say qu'elle n'an resoudra ryen sans vostre avys, lequel luy a este de tout tams tres utylle. Je vous pryé tenyr la mayn que ledyt Sr de Sancy me soyt ranvoyé promptemant avec sa responce, et qu'elle soyt telle

que je ne soye contraynt de changer de route pour ma concervasyon, car j'ayme ancor myeus andurer avec elle que me mettre au repos sans elle, mes je ne veus pas peryr avec mes suyes dont je suys responsable, et quand je me ceray mys au devoyr, comme je fays, d'evyter nostre eeparasyon s'yl faut qu'elle avyenne. J'an cere le plus marry toutes foys j'an ceray descharge avuers Dieu et les hommes, dont vous ceres bon tesmoyn, puy que j'ay donne charge au dyt Sieur de Sancy de vous an avertyr, et mesime prandre conceyl de vous pour ne tunber an ce malheur, partant je m'an remetray sur luy." *Signed.*

G. EARL OF SH[REWSBURY] to ———

[15]98, October 10. Sheffield Lodge. — Introducing his cousin Anthony Wingfield.

——— to THOMAS HINSON, at Tavistock by Barnstaple.

1599[–1600], March 2.—Our merchants of London have met about their old trade at Antwerp.

The Venetians have stayed eight of our Turkey merchants ships to make recompense for a ship and 30,000*l.* of goods taken by a bark of Sir Walter Raleigh's under pretence of prize.

The King of France grows very rich and draws his forces towards the parts of Hainault and Artois near upon the Low Countries, and yet he is a mediator for this peace.

There is in the Marshalsea a Capuchin Friar, a Scotchman, brought in by a man-of-war, wherunto many lately—forty at the least—resorted to a sermon and were apprehended.

The ambassador is exceedingly entertained, but yet it is thought the Queen will stand for the Hollanders. I heard thus much from Mr. Deane of his great honour, that six coaches were sent for him but he could only fill two of them, and that when the guard had diligently attended all the day he gave amongst them all a french crown.

There is a report that Somerset House and twenty other lodgings are taken up for some great French Duke.

The States of Poland have their king "in ward" and have sawed off the Chancellor's neck, who persuaded him to opposition.

Tyrone has ranged over all Munster.

SIR ROBERT CECIL to SIR THOMAS PARRY, Ambassador with the French King.

1603, November 6. The Court at Wilton.—Mentions Mr. Morgan, Sir Robert Dormer, Lady Raleigh, Nicholas Throckmorton, and Pasquier. *Signed. Signed. Much damaged.*

SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER to the EARL OF BATH, Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire.

1604[–5], March 10. Dublin Castle.—"I latly received letters from you, in which you request me to accept of a younge gentleman, a brother to Mr. Cannon, your chaplayne. Upon my first comminge to this place I was so pestered with superfluous attendantes that I hade nether roome nor use for the halfe of them. But for this gentleman so recommended by your Lordshipe, I wyll finde some place or other to give him employment, especially if he entende to be a soldiare in our profession. But this countrie is nowe so changed that we have more use of grave and

wise lawyers with godly and honest ministers' then of juditiall or valiant soldiars. But the condition of this people is, for povertie, to be obedient, and as their wealth encreaseth, to growe obstinate. I thinke no lande hath byne more accursed, and sure I ame, att this daye is more miserable; which beinge knowen to the Kinges Majestie, it pleaseth him to have a princely reguarde thereof as one of the crownes which God hath committed to his care, thorowe which wee are in good hope of amendment of what so longe hath byne amisse, and that in manie troubles is some comfort unto me."

H. EARL OF NORTHAMPTON to [THOMAS] HINSON, at Tavistock.

1610[-11], February 19.—How I shall deserve this yearly tribute which I receive from you, I know not, except by sending you a blank wherein to write and set down the manner of discharging myself from ingratitude. "Your burgeses and citizeens in the parliament by reserved dealinges at the breaking up, have put us to our Easter book for the reparatione of the Kinge's decaied estate. But I assure you we finde all the meanes so shruncke either by longe leases, fee farm rentes, ore sales, as it will be harde to make them stretch to the full point that may give satisfaction.

In Fraunce there is some bubbelinge, but as yet the pottle runnes not over. God may doo what seemes best unto himself, but in the meane time it weare half a miracle to kepe thinges quiet in the hande of a minor of a woman, whear the nobility is factiouse, and religion contrary." *Seal of arms.*

FIREWORKS.

1612 [-13], February 13.—A description of the fireworks invented, wrought, and performed by the King's gunners.

STOW HALL.

1613, June 15.—An inventory of goods in Stow Hall and Stowlangtoft, delivered to the use of Francis Ashfield. Mentions the Duke's chamber, and the blue and green chambers.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to —.

1616, August 12-22. The Spa.—"By letters from this place of the 2nd of this present, I gave your Honour an account of our being here, as now I thought it a dutie to doe the like of our departure, which shall be—God willing—on Thursday next, and that way as in my first I advertised your Honour, unlesse a disorder committed by our convoy in their returne, make us unwilling to committ ourselves into the hands of the disorderly Liegois, who—as I am informed—have a secret purpose to satisfie themselves upon our cariages.

"Sir Horace Vere hath fownd great goode effects of these waters, which for the present I can not so much brag of, but hope for the best—as others doe which are subject to my indisposition—*à la lunga.*

"Since our arrival at this place, here have come few strangers. Of English, Sir Nicholas Tufton onely, who hath left his Lady with Sir Edward Cecill, her brother, at Utrecht. Those we fownd are for the most part departed. The Countesse of Pembrooke remains somewhat weake of an ill effect which was caused by these waters. In the list I sent your Honour, there are some gentlemen who came with Sir Arthur Ingram particularly noted, whose frequenting this church caused some

suspition ; but it seemes by that I have since observed, they were caried rather by curiositie then devotion.

“Those two English Jesuits who, as I advertised your Honour, went from hence to the B[ishop] of Colen abowt the affaires of theyr colledge at Liege, had a further commission to obtaine license of the Bishop for the settling a companie of the English votaries of St Omers—whom they call Expectatifs and of which we had the governesse in this place—in the towne of Liege ; wherin they are like to finde no great difficultie with the Prince yf they can as easely obtaine the consent of the people.

“The rector of the English colledge of Jesuits at Liege who goeth under the name of Tomson is—as I am well informed—that Jarret or Gerrard that escaped out of prison in England, and hath since resided long at Louvain.

“It seemes the leavies which are made in Burgundie for the service of the King of Spaine will be far greater in number then was first spoken of, there being men fetcht from all places adjoyning and armes transported that way from Treves and Mayence, for seaven or eight thousand foote. A companie of horse hath ben rayسد in Liege and they are marched away with great diligence, theyr rendezvous being neere Besanson in Burgundie about the end of this month, where they are to be commaunded with the rest of the horse by the Count Jean Jocomo Beljoyosa, an Italian. There is small apparence that theyr dessein is to pass the mountaines into the State of Milan as was pretended, the charge being so great for the conduct, and Italy abounding with horse more then any other part. Besides, I heare that these which parted from Liege have caried with them horses for artillerie, which is an apparent signe they are not to pass the mountaines.

“The officers and some of the soldiers which are to be rayسد by the Baron of Anholt are in readiness, but they want money for the entire leavie.

“It were a presumption in me, being in so remote a place from affaires, to discourse of so great a businesse caried with such extraordinarie secrecie, but the most probable opinion of the strangers in this place and the most universall is that all tends to the establishing of the Emperors auctoritie in Germanie by oppressing such as have any way opposed the same—the first furie wherof is like to lite on the Marquis of Baden—and by consequence the creating a king of the Romans at the pleasure of the King of Spaine.

“Your Honour will have heard divers wayes of the death of Tiron at Rome wherof here are particular letters, and of the ceremonies of his funeralle.”

THE STATES GENERAL of the NETHERLANDS to the MARQUIS
OF BUCKINGHAM, Knight of the Garter.

1618, November 27. The Hague.—Announcing their intention of sending envoys to confer with the King and his Council concerning the means of increasing the amity and good relations between the two countries. *French. Seal of arms.*

MONSIEUR DES URSINS [MARQUIS DE TRESNEL] to the MARQUIS OF
BUCKINGHAM.

1619, June 26. Tours.—I have seen the English ambassador and have given him the messages with which the King charged me when I left London. Satisfaction will be given to the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis of Hamilton, Mr. Colville and Mr. Mayerne. I have made the

same proposition to Monsieur de Luynes that I made to you. If you require his services I shall be very glad to act as intermediary. I must remind you of your promise made to me at Greenwich to protect Pierre Hugon, who has been made a prisoner. The King my master is so satisfied of his fidelity that he thinks he must have been falsely accused by some envious person. *French. Signed.*

MONSIEUR LA TOMBE to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

1619, July 10. London.—I have remained up to today in London waiting for letters from the King my master. I hear however that the Comte de Tillieres is on his way, so I have determined to go and meet him. I send this letter by a gentleman who will make my excuses to you, and will beg you to remember the promise you gave me. I am sure that when you know the truth of the affair you will detest this abominable action as much as I do, and will prefer the friendship and gratitude of a thousand gentlemen to that of a man who was never anything but a miserable servant. *French.*

COUNT DE TILLIERES to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, High Admiral of England.

1619, September 23. London.—Asking for his assistance on behalf of François Gemart a French merchant, who had been condemned to death, but the King had spared his life upon the intercession of the Marquis de Tresnel late ambassador extraordinary from France and. Monsieur Gabaleon, ambassador from Savoy. *French. Signed. Signed.*

ROGER DE BELLEGARDE to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

1621, September 28. Dijon.—A complimentary letter. *Signed.*

FRANCISCO LOPEZ FRANCO Y FEO (?) to ANTHONY FERNANDO CARNAVA.

1644, January 30. Antwerp.—My Lord Don Francisco de Melo has letters from the King of the 9th of this month, wherein he advises that the galleons arrived the 1st of this month in Cadiz, and that he might expect a million to be paid here in February. Another letter is also arrived from Madrid which confirms the arrival of the galleons with fourteen millions registered, which is a great sum. Therewith all things will go better, and particularly the friends with whom we have interest; wherein I expect every good success. I doubt not but you have the same news if any ship be come lately to that kingdom, which loses a good opportunity to enrich itself by reason of the differences which are therein; which if it were otherways, I promise myself you would have and receive great parcels of silver. From France they do what they can to procure the opening of commerce and the navigation of plate by way of Calais, offering us many conveniences, but I am of opinion that it will not be effected, for the little facts given to the nation, and I believe the Hollanders will do it, who do likewise procure the same. Time will shew us which will be the best course.

KING CHARLES II. to SIR JOHN COCHRANE.

1649, May 21–31.—“Instructions for our trusty and well beloved Sir John Corkeran, Knight, imployed by us to the Duke of Courland.”

“1. You shall deliver our letter to the said Duke, and shall at large acknowledge in our name all the civilities expressed by many letters,

and offers of friendship to the Queene our deare mother, and to us; you shall assure him that we are verie sensible of it, and will not fayle to acknowledge the same upon all occasions.

“2. Because our said cousin the Duke of Courland hath alwaies expressed much affection to the King our late father of blessed memorie, and to the crowne of England, you shall therefore acquainte him with all the particulars of the execrable murther of our said late father, and with the unnaturall and impious proceeding of the rebells of England against us. You shall also represent unto him that our fleete is now the cheifest present meanes we have to oppose our bloody enemyes, and to provide for our owne safety and subsistance. You shall therefore, in our name, propose to the said Duke of Courland that he will be pleased to lend us six or any number of shippes of warre, victualed, manned, and furnished with amunition and other provisions for warre for six monthes, or such other time as he shall thinke fitt, with this assurance that as soone as it shall please God to enable us, we shall be carefull to repaye all such moneys as shall be now disbursed upon this occasion.

“3. You shall move him to supply us with corne to be sent into Ireland, with armes, amunition, or provisions for shipping, and shall keepe correspondence with our right trusty and right intirely beloved cousin, the Marques of Montrose for what may concerne his imployment, and likewise with our Secretary, that we may be dewly informed of all particulars.” *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date. The Hague.—“Instructions for our trusty and well beloved Sir John Corkeran, Knight, imployed by us to our good brother the King of Poland.”

“1. You shall deliver our letters to our good brother the King of Poland, and to the Queene, with such expressions of kindnes and civility on our part, as are necessarie, and usuall in the like cases.

“2. You shall deliver all our other letters, to the persons to whom they are directed, with such expressions of our friendship as shall be fitt for their respective qualities.

“3. You shall at large represent to the King of Poland, our good brother, the circumstances of that impious and barbarous murther committed upon the person of the King our royal father, and the unjust exclusion of us from all our rights in the kingdom of England, by those wicked rebells; you shall endeavour to make him sensible, how much it concerns all Princes to punnish examples of this kind, and how great an obligation we shall receive by any seasonable assistance that he shall thinke fitt to give us; and you shall therefore presse him to furnishe us with money, corne, armes, and amunition, in such proportion as the present state of his affaires may afforde; all which we shall carefully repay in valew, or kind, whensoever it shall please God to enable us; and we hereby give you full power to oblige us in that behalfe, in such maner as our said good brother shall desire.

“4. If you finde it be true that our said good brother the King of Poland hath endeavoured to bring all our Scotch subjects in that kingdome to a just acknowledgment of us, and of our power and authority as their lawfull King, you shall from us thankfully acknowledge his friendship and justice therein, and intreate him to continue and improve his kindnes to us in that particular so farr, that none of them be permitted to enjoy the libertie they have in that kingdome, but such as shall approve their loyaltie, and good affection to us by some supply

of money, or other assistance, according to their ability, in this time of our great necessity. To which end, you shall intreat our said good brother to authorize and encourage any loan of money or other assistance, that our said Scotch subjects can be induced to give us.

“5. If you find any obstruction in your negotiation with the towne of Dantzick, and shall conceive, that the power, or interest of the King of Poland there may be of use to facilitate your proceedings, you shall, in our name, aske from him such letters, addresses, or other assistance, as you shall conceive to be necessarie in that particular.

“6. You shall, in such manner as you shall thinke fitt, assemble together some of the most considerable persons of our Scotch subjects in the kingdome of Poland, and having first particularly acquainted them with all the circumstances of the horrid murder committed upon the King our royall father by his rebellious subjects of England, and with the continuance of their impious proceeding against us, you shall then presse them, by such arguments as you shall thinke fitt, to be effectuell and active instruments amongst our Scotch subjects, to induce and perswade them to supply us with a present summe of money to be rayseed amongst themselves, in such mannner as they shall thinke fitt, provided, it be done with as much expedition as may be.

“7. If you finde any person or persons of quality in Poland, Denmarke, Hamburgh, Dantzick, or other places, that will be willing to rayse men for our service or to furnish us with money, armes, shippes, or other assistance, we hereby give you full power to treat and conclude with them for the same, in such manner as you shall thinke best for our service, which we hereby promise to ratify and confirme.

“8. You shall not issue any part of the money you shall receive from our Scots subjects in Poland, or from any other by vertue of the authority we have given you in that behalfe, but according to such warrants, and directions as you shall receive from us.

“9. You shall hold dew correspondence with our right trusty and right intirely beloved cousin, the Marques of Montrose for such things as may concerne him, and his employment under us, and shall likewise hold constant correspondence with our secretary, advertising us from time to time of your proceedings, and of all things you shall thinke necessarie for our knowledge.” *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—“Instructions for our trusty and well beloved Sir John Corkeran, Knight, employed by us to the townes of Hamburgh and Dantzick.”

“1. You shall with all convenient expedition repaire to the towne of Hamburgh, and shall deliver our letters to them, with such declarations of our good will and friendship as are usual in the like case.

“2. You shall endeavour to gett yourselve presently acknowledged and receyved by the towne of Hamburgh as our minister, according to the qualification given you by our credential letters, and with such respect, and civilities as belong to our minister in that place.

“3. You shall most effectually labour with them not to admitt or acknowledge any person that shall be employed to them by the rebels in England; and in case you shall finde difficulty to obtaine the same you shall represent unto them the just resentment we ought to have of such a proceeding, with all other reasons that you shall thinke fitt to be used in that case; and if you judge it necessarie, you shall upon that occasion deliver our letter to our good brother and cousin the King of Denmarke, and in our name, desire his friendly and brotherly assistance

to you in that particular, and his effectuall endeavours with those of the towne, that by his authority and interest with them, they may be induced and perswaded, not to receive or owne any that shall come to them from those wicked rebells of England, and impious murderers of the King our royal father.

“4. You shall make instance in our name to the towne of Hamburg, that none be received or admitted to be of the company of English marchands trading and remayning there, but such as shall have testimony and approbation from us of their loyalty and dutifull cariage towards us, and our interests.

“5. You shall use your best endeavour to countenance, assist, and protect such of our English subjects as you shall finde to be well affected to us. And being assured of the resolution that the towne intends to take concerning the particular last before mentioned, and having carefully observed how the company of English marchants are affected, and all other circumstances fitt for us to knowe, you shall dewly informe us of all, and give us your opinion thereupon, and what letter or other addresse it may be fitt for us to send to the said company of English marchants residing at Hamburg.

“6. You shall, as soone as you can conveniently deliver our other letter to the towne of Dantzick with the like circumstances as we have directed concerning that to Hamburg, and you shall proccede there, according to the same instructions we have given you for Hamburg for so much as shall be proper for the said towne of Dantzick; and shall—if there be occasion—crave the assistance of our good brother the King of Poland, for what may concerne your negotiation there.

“7. After other things first settled, and that you shall finde the said townes of Hamburg, and Dantzick in a fitt disposition you shall move them respectively, to furnish us, in this our great extremity, with the loane of such moneys, armes, amunition, shippes, cordage, or other materialls for shipping, as you shall be able to procure from them.

“8. You shall keepe all dew correspondence with our right trusty and right intirely beloved cousin the Marques of Montros for so much of your instructions as may concerne him, and the imployment he hath under us: And you shall likewise hold constant correspondence with our Secretarie, giving us from time to time a full accompt of your proceeding, and particular advertisement of all such things as you shall conceive necessary for us to knowe.” *Signed.*

KING CHARLES II. to ———.

1649, August 29. St. Germain.—Warrant for a brace of bucks.
Signed.

KING CHARLES II. to 39, 50, 102, 1200, 395, 35, 28, 4, 23.

1649, August 29. St. Germain.—I sent this bearer last summer to desire you to lend me what money you could possibly spare, but it pleased God then to supply me otherwise. I have now occasion for 200*l.* to be disbursed near the place where you are, which I desire you to lend me, and I promise you on my royal word to see it faithfully repaid. I have troubled few of my friends in this kind, and I have had so good testimony of your great affection to my royal father of ever blessed memory that I doubt not your answer to this desire. *Signed.*
Signed.

KING CHARLES II. to 7, 50, 105, 1200, 395, 35, 28, 4, 23.

1649, August 31 St. Germain.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signed. Signed.*

KING CHARLES II. to 50, 11, 500, 105, 1200, 395, 35, 28, 4, 23.

1649, August 31. St. Germain.—I have had so good testimony of your affection to the King my dear father of blessed memory, that I desire you on this occasion to lend me 500*l.*, whereof I promise you on my royal word very faithful repayment. I have troubled few of my friends in this kind. *Five copies, all signed, and sealed.*

KING CHARLES II. to 50, 16.

No date.—I have had so good testimony of your affection to my father that I desire your assistance in what this bearer shall communicate unto you for my service. I shall not need to enjoin you secrecy. *Signed. Signet.*

JAMES, DUKE OF COURLAND, to KING CHARLES II.

1649, [December] 8.—Your gracious letter was presented to me on the 9th of November by Sir John Cochrane. I regret that my answer could not be in conformity with my wishes or the affection which I have always had for the royal house of Great Britain. I have however, in view of the pressing state of affairs and the immediate help which was required, done all that the shortness of the time and the inconvenience of the season would permit. For the rest I put myself into Sir John Cochrane's hands and I beg your Highness to receive what I have done according to the intention and the affection from which it has proceeded.

I pray that God will bless your plans and your just cause and that all may turn to his glory, to the re-establishment of your Highness and your house, and to the pacification of your Kingdom. *French. Signed. Royal seal of arms.*

LOUISE MARIE, Queen of [POLAND], to her "brother," KING CHARLES II.

1650, February 22. Warsaw.—You were quite right to think that I should do all I could for your interests, and that the proceedings of your rebellious subjects would fill me with horror. I have no doubt that God will punish them and will give them back some day into your hands. Sir John Cochrane who is here, will tell you that he has found my Lord the King in great trouble, and that the affairs of this country will not permit him to do all that he would like. I will not go into particulars. Your envoy will tell you all. *French. Signet.*

KING CHARLES II. to SIR JOHN COCHRANE, at Dantzic.

1650, May 7. Breda.—Ordering him to supply the wife of Sir John Urrey, who had gone to Scotland on the King's service, with the sum of 200*l.* for the support of herself and family. *Signed.*

ROWLAND WILSON, MAURICE THOMSON, and JOHN WOODS to JAMES POPE.

1651, September 17.—Commission to proceed in the *Friendship* to the River Gambia (Gambra) in Guinea, there to trade for hides, wax, teeth, gold, ambergris, and any other merchantable commodities, to settle factories, and to buy and bring home fifteen or twenty young negros of about fifteen years of age. *Signed.*

ROWLAND WILSON, MAURICE THOMSON, and JOHN WOODS to CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE.

1651, September 17.—Commission to navigate the ship *Friendship* to the River Gambia in Guinea, touching on the way, at the Cape Verde Islands and such other places as Mr. James Pope should desire, and to give Mr. Pope and the other factors all the assistance in his power; and to use care and vigilance to prevent surprises by the French, in view of the differences between the two countries. *Signed.*

CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE to the GUINEA COMPANY, at the Guinea Court in Bishopsgate Street.

1651, October 6. The Downs.—Announcing his arrival in the Downs and his intention to sail as soon as possible. *Signed. Signet.*

ROWLAND WILSON, JOHN WOODS, and SAMUEL VASSALL to THOMAS BLACK.

1651, October 10. London.—Commission to clear the pinnace *John* and to sail in company with the ship *Friendship* for the river Gambia in Guinea. *Signed.*

ROWLAND WILSON and others, to BARTHOLOMEW HAYWARD.

1651, December 9. London.—Commission to navigate his ship the *Supply* to the Gambia River and thence to the Barbados.

JOHN LADD to CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE, in the Gambia River.

1651, December. London.—Introducing Mr. Hayward who was going to the Barbados “where wax is a very vendable commodity.” *Signet*

ROWLAND WILSON and others members of the GUINEA COMPANY to JAMES POPE, merchant, aboard the ship *Friendship* in the Gambia River.

1651, December 9. London.—Directing him to sell the spirits brought out by the *Supply*, and then to buy as many lusty negroes or cattle as possible, and send them by her to the Barbados.

Postscript. “We pray you inquire for some of that country marybucks books of the Mahomitants religion, and send us them if cheape.”

Second Postscript. “We have delivered to Mr. Haward in a black box one Guinny pattent, and have obtained the hand seale of the Commonwealth to be affixed thereunto.” *Signet.*

The GUINEA COMPANY to FRANCIS SOANE, merchant, in the Island of Barbados.

1651, December 9. London.—Consigning to him the negroes or cattle brought by Mr. Hayward in the *Supply* from the river Gambia. *Signet.*

The GUINEA COMPANY to CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE, Commander of the *Friendship* in the River Gambia.

1651, December 9. London.—To the same effect as the previous letter to James Pope. *Signet.*

JOHN WOODS to BARTHOLOMEW HAYWARD.

1651, December 11. London.—Desiring him to deliver eighteen cases with “sugar chests boards” to Francis Soane in Barbados. If however the island of Barbados should not be “reduced” so that he could not land there, then to sell them to the best advantage at the next port. *Signed.*

JOHN WOODS to his nephew, FRANCIS SOANE, merchant in the Barbados.

1651, December 11. London.—I send you eighteen cases with boards for sugar chests.

I should be glad to hear that the Island were settled in peace and that there were a good accord between the Parliament fleet and the Island, that we may have an open trade. We are now a prey to all.

WILLIAM HINGSTON to ROBERT JORDAN, Governor of Richmond Island in New England.

1651, December 16. Plymouth.—Concerning the plantation business I cannot write you a word, Mr. John Trelawny being still in Bilbao. There is much complaining about the nonpayment of the passage of Samuel Penley and his wife and children, and for Stamford's wife and children. I pray you put an end to it.

There is little news. The Scots are totally routed. Ireland almost subdued. Scilly, the Isle of Man, Jersey, all reduced except one castle in Jersey. Great wars in all Christendom, not formerly the like. “The Scotts' King in France, but little hopes to recover. Rebaptising publique in Plymouth to all that will, but yet they are not abóve forty or fifty.”

THOMAS WALL to his brother, JOHN WALL, in the river Gambia.

1651, December 19. London.—In my former letter I desired you to get me two lusty young male civet cats. I have lately heard from Kingsland that my Aunt and Bat are well and also my father and sister in Hereford, but I have not heard from them for many months.

If you meet with any rarities of fowls feathers or beasts skins you may make a special friend of a gentleman at Woolwich, a great antiquary, whom I much honour.

The King upon that defeat at Worcester very narrowly escaped away and is now in Paris. All intelligent people conclude that he was betrayed by David Lesley. The whole scabby nation do now seem to submit to the English power in Scotland. The Earl of Derby was taken and tried by court martial and beheaded at Bolton, holding to the last his cavalier principles, and soon after his Lady was forced by the mutiny of her soldiers, to surrender the Isle of Man. The Prince of Condé is in rebel arms to his King, but is likely to be ruined thereby and by the defection of divers of the nobility who at first declared for him. The Dutch and English are likely to quarrel and fight if matters be not composed between them by the ambassadors who have lately arrived here who haply may agree if the Swedish Ambassador, who is also come, does not for some interest of their own, inflame the business. If they agree it is thought the Dutch will buy Dunkirk of the French for 160,000*l.* Ireton the General's son-in-law is lately dead in Dublin. *Signed.*

CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE to ROWLAND WILSON, and the rest of the Guinea Company in London.

1651[-2], February 15. Wintan River in the River Gambia.—At our arrival in the river we had the sad news of Mr. Langley's death, and all the rest of them except three who remained alive. Mr. Bowles one of your factors went up in one of the barges with a cargo to Baracunda and after he and the goods were landed, "being taking" a pipe of tobacco in one of the negroe's pipes, went to the gold chest which was left last year with Mr. Langley, and having the pipe in his mouth, having opened the chest many times before and knowing there was powder in the chest, the powder took fire and blew up part of the house and the other part was burned with many other houses in the town, together with all the teeth and other goods purchased, and the cargo he had brought with him. No one was hurt but himself who was very much hurt. He was sent down here in a wherry and lived two days after he came on board, but died a most miserable creature being almost eaten up with maggots, they being so long in coming down.

Since our coming into this river we have been afflicted with so much sickness that we have buried twenty-three men. My chief and second mate and boatswain and both my gunners mates and boatswain mate are dead.

This river is a very unwholesome place and we are burned up for want of air. There is no breeze except what comes from the shore and that is so hot that we are almost stifled by it. There are two other traders here, a Fleming and a Dane. The latter has built himself a castle on the little island of Gillifre. I think he may be likened to the man who built his house on the sand, as I believe when the rain come it will all be washed away. Be pleased to send the enclosed to my wife. *Signed.*

CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE to his wife, ———.

1651[-2], February 18. Gambia.—I have been very sick but now am better. Goodman Bourton is dead, he took and drank out of a bottle of ink in the night instead of a bottle of water and so was poisoned. This is a bad place. It is miserable hot all day and so little wind that we are almost roasted. Remember my duty to our mother Coborne and to my brother James, and Sister, and to our brother George. *Addressed to John Blake in "Redresse." Signed.*

SAMUEL CARINGTON to CAPTAIN JOHN BLAKE.

1652[-3], January 24. Sangrugoo.—Asking him to convey him down to his ship, with three hundred hides, five hundredweight of teeth, and three hundredweight of wax.

KING CHARLES II. to GEORGE, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

1660[-1], January 15. Whitehall.—Recommending John Bellasis brother to Thomas, Viscount Fauconburg, for a command. *Signed. Royal seal. Countersigned by Sir Edmund Nicholas.*

W. VOULL to SIR JOHN COTTON, at his house near Westminster Hall.

1662, June 10. Saumur.—I received by the last post a letter from Mr. Witherington with a bill of exchange of 60*l.*, and giving me notice of the death of his master Sir Thomas Cotton on the 13th May. I

acquainted the young gentlemen with these sad tidings and took the best opportunity I could to do so. I find them so sensible of their loss that as yet they will scarce admit of any consolation. As soon as they began to recollect themselves the youngest testified a most earnest desire to go and see you all in England, and if I would have given way and he had been able to perform the journey he would have been with you before this letter. I tell him that I see no necessity for either him or his brother to undertake such a journey. It is no wonder these poor children are at a loss in this unexpected and great affliction.
Signet.

LOUIS XIV. to MONSIEUR DE TURENNE.


1672, October 30. Saint Germain-en-Laye.—Appointing Marshals de Crequy and d'Humieres to be Lieutenants General under him, and to exercise their functions on alternate days. *Copy.*

DR. J. COVELL to his "father," PETER DENT.

1674, April 4. Constantinople.—“You may perhaps censure me for a very undutifull son, because you have not heard from me all this time but beleive me, my unhappy fates are to be blamed and not I. I designed a collection of seeds for you and some little history of my observations here, by the *Speedwell* frigot, but shee was cast away just off the Land's-end. Since that, about eighteen months since, I lost my Lord Ambassador, all whose affairs have layn uppon me to guide and manage, and what through greif, and what through trouble, I could neither have a mind nor leasure to attend curiosities. This last summer I now and then stole abroad, and what small store of feeld plants I have gathered the seeds of I here send you. For flowers in gardens, I could not perform what I intended, to have viewed the choystem of them, and got what I could for you, for here hath been all this summer as hot a plague as hath happened in the memory of man. About the middle of August, there dyed fifteen hundred a weeke and upward, of all sorts, Turks, Jews, and Christians. I went abroad dayly yet durst not venture to see any gardens either at Strombol or Scutary. All our nation held very well. For my own part, I took nothing but a good draught of wormwood-wine in the morning, and chewed zeduary as I walked abroad, and every afternoon, punch—a liquor well known to seamen—was all our drink, whereof we took a good dose; and amongst other nations—whereof all had some dyed—it is certain they that drank hardest escaped best. I was not att all afraid, yet I have been in danger a thousand times, sometimes very desperately. One could not pass from our house to Galata without meeting the dead carryed out. I past no less then eleven in the distance of our collage to the bridge. Most that died were poor people whose diet all summer is most upon cowcubers, corpooses—which are a sort of water-melon-gourd—and such kind of trash, and they died like rotten sheep, not one in ten that were smitten escapt. These when they are dead, a hamal—or porter—takes upon his back, on a board, rapt up carelessly in any old wretched rag, their legs hanging out, sometimes in a manner all bare. The better sort have a coffin and it may be four or five follow them to the grave. What you commonly talk in England of the Turks not shuning the plague, I will assure you is true only in the mean people, which is the same among both Jews, Greeks and Armenians. They value it not half so much as we do the smal-pox in England, never shun one another's company, only when they die very fast, the corps is not accompanied with

any or very few besides the priest, sometimes not with him. If a great man dies, there is as great a funeral pomp as if there was no more danger then in an ague. That is the truth if in a dead man there can be danger. I thinke there is least in a dead Turk, especially a rich man then in any other, for they wash the body—though never so poor—and then with rowlers of wood squeeze out all the excrements they can, then after it is cleansed, they stop all the passages with cotton. I always counted the cloaths more infectious than anything. The rich Turks this time fled into country-houses and up the Bosphorus, and by their means the plague was scattered almost everywhere for ten or twelve miles round. The little family of my Lord which I have had here under my care, I sent to our country-house, but I stayed here all the time till the end of September, when I went to fetch them home. It would be too idle to set down the dangers I have been in, for seriously there was not a day past but I was in the midst of them. I never ailed anything—I bless God—nor none of our nation. We have an English apothecary here who went about dayly. At last it fell in his house, and seized his wife's sister, too far for remedies to take place. She dyed, but his wife and several others all escaped by your incomparable *bezoarticum animale*, whereof I have now had good tryal. There was a little boy belonged to one of my Lord's servants formerly; the father came to me for something for it, telling it had convulsion fitts. I asked him if it were not *morjack*—for so the Turks call the plague.—He assured me no, no, but the next morning the boy was dead. He himself soon sickened; with a dose of your *bezoarticum animale*, and a saffron water which I made here, he recovered and his wife likewise. In August he was smitten again—a thing I think very rare. He sought no more to me but dyed. Feare is a horrid companion in time of pestilence; I thank God I had banished that. At the end of the year, infinites walked up and down with sores, but in the beginning scarce any, for not one escaped of ten. There was always such a mixture of stinks in the streets—what from their garlick breaths, and foul streets, mangy dogs, and plaguy people—as it was enough to turn a man's stomach at any time, if it were not well fortified. The Turks never entertain a dog within doors, but feed them in the streets, and count it an act of mercy to give them bread, and as great a crime to kill them; the like of cats. Hence the streets swarm with dogs; whereof if any die there they lie, for there is no such thing as a scavenger. Most part of the houses stand upon steep hills, and there is nothing else ever clean the streets but great showers of rain. Your Jews all—and poor Turkes, Greeks and Armenians—live so abominably nastily and in such narrow filthy streets and so many cluttered together, that it is a marvel to me that the plague should ever cease untill it had swept them all away; yet it is now quite over, and the streets so full of people as none seem to be wanting.”

“Now as to the seeds of plants I herewith send. *Ilex coccig.* is of this year's gathering. I have reared them here and hope they will hold good. *Asclepias* I have sent you good store, the very pods are pretty: you may shew your young sophisters how carefully Nature hath thrust them up. The great juniper-berries I send not as if they would grow, but only as a rarity. Upon a little island where we touched as we came, called Cervi, upon the Morea, grew infinites of this sort, thus big the berries and farr more pleasant then any I ever saw, and I question not the vertues to be proportionable. There was a better sort which I likewise send you. I cannot pass by one story: Mr. Gauden's brother of Trinity College, and Mr. Rook's brother of Clare Hall were with me when I found a very large sort of sea spurge, and tempted

them to tast the milk, but you never saw poor men so tormented in your life. Mr. Gauden's palate and throat was not well in ten days, I sware I feared I had poisoned them. There was likewise a larger sort of rosmary then I saw, common lavender, *verbasium matth.*, etc. I have a history of the plants I have seen and found, and therefore shall say no more here. I shall mention only such of these seeds as either have not their herbs yet described, or at least never before seen of me. *Heptaphyllum nostrum lunatum Calendulæ folio*; its root is white, the branches are at the head of the root crosswise or almost like a knot, they lie flat to the ground; the rest the name something discovers. *Millefolium nostrum Thracicum*; it is like yarrow, only the flower yellow, and many leaves like this  set opposite one to another along the stalk which I never saw in yarrow. *Avena marina*; I call it so from the seed, it seems a sort of *spartum*, only the ear is sometimes half a yard long, and the husk of the seed stiff and ready to prick. *Rapistrum echinato—vel alato—semine*; it grows plentifully here in the corn, it differs little from our *rapistrum*, but only in the seed. *Speculum Veneris capite mulierum Thracicum*; it is three times larger then the common sort, and its flower before it blows is exactly like the covering which the cheif women in Turkey weare on their heads. They call it a *torpose*. *Trifolium stellatum*; it is a very pretty flower exactly described by Ger. emac. p. 1208 No. 5. *Trifolium fragiferum nostrum*; it has for its flower a round soft woolly button, and I think not yet described. *Galeopsis odorifera*; I thought it a sort of *marrubium*, but the leaves more resemble *galeopsis*. *Chrysanthemum nostrum capite sericeo*; if you can raise this plant you will say it beares the loveliest flower that ever you saw; it has a sticky woody root creeping along in the ground; the leaves and twiggs much resemble *vinca pervinca*. At the end of them grows one or two—sometimes more—thick short pods, which open into large yellow flowers each as big as a crown peice, in the middle an infinite of long thrums. The flower smells just like raw silk, and thence I named it. *Orobanche*; here are infinite varietys of it as well in colour as branches, bigness, height, and shape of flowers. I gathered this seed, who knows but it may grow with you, for here it doth very easily. It is almost in every fertile place in the spring-time. *Atractilis major*; some of them grow as high as I am, and when it is dry, the prickly leaves fall off and the stem is used by the women for spindles. You may well call it spindle-thistle. Your *atractylis hirsutior* is here everywhere. *Phalaris nostra pratensis* is a very fine sort of grass and will please you if it grows. *Moly nostrum vel ambrosia Romanorum*, is a beautifull flower, and certainly a sort of moly, because our Greeks altogether feed on garlick, and it is among the vulgar, a delicacy. I named this *Ambrosia Romanorum* from its great affinity with garlick in tast and smell. *Orchis rostrata mimosa* is as strang as any sort whatever. There is a kind of rude figure of it in Matthiolum—in Italian—but no description. You may know it by a kind of long spur hanging down like the underchap of a crow's bill. *Buglossum nostrum*; it is a very rough plant, and sticks like goose-grass, but in all things else comes nearer bugloss. *Euphrasia nostra* grows here in great quantity, and doth in many things resemble eyebright. *Portulaca marina nostra*; the leaves exactly are like a piece of white Spanish-cloth, it grows on the shore of the Euxine Sea. *Reseda Thracia* is certainly a choice plant, the flowers purple, and the little twiggs most exactly branches like a stag's horn. *Pulmonaria nostra*; it much resembles *pulmonaria Gallica*. *Kali montanum*; I have found the small sea-glasswort here and this which grows upon dry rocky hills much resembles it. *Anagyris nostra pontica*; it differs much from any I ever

saw. It grows upon the Bosphorus and Euxine Seas. *Melilotus nostra Thracica*; it grows into a great many round heads of whitish flowers, the leaves stand round the stalk, five, six, seven, eight. I will tell you the reason of the name afterwards. All these I never sent before, neither with tumbling over Gerard—the only book I have here—can I find their like. I but just mentioned them to you, but I have drawn the figure of every one and wrot down the exact description of each in a book, which, if ever I return shall be communicated unto you. I have sent you three or four seeds of the true plain-tree, the Turks call *chiner* and rejoyce much under the shade of it. It is indeed as goodly a tree as grows. Hear you will hardly rear them, I have little ones growing, which I designe for England when I come, as likewise *aeoplia*, *pistashia*, *terebinthus*, etc. I could not venture them now by reason it will be a summer voyage, and the captain swares they will spend him more water then ten men. When I come I will try what may be done. I have a pretty history of plants which I have seen already; I shall now daily increase it. What I can send in seed you shall be sure to have, and this summer I will send you a catalogue of all I have observed. Here is *epimedium dioscoridis* in great quantity. I have it growing bravely, but it seldom seeds, yet contrary to the vulgar opinion, I have found them as well as the flower. All I had I sew in our garden—seventy-two—but it did not come up, since, I have gathered none. All sorts of millet are here. The Turks make a drink of the bruised seed and water, they call it *bezar*. There are *cyanus Turcicus*, *hyacinthus*, and *lillium* of many varieties; but for the plague, I had furnished you well. Now Sir John Finch is come to be my patroness I still have encouragement to mind curiosities. What I find here you shall have a share in. Here is one of the strangest sorts of willow that ever was seen, its boughs are very long and small and therefore pleasant. It grows high—I saw one about twenty yards—and all its boughs hang lank down towards the ground on every side, just like a shaggy perriwig; in the crown not one twigg stands. The longest I saw was planted at a fountain in one of the grand seraglios near Pontipiccolo. Half the boughs hang over the water and reached quite down into it, the rest, in like manner bending down, made a kind of a round arbor or cloister. I have it drawn exactly, every cutting of it grows if you allow it water enough. I have mett with very many strange flies and insects and have past many a drowsy melancholick houre in painting them. My new Lord goes a great way to audience this summer, which will give me a fair opportunity of increasing my observation. Here is not one physition worth the hanging in the country, though the richer sort of Turks value any one that does but pretend to it, at a high rate. If a brave fellow were here and could speak Turkish, and vulgar Greek, both which are easily learned, he might gaine a vast fortune in a little time. I have invited many, and found the kindest respects immaginable. Concerning their manners I referr you to Sam. Thirketle's letter. All physitions here are Dunstable Galenist, they will not here of the least syllable of chymistry. I sustained a great loss as I came out. I brought about a pint and half of spirit of vitriol, and it broke by the way. It is the noblest medicin in the world for the heat in this piace. I had a continued fever two years since, and by chance here was an English ship in port, where I got a little, to which—next under God—I ow my life; and I am strongly perswaded had we had any in my Lord's sickness it might have saved his life. I got a little three months since, by another ship, but it fixt its salt and broke the glass, so that at present I am left in a very ugley case. If we travel to audience in the heat of summer, I shall not know what to do without it. I have

often made good shift with a *roop*—as they here call it—of lemons. They clarify the juice and then boyle it gently in a glass vessel to a good thick consistency, and it will keep close stopt without honey or sugar. The Turks drink for the most part sherbet. They make a sugar with the juice of sour cherries—we have none in England such, a *duke* is nearest it, but nothing near as tart—and pure sugar boyled up to a sufficient height, then mixe juice of violets, rose, orange, or lemon flower water, amber-grice, or what you please to give a smell and a colour. This they keep in cakes or pctr, and when they will drink it they mix it with fountain water. This is liquor for the true beleiving mussel-men, but most of the court, city and country *chelibs*—rich men—have found more relish in good wine, and nothing is more familiar among them then wine and tobacco, though both are forbidden. The grand vizier himself for certain is drunk—takes his *keif* as they call it—almost every night; certainly he is, for all that, as gallant a fellow as ever came in that place. I suppose you have heard of their eating of opium. It is very true, and I moreover assure you I know one whom I have seen take the quantity of a hazel nut at a time, and he tells me he cannot live without doing it at least three or four times a day; and I have seen an Arab that is a messenger sometimes between Aleppo and this place, take above a dram at one time by weight. It presently give them *keif*, makes them exceeding pleasant, but an houre or two after they are as dull as logs, yet I do not find in them any remarkable drowsiness at all. Many that are used to it, in their *romazan*—their fast—when it is death if it be known that anyone eats the least thing imaginable from sunrise to sunset, the forbearance of this, their *keif*, destroys them. I have many such storys tending to the business of physick among them, but it is not convenient here to trouble you with them, especially what relates to their women. I have this day procured a little seed of the *alcea Ægyptia*. It is here commonly eaten by Turks, Arabs and Armenians, and they call it *bamum*, it is very near the word in Gerard. Likewise I send you some seeds of *mula insana*. What ever Gerard prattles, it is here, and all over the Mediterranean, especially on the coast of Spain, where they call it *verangenos*, eaten most familiarly. I have taken very great gusto in it myself. I believe you must sow these two last seeds in a hot bed if you desire to rear them. If you desire them I can send you seeds of many kinds of gourds, Snokes, G. Corpoos or Water-Melon Pear, Gourd Apple, which last are a sort of *coloquintida*, bitter and violently purging, and the like. If I knew the price of any of your choice drugs, I could light of some, sometimes to my thinking very cheap, as rhubarb, senna, agarick, coral, amber, china, etc., and here are in shops brought from Chairó, many condite and hot seeds or rather spices. I shall not trouble you with their names, but tell you they are the common cerdials amongst the Turks.”

JAMES MACPUT of the Society of Jesus to —.

1675, August 4. “Ad Fluvium Convectionis.”—I who by obedience am nobody, was trying to bring others to Christ our Saviour, and it chanced that being seized by the force of the Spirit I fell in with these barbarians who I believe are accustomed to have intercourse with Europeans. As however I can get no information from them, I should be most grateful if you, whoever you are, and whatever may be your latitude and longitude, would inform me what these barbarians are. In the meantime, receive thus much from me. The Lord called me to the

Society of Jesus, and it is his will that I should spend my life in the Canadian territory for the sake of these barbarians whom he redeemed with his blood. Wherefore I am certain that if the immaculate Virgin the mother of God were present to me in these wretched lands, she would not wish us to spare the breath of life which she preserves for us. Which whilst we enjoy, let us pray God that if we may not meet on earth we may be joined in heaven. *Latin.*

Copy. Endorsed. "Copy of a Latin letter received by Colonel Bird in Virginia in the winter 1675, from a Jesuit, dated 4th August 1675, in latitude 35 degrees, longitude 275. About 1200 miles west, two degrees south-west from Virginia."

DR. GEORGE HICKES to —.

1677, October 23. Edinburgh.—I have spent most of my time since I received yours in travelling about the country, or else you had heard sooner from me. I am very sorry your distemper is so obstinate, I am afraid it will bring an habitual weakness upon you, and confine you to your chamber this following winter. I think I formerly wrote you word how my Lord's (the Earl of Lauderdale) enemies had reported all about this country, that he intended an indulgence for the *Whigs*, as they call their turbulent fanatics here. The report was so general, that I question not but it hath reached London, and here it was blown about with so much confidence, that the clergy were universally discouraged at it, and the Whigs themselves made so confident of it before the last Council—which was held the beginning of this month—that they boasted of it as of a thing they were sure would come to pass. This rumour was disseminated with a design to render my Lord suspected by the bishops, and odious to the clergy, and to encourage these bloody malcontent fanatics to insolence and rebellion; and indeed since they see themselves disappointed in their expectation, they have threatened to make an insurrection—and are underhand encouraged to it—insomuch that the Council hath made provisional orders to have forces in readiness in case they should be so mad as to rise. I suppose you know that the country where these people most abound is in the west about Glasgow, Ayr &c., and upon their first motion several thousand Highlanders will be brought down upon them to cut them off, and quarter in their country. The Castle at Stirling is also reinforced, and upon notice of their first stirring, proclamation will be issued out to warn all heritors that hold lands of the Crown, as the greatest part of this nation doth, to repair to the King's host at Edinburgh upon pain of high treason, so that if they rise as they did nine years since, they will be otherwise dealt with than they were then, for they will neither find mercy in the field, nor afterwards, if they be taken, at the bar. My Lord's enemies know that there is nothing recommends him more to the King, than the confidence he hath in his great wisdom to govern the kingdom, and keep it in peace, and that's the reason they take this way to embroil the kingdom and bring all, if they could, to confusion, that his Majesty might have recourse to them, as abler physicians of state. I need not tell you who they are, for you cannot but have heard of the Earl of Tweeddale, the Duke of Hamilton, and one more, who because he is a privy councillor, I shall not mention his name.

This day my Lord and Lady drank to me yours, and Doctor Patrick's health, and asked me when I heard from you, so that one or both of you must needs write to me, that they may not think our correspondence is broke. If this story of the Indulgence be bruited about London, I hope you'll both contribute to confute it, especially among our brethren

of the clergy, who ought to look upon my Lord as the most sincere and zealous patron they have in the world.

The match between my Lady Catherine, my lady's younger daughter, and the Marquis of Athol's eldest son, is broke off, although the contract—according to the custom of this country—was sealed. They have dealt very unhandsomely with us, as I shall tell you when we meet.

I doubt not but by this time you have heard of the compliment this country hath passed upon me, and I beg so much patience of you as to read the reasons why I accepted of it, that it may appear I am neither guilty of ambition, nor temerity, as many—I believe some of our own University—will be apt to believe. I was importuned for above a month together to accept of a Doctor's degree here, which I obstinately refused, and gave such reasons for my refusal, as I thought had amply satisfied the Bishops that urged me why I could not accept thereof. But afterwards, when I thought they had laid aside all thoughts of it, as I had done, the primate offered the compliment for me—unknown to me—to my Lord who really shewed himself displeas'd that I made so much difficulty at it, telling me withal of many English, in particular of my Lord Grey's uncle, that had proceeded here. Upon this I went to the Bishop of Galloway, and the Primate, and told them both into what a strait they had brought me; therefore I urged new reasons why I could not accept, and desired them to excuse me to my Lord. But I found them averse to that proposition, and prepared to answer all the objections I made. The first objection was that which I had formerly insisted upon viz. that I was not able to maintain the post and dignity of that degree which was more considerable in England than Scotland, and therefore it was the custom among us not to take that degree till we were well preferred; to which they answered that my Lord knew the custom of England, and knew what was fitting for to maintain that degree as well as I, and therefore since he had signified his pleasure that I should take it, that I could not lay a stronger obligation upon him to make suitable provision for me, and that I could not without seeming to mistrust his goodness, refuse it. I further urged that it was rather a disparagement, than a credit in England to take a Doctor's degree in such a manner without doing exercise for it, to which they answered, that there might be reasons why it should be no great credit at home, but to receive it in a foreign country, where it was conferred as a mark of public respect, was so far from being a disparagement, that it was always counted a great and signal testimony of the worth of the person on whom the honour was conferred, and that was the reason why they thought themselves bound to put that compliment upon me as a testimony of their respects to myself, my country, and my Lord.

I further urged that it had been always the custom in our University for those that had been bred upon a foundation so long as I had been, to take their Doctor's degree there, and that the University expected it from them as a debt, and thought itself injured when any of her gremials, especially, slipped another way out; to which they replied that my case was singular, and that the University could not in reason except at me for proceeding here in an honorary way if they considered the circumstances I was in. Especially I being full standing for the degree, and having taken three degrees in it before. Other objections I made which they readily answered so that I could not tell what to resolve, till at last all considerations laid together I thought it more safe to accept their compliment, than by finally refusing of it, hazard my Lord's displeasure and their ill will, by seeming to slight the only honour I was capable to receive from his country as his chaplain. You

know my Lord is a great lover of his country, and so one of the Bishops advised me to consider that, and besides he hath a great affection for the University of St. Andrews of which he is the patron, to which he hath been a benefactor, and where he was bred. I could say more to justify myself, but I hope I have already said and hinted enough, and therefore I desire you and your brother Patrick as faithful friends, to represent my reasons as you have occasion, and to justify me if you hear that I am censured for what I have done. I gave an account of it to the Bishop of London, but have heard nothing since from Mr. Jane. I wish Dr. Patrick would go and dine with the Bishop, and take an occasion to speak of me, and learn by that means if the Bishop be satisfied with my proceedings, or no. If he be, I care not much what others say or think. Pray tell Dr. Patrick my lady desires to hear how his wife and Madam Villiers do.

DR. GEORGE HICKES to DR. [SIMON] PATRICK, in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey, Westminster.

1677, November 20. Edinburgh.—I thank you heartily for your last letter, which I shewed to my Lord and Lady, and they both commanded me to give you their thanks, for the great concern you have for their interest and honour, and my Lord in particular told me he would requite you whenever it lay in his power.

I question not but there are reports enough at London framed among his enemies to slander his administration here, especially in reference to Church affairs; and the correspondence that G[ilbert] B[urnet] hath here in particular with the D[uke] of H[amilton] is the principal means of scattering them about the great town. I hear it is reported in London of late that all the Bishops and nobility have fled to this town for fear of the *Whigs*—as they call their Nonconformists or Covenanters here—and the report was well timed by them that raised it, for at this season the business of the term, and approaching winter draws the better sort hither, and which is remarkable Duke H[amilton] and his Cabal came hither out of the country last week, and his habitation is in the midst of the fanatical crew whom he hath underhand encouraged to be insolent, and by coming hither would make the world believe that he seems to be afraid to live among them. A thousand such tricks and reports are contrived to make the world at London believe that my Lord is a favourer of the fanatics, and that he is not capable to govern this country, but his prince and his friends know him better than to believe such things, and men in his station, how worthy and wise soever, can never want such enemies as these.

Were I but an hour with you, I could convince you by many instances that the Church hath not a more hearty friend in the world; and were he such an one as G[ilbert] B[urnet] represents him, I would not tarry with him three days. Nay he deserves the prayers of our Church, and if ever it lie in his power will introduce the Common Prayer into this.

I mightily want the conversation and books I had at London, and therefore, though I know you can not well spare time for such correspondence, yet in charity write to me as often and as much news as you can, for my friends letters help me to pass away the long nights here, where for specific reasons I go not much abroad.

I am glad you approve the reasons why I accepted the compliment this country put upon me, it makes me better satisfied with what I have done. Pray present my service to Dr. Oughtram, how glad should I be if the removals to be made in the Church should make way for him in the bishopric of Rochester. O could I but be in Westminster Cloister once a week."

The SAME to the SAME.

1677, November 24. Edinburgh.—“ Since I sealed my letter inclosed, I have heard some other news, which occasions me to write this. They say it is reported in England that the fanatics are all in rebellion here, and I doubt not but the forces sent provisionally to the Irish coasts and English borders will make many believe that report, which is raised and dispersed by a discontented party here. Indeed the fanatics have been very insolent, as I formerly acquainted you, and were underhand encouraged to be so by some great men on purpose to give my Lord trouble, and disgrace his administration of affairs. They demanded indulgence, and upon the disappointment of their insolent expectations, met in mighty numbers, committed some insolences, and did all they durst and could, to fright us to an accommodation with them. Many ways of dealing with them were proposed to my Lord. Some endeavoured by all means to persuade him they were inconsiderable, and that the quartering a few companies among them would quiet them all, but they being so very numerous in the West—where all the stirrs were made—and my Lord knowing so many of the nobility would privately encourage them, thought it the safest way, if they should once stir, to bring upon them foreign forces to rout them once for all, and not to trust the execution of such an affair only to the small forces here. Accordingly since the approaches of the Irish and English forces, the godly rebels are all dispersed, and their chief ringleaders and preachers have taken shelter in Northumberland, where they want not encouragement from the papists that abound there. And I pray God the joining of those two factions do not once more ruin Church and State. I hear the fanatics have been very insolent at Taunton Deane. I am sure there is a correspondence betwixt the two factions in both nations.

But all is now quiet with us, and I am confident my Lord will take some effectual course so as to disable them, that for one age they shall not be able to move again. We are not in the least apprehensive of them, and therefore let me entreat you, as you have occasion, to let the world know that all is quiet here, for these false reports of the Scottish insurrections and commotions discourage the good and encourage the bad people of England, and reflect disgrace upon my Lord's conduct, without whom this nation would be all in a flame.

I suppose you have heard how the match was broken off betwixt my lady's youngest daughter, my Lady Catherine, and my Lord Marquis of Athol's eldest son. Many stories are thereupon raised in London by my Lady Kingearn, wife to my Lord Kingearn, a great enemy of my Lord's, although he raised him to what he is; but whatever comes from her as well as from G[ilbert] B[urnet] you may presume are lies; and most of the stories against us you may be confident come from one of them. I expect to hear from you speedily.”

The SAME to the SAME.

1677, December 19. Edinburgh.—“ I have often told you in my former letters, that most of the false stories that went about London of my Lord and the Scottish affairs, were sent thither from hence. The inclosed will confirm this conjecture, and I have sent them on purpose to you that you might communicate them to as many as you have imparted my former letters to.

The author of them is a doctor of physic of the Lord Chancellor's name and faction, and the rest of his qualities you may learn from the inclosed copies. There are as many lies and absurdities as lines in them, for which the author is like to pay dear, for the Privy Council

have sent for him and will take conaissance of the matter. The author is said to be a great acquaintance and correspondent of G[ilbert] B[urnet]'s and doubtless he hath taken upon him to write to my Lord of London, from the acceptance his scandalous libels have had with some other persons.

Pray present my service to Dr. Oughtram, and tell him I received his letter, but I will not answer him till I see how the dice are cast. As to the business you told me of, I hope it will succeed."

L[AURENCE] H[YDE], English Ambassador, to the KING OF POLAND.

1677.--"[My M]aster has commanded me to let your Majestie know [] he has taken to concur in all points with the most Christian King, in giving your Majesty all possible assistance in establishing your Majestie's tytle in such wayes as your Majesty shall think most effectual for the securing your crown and dignity, and the farther honor and safety of your Queen and royale issue; the King, my master, being truly sensible of the great misfortunes of those princes, whose power must be bounded, and reason regulated, by the phantastic humours of their subjects. Till princes come to be freed from those inconveniencies, the King, my master, sees no possible prospect of establishing the most hoïy apostolic Roman Catholic religion.

In order to your Majestie's affairs, the King, my master, has written to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, to the Elector of Brandenburgh, and other his allyes in those parts, notwithstanding the war and differences between those princes, that they afford your Majestie all possible assistance in your Majestie's pretences to Dantzick. As also, he has obliged the Prince of Orange to divert the States General from interposing in that affair, either by diswading your Majesty, or by giving assistance to the rebellious inclinations of those citizens of Dantzick. And the King, my master, has commanded me to assure your Majestie that as soon as he can so dispose of affairs as to effect a generall peace,—the speedy accomplishment he doubts not, the most Christian King having left that affair wholly in his hands,—which when effected, he does not question but by the assistance and [concu]rence of those kings and princes concerned, to put an end to all [the] and vain pretensions, not only of the Hans towns, [but also of the] Dutch republick; who have on all occasions not [only threatened the] Prince of Orange, but also all the kings and [princes in the] parts of the world: their pretended liberty having bee[n of] pernicious consequence by their rebellious example.

And for the better effecting of these ends, I am farther commanded to join with the most Christian King's Ambassadour in this Court, the Count de Bethune, to desire your Majestie to give whatsoever can be afforded from this kingdome, in order to the giving life to the malecontents in Hungary, the better to dispose the Emperour, and other the confederates to accept of such terms of peace as shall be adjudged reasonable for your Majestie's service, and the good ends before premised.

Remarks on the foregoing Memorial.

We may observe from this paper and from the sad experience of the greatest part of Europe, the grand design which our two last kings in conjunction with the French tyrant, have been carrying on for severall years past: and also the wayes and methods they proposed for effecting the same.

I. What the design was we are told in the close of the fi[rst clause] and that was no less than the establishing the most holy [apostolic Roman] Catholic religion—as they are pleased to call it—in [] world.

This intrigue has been long in motion, it being twelve years sin[ce this] memorial was given in, though the design was layd long before, but with what hypocrisy and dissimulation it was managed on our part, the many speeches and declarations of King Charles the Second to maintain the Protestant religion, when at the same time he exerted his utmost interest and industry with all the princes of Europe for its totall extirpation, doe sufficiently evince. This will appear more evidently when we consider :

II. The arts and methods made use of to effect this horrid design. And these are two.

1. By making all the kings and princes in Europe absolute, despotick and arbitrary : and, which is the naturall consequence of it—

2. By destroying the freedom of all the Hans towns of the Empire and the Dutch republic. In a word ; all Europe was to be brought into a state of perfect slavery, the better to dispose it to admit of popery.

1. The investing princes with arbitrary power. Ambition in great persons is like avarice in sordid misers, seldom satisfied with present enjoyments. Every accession of authority enlarges their desire of more. Like men in dropsies whose immoderate drinking does but nourish the disease and increase their thirst, this boundless affection of the mind makes elective princes desire to be hereditary ; and the hereditary, absolute ; and will not easily admit of any restraint or limitation. The French King knows the power and magnetic virtue of this bait very well, by the severall princes he had drawn to his party by it. And therefo[re with the] same temptation we—his confederate—assault the King of Po[land] and limited prince, who is little more than a splendid [], assuring him all possible assistance for the securing his crown [and dignity and] the farther honor and safety of the Queen and royall issue, [by means of] the misfortune of those princes, whose power must be bounded, and reason regulated, by the fantastic humour of their subjects. Then to show how absolutely necessary it is for tyranny to precede popery, our honorable minister lays down this as an undeniable maxim : Till princes come to be freed from those inconveniences, the King my master sees no possible prospect of establishing the most holy apostolick Roman Catholic religion.

2. Secondly, in order to the erecting this tyranny in Christendome, it is necessary that the liberties of all free towns and commonwealths [should be] destroyed. And first those of the city of Dantzicke [for whi]ch we tell the said King of Poland, that our [letters are wr]itten to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, to [the Elector] of Brandenburgh, and other his allyes in those parts, [to afford hi]m all possible assistance in his pretences to that city. And here the illustrious Prince of Orange—now our most gracious soveraigne—must be calumniated as concurring with these kings, in this hopefull undertaking, when all the actions of his life have sufficiently demonstrated to the world how much he abhors such diabolical designs. This wise and valiant prince, I say, is, by our politic ambassadour represented here acting in this state farce a very mean and unworthy part, much below a person of his high quality and character—vizt.—bantring and

wheedling the States of Holland—persons as unlikely to be so imposed on as the Prince to offer it—into a profound security that they might not interpose in this affair, but sit still unconcerned while the King of Poland ruined the Dantzickers; which was designed to be the prelude to the destruction not only of the Hans towns, but of their own commonwealth also, as soon as a generall peace could be effected; for our young Machivael says—after he had told the sayd King what pains his Master took in procureing a generall peace—he, meaning his Master, does not question but by the assistance and concurrence of those kings and princes concerned, to put an end to all the frivolous and vain pretences, not only of the Hans towns, but also of the Dutch republic; who have on all occasions not only threatned the Prince of Orange, but also all the kings and princes in these parts of the world; their pretended liberty haveing been of pernicious consequence by their rebellious example.

Here we have the whole cause for which the Dutch ought to be destroyed; namely, their threatning of kings and princes, and the pernicious consequence of their pretended liberty and rebellious example. [Nex]t we see in the following paragraph, that—notwithstanding the [pernicious] consequence of it, this rebellious example may be followed [by all good] Catholics when it is for the good of their holy cause [] two kings—by their ambassadours—exorting a third to []ll in bribeing the subjects of a fourth to rebell against him [(which ou)r fine orator expresses in these soft terms: giving life to the malecontents in Hungary to compel him to a dishonorable compliance with his adversaryes, which he very elegantly styles, the better to dispose the Emperour and other the confederates to accept of such terms of peace, etc.

'Tis the end, with these State casuists, which sanctifies the means, else they would never condemn rebellion in one paragraph and promote it in the next. By which rule the Hollanders shakeing off the insupportable tyranny of the Spaniards under D'Alva and the Inquisition, and asserting their libertyes, may be condemned as an unpardonable crime, because it tended to the suppression of the Romish religion, and the advancement of the Northern heresy—as Mr. Coleman was pleased to call the Reformed [religion]—in those countryes. And yet the fomenting the rebellion [should] be councelled and incouraged by good Catholick Kings [as a good] work, when it is in order to the attaining the good ends befor[e mentioned], the establishing the most holy apostolic Roman Catholic religion [and] the putting the souls and consciences, persons, and estates of all the people in these parts of Christendome, under the most intolerable tyranny in the world.

Notwithstanding the wickedness of this designe, and the baseness of the arts by which it was promoted, as fraud, treachery, bribery, stirring up rebellion in other countryes, all covered by most profound hypocrisy and dissimulation, openly professing the Protestant religion, and secretly contriveing the utter destruction of it, and the erecting in the room thereof the superstitious and idolatrous worshipp of the Church of Rome; notwithstanding all which, I say, the gentleman who was employed in this precious embassy would still be thought not only a very good Protestant, but also a sufferer for the profession thereof, and thinks it a very injurious neglect of him that he is not now chief minister of State and has not the disposale of all the great offices of trust and profit in the kingdome. And truly for my part I think it great pitty that any man who has been so labourious in so excellent a cause, should miss of a reward answerable to his merit."

DR. GEORGE HICKES to [DR. PATRICK].

1677-8, January 1. Edinburgh.—“About a month ago I sent you a letter wherein was inclosed one from the Bishop of Galloway to the Bishop of Rochester. I am in pain till I hear you received it, because the Bishop of Galloway seems much concerned he hath had no answer to his. I should be glad to satisfy him from you that his letter was delivered, although I could tell him no more.

The 22nd of this month the standing and auxiliary forces will have a rendezvous at Stirling, and march the next day amongst the Whigs, who now would offer conditions, if they would be taken. I need not tell you that my Lady Catherine my Lady's youngest daughter was married last Wednesday by the office of our Church, to my Lord Down, the Earl of Murray's eldest son. I would feign know how Dr. Sancroft comes to be made Archbishop.”

The SAME to the SAME.

1677-8, January 3. Edinburgh.—“Yours of December 29th I received, but can scarce guess by it whether you received that letter of mine wherein was inclosed one from the Bishop of Galloway to the Bishop of Rochester, who as yet hath returned no answer to it. I told you in my last that the standing and auxiliary forces are shortly to march into Clydesdale, Carriet, and the rest of the disaffected places, to disarm the fanatics, pull down their meeting houses, hinder their meetings, reinforce the execution of the laws, and in particular to force the heritors or landlords to give security for the good behaviour of their tenants, according as by law they are bound.

There was no other way left to correct their insolence, and bring them to a sober sense of their duty; and now they see they must be chastised for their impudence, they are mad against the patriots of the faction, who made them believe they could protect them; and they on the other side know not what to say, but cry out against arbitrary government and tell the people they will go to the King and remonstrate to His Majesty, that there is no need of proceeding to this rigour and extremity, and withal beseech His Majesty to recall these forces by his royal order, and engage unto him to reduce the mad people to order by their own interest.

It is said Duke Hamilton is one that intends to go, but they know they can do nothing with His Majesty, who knows exactly the state of affairs here, but their real design is to complain of arbitrary government to the Parliament, who you know are apt to take such alarms, and represent my Lord as the promoter thereof. I believe this clamour will be at London as soon as this letter, and therefore I desire you, whom I have acquainted with the state of affairs here from time to time, to let all your correspondents and acquaintance know how ridiculous and groundless that cavil is. For this course of subduing them by force is not done by the order of my Lord, or any cabal, but by the Privy Council, which consists of men of all sorts, and it is not done of a sudden but after long deliberation and expectation that the nobility and gentry of the disaffected places would do their duty in suppressing the disorderly meetings, and so have prevented their proceeding *ad ultimam rationem*.

Besides of the Council, none were more zealous for sending forces among them than the loyal Lords of those countries where the disorders were, who cannot be imagined would favour any project by which their neighbours and allies should be enslaved. Add to all this the great

numbers of loyal nobility that have voluntarily raised the auxiliary forces among their own vassals, who can never be imagined would favour a design of arbitrary government to enslave their own country. Among these are the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Caithness, the Earl of Perth, the Earl of Strathmore, the Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Murray, the Earl of Panmure, and many more lords and gentlemen whom it would be absurd to think should conspire together to set up forces to enslave the land. This you may discourse beforehand to Members of Parliament, many of which you and Doctor Oughtram, know.

My Lord doth and suffers much in suppressing this fanatical faction, and I am sure would willingly sacrifice his blood in the cause. Michell whom I formerly told you of, is to be tried next Monday. I shall be at his trial, and send you an account."

The SAME to the SAME, in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey.

1677-8, January 24. Edinburgh.—"Your last I received and shewed it to my Lord Duke and Lady Duchess that they might see how much they were beholden to you, and, I assure you, they were very sensible of your kindness, as you will find if ever you and they meet.

Last Monday His Majesty's forces marched from hence into the West, and to-morrow the auxiliary forces follow them; they are both in number at least 6000 men effective. There is with them a committee of the Privy Council, which have as much power as the Privy Council itself, as you have, I hope, seen in that Act of Council, which I sent Mr. Smith, and which I desired him to communicate to you. I hope by the next to send you their instructions at large, that you may see with what wisdom our proceedings have been contrived.

I have something yet left to say of Michell to whom 500 dollars were presented from several hands between his sentence and execution to fulfil that promise—Yet never saw I the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging their bread.

Within this week several ladies of great quality kept a private fast and a conventicle in this town to seek God to bring to nought the counsels of men against His people, and before they parted all subscribed a paper wherein they covenanted to the utmost of their power to engage their Lords to assist and protect God's people against the devices—as they call expedients—that are taken to reduce them to order and obedience. Hereafter I will send you their names, but as yet I have given my word not to discover them.

Last night we received information that Sunday was sennight or some day last week Welsh told a vast congregation of his western disciples that they should certainly be hanged when the forces came amongst them, and that therefore it was far better to resist and fight the Lord's battles with their swords in their hands; and that thereupon they resolved to rebel, and in order thereto rendezvous this day in the Stewartry of Galloway. We all wish it may be true, but I am afraid it is not, although nothing but despair of success can make them forbear. I wish they would try as they did in 1666 whether God would work miracles for them or no.

You shall hear as soon as any what the event of this expedition will be. Many of the fanatical party and their patrons hope that the Commons of England—who they think are ready to dance to any tune they will play—will grow jealous of these military proceedings, and engage His Majesty to dislike them, and substitute another in the Duke's stead. And therefore you must expect to hear a thousand lying stories and misrepresentations of what is done here."

KING CHARLES II. to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

1677-[8], January 29.—Warrant ordering him to prepare a bill for the grant to Thomas Neal, of the office of Groom-porter of the “house and houses of our heirs and successors within our realm of England and elsewhere, and also the oversight and care of all common billiard tables, bowling alleys, dicing houses, gaming houses and common tennis courts, and the power of licencing the same.” *Copy.*

KING CHARLES II. to HENRY, EARL of ARLINGTON, Lord Chamberlain.

1677[-8], February 1. Whitehall.—Directing him to swear in Thomas Neal to the office of Groom-porter. *Copy. On the same sheet as the preceding.*

DR. GEORGE HICKES to DR. PATRICK, in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey, Westminster.

1677-8, February 14. Edinburgh.—“I received your last letter wherein you gave my Lord and Lady thanks for their present, and another the post before from Dr. Oughtram to the same purpose. I shewed them both to their Graces who return you both their thanks for your kind acceptance and assurance of their unfeigned respects. We have had no considerable news this three weeks, which is the reason you have heard nothing from me of late. I wrote you word how the Lords of the Committee—of the privy Council—went with the forces into the Western shires, which they are to disarm, and plant garrisons in them, and pull down their meeting houses, and cite in all the landlords to enter into a bond drawn up by the Council wherein they are to be obliged to three points, 1^o to undergo such penalties if their wives or any of their own families go to Conventicles, 2^o to turn off their tenants, or undergo such penalties, if they go to them, and 3^o to be ready on all occasions to apprehend conventicle preachers and outlawed persons. The Council and all the judges have taken this bond, and it is to be imposed on all the landlords of the nation, but those of the West, debauched from their duty by Ham[ilton] and Cass[els] etc. give no obedience to this particular. I speak of the greater part, so that His Majesty will be obliged to quarter a regiment always among them, and take other measures to make them comply, and secure his government. As for the rest of the kingdom there is no doubt made but there will be a general compliance, but to do all this will require a great deal of time, which will be all lost to me in many respects. You shall hear more of Michell yet, but you must excuse me at present. He hath left behind him a large discourse of four sheets, wherein he justifies his fact, and saith they are blessed that shall take the prelates and dash their brains against the stones, and exhorts all the people of God to depose the king, whom he calls son of Belial, and whom he compared to Agag, and set up another in his stead. My Lord and Lady and myself are very sorry for the loss of Dr. North. Let us know who succeeds in both his preferments. When you have leisure let me hear from you, and write all the news you can, but the journal news of the Houses. My services to my good friend Dr. Oughtram, his wife and yours. I would feign know why the bill against Atheism was thrown aside. What’s become of Mr. Glanvill, did you receive my letter for him about two months ago? I am much grieved at the prospect of the long stay we are like to make here; merely for want of my papers, my books, and the conversation of my London friends; for here are few great men in our way.”

The SAME to [the SAME].

1677-8, March 9. Edinburgh.—“I write now almost for nothing else but to beg your excuse for my long unwonted silence, whereof you shall know the reason within a post or two. The work of reducing the Whigs goes well on, though they have been refractory upon encouragement from some great ones. There is almost none that refuse the bond but Duke Hamilton, his cousin the Earl of Cassels, and the Lord Bargenny his friend, among the considerable persons. They are all charged by the Council upon the refusal to bind themselves to secure the king's peace for themselves their wives, children, men, tenants, and servants, and particularly that they shall not go to field conventicles, nor harbour, nor commune with rebels, and that they shall keep harmless the persons, goods, and families of their regular ministers. But while I am writing this it comes in my head to send you the printed proclamation and Act, which I hear are spoken against by some persons in England, that understand not our customs and laws, which are the grounds of proceeding here. It is not easily told with what courage and firmness, my Lord Duke hath gone through so much opposition, and by the next post perhaps you shall have papers that will make you clearly apprehend the whole state of affairs here. I have been very oddly affected for three weeks, and am apprehensive I am a breeding some pernicious disease.”

The SAME to the SAME in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey,
Westminster.

1677-8, March 14. Edinburgh.—“I send you this inclosed certificate which I desire you to carry to the party concerned in it, my friend Mr. Marshall in the Gate-house. You will quickly learn from his own mouth the reason why I sent it, and understand his hard fate, which is too long here to relate. If it will do him any service in the Court, I must desire you to appear at his trial, and testify that it is my hand and seal, and to say what you think fit, of my being a person worthy of belief. I told you before that you should hear news from me within a post or two, but you must still excuse me till the next post, unless you hear from me by some other hand, and if you do, I hope you will not refuse to do that for me, which another perhaps will invite you to do. I can say no more unless the thing reveal itself. Pray go immediately to the prisoner, who I am confident you will find as innocent as myself, though he must be tried for his life. My Lord and Lady are very well, but I have been ill though not confined this three weeks. Last Tuesday I married my Lady Elizabeth to my Lord Lorne, eldest son to the Earl of Argyle, by the book of Common Prayer. He is as virtuous and accomplished a person as I ever saw. He is a great lover of our Church, and so I count the greatest house and interest of this kingdom—which formerly did so much mischief—is now fixed to the King, and the Church.”

The SAME to the SAME.

1677-8, March 19. Edinburgh.—“I hope you received my last with the inclosed declarations of the Privy Council, which will make you to understand all the news that will hereafter happen in the difficult task of reducing the Whigs, for so you know we call fanatics here.

They have planted several garrisons among them in the Western shires, and having put it out of their power to rebel, they have consented that the forces on the Irish borders be dismissed.

The bond is to go through the whole kingdom, and though all the Privy Council, the Judges, Advocates, and all that bear office in any courts have taken it, yet it is like to meet with great opposition, and for no other reason, but for fear the schism be quite overcome, factious men should want an engine wherewith to trouble the Church and State. You cannot well imagine with what courage and firmness, and against what discouragements and oppositions my Lord hath hitherto acted ; and now the business is near a crisis, for Duke Hamilton and the Earl of Cassels, will neither take the bond, nor the law-boroughs, that is, bind themselves to secure the King's peace for themselves, their families, tenants &c., so that they must be proceeded against as suspicious persons, viz., be denounced the king's rebels, or outlaws, which will make a great deal of noise both in this kingdom and yours, but yet it must be done, for that Cabal is the serpent's head. Welsh hath solemnly excommunicated all the gentlemen of the West who have taken the bond, which hath much offended many of them that were his followers before.

The committee still continues in the West, and from thence will move to the disaffected places nearer the borders.

The binding of men for their families and tenants is legal and customary here ; nay in the time of the feuds it was ordinary to bind the chiefs for their whole clans, and the ground of this practice is the absolute authority and command that landlords have over their tenants in this country, though those that understand not the practice of this country will undoubtedly rail against it as arbitrary and tyrannical.

The Council have sent a letter to His Majesty by this post, wherein they have given him an account of what they have done, and acquainted him indefinitely, that some great men uphold the faction, and that it is reported that what they do is without his consent, whereupon they humbly beg His Majesty that he would send his express approbation for to satisfy all those that are deluded by those reports."

The SAME to the SAME.

1677-8, [March] 21. Edinburgh.—“I told you in my last how D[uke] H[amil]ton and the E[arl] of Cas[sels] had made themselves the patrons of the discontented faction that supports the schism. The thing is now most apparent, for Major General Drumond who married Mr. Ayrton's daughter and G[ilbert] B[urne]'s cousin german, is by this time at London, whither he is supposed to be gone to complain of oppression, arbitrary government etc., and my Lord Melvin, who married the Duchess of Monmouth's sister, is there already, acting for the fanatics, and complaining to the same purpose, as all the Cabal do. And to make the world among you believe that all these clamours are true, D[uke] Hamilton—as 'tis said—is going to live at Berwick, as who should say it is impossible for him to live in his own country.

This combination is *Morientis bestię ultimus conatus*, and if His Majesty hearken not to these malcontents, and fanatical patriots, but send them home, the schism is suppressed at least for an age ; but if he encourage them it will for ever be in vain to attempt anything against the schismatics here, but this Church must be swallowed up and then ours.

I am very jealous they have underhand encouragement from England, especially from the popish party : a few days will discover the truth. Pray be vigilant, and make enquiry, but tell not the contents of this letter but to special and well affected friends. I am sure they can say nothing against the proceedings of the Council unless they prevaricate,

or lie, which I doubt not but they will do having already represented as if the administration of affairs here were arbitrary and tyrannical, and as if there had been nothing in the west but burnings, murders, robberies, rapes, and all sorts of devastations, because the auxiliaries were upon free quarters there.

Things are now come to a crisis, and my Lord must either suffer in the defence of the Church, or triumph in the suppression of this damnable schism. He hath already conquered a great deal of opposition, and I hope God will bring him through all the rest.

There is also at London one Major Wildrum, a very ungrateful, discontented man, who, I hear, makes very unworthy representations of things here. Had I acquaintance with any one parliament man of note I would take the pains to write to him the whole state of affairs here, and deduce the story from my Lord's first arrival to this moment; you are pretty well able to do it, especially if you have seen a certain paper, which I desired might be shewed you, and you will do good service to God and the Church, to endeavour to disabuse the world, and confute these lying reports, as much as you can."

[The SAME to the SAME.]

1677-8, March 23. Edinburgh.—"I told you in my last that the heads of our faction were hasting to London to complain to the King, and solicit the Parliament. We are now sure of it, for it was the result of a meeting they had here about three weeks since, and they were the more encouraged because they found the Parliament disposed to question the ministers, who advised the King to make such an answer to the Parliament last May etc. in which they think my Lord is specially aimed at.

Since my last the Earl of Cassels is gone up, and they say, D[uke] H[amil]ton, and some of our fanatical lawyers will not be long behind. You may be sure the Privy Council will send some up after them to rectify the misrepresentations, which they will make. And I hope the Church will send up some wise Bishop, and if my Lord would spare me I should be glad to come up myself. We are told here, I should have said, 'tis the report, that these men are encouraged to complain by the great Roman Catholics about the Court, I wish you would endeavour to satisfy yourself if any great person of that persuasion favour them, for the course the Council have taken tending to the establishment of the Church, and the utter subversion of the pestilent schism, I am a little jealous the popish patriots may oppose their proceedings, though this is nothing but my own surmise. However if His Majesty be persuaded to hearken to them, and so much as check the Council, and stop their proceedings, farewell the Church, and the royal authority for ever in this land. Pray also be as diligent as your time will let you be in disabusing the world, and discrediting the stories they will raise, and let me know what their chief complaints are. The service you can do us will be done for as good a cause, and in the defence of as true a friend to the Church as ever was since the Reformation. I forgot to tell you, that most of these men are either relations or correspondents of G[ilbert] B[urnet]s, or both."

[The SAME] to the SAME.

1678, March 26. Edinburgh.—"Yours of the 22nd instant I received, and am very sorry for your illness by the piles, which, should they break, would contribute much to your future health.

I thought to have written you a long confutation of all the lies and clamours that are dispersed about London concerning my Lord, and the Council's proceedings here, but this day the Privy Council have delegated two men to wait upon His Majesty, the Earl of Murray, and my Lord Collington, one of the Judges, who will set out on Thursday, and next week I hope they will be followed by the Archbishop of Glasgow or Bishop of Galloway as an agent for the Church concerns.

The Duke of Ham[ilton], the Marquis of Athol, and Earl of Perth, are all gone together, nobody knows whither, most believe to London, and from naming the two last you may easily imagine to what a height the faction is flown. Would it not take up sheets I would acquaint you with the whole intrigue, and with the reason of the discontents of the Marquis and the Earl. But whoever the Bishop be that comes I will take care he shall tell you, and your brother Outram all, and perhaps I may be sent myself, but say nothing of that. I am very glad God hath restored Dr. North. I have my health still but very indifferently, and am apprehensive of a fever or an ague, for I never go out but I catch cold, which brings on me rheumatical pains and other ill indispositions. Things are here at a crisis. God preserve the royal authority and the Church."

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1678, April 4.—“I received your last, wherein you gave me notice of the receipt and printing of my narrative, which my Lord, who is privy to every line in it, is well satisfied with, not only upon the account of the service it may do him in this juncture, but because His Majesty hath desired, that an account might be given to the world, of that insolent sect of Presbyterians, which troubles the world here, so that the printer need not feare to be troubled, though it be not formally licensed. I am very sorry for the stubbornness of your distemper, and that you are now leaving London at a time when I shall have need of you, for that end, for which I design to come shortly thither. I hope Dr. Outram will be there, or else I shall be much discouraged in my undertaking.”

The SAME to [the SAME].

1678, June 31 (*sic*). Edinburgh.—“Since Wednesday last little hath been done in the Convention till to-day, when Duke H[amilton] and his party did all that they could to show their power and interest in the House, but, God be thanked, with no success; for of an hundred and fourscore members in the House—which is the fullest appearance that ever was since the King was restored—Thirty-two was the greatest number that ever voted for them, though they use more then Pharisical diligence to proselyte the members from their duty; by which you will be able to confute all the lies which they left at, and have since sent to, London concerning their great interest among the people here.

The three estates never shewed more concern for his Majesty's affairs, nor more particular obedience and veneration to any Commissioner than they now shew to my Lord Duke, by which all unprejudiced men may see, and judge of the desperate temper of that party, who represented him in England as a grievance to the nation and a tyrannical administrator of the government here. Were that so how could the nobility all this while have so adhered to him, and how could the three estates of the land now assembled so generally, I had almost

said unanimously, pass whatsoever he hath proposed? Would they so comply with a tyrant, that enslaves them, would they not rather combine together to oppose him, especially since he hath so many considerable declared enemies, which made the great shew at London?

I am not very well—nor never have been so since I left London—or else I would have given you a more particular account. Pray let me know what lies—for so I presume all the party's stories are—are now current in London concerning my Lord, and our proceedings here, and I dare promise you a demonstrative confutation of them all."

The SAME to the SAME.

1678, July 13. Edinburgh.—"On Tuesday last the manner of raising the five months' cess or 30,000*l.* per annum was debated in the Convention here. It was carried for a land tax alone, though a considerable part of the House were for easing the land by a poll.

On Wednesday the House passed the Act for the five years' supply of 30,000*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of the new levies; but before it passed, or just as it was going to be passed, the Duke of Hamilton, with six or seven more of his adherents rose up, and left the House. Their names or titles were, the Earl of Buchan, the Earl of Southesk, Lord Bargenny, Lord Forrester, the Laird of Ormeston, Sir Cromwell Lockhart, and another, whose name I have forgot.

On Thursday the House met again at ten in the morning, and a very loyal and dutiful answer to His Majesty's gracious letter to the Convention was publicly read, and approved with a general loud cry from the whole House, where all the members were present save the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Perth, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Dumfries, and about eight or ten more of the discontented adherents. The House in this answer took notice of that part of His Majesty's letter concerning the Duke of Lauderdale, telling him, they will leave it to his grace to acquaint His Majesty how dutiful, and respectful they have been unto him, and that as his Grace's wise conduct hath justified His Majesty's choice, so they are confident it will fully answer his expectation. The letter to His Majesty being approved the High Commissioner concluded all with an excellent speech, and so dissolved the Convention, having finished his royal master's work in a session of twenty-six days.

After the House rose they came to dine with his Grace, who entertained them at a most plentiful and splendid dinner.

You must hereafter expect but little news from me, all business and all the stirs being over."

BERNARD GRENVILLE.

1683, July.—Grant to Bernard Grenville of the office of Master of the King's swans in the River Thames and elsewhere in England; and also bailiff and keeper of the water called Whittlemere and all the King's swans there; and also bailiff and keeper of all swans in all other rivers, brooks, pools, and isles "called goles," creeks, and meres, in this kingdom. *Copy.*

(*In the fold is another copy of a grant of the same offices to Sir Bevil Grenville dated February 1690-1.*)

J. W—— to ——

1686, July 10. Utrecht.—A long and violent attack against the King for the means employed by him to restore Popery in England.

WILLIAM PENN.

[1688, February.] "Huntington.—The Corporation of Huntington consists of a Mayor, High Steward, twelve Aldermen, Recorder and Town Clerk. His Majesty can remove any of these and appoint others in their roomes.

Present Magistrates.		Magistrates Proposed.	
Mayor, A. B.	Violent.	Mayor, E. T.	A Dissenter.
High Steward, B. A.	Moderate.	High Steward, B. A.	
Continued.			
Aldermen.	{ B. C. Violent.	Aldermen.	{ E. G. A Dissenter.
	{ C. B. Violent.		{ G. E. Moderate.
	{ E. B. Moderate. Continued.		{ E. B. Roman Catholick.
	{ F. G. Violent.		{ Name the whole twelve.
Name the whole twelve.			
Recorder, E. H.	Violent.	Recorder, H. K. A.	Dissenter.
Town [Clerk], D. E.	Moderate.	Town Clerk, B. E.	
Continued.			

You are desired by the advice of some fit persons forthwith to send me in this form a distinct account of all the Magistrates of this Corporation, expressing their first and second names and respective characters. And likewise in another, in the same manner, the first and second names of other persons to supply the rooms of such as are to be removed and are for taking away the penal lawes for Conscience, and the tests, in which no regard is to be had to their perswasions or opinions in religion. And if you are not sure of such, put it in the most fit and the likliest that will answer the end proposed. You are likewise to send me the names of such as you think most fit persons to be Burgesses forthe Parliament for this Corporation, and by what means and methods they are most likely to be chosen. As likewise, who you judge most fit to be Knights of the Shire.

'Dear Friend with dear love to thee, thy wife and friends in that which ever endures. I desire thee forthwith to return me an account according to this direction, who fit to be put out, who in power, and who in the room of those that are fit to be turned out, for all the qualifications are set down. This is expected from me, and by good advice let me know with all speed; for when a few towns are done we may expect to hear of a Parliament to render our case legal, that our poor posterity may be preserved from the cruelty of wicked persecutors. I am thy very real friend, William Penn. 19. 11 mo. $\frac{87}{88}$. Direct to me at the White.

Postes at Charing Crosse. Be speedy and private.' This excepting the spelling of some words exactly agrees with the original which was communicated to me by Mr. Bridgman of Huntington who was himselfe formerly a Quaker. It was directed to him or his father."

The QUEEN [MARY BEATRICE].

1688, June 10.—"The Queen went to the Bath upon the 18th of August [1687] where the King mett her. The 23rd of August the King went a little progress and returned to the Queen at the Bath upon the 6th of September. The 13th of September the King left the Queen at the Bath. The Queen returned to Windsor Castle upon the 6th of October, and the 11th of October returned to Whitehall where she found herselfe breeding. Thursday after Christmas Day, being the 29th of December, Her Majestie apprehended miscarring and about that time quickened. After 22 weeks being gone with childe, her

Majesty's milke began to run, but not so much as of former children. The 9th of May her Majestie apprehended miscarrying again with a fright. The 10th of June 1688 being Trinity Sunday the Queen was delivered of a sonne in St. James's House, there being present the King, the Queen Dowager, The Lord Chancellour of England, the Lord President of the Councill, The Lord Privy Seale, the two Lord Chamberlains, the Lord Arran, the Earls of Peterborow, Huntington, Craven, Feversham, Middleton, Murray, Milfort, the Lord Dartmouth, the Lord Thomas Howard. Sir Stephen Fox, Mr. Griffin, Sir Charles Scarborough, Sir Thomas Wetberly, Sir William Walgrave, Dr. Brady, physicians. Mr. Pearse, Mr. Phrayzer, surgeons. Mr. St. Arnaud, apothicary. The Lady Arran, the Countesses of Peterborough, Sunderland, Roscommon, Fingall, Tyrconnell, Lady Sophia Buckley, Lady Bellasis, Mrs. Crane, Lady Wentworth, Lady Sayers, Lady Walgrave, Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. Turaine, two Portuguese women, Mrs. de la Badie and myselfe, Mrs. Dawson, that did see the persons above named, and many were at the birth of the Prince of Wales. So soon as the childe was borne it was put into the armes of Mrs. de la Badie. The King then said to the Privy Councill 'My Lords you have all true witnesses to the birth of this child, follow it and see what it is.' Which they did, and found it a son."

KING JAMES II.

1688, November 6. Whitehall.—Proclamation denouncing the invasion of England by the Prince of Orange. *Printed.*

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1688, November 10. Exeter.—Proclamation declaring his "further intentions." *Draft.*

THE SAME.

1688, November 11 to December 18.—An account of the expedition to England. *French. See Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report VII., App. p. 225.*

NEWSLETTER.

[16]88, November 15. Whitehall.—The King has just received news from the Earl of Feversham, that Lord Cornbury has joined the Dutch, and that Colonel Langston's regiment and all the officers except the Major have gone over to the enemy. Hereupon his Majesty decided to call back all the forces that are marching from Salisbury, and does not intend to move from London. The Bishop of Exeter being fled from that city, upon his coming to the King was made Archbishop of York.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, to the MAYOR OF BRISTOL.

1688, November 28. Sherborne.—"I have directed my Lord Shrewsbury to march for Bristoll, but with soe small a party that you and all your fellow citizens must needs take it as an effect of our good intentions towards you, and a designe of having your friendship and concurrence to carry on soe good a work as the maintaining and defending the Protestant religion and the privileges of the people. I have given him instructions to acquaint you with my thoughts and intentions upon severall points and desire you to give an entire credit to what he shall say to you on our behalf for I assure you I will exactly perform whatsoever he shall promise from us." *Copy. Within the fold is a*

copy of the answer from the Mayor to the Prince, assuring him of their assistance, and thanking him for possessing the town with so few troops.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1688[-9], January 14. St. James'.—Declaration by the Prince of Orange requiring all Papists within three days from the date thereof to depart from London and Westminster to their own habitations, from which not to remove above five miles. *Printed.*

THE DUTCH INVASION.

[1689, March.]—An account of the charges laid out in the expedition to England, amounting altogether to 7,301,322*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* (*sic*).

THE ROMAN WALL.

[1697.]—I left Edinburgh on the 20th of July last “and came to the South side of the Queen’s Ferry. This is a pretty village, just upon the side of a bank, the streets are all substantial stone, and the tide comes up to the very houses in high spring tides. On the 21 I rode at length by the River Forth side, designing to trace the Roman wall which runs between Forth and Clyde, our two most considerable rivers, like your Thames and Severne. Near to the Queen’s Ferry are several quarrys of very fine white freestone just upon the shore so that they [are] easily transportable. A little farther west of these were some people at work upon the side of a bank for an alum stone, intending there to set up an alum work about Abercorn, which is an old ruined square tower castle. They were emparking a great parcel of ground with a handsome wall, having stone and lime in great plenty thereabouts. Here the shore is paved with broken cockle and muscle shells for a great way together and to a considerable depth, the best of these kinds of fish being taken hereabouts. You leave the[re] a house that belonged to old General Dalzel, and his son Sir Thomass. It stands on a rising ground in a good soyle, good gardens about it and much planting. Tis far enough from the river [not] to be annoyed with the steams and fogs that rise thence, and near enough to have a full prospect of it for several miles. Not far from this is Blackness, a fortress upon the very brink of the river standing on a rock. Tis a large pile of building, for the most part after the old manner of fortifications, whose chiefest strength consisted in the thickness of their walls. Here are some additions of a newer work to the campain, but the two little hills just before the entry make it of no use against an enemy, so that the only use it can be put to is that which is made of it, vizt., a prison to hold state prisoners. One Mr. Rolle of Wood Sydes is governor of it. I did not go in so can say no more of it. Hence I came to Carvin a pleasantly well built new house with good gardens. It belongs to Collonell Æreskin. Hence having some business I went to Linlithgow. This is a sweet, pleasant town as any I have seen in Scotland. The streets are broad and well paved. In the middle of the market place stands a fine fountain near twenty feet high, of stone. The water being conveyed up to the top by pipes, fall from the very top of it *en cascade* into a cistern which is support by grotesque figures. This emptys itself again by antique spouts into a larger bason, which lets the water into the streets thro eight spouts. In this part of the [town is the] Town-house which is a large well-built fabrick. Few towns in Britain have a better. In it is kept by statute, the standard measure for dry things. Above this part of the town on an eminence stands a

palace built by King James the 5th. It has upon the outward gate as you enter into it the armes of Scotland done four times with different ornaments vizt. that of the Garter, the order of France, that of the Toison d'or, and that of the Thistle; he being a Knight Companion of the three first orders and severain of the latter. It is a very sumptuous edifice of a square figure uniforme, and contains a large court within, in the middle of which stands a curious fountain embellisht with much carving and imagery, but now somewhat out of order. At the foot of this eminence on which the palace stands is a pleasant lake of half a mile in length and a quarter in breadth, in which is store of good fishes; what added to the beauty of the place this day was a great concourse of strangers, it being one of their fair days for linnen and woollen cloath, as the next day was to be for horses and neat. A little above Botrostowness—which is a rich thriveing town of trade, of which Duke Hamilton is superiour, and has several good ships that sail to all parts of Europe—you meet with the first vestiges of the Roman wall, which runs within a bow shoot of Kinniel a house which belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, now in the possession of the Earls of Arran. This is a very fine house indeed. There are excellent gardens kept in very good order and as much wall fruit as anywhere be north of Trent I daresay. Here is a large park with a wood in it inclosed with a high stone wall. The house of Kinniel stands on the north side of the Roman wall which is here made of stone and turff, and a ditch behind it. Thus it continues, tho the vestiges are rather faint till you come to Inveravon. This is a strong ancient building of square stone, and round towers on the corners. Here the Roman wall begins to disappear, and the cause of its not being so visible may be from the sandiness and inequality of the ground thereabouts. The former, by reason tis easily driven with stormy winds, as easily fills up the ditch, and by time growing to the wall, make it now undistinguishable from the rest of the ground, and the many inequalities makes it hard to conjecture upon which the wall stood. This wall nowhere runs straight, but keeps the riseing ground exactly. The trace then of the wall remains dubious till you come near to the house of Calender, where it appears very visibly. This is a noble fabrick. The vисто to it is cut thro the Roman Wall, thro which you have a pleasant prospect of this house and a tall shady wood, which standing at a little distance from it overtops it and set it off very much. Not far from this house is another very handsome house belonging to Mr. Levinston of West Quarter, married to the Dowager of Calender. When you have gon a little way from this you loose sight of the Roman Wall, nor do you recover it againe till you come to Fallkirk, which some think should be spelled Vallkirk, *quale, Fanum ad vallum*. This is a pretty market town, as big but not so neat as Lithgow. They are building many new tenements, so that in a few years more it will make a better figure than it does at present. They intend to make a good Town House with a steeple to it. The Church is of a good age. The isles that form the cross, standing north and south, are covered with flagstones. On the north side on these isles are coats of armes not very visible what they are, but said to be the coats of the Levingstones. Here are several gravestones that are antient, but none more remarkable than that of Sir John the Greme. It stands in the open churchyard and is much injured by the weathers so that with much poaring I got the inscription read which goes round the edge of a flat stone supported by four small pillars each marked S. J. G. The inscription is—

Here lyes Sir Jhonn the Greme baith wight and wise,
 Ano of the Chief rescuit Scotland thrice.
 An better Knight not to the world was lent
 Nor was gude Greme of trueth and hardiment. Anno 1298.

At the top of the stone is the coat armorial with supporters, as his descendent the Marquis of Montrose carries them. On the middle of this stone is this inscribed—

*Mente, manuque potens et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gremius, bello interfectus ab Anglis. Jul. 22.*

A little beneath this towards the bottom of the stone is a knot with S. J. G. cast in it, and round it, *Vivit post funera virtus*. Under this square stone lyes the figure of a Knight supine in freestone. You may enquire who this Walla was to whom he was Achates. A famous champion, one Sir William Wallace who stood up for the rights of his country, and being taken by the English was burnt in Smithfield, such was their despite to him. We have a famous legend, which, if I can get, you shall in good time see. Beyond the town a little on the south side of the highway is the ditch of the wall very visible all along till you come to Bantaskin, where are some rows of stone on the inside of the ditch, probably the remains of some *castellum*. Leaving the Wall, we went over the river Carron to the *Templum Victoriæ ad ripam Carronis*, as Nimius calls it, tho commonly and by our careless enlarger of Camdens *Britannia* called "Arthur's Oven." This makes a part of Sir — Bruce of Stenhouse, park wall. I did not take the dimensions of it, being promised an exact draught of it. It is of no great bulk. I have seen a round dovecot almost as big, and it lookt more like such than an oven. It is of great hewn stones without any sort of mortar or any sort of binding but what one stone gives another. It is very open atop which I presume was never closed, being built like the *Tonda* in Rome. It hath the door to the east which had an iron gate upon it within the memory of man. Above the door about a yard and a half stands a square window. It is a very pretty building and very particuler, there not being another like this in Britain that I know of. There is no inscription nor carving, save upon one stone above the door there seems to be a man's head, a tree, and a victory, upon the end of one of the stones. But this is but my fancy. Another that sees it may fancy it something else; for really it is not anything determinately. Within it is smooth tho' the weather has split the outside and made it rugged. Thence I came to Cabor, a small village, where on the road is a pretty dunan *i.e.* a green artificial hill. Of these kind of hills or mounds there are severall in this country, and in the Highlands in this place they say the Baron used to keep his court upon them, and do justice upon or to his tennants and vassals, and at this place they meet to do all their secular business. The like Mr. Spencer, the poet, observes of the Irish in his discourse upon Ireland. Hence he [I] went to Halbertshire. This is a strong, high tower house built by the Laird of Roslin in King James the 5th time. The Laird of Roslin have been great architects and patrons of building for these many generations. They are obliged to receive the mason's word, which is a secret signall masons have thro' out the world to know one another by. They alledge 'tis as old as since Babel when they could not understand one another and they conversed by signs. Others would have it no older than Solomon. However it is, he that hath it will bring his brother mason to him without calling to him or your perceiveng of the signe. This house stands pleasantly in a woody, corn country, a pleasant river running just under the park wall along a cistern of solid rock for more than a hundred yards, so that you may see the trouts and other fish as they play themselves there. Hence I came back by Dumpeace an old house that has been formerly a religious house. It stands conveniently towards the bottom of a sloping hill from north to south. Here hard by are *Dum Pacis*, which, tho' they are said to be an arteifial, and

thrown up by the inhabitants the Scots, Picts &c. when they made peace with the Romans, yet doubtless they are natural, and formed so round by the impetuosity of the rivers, which changing current, has from peninsulas worn them in islands; and by time taking new courses, has left them standing on dry land. The top of the southernmost seems to be formed by art.

From this I came to view the ancient city of Camelon, where are the vestiges of two large squares of six hundred feet each; in both of which are several steads or ruines of stone buildings, and a ditch and rampart round each square. Roman coyns have been dug up here, but I could not get the people to own they had any. To the north of this the river Carron has made a large bay, to which the people reports the sea came up, and affirm that anchors and such sea tackle have been found in the moss there, as they have been digging for peats—which is a sort of fewel they use here where they are scarce of coal or wood, and are called so from the pitts out of which they are dugg. Between the squares above said is a paved way of half a mile long which lead up to the Roman Wall, at the end of which stood a great castle called by the country folks the Maiden Castle, but now little is to be seen of it. They have a famous legend of the Maiden and King Arthur, which I did not much mind; but here and all along from Bantaskin, the wall is very visible. The ditch is sixteen, eighteen, twenty, and some places thirty feet broad, ten or twelve deep; and at sixty or a hundred feet distance from the ditch runs upon a parallel to it a paved way, winding with the rampart. This is pretty entire in many places, especially in the more-lands where the ground has not been manured. About two miles from the Maiden Castle, on the inside of the ditch, is a large square work of stone, with a double ditch about it. The common people thereabouts call it Castle Ruff. Here are the ruins of several stone buildings. About the middle of the square is an overture, thro which shepherd boys creep into a vault underground. From this the Roman Wall runs to a little height called Elf Hill, so on by the north side of Seabeggs garden wall. As you come to this Seabeggs, there is an heap of earth on the outside of the ditch of a square figure, about sixty feet long, forty broad, and twenty high; flat on the top. This very entire and has had a ditch round. From Seabeggs as you go thro' the wood you see the Wall very plainly, and after as you ride over some rocky ground, on the edge of which stands several cottages, it continues plain enough till you come to the Castle Cary. This is another large *castellum* of hewn stone with a double *yossa*. The ruins of many stone buildings are to be seen in it. Some stones with inscriptions have been dug up here, but I saw none but a broken one, which is in the side of the outward gate as you enter to Mr. Bayly's house of Castle Cary. On it are only *H. Bat*; may be — *Batuorum cohors*. T'is an old square tower. The master is a barty old man. He shewed me a missal that belonged H. Koha Kill (sic), with a book of heraldry with many English coates, particularly some of Glamorganshire. He has a Roman lamp and two coyns which were dug up here.

From this the wall continues visible, but makes several turnings as it runs over some rocky heights till it comes to the Castle hill about one third mile from Kilsyth. This [is] a pretty good countrey town, but inferior to Falkirk or Linlithgow; but this I say for it, there is better entertainment for man and horse and more reasonable than anywhere upon the road. Out of a moor rises two rivers,—which runs east and falls into Carron, and Kelvin which runs west and falls into Clyd over against Govan below Glassgow. When I am at leasure I will give you the rest of this." *Copy.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —— ELLIS.

1702, January 3. Copenhagen.—My master being reduced to extreme weakness through long and lingering illness is incapable of keeping up the correspondence himself and has therefore ordered me to give you the best account I can learn concerning the affairs that pass at this Court. The King of Denmark has resolved to pay to the Duchess Dowager of Holstein at the fair at Kiel the twenty-four thousand crowns due to her of her revenues even since the late King took them and all Schleswig into sequestration in the year 1674. *Copy.*

[The SAME] to the SAME.

1702, January 7. Copenhagen.—The day before yesterday there was a *carousel* here at the Riding House which began at eight o'clock at night and last till one next morning. It was composed of two squadrons, each consisting of seven chevaliers besides the King and Prince Charles. The King carried off the first prize. *Copy.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to SECRETARY HEDGES.

1702, January 10. Copenhagen.—Acquainting him with the death of his master [Mr. Greg]. *Copy.* *On the same sheet are copies of letters to Mr. Ellis, Mr. Stepney, Mr. Stanhope, Monsieur Triscera, Mr. Aldersey and Mr. Robinson, giving then the same intelligence.*

JAMES VERNON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1701[-2], January 13. Whitehall.—Acknowledging the receipt of his letter acquainting him with the death of Mr. Greg, the Minister at the Court of Denmark, and informing him that the King had appointed his son, Mr. Vernon as envoy extraordinary to the King of Denmark.

[WILLIAM GREG] to [JAMES] CRESSETT.

1702, January 17. Copenhagen.—Concerning his perplexities arising from his master's death, and giving an account of a dispute for precedence between Monsieur Hausen, the Emperor's resident, and Monsieur Fiereck, the Prussian envoy. *Copy.*

JAMES VERNON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1701[-2], January 20. Whitehall.—Asking him to stay on at Copenhagen, at least until the arrival there of his son.

[JAMES] CRESSETT to [WILLIAM] GREG.

[1702,] January 27. Hanover.—Condoling with him on the death of the late Resident and begging him to write punctually to him at Hanover and to send his letters through Mr. Aldersey, secretary of the English Company at Hamburg. *French.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —— ELLIS.

1702, January 28. Copenhagen.—There is a project formed here but not yet perfected, for a free trade with France in case of a war, and this in consequence of the article in the last treaty wherein the King of Denmark expressly stipulated the said freedom of commerce for his subjects, though under all the limitations of the Convention of 1691. I would not however be understood as if this Court were in anywise "trinkling" with France in prejudice of those engagements they have so lately entered into with his Majesty and the States. *Copy, attached to the preceding letter of the 17th January.*

J. DURAND to WILLIAM GREG, at Copenhagen.

1702, January 29. Stockholm.—Mr. Rosencrantz, envoy extraordinary from the King of Denmark arrived here two days ago from Riga, where, and in Revel, he has been about fifteen months without being able to have an audience of his Majesty because of the alteration of the ceremonial in Denmark, and although some expedients had been proposed to give it as *en passant*; however it came to nothing, so that he has been recalled.

Yesterday being as they call it here “Carolus Day,” an entertainment and ball were held at Court. One English news makes mention that his Majesty has appointed James Vernon Junior, envoy extraordinary to the King of Denmark, but I am afraid the above-mentioned new ceremonial may be some hindrance to carry on his Majesty’s affairs with satisfaction, except some expedient be provided, or that his Majesty is willing to pass over something of his right in condescending to this new ceremonial, which I much doubt he will do.

[WILLIAM GREG] to his mother, [— GREG].

1702, February 7 new style. Copenhagen.—Informing her of the death of his master and that he had received a letter from the Secretary of State directing him to stay at Copenhagen till the new minister arrived there. *Draft*.

[WILLIAM GREG] to SECRETARY VERNON.

1702, February 11 new style. Copenhagen.—As to the lodgings for the envoy, they are the same the present Duke of Wurtemberg had, and are three storeys high. The first has an ante-chamber hung with an Irish woollen stuff that looks well, a bedroom with painted hangings that show very genteel, and a closet hung with gilt leather as the *mode* is here. On the left there are two handsome rooms fit for any gentleman. In the second storey is a parlour and another room hung with painted tapestry. The third floor has abundance of conveniency for servants.

[WILLIAM GREG] to [JOHN] DURAND.

1702, February 12 new style. Copenhagen.—Yesterday being the anniversary on which this city was happily delivered from you gentlemen-beseigers under Carolus Gustavus in 1659, the day was accordingly spent in devotion. Methinks there is another day of a much later date namely the 27th of August 1700 new style, whereon this whole island was delivered from you “gentlemen-wonder-workers” under Carolus XII., that deserves a place in the Danish calendar. It might become them very well to offer up their thanksgivings yearly to God and then to His Majesty of Great Britain, for our young hero is like to have none of them how well soever he may deserve. *Copy*.

[WILLIAM GREG] to ———.

1702, February 18. Copenhagen.—Mr. Rosencrantz has left Riga and Revel, having been unable to obtain audience of the King of Sweden according to the old ceremonial between the two crowns, unless the said envoy would give it under his hand that the Swedish envoy here should have an audience after the same manner, which the Dane refused to do all the expedients he could think of came to nothing and therefore he was recalled. There has been no such thing as a formal audience taken by any foreign minister since this King’s accession. *Copy*.

WILLIAM ALDERSEY to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1701-2, February 21. Hamburg.—Giving particulars of the recent action at Cremona and of the negotiations which were being carried on at Hanover for bringing the House of Hanover and of Zell into the Great Alliance.

[WILLIAM GREG] to ———.

1702, February 28. Copenhagen.—Yesterday about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the King of Denmark accompanied by Prince Charles and the Court on horseback all clad in the same manner in a "Boor's" dress, went to an anniversary *carousel* "after the manner of a colony of clowns—call'd Amackers"—, who being of Low Dutch extraction, the King and Court so far honour yearly as to condescend to imitate them in their divertisements and country fare, in order to encourage them to go on improving the soil and natural product of this island, which, I am told, they have done considerably, much beyond the natives. The cavalcade through the city was extremely comical, and indeed the *carousel* was no less so. The King carried the first prize for his dexterity in tilting with a long pole at four cats cooped up in an empty barrel swinging between two posts, till his Majesty knocked out the head and thereby acquired an additional Kingship among his fellow boors, for enlarging the poor prisoners. The second prize was for pulling off the head from a goose swinging by the feet in like manner between two posts.

The number of Boor-Knights was thirty-four, among whom were the French ambassador and the Prussian envoy.

The *carousel* being over, the King and his Knights dined at one table, and the Queen with her "Boorines," among whom was the French ambassadress, at another. Their Majesties having danced away the afternoon returned hither about six o'clock and went straight to the Italian comedy clad as they were; after which there was a masquerade which lasted till five this morning. *Copy.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to ———.

1702, March 7. Copenhagen.—The day before yesterday the young Count Reventlow arrived here from Holstein, and appeared the same day at Court; where meeting the French ambassador he asked in a bantering way in the King's presence "what he thought of the *petit capitaine*—for so the ambassador was won't to call Prince Eugene of Savoy—that had sent one of his master's generals back to him, and another to the Emperor. The question was too brisk to admit of any ready answer, and therefore his Majesty perceiving Count Chamilly at a stand, could not forbear smiling, which put him so far out of countenance that he had not one word to say. *Draft.*

JOHN DURAND to WILLIAM GREG.

1702, September 4. Stockholm.—The merchants here are much concerned to hear the Algerines men-of-war are in the Channel and are sorry they may, as they presume in virtue of our treaties with them, be permitted to save themselves in the English ports. But they speak not of the French ports, which are not only open to them but it is thought they have been stirred up by that enemy of mankind to come in the Channel. They fear much that six of their great vessels have fallen into their hands.

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702, September 9. Copenhagen.—Announcing the arrival there of Monsieur Poussin in quality of Secretary from the French King. *Copy.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702, September 19. Copenhagen.—Concerning differences which had arisen between the retiring French ambassador and the King of Denmark, who refused to receive a letter from the King of France which only gave him the title of *Serenité*. *Copy.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702, September 15–26. Copenhagen.—The French Ambassador had his private audience yesterday of all the Royal Family. His present was a bill upon Hamburg for 4000 Danish crowns. His lady had a present from the Queen of her picture worth 600 crowns and one from the King of a gold case set with diamonds worth 2000 crowns. *Copy.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702, October 3–14. Copenhagen.—Giving an account of the celebration of the King's birthday, including a Court at noon, where everyone strove to outvye one another in finery, and a performance of Moliere's *Le Malade Imaginaire*. *Draft.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702, October 17–28. Copenhagen.—I hear his Highness (the Duke of Holstein) has newly written a letter to the King of Prussia wherein he gives him the title of *Majesty*, thereby acknowledging the Royal Dignity, which is what the late Duke his brother, never did. *Draft.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702, December 5–16. Copenhagen.—A day having been appointed for giving thanks for the late successes of Her Majesty's arms, it was observed in her minister's family accordingly. After the service and a sermon suitable to so solemn an occasion, there was an entertainment given to all the English in and about this city. *Draft.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1702–3, January 2. Copenhagen.—Yesterday all the guns round the rampart of this city were discharged by break of day, as is usual, to usher in the New Year according to the style introduced of late into this country. The Prussian envoy is to have a public audience of the King, Queen and Prince Royal upon the foot of the new ceremonial, matters relating thereto being fully agreed between the two courts. *Draft.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1703, January 6. Copenhagen.—This morning the Queen was brought to bed of a prince, who was christened in the afternoon by the King's confessor Dr. Peter and called George. *Draft.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1703, February 9–20. Copenhagen.—Giving an account of the festivities on the occasion of the Queen's birthday given at the English minister's house. *Draft.*

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1703, April 14. Copenhagen.—This forenoon the King was present at the landing of a new man-of-war of ninety-six guns called the *Royal Elephant*, which makes his fleet to consist now of thirty-two ships of the line. *Draft*.

[WILLIAM GREG] to —.

1703, May 29. Copenhagen.—Monsieur Poussin has newly received from the Court of France credentials as their resident here, which there is no likelihood that this King will accept, seeing the title of *Majesty* is not given him in them. *Draft*.

JAMES VERNON [JUNIOR] to [WILLIAM] GREG, at Copenhagen.

1704, June 14. The Hague.—Mr. L.'s advice is by no means to be neglected and therefore you will do well to pump him dry and to have a watchful eye on that busy French devil. I am not certain of the day I can get from hence, the convoy I solicit being not yet appointed.

— DAYROLLES to [WILLIAM GREG].

1704, June 24. The Hague.—Mr. Stanhope has received orders by the last post from England to renew his application for the continuance of the prohibition of communication and commerce with the enemy. He presented his memorial yesterday but I do not know what result it has had.

GEORGE TILSON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1704, June 28. Berlin.—His Majesty having ordered the English liturgy to be translated into High Dutch, it has lately been printed and published here. His Lordship had lately one of them presented to him by the King's order, and they intend to send one as a present to the Queen. The King is so well pleased with the decency and order of public service in the Church of England that he has some thoughts of introducing a like form into his own chapel first, and it is hoped by several that it may meet with a more general approbation and be a middle way towards uniting the Lutherans and the Reformed.

JAMES VERNON [JUNIOR] to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1704, June 30. London.—I have recommended the cause of the Danish merchants to all those that can assist them, and I can but say I find everywhere a great inclination to them right.

The death of the lady (the King's mistress) will possibly open a new scene at Court. I should be glad to know "what heifer Poussin intends now to plough with."

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, August 8. Windsor.—I have got the Danish ceremonial recommended at Vienna by the Duke of Marlborough, and the new instructions for privateers are getting ready as fast as can be. I hope they will not run the hazard of losing the first of these good inclinations by sending convoys to breed quarrels. I long to hear what you have done about a house.

GEORGE TILSON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1704, August 9. Berlin.—By the Duke of Marlborough desiring engineers &c. of this King, we see the allies are going to change their

measures in Bavaria, since the junction of Tallard and Ingoldstadt may probably be their aim, the better to secure the Danube. The French certainly bewitch those that once hearken to them, and we see the Elector rather lets his country be ruined than quit their interest.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, August 19. Berlin.—Last Sunday an express passed through this town with the joyful news of the great and glorious victory over the French and Bavarians on the 13th inst. near Hockstatt, by the army of the allies under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy. This causes universal joy here, being represented as one of the most signal and completest victories, that has scarce its parallel in history.

G. STEPNEY to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1704, August 20. Vienna.—A courier from Rome passed lately through this city on his way to Poland with a brief to the nonce there, whereby the Pope authorises him to allow the King the tenths of all ecclesiastical revenues for the space of two years. The Cardinal Primate is cited to make his appearance at Rome within the term of three months, and both he and all the other bishops of Poland are warned not to crown Stanislaus for King under the penalty of being deprived of their benefices, which the Pope threatens to confer on others.

GEORGE TILSON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1704, August 26. Berlin.—I suppose you laugh at your Court at what has happened between Whetstone's squadron and the Swedes. They tell me here the Swedish minister is forbid your Court or to act as minister till he conforms to the ceremonial. I believe ours here is not yet afraid of the same usage.

GEORGE TILSON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1704, September 2. Berlin.—My Lord Duke is coming again on the Rhine now, and we shall soon see whether he can find opportunity to give another finishing stroke towards setting that weak part of our alliance on its legs. I wish he might retrieve all the strolling husbands and gallants that belong to your Danish ladies as well as Count Shacq.

GEORGE TILSON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1604, September 6. Berlin.—I have been told your Court have plainly told their minds to the Swedish minister who was sounding them about Stanislaus, and said "they knew no other King of Poland while Augustus was living and did not intend to own two Kings of Branford at the same time. Our English news tells us the Queen has ordered the release of the Swedish ships," at which your Court will not rejoice because people fancy you have a strange itching to be meddling with Sweden and bringing all you can in to burn their fingers.

DENMARK.

1704, November.—A short view of the most memorable events since the accession of the (then) present King of Denmark down to the end of November 1704, together with the characters of the Royal Family, favourites and ministers. *Eleven pages.*

QUEEN ANNE to JAMES BAKER.

1705, November 11. St. James's.—Confirmation of his appointment as town clerk of Wootton Bassett. *Signed. Royal Seal. Countersigned by Robert Harley. A memorandum is endorsed on the back that this warrant was never taken out of the office.*

G. TILSON to [WILLIAM] GREG.

1706, July 10. Clèves.—This place, if we had fine weather, is certainly one of the most pleasant for its situation that we rambler could choose to pass a few days in. But within the town it does not answer the richness of the outside. Ill built, nasty streets up and down hill. Papists and friars, and confounded old shrivelled nuns, and a devilish spirit of imposition, that is making hay while the sun shines of his Majesty's presence, continues here, which will be but a little time, for on Thursday we decamp towards Holland, where I believe we shall not lie so long as Prince Lewis in the lines of Stolhoven, or as last year in sight of Strasburg, but whip towards Hanover, the loadstone of our affections, and so to Berlin, the centre of our splendour and magnificence.

One has just now sent me the following verses.

“ Louis a fait deux roys,
L'un de retour d'Espagne,
L'autre n'ira jamais
Dans la Grande Bretagne.
Et maintenant qu'il tient
Tous les deux sous ses loix,
Il a ses honneurs divins
D'être roy de roys.”

PAPERS RELATING TO THE NAVY.

A PAY LIST.

1640.—A list of the salaries allowed to officers at the Navy Office, and at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich and Portsmouth.

The SAME.

1640.—A list of the monthly allowances of wages at sea, taking twenty-eight days to the month.

ROBERT, EARL OF WARWICK to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1644, December 31.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Fellowship*, and Rear-Admiral of the squadron appointed to guard the Irish seas and Milford Haven. *Signed.*

The COMMITTEE of the LORDS and COMMONS for the ADMIRALTY to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN, Rear-Admiral of the Irish seas.

1645, June 17. Westminster.—Informing him that his ship, the *Fellowship*, was to be one of the Scotch squadron plying between Carrickfergus and Scotland. *Six signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1646, April 14. Westminster.—Commission appointing him Rear-Admiral of the Irish seas for that summer's expedition, and Captain of the King's ship the *Fellowship*. *Six signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Warrant to press seamen in order to make up the full complement of men on board the *Fellowship*. *Six signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1646, October 6. Westminster.—Informing him that the *Assurance* frigate under his command, was designed to be of the Irish squadron for the winter's expedition, and that he was to sail forthwith to the Irish seas. *Seven signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Directing him to put into Falmouth Road on his way to Ireland, and to deliver the sum of 1,900*l.* to Colonel Fortescue for the payment of his regiment at Pendennis Castle. *Six signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1646, October 8. Westminster.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Assuranae* frigate, and requiring him to repair on board of her. *Five signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Directing him on the first opportunity of wind and weather to fall down to the Downs so as not to be detained by easterly winds in the river Thames. *Six signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1646, December 22. Westminster.—Directing him to look after certain frigates belonging to Wexford and Waterford, which were doing much damage to trade. *Four signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1647, March 26. Westminster.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Assurance* frigate and requiring him to repair on board of her.

The SAME to the SAME.

1647, April 8. Westminster.—Informing him that his frigate was designed to continue for the summer service in the Irish seas, and that he was to follow any orders which he might receive for the Parliament's service from the Admiral or Vice-Admiral of the Irish seas. *Five signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1647, May 18. Westminster.—Commission appointing him Rear-Admiral of the Irish seas, and Captain of the *Assurance* frigate, and directing him to repair on board the frigate and take charge of her and of the place of Rear-Admiral. *Five signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1647, October 19. Westminster.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Assurance* for the winter expedition, and directing him to repair on board of her. *Five signatures*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1648, April 4. Westminster.—Commission appointing him Rear-Admiral of the Irish squadron and Captain of the *Assurance* frigate for the summer expedition. *Six signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1648, May 4. Westminster.—We take notice that you are much troubled upon an apprehension that this Committee has conceived some jealousy of you. We thought fit therefore to give you notice that as you have during all the time of your employment in the Parliament's service acted with fidelity and diligence, so we have not the least impression of prejudice or dislike concerning you but believe your spirit and actings are and have been answerable to your trust under the Parliament. *Seven signatures.*

ADMIRALS and GENERALS ROBERT BLAKE and RICHARD DEANE to
CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1649, April 11. Westminster.—Warrant to press seamen for completing the number of men on board the ship *Lion* under his command, but directing him to be careful and tender in pressing men out of outward bound ships. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1649, April 12. Westminster.—Directing him to put out to sea and sail to the westward and find out Colonel Popham whose instructions he was to follow. If Colonel Popham had not come to that coast he was to apply to Captain Robert Moulton, Vice-Admiral of the fleet, aboard the *Leopard* and observe his directions. *Signed.*

ADMIRALS and GENERALS EDWARD POPHAM, ROBERT BLAKE and
RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1649, April 18.—Commission appointing him Vice-Admiral of the Irish fleet and Captain of the *Lion*. *Signed by Blake and Deane.*

SIR GEORGE AYSCUE to [CAPTAIN PENN].

1649, May 1.—The General in the Downs advised me to look in here to see in what readiness yourself and the *Garland* were, that if you were in readiness for sea you might accompany me to Colonel Popham.

I am first to meet with Colonel Popham to consult about our Irish affairs. I intend at the return of my boat to be going westward, for I have an earnest injunction to hasten thither.

If you can procure me any wine you will oblige.

My service to Sir Hardress Waller and his lady if they be with you. My service to Colonel Lidcott. Be pleased to speak to him to let me know in what readiness he is.

ADMIRALS RICHARD DEANE and ROBERT BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PENN.

1649, May 13.—Warrant authorising him to accompany Sir George Ayscue, Admiral of the Irish fleet, to help to protect the convoy to Dublin, Londonderry, &c. *Signed.*

SIR GEORGE AYSCEE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1649, May 25. On board the *St. Andrew*, in Dublin Bay.—Directing him to sail with the first fair wind, and to take along with him the *John* and to attend the fleet at Kinsale. *Signed.*

COLONEL ROBERT BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1649, October 16. Milford Haven.—Directing him to remain on service with his ship the *Lion*, at Milford Haven and to superintend the provisioning of any ships that might put in there; also to provide a passage to Ireland for Lord Broghill. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1649, December 10, Kinsale.—Directing him to remain in his ship at Kinsale for the protection of the harbour. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1649, December 24, Kinsale Harbour.—Directing him to put up to sale the *King David*, of Rotterdam, lately taken by the Parliament ships, it not being desirable to run the hazard of the seas to England in the winter season. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1649, December 25, Kinsale Harbour.—Directing him to remain at Kinsale Harbour with the ship *Lion* in order to countenance the inhabitants in their trade and security of the harbour. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1649, December 26, Kinsale.—Warrant to expend any moneys in his hands upon the victualling of the *Lion* or any other of the Parliament's ships which might come into Kinsale. *Signed.*

COLONEL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1649, December 29. Kinsale.—Directing him to put up for sale the *St. George* of St. Malo, lately taken by the Parliamentary ships, to the best advantage of the Commonwealth. *Signed.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN to WILLIAM TREVILL.

1649[-50], January 2.—Bill of sale of the ship *St. George* of St. Malo for the sum of 102*l.* *Copy.*

COLONEL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN, on board the *Lion* in Kinsdale Harbour.

1649-50, January 9. Cork.—Concerning the supplies for and movements of ships. *Signed. Signed.*

The SAME to SAME, at Kinsale.

1649[-50], January 16. Youghall.—Desiring him to supply the *Hector* with a month's provisions, that ship being intended for special service. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1649[-50], January 28. On board the *Phoenix* in Cork Harbour.—Appointing him commander-in-chief of all the squadron of ships on that coast, in the absence of Colonel Popham, Colonel Blake, and him-

self, with power to call councils of war and to punish offenders by cashiering or otherwise, but without power of executing any "to the losse of life or limbe" without first acquainting himself or one of his partners. *Signed.*

GENERALS EDWARD POPHAM and RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN
WILLIAM PENN.

1650, April 6. Whitehall.—Directing him upon the arrival of Captain Hackwell, to sail away with the *Lion* and *Guinea*, for the Downs. *Signed.*

COLONEL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1650, May 5. Aboard the *Resolution* in Tilbury Hope.—Herewith cometh Captain Hackwell with the *Paragon* and *Dragon* for your relief. I hope before this the *Supply* and *Lucy* are with you. When they or as many of them as are sufficient for blocking up the Shannon, have arrived, you are to repair home. I have put a captain into the *Fairfax*, to which you are appointed, until you come home. *Signed. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1650, August 14. Whitehall.—Directing him to escort with his ship *Lion*, the *Concord*, and *Loyalty*, merchantmen bound for Rotterdam. *Signed.*

[The COMMITTEE for the ADMIRALTY] to COLONEL DEANE, General
of the Fleet.

1650, August 15. Whitehall.—Directing him to find an escort for a ship belonging to John Kett of London, bound for Wexford. *Four signatures.*

ADMIRAL and GENERAL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1650, August 26.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Fairfax* and Vice-Admiral of the Irish squadron. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—Warrant authorising him to convoy all ships lying in the Downs, bound for Calais, Ostend, or Flushing, to their several ports, and then to return to the Downs. Upon his return, if the *Fairfax* had not arrived, he was to convoy two "grebanes" to Caen and to wait there and convoy back certain English ships coming out of the Seine. Upon the arrival of the *Fairfax* he was to take possession of her according to his commission, and to deliver up the *Lion* to Captain John Lawson, and then to sail to Portsmouth and Plymouth and take on board a month or six week's provisions.

Also authorising him to take the chief command of all the ships and vessels ordered for the guard of the Western Channel from Beachy Head to the Land's End, and also of all the ships and vessels appointed for the Irish Coast, but with special direction that he himself on board the *Fairfax* was to keep with the Western Channel squadron. Also authorising him to call councils of war, but without power of inflicting punishments extending to the loss of life or limb. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief in the Western Squadron.

Same date.—Warrant to seize all Scottish ships which he should meet with, and to deliver them into the hands of the collectors of prize goods or their deputies. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—Warrant to seize all French ships which he should meet with, and to deliver them into the hands of the collectors of prize goods or their deputies. *Signed.*

SHIPS.

1650, August 31.—A list of ships for the winter guard. For the Western channel. The *Fairfax*, *Swiftsure*, *Nonsuch*, *President*, *Advic*, *Star*.

For the Coast of Ireland. The *Portsmouth*, *Guinea*, *Dragon*, *Little President*, *Hector*, *Peter*, *Truelove*, *Hind*, *Fellowship*, *Concord*.

GENERAL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN, Commander of the *Fairfax*.

1650, August 31. Whitehall.—Warrant to impress seamen. *Signed.*

The SAME the SAME, Commander of the *Lion*.

1650, September 7. Aboard the *Speaker*, off Harwich.—By your letter I understand you have made stay of the *St. Matthew* of Lubeck, a new ship with thirty-six guns. If the Committee of the Admiralty approve I think it would be well that she should be brought into the River and thoroughly searched. I understand the *Fairfax* is plying off Cape la Hogue, and will be at Portsmouth or in the Downs soon. *Signed. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME, in Plymouth Sound.

1650, October 24. Whitehall.—Ordering him to proceed with the *Fairfax* to Portsmouth “there to careene, and fit” with all that was wanting. *Signed. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—A similar letter to the above. *Signed. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME, riding before Falmouth.

1650, October 25.—A similar letter to the above. *Signed. Signet.*

GENERAL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN, Commander of the Fleet setting forth for the Southern expedition.

1650, November 21.—Warrant to repair on board the *Swiftsure*, and to command her and all other ships ordered for the Southern expedition. *Signed.*

GENERALS EDWARD POPHAM and RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN
WILLIAM PENN.

1650, November 25.—Commission appointing him Commander-in-Chief of all the ships and frigates to be sent to the southward, and ordering him to repair on board the *Centurion* and in her to command in chief all the said ships and frigates, also authorising him to hold councils of war and to execute martial law. *Signed.*

GENERAL RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1650, November 25.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Centurion*. *Signed. Admiralty Seal.*

GENERALS EDWARD POPHAM and RICHARD DEANE to CAPTAIN
WILLIAM PENN.

1650, November 30.—Instructions to sail forthwith with the *Centurion*, *Swiftsure*, *Foresight*, *Pelham*, and *Guinea*, for the Western Islands in order to fall in with and seize the Portuguese fleet expected shortly from Brazil, and directing him in any event to be at the port of "Veiaogoe in Galitia" by the latter end of December. *Signed. Admiralty Seal.*

MAHOMET BENISA NACASIS, Governor of Tetuan, to GENERAL
WILLIAM PENN.

1651, October 18. Tetuan.—By a letter which I have received from Captain John Mildmay, he hath given me account that you, Sir, are upon the guard of the Straits with a squadron. I do esteem you, Sir, with all your captains, and with good will to do you what curtesy the city can afford, for I do esteem you very much. The said captain hath told me in his letter that you offer good correspondence in this port, and will not do wrong to any, nor will obstruct nor hinder any nation whatsoever trading in this port. I have good confidence in you Sir, that that you will hold good compliance in the manner as he hath said, and on my part I will not fail in anything that is possible with the fleet belonging to you, Sir; and more, knowing you to be the son of my ancient friend Captain Giles Penn, who so long a time was "Counsel" in this city. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1651, October 22. Tetuan.—Before this I have written one to you Sir, and have given you account of what is necessary and how I have served the captain of this ship in matters of refreshing in this city, because he is of the squadron belonging to you, Sir; and in what else this port hath afforded he hath had good correspondence. I shall be glad that you, Sir, shall understand the same, forasmuch as on my part I do desire good correspondence with the English nation as was held with my predecessor.

There is one that hath made an ill return to me, which you, Sir, have had knowledge of, for which I might have paid myself for what was under my hand, but would not consent nor do it "because I stay in all time" that he may give me satisfaction according to the justice which I have on my part, and stay for you Sir, on your part to do me what favour may be when you come into England.

Two servants of this house I send on my part to treat with you, Sir, in what is wanting in words, and with them in whatever you, Sir, will have of me in any kind of refreshings on my part, and that we may have all correspondence possible, and come to this port with all good will. *Copy.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1650-2.—“ An extract of my journall in the *Centurion* and *Fairfax* from 25th November 1650 to the 2nd of April 1652.

November 25. I returned my commission for the *Centurion*, and instructions for the Portugall bussinesse.

30. Set sayle from the Spitlead, at 8 at night anchored at Yarmouth.

December 2. Set sayle from Yarmouth, got to sea, wind N.W. by N.

3. Fetched into Torbay, had a Consell of warr, gave instructions, &c.

5. Bore into Fallmouth, could not about the Lizard, a stormy night.

20. Come to sayle, got out to sea. Wind S.E. by E.

22. *Swiftsure* sprung a leake. Sent her and the *Guinny* backe.

23. Writt to the generalls by the *Betty* of Bristol.

24. 10 aforenoone wind beared W.S.W.

January 13. Tooke *Senora* of Lisbon, laden with sugar, some of which put into the *Pellican*.

15. Sent the *Senora* for England, could not be sooner dispatched.

17. 2 in the morning lay short for St. Michael's Island.

20. Were neare St. Michael's towne, at 4 afternoone stayed for Captain Howett.

21. Att night Captain Howett came, we all bore away for Terceras. Wind E.S.E. Mett the *Fairfax* and *Starr*, we past the S. end of Terceras, where I left the rest of our ships to ply whilst Captain Lawson and I changed shipp.

February 3. St. Michael's bore West S.W. about twelve leagues of; the wind holdinge easterly. I sent Captain Jordan to redeeme P[risone]rs, &c. Yesterday tooke the *Crowne*.

5. I and the *Starr* bore to leeward to find Captain Jordan, &c. The *Starr* got of a galliot by which had tidings of the Portugall fleet &c.

7. Upon that tidings I ordered the *Starr* to the Rock, myselfe and Captain Jordan made all the hast to intercept the said fleet.

13. Wee chased a shipp but lost hir in the night.

15. In the morning saw Mount Chego, chased a sayle, but in the night lost hir and Captain Jordan.

16. Chased the same ship againe, lost hir in the night—N.E. by E.

20. Saw the Rock E. fourteen leagues off. Plyed for it—N.E. by N.

21. I mett our squadron, with Captain Blake and Captain Ball who had taken the *Katherine* and *Armes*. With them was also the *Reason*, victuler, and another ditto left at Vigo, and the paquet brought by Captain Blake.

23. Spake Captain Ball, who brought me orders from the generalls to enlarge my quarters &c.

24. Mett Captain Hall at a Counsell of warr aboard him; cleared the three light Hollanders bound for

St. Toney's ; my squadron and six prizes then with us to goe for Cadiz.

Sent Captain Blake to Vigo for the victualler and pacquet.

25. At 9 aforesnoone we all bore away for Cadiz, we and the prizes not being gathered before.
 27. The frigatts coasted neare the Slow, landed at Portugalls ; we chased three Turkes, lost them.
 28. Att 5 afternoone anchored in Cadiz bay. Captain Hall three howers leewards.
- March 1. A comp[limen]tt to the Governour of Cadiz, and first opportunity sent the Counsell of State letter to the Duke.
2. Upon notice from the shore I sent out four frigatts to the Bay of Bulls, who brought in the *Fortune* of Anchusen and *Peter* of Amsterdam, both had French goods aboard.
 4. A Counsell of warr about Captain Hall, but little don as to prizes.
 6. A Counsell of warr abound dittō, concluded all our prizes to be sent home by Captain Burdett, except the *Peter* his goodes to be put aboard the *Fortune*, the ship cleared, Vincent dal Cambo to hand his goods on board both &c.
- March 8. A Council of warr, cleared the *Christopher* and galliot.
9. Captain Mildmay arrived. Orders from the generalls.
 10. Wee ankered at Pointall.
 12. Captain Blake arrived with my orders to pursuē P[rince] Rubert, and with him the other victuallers.
 14. *Starr* arrived. Left the prizes to keep us company with the three Portugall shippes.
 18. Discharged the victuallers ; ordered them to touch at Vigo and restore the galliot &c.
1651. 25. Turned downe into Cadiz Bay and sent Captain Lawson, and Captain Ball to louke abroad.
26. Sent a letter to the State by Captain Burdett in the *Lyon*.
 29. Set sayle from Cadiz bay ; lay in the Straights mouth all night ; this day being together concluded &c. ; sayled all day, drove all night, and to call at Malhago for newes.
 30. Att 9 at night anchored a league from Malhago. The governor sent a civill message &c.
 31. No newes of P[rince] Rubert ; sayled after daylight.
- April 2. Sent a letter to the Council of State by Joseph Bartlett, master of the *Hercules* of Plymouth. Chased the Angier fleet ; gunns past between Captain Jordan and one of them.
14. Near night anchored in Allicant Road. Little newes of P[rince] Rubert, but many French abroad, and that some of them constantly about Callary.
 17. Sayled about 7 in the morning ; about 4 afternoone spake with a Genavess, said was chased last night by four great ships near Cape Martine where he is. He said they were about Formentera, and

- believed they were French men of warr. We continued all we could to meet them.
19. Tooke the *Alexander* at midnight near Ivica.
 20. Lord's day, calme, settled businesse aboard the *Alexander*.
 21. A Councill of warr to convoy the *Alexander* to Carthageene least mett by those men of warr.
 24. Much wind, westerly; we for fear of the *Alexander*, bore up for Formentera; we ankered about 4.
 25. Sent Captain Ball and Mildmay to the Governor of Ivica, about hir there.
 26. Concluded the *Alexander* should be left there. We fitted and victualled hir accordingly; all don by night.
 27. Lord's day; the commanders desired to keep it. Wind westerly.
 28. *Alexander* went for Ivica, we got beverage wine aboard which was much wanted, our beere proving bad.
 29. Wee sayled for Mayorke to land our Frenchmen and gitt advice. What we had was in the Government letter to me, that two of P. Rubert's ships were at sea, but Captain Ball and Mildmay spok with a Genovesse who affirmed that Prince Rubert and his five sayle were now at sea.
They likewise heard a purser of a Fleming avouch that he saw them at sea.
- May 1st. Landed our Frenchmen, heard P. R. was ready to sayle three weeks since. Heard of three ships to the N. wards of the islands.
- 2d. Foure in the morning we wayed. Little wind, easterly, which we could not doe before; it being calme we made all speed possible to the N. ward of the island to find those ships. Little wind and variable all day.
 5. The wind haveing been little and various, and seeing noe sayle, concluded to steere for the S. end of Sardinia, where, as we were informed, French men of warr constantly hanted, and probably might there meet P. R.; winds E.N.E., and N.E.
 7. We spok with the *Sunne* of London, Mr. Lucas, and one more. I wrote to the Councill of State and Generalls.
 8. I writt to the Vice Roy; returned answer at 9 at night by some of his gentlemen. We concluded to send the *Alexander* home with these three ships, and so I writt Captaiu Grimditch.
- May 9. As we were under sayle the galleys came to us. The generall told us that P. R. had three ships of the French, as the Vice Roy had it from Italy, but whether at sea or not was unknown to him. Informed that the French that fought the three aforesaid ships of ours were under the islands Galetta, to which we hasted, the said three shipp with us.
10. Foure in the morning the three ships parted from us; noe Frenchmen; at nowne, a leag. from Galetta,

- we chased three small sayles near the maine. We stood for the E. side of Sardinia to goe for Talloon.
13. Having been little wind and various till now, a fresh gale Easterly. I called to the captains to know if we should goe to the west side of the islands; concluded if the wind held till 6 next morning we should.
 19. A Councill of warr. Foggs with very little wind and various, but most comonly northerly untill this day. When Cape Carbonera bore S.W. 40 leag. of, it was concluded we should call at Legorn for intelligence, as also to supply what we wanted.
 22. Wee mett with and saluted the Admirall of Naples; were near him last night; we parted at 3 afternowne.
 23. The said Admirall haveing spooken with a Genoese satty, sent me word P. R. was at sea, with five of his owne and four French ships, but which way gone know not.
 25. Wee ankered in Ligorn Road; about the same time wee arrived a galley of this place from Talloon, who brought newes that P. R. went to sea 7th instant; was seen to shape his course easterly. I continued what I could to gett some bread and beaverage wine tomorrow &c., this being Lord's day.
 27. At night I had dispatched and writt letters to the Councill of State and Generalls &c. About midnight sett sayle; we concluded to send a boat ashore at some convenient place on Corsica to enquire if any ships had passt by since our selves, as we heard this day there was six in a fleet, and so towards Marritimo between it and Cape Bona with all speed, least P. R. should pass that narrow before we should gitt there, as also for supply of bread, and many other reasons.
 29. 4 in the morning I sent my boat ashore to La Bastia on Corsica. About nowne she returned. The Governor of the place sent me word there had not been so many sayle seen this many weekes. We presently made all sayle possible towards Marritimo as before.
- June 7. Wee fell in five leag. to the N. ward of Trapano, whether I sent the *Nonesuch*, and *Starr*, to provide bread, liquour, &c.
9. I sent my boat ashore to Maritimo and the rest of the island. We could here of noe ships past this way, nor could we gitt watter which we much wanted, the *Centurion* having but two dayes drinck in hir, and others not much better provided; we ankered near the island.
 10. Captain Mildmay sent me word he could not gitt *practica* nor anything else &c. About 10 we all got to sayle intendinge in for Trepane, as before concluded by the captains. Nowne we ankered there. At 6 we spooke with the Governor, who promised his furtherance, but the invaders had the power, who were against our *practica*. I was much troubled about it.

11. The bakers were at worke against the Vice Roy's orders came. Wee were gitting ballast, washing and tallowing our ships as low as we could, which they wanted.
12. Wee gott of about 1300 biskett; three frigatts went to watter at the Islands. The senate require me to depart the place tomorrow. I mett them in a boat haveing writt to them to that purpose. They permitted what bread the citty did afford &c.
13. Wee could be permitted to fill no watter but by night, no bread baked in the mor[ning]. They promised us 4000 lbs. The Governor to our sterne and said he had received orders from the Vice Roy for our *practica*, but that the senate would not yeald thereunto, but remained very obstinate &c. Wee gott of ten butts of beverage wine.
- June 14. Wee gott off thirty butts of wine and 4000 lb. biskett. I would now receive no *practica* from the Governor. The Consell promised to provide great store of bread about ten days hence, when I would send a friggatt, and the Governor to gett inteilligence and send it to me. Wee sett sayle &c.
15. Wee stood for Cape Bona in hopes to find French men of warr, or newes of P. Rupert's ships passing this narrow, or at Tunis, where it was thought fitt we should touch &c.
16. Neare Cape Bona we tooke the *St. Peter*, and left Captain Jordan and Captain Sanders in chase.
17. Seeing five shippes in Bizart, wee stood in and anchored. They were the Argier fleet.
18. Our boats went for watter. The Bashaw came aboard. Wee had 5000 lb. bread from him.
19. The Governor not permitting us more bread I set sayle &c.
20. Wee took the *Spirito Sancto*; mett Captain Jordan and Sanders; resolved to go for Tunis Bay to know what provisions might be made there, and what newes of P. R. &c.
22. Wee ankored in the Bay of Tunis. Mr. Browne came aboard with two of the Divans, to let me know I might have what the place afforded freely; Mr. Browne was to answer me further tomorrow what might be provided.
23. Mr. Browne returned, no provisions ready, but I might sodainly have what I pleased. Wee filled watter all day till the wells dry. Three frigatts went to look abroad, no newes.
24. Our men had great refreshment from the shore. It blew hard so could not fill much watter.
25. Wee got severall sayle, but as prizes could not; much wind right in. Writt Mr. Browne to gitt provisions against ten days hence. Then would send for it &c.
26. Captain Ball, Mildmay, and Sanders, returned and said it was a sore storme at sea, soe could not weigh &c.
27. The wind came landerly, we all weighed &c.

29. Wee fetched neare Maritimo, where we heard there was but one ship and a satty past since our being there. I sent Captain Mildmay and Sanders to Trapano for bread, wine &c., and to send me word if any newes from Ligorn, or other parts of the island concerning P. R. &c.
- July 2. The *Starr* came from Trapano with neare 6000 lb. of bread and said there was 31000 more. I tooke out hir bread and sent hir in againe to order them goe on baking, Captain Mildmay to bring back what there was, and ten days hence I would send for what should be. Very great winds.
4. I writt to the States and Generalls by Captain Coachman &c., who was to call for the *Alexander*.
5. Wee tooke the satty, *St. John Baptist* &c.
9. Wee tooke the *Francis* of Marcellis.
10. I sent Captain Ball and Captain Howett to Tunis for the provisions from Mr. Browne.
12. Captain Mildmay and Sanders returned, and brought near 30000 lb. bread, and that the bakers were still at work. Captain Howett returned nothing from Tunis. Captain Ball to leeward.
16. By a Fleming bound to Vallincia, I writt to Mr. Hounsell at Alligant, to let him know where probably may send his letters to mett me. Two frigatts for Paleirno to tallow and sell the *Spirito*. Two to dispatch our businesse at Trapani, and the rest to watter at the island; and when the two comes from Trepani, then those five to repaire to Massina, there to tallow, victuall, &c.; to put the French p[ilo]ts (?) on Malta, the two from Palermo to come to us.
- July 17. Captain Mildmay and Captain Blake had there orders for Palermo. Captain Janson and Captain Jordan for Trapano.
18. Ten at night we anchored near Flaviana.
19. Refilling all the watter that might be, I answered the Senate's letter brought by two frigatts.
20. Lord's Day. Little done.
21. A'filling watter all day, put the wood out of the satty into the *Francis*, tooke account of what was taken in her; sealed up the hatches; gave the men there gratuity, rice &c.
22. Captain Lawson and Captain Jordan arrived three afternoone—we had not ballasted the satty—they brought about 60000 lb. bread. It fell callme so we could not weigh &c.
23. 4 in the morning we all set sayle; steared for Malta.
24. A Councill of warr upon a man in the *Convertine* when she revolted.
25. Put the French ashore, 9 at night.
29. 5 afternoone we anckored at Messina; we heard P. R. was neare Cadiz &c. We were promised *practica* tomorrow.
- We were bare of severall provisslons especially drinke. Resolved to stay till tomorrow.

30. In the morning Mr. Hix returned, told me no *practica* —without presents to the Senate. Resolved to sayle for Ligorne, the *Starr* to goe for Palermo with my orders to Captain Mildmay and Captain Blake to repare for Ivica, there to be providing wine, beefe, porke, &c. for the fleet. At Ligorne we hoped for newes from England, also of P. R., and some recruits of provissions &c.
- August 1. Had but six days drinke in the ship, resolved for Palermo if the wind came northerly.
5. Being all short of drinke concluded Captain Ball goe for Palermo to order Captain Mildmay and Captain Blake to goe for Ligorne and mett us at Iverca. Captain Ball and Captain Sanders to come to us at Callary, so here we shall be sorted to goe &c.
8. Past 9 at night ankored three leagues off Callary; here was Captain Mildmay, Captain Blake, and Captain Sanders; told us we might here gitt good store of flowre, bread, and other provisions, cheap.
9. At 4 afternowne we way'd and ankored neare the towne.
10. Captain Ball arrived from Palermo. We were wattering and ballasting all day.
11. Concluded the *Assurance* and *Starr* goe to Ligorn to sell the *Francis*, *Spirito* and satty. A merchant from the shore bought the flax in the *Peter*; wattering and ballasting all day &c.
12. The new Vice Roy's coming hindered our getting the flax wayed, and our provission from shore.
13. I writt to the Vice Roy, who promised all furtherance. I sent for the merchant from the shore to sell the ship and cargoe, but could not agree upon the price. Hard at worke all day.
14. Being much troubled at our staying, I concluded and sold the *Peter* with his lading for 19000 pieces $\frac{8}{8}$, upwards of twelve whereof was to be paid at Valencia, and the rest here &c.
15. Wee all weighed save Captain Mildmay, who stayed to bring of flower &c. We likewise sold the empty satty for 500 pieces $\frac{8}{8}$. We stoppt at the Towers, gott watter &c., and seeing two ships in the offing we stay'd till night.
16. Early after midnight we sayl'd, and continued to meet those two ships; spake with them at nowne, were Hollanders in the K. of Spaine's service. We steared towards Ivica to provide more victualls if possible.
- August 18. Our boats fought with two sattyes but could not take them.
21. I sent Captain Jordan to Mayorka to buy oyle for the fleet.
22. I sent Captain Mildmay to Alicant to procure our money from Valencia. I sent a letter to the Governor of Ivica, who answered that what the island

afforded we might have. We anckered in Formatera Road about 6 afternowne. The *Alexander* very leaky.

23. Wooding, wattering, gitting flesh from the shore &c.
 24. Lord's day. Had ordered to bring cattle to the towne &c.
 25. We saw five ships plying on the west side of the island, for this road, which spoyled our worke at towne. T'was thought best for us to ride still. Captain Jordan return'd from Mayorke with oyle.
 26. Three of the five came about the S.W. poynt of the island, and bore in for Ivica; one was De Witt's reare admirall, the other two came for salt. Captain Howett went in for wine with our caske &c., and to bring what flesh Mr. Purefoy should provide. Don wooding and wattering.
 29. De Witt and his Vice admiral came in. He writt me that he mett P. R. 30 June new stile, nere the Lizzard, steering up the Channell. The *Alexander* came to us &c.
 28. A fresh gale of wind, westerly. Sent money ashore to pay for seventy butts of wine.
 29. Captain Howett returned; the wine divided; concluded to repaire for Malago, in hopes to mett victualls or orders from England by the fleet. I left orders for the *Assurance* and *Starr* to follow me, but to touch at Alicant &c. We sayl'd &c.
- September 2. Wee arrived at Alicant. Mett Captain Mildmay. Spoke to Mr. Hounsell to have the bills paid here, who promissed all furtherance. 5th instant they will be payable at Valencia. All night we filled water in the towne &c. P. R. hath not been heard of, but as he went out of the Straights raviged the coast neere Cadiz, makeing no stay since which not heard of.
3. Concluded Captain Ball should goe for Valencia for the moneys; we gott aboard forty butts of wine and some water.
 4. Captain Blake and Captain Sanders arrived from Ligorn. Brought the *Luke*. I sold the *Spirito* and hir lading for 4500 pieces $\frac{8}{8}$. We could not gett Mr. Hunsell to pay our bill due at Valencia under ten per cent.
 5. Wee gave Mr. Hounsell 1000 pieces $\frac{8}{8}$ to pay all the rest. Wee received the money for the *Spirito*, and with much adoe cleered all. Sayled that night, having ballasted the *Luke*.
 8. Being of Malaga, I sent in Captain Ball to know if we had any orders there, or if any permission ships to buy fruit for the fleet. Gitt newes of P. R. and come to Gibralter.
- September 9. Wee anckered in Gibralter Bay. Heard by Captain Haddock and others that the State would send us victualls to Cadiz. All day a'getting off the *Alexander*, being runne aground.

10. Wee all weighed. I victualled the prizes ; and it being calme was the cause we did not speake with Captain Apleton. We were all abroad all night. Captain Ball returned without fruit, orders, newes, &c.
 11. Wee mett Captain Cox, who informed there was three months victuals coming to Cadiz for us. Promised to send what letters Captain Apleton had for me &c.
 12. Wee spoke with Winter, Admiral of Argier, and Captain Thomas Browne from Newfoundland, who informed the French fleet he supposed was not far of.
 13. Wee spoke with Mr. Thos. Atly and four more from Newfoundland, who told us the French fleet could not be farre aterne.
 13. De Witt with his Vice and Rear Admiralls struck there flaggs and saluted me. The *Alexander*, *Luke*, and *Frances*, went for Cadiz. Captain Sanders with them, and Captain Blake with orders.
 16. I writt to the Councill of State and Generalls by Mr. Haye of London. The *Starr* returned from Cadiz &c.
 17. Captain Blake returned, prizes well moured at Puntall &c.
 21. By Mr. Hill I received the letters brought by Captain Apleton. A letter from the Counsell of State ordering me to indeaviour P. R. his distruction.
 25. *Temperance* taken by which heard that P. R. was at the Western Islands.
 27. Letters from Cadiz that the victuals was come, but noe flesh, drinck, nor pease. Sent Captain Sanders and our steward to Cadiz to take account thereof, and put it aboard the *Luke* and *Francis*.
 29. Wanting drinck, lost company, and not able to keep it out, bore in for Gibralter, but could not fetch it—save Captain Mildmay—and anckored to leeward. North wind &c.
- October
2. Captain Sanders came from Cadiz to me at the wattering place. Upon whose information I sent present orders to Mr. Hill to sell the wheat in the corne prize, to the State's best advantage.
 3. Wee came to Gibralter to hogg and wash our shipp &c.
 6. Wee all mett at Old Gibralter Road. Upon Wedrick's examination resolved to keepe together and spend some tyme to guard the Straight's mouth, for many reasons as per Councill of warr &c. Captain Mildmay for Tetuan to gett beefe &c. Were not victualled for fourteen dayes.
 13. Mr. Watters of London in the *Two Brothers* informed us of the French fleet. Five plyed in the Narrow all night, and three rode under the west land.
 18. Captain Mildmay returned from Tetuan. Brought twenty-nine beeves, with letters, and two Jewes.
 19. Captain Jordan and Captain Sanders brought in five Hollanders loadued with french Poor Jack from Newfoundland.

Captain Mildmay went back to Tetuan with a present to the Gouvernour, and an order to gett a hundred beeves more.

24. Sent letters to the Councill of State and Generalls by Captain Handcock &c.
25. Sent another packett by Captain Handcoke; the first fleett should have had the first pacquett. Councill of warr. The five ships with poore Jack to be sent to Cadiz. - Mr. Hill to sell the fish at three pieces of $\frac{8}{8}$ per centum.

A Plymouth man who came from home in nine days, said the *Swallow* was come to the Downes, and the *Reformation* so rotten as could not hold to come into the Straights.

26. Wind E[aste]rly, drove Captain Mildmay over with ten beeves.
Wind W[ester]ly. Captain Mildmay departed for Titeran.

28. Wee chassed the fleet under convoy of Haddock.
30. Captain Jordan stopt a Genoese come from the Wester Islands, who informed us of the leakeyness of the *Reformation*.
31. Captain Mildmay brought from Captain Sanders twenty three beeves.

November 1st. The Genoesse was cleared, and Captain Sanders ordered for Cadiz to convoy the five poore Jack shippes thether, and to unlade the *Alexander* into the *Luke* and *Francis*.

- 2nd. Captain Mildmay arrived from Tetuan with twenty six beeves. No more to be gott without more powder, &c.
8. I received a letter from Mr. Dunstan of Malaga signi- fying that Young Trumpe had sent for the States men of warr from hence and Cadiz to joyne with him in opposing us if we should meddle with his convoyes. Some of them, as is supposed, are bound for France.
10. I sent letters to the Councill of State and Generalls &c. Young Troumpe weighed in the night, we followed him and were by him at the entering of the Straights at midnight. Very much wind E[aste]rly. We let him goe.
10. Eaight sayle of Hollanders came under our starne, struck there flaggs and saluted us. Four were men of warr.
12. Captain Howett sent to Cadiz for provission. I could not agree with Consell for porke, not till a month hence.
13. Captain Mildmay departed from Tetuan.
19. Spake with a vessell of Algiers. Had a Hollands reneged out of him.
20. Captain Howett returned from Cadiz. Brought a letter from the Duke of Medina concerning the *Sunnflower*.
21. I returned the Duke a letter &c.
22. Received a letter full of lyes from the Gouvernour of Seuta.

26. By a letter from Mr. Hill heard the *Reformation* was sunck.
28. Captain Mildmay arrived with thirty eight poore beeves. No more to be had there. Concluded three frigatts to goe to the Wester Islands with three months victualls at short allowance. Some hoggs from the shore.
- December 7. The *Starr* arrived with provission, and brought the Englishmen who brought the newes of the *Reformation*.
9. Captain Wilson toucht here from Malagoe, by whom I writt to the Counsell of State and Generalls.
16. Captain Haddock arrived with five shippes more bound home.
17. Captain Haddock and his fleet set sayle. Captain Ball brought in a Hollander that was taken into Tholoon, bound now to Amsterdam. We cleared him.
19. The skippers to goe to Cadiz about sale of their fishe &c. Skipper of the *Temperance* to have 1500 pieces $\frac{8}{8}$
- They went in the *Starr*.
20. Began to gitt hoggs from the shore.
22. Writt to Captain Haddock to stay at Cadiz to convoy prizes home.
25. Had don killing, cutting, salting, and packing our pork.
27. Captain Sanders arrived from Cadiz with bread &c. We put to sea yesterday.
- January 4. Gott to an anchor under Rocheeto with the *Centurion* and *Starr*. Lost the rest in the storme.
5. Weighed and went to sea &c.; returned in againe.
10. Weighed and went to sea.
11. Much wind westerly. Sprung our main yard and returned in againe.
14. Weighed and went to sea.
15. A very sore storme westerly. Bore in againe.
16. Att night weighed and went to sea.
17. Spoke with Mr. Spencer, and five Londoners more, bound home.
18. Loofted into Gibraltar Bay. Noe ships there.
19. Arrived in the Bay of Cadiz.
21. Captain Haddock, the *Starr*, with the *Francis* and *Luke*, set sayle for England. Writt to the Council of State and the Generalls.
- January 26. Captain Bodely and Captain Reeves arrived from England. Concluded to leave the rest of our prizes and goods with Mr. Wilson, also the corne in Captain Mildenayes prizes, the *Renouue* of Bourdeaux, and *David* of Amsterdam
- February 11. Wee all sayled from Cadiz. Parted with our prizes at night.
13. Spoke with a light pinck of Schedam come from Tangier, bound for Lizbon. Cleared hir.
17. Spoke with our prizes againe.
22. Fetched in with the Burlings. Divided ourselves.
25. Captain Ball told me he had seized the forementioned Skedamer.

27. Saw three Ostenders. Comanded a pinck of Amsterdam come from port a' port in his ballast, bound to Lizbon, to lade. Cleared hir and the Sckedamer.
- March 1st. Captain Ball told me he spoke a Hollander come out of Lizbon in hir ballast, bound to St. Tucey's to lade salt for Stockholland. Captain Ball cleared hir.
2. Surprised the six shippes coming out of Lizbon.
 3. Concluded Captain Ball should convoy them home, and we sodenly follow.
 6. The sky promised foule weather. We stood of, intending by the good will of God, homewards.
 7. Spoke with a shipp of Horne, come from Grand Cannary. Told us P. R. was lost in the Cabracoes.
 8. One of the Oastanders chassed us.
 13. Chassed a shipp. Lost hir in a fogg.
 14. Spoke to Mr. Bennett of Cowes, bound for Newfoundland.
 18. Sent a packett off Plymouth Sound. The same day bore into Fallmouth.
 20. Came from Fallmouth. Sayld Eastward.
 21. Captain Ball with our prizes bore in for the Spitthead. Myselfe with the *Centurion* and *Assurance* kept sea, in hopes to gitt into the Downes. Much wind S.S.E.
 22. Wind at east and blew a fresh gale. We stopt the Ebes.
 24. About 3 afternowne we anckered within St. Ellen's poynt. Wind N.E. A letter from Captain Moulton, advised to take the prizes &c. with me.
- 1652.—25. Our prizes with Captain Ball &c. came out to us, but the wind veared Easterly. I writt to the Concill of State and the Generalls for the pleasure in Captain Moulton's advise.
26. Wind continued Easterly. This noe place for our prizes and other small vessels with them. We way'd and went in to Spitthead.
- March 28. By letters from Secretary Coytmore advised to take our prizes, and what other vessells are bound to the Downes with me, which I resolved accordingly.
30. About 4 afternowne a small gale at S.W., we all way'd. In the night a thick fogg, in which, doe what we could we lost our company except one small vessell.
 31. At 6 in the evening Beachee bore N.W. by W., three leagnes of; we were then in the middle of our fleet.
- April 1st. Att 3 afternowne we anckered neare Dungenness. We spoke with the *Ruby* &c., and way'd at 12 at night, wind easterly.
- 2nd. About 5 afternowne we anckered in the Downes—God be praised—where I mett with the Right Honorable Generall Blake.”

In the same book is a list of the prizes, thirty-six in number, with the particulars of their cargoes, taken by Captain Penn on this voyage. There is also a summary of the voyage, at the end of which it is stated that “the Admirall did not set his foot ashore after his departure from Fallmouth untill he arrivead there againe.” Two copies, one incomplete.

GENERAL ROBERT BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN, Captain of
the *Fairfax*.

1652, April 24. The Downs.—“Forasmuch as tis thought convenient for the better putting of the shippes and men into a posture—that they might be ready for service when occasion requires—that part of the flecte should goe along with me to sea. These are therefore to authorise you soe soone as you see this ship weigh to doe the same and put to sea, observeing such orders as shalbee given you. But withal to take notice—that if it should overblowe, or by other accident you loose our company, you are to gett this Road or Portsmouth, these two being intended for places of rendezvous.” *Signed*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1652, May 5. The Downs.—Appointing him Captain of the *Triumph*.
Signed. *Signet of the Anchor*.

The COUNCIL of STATE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1652, May 19. Whitehall.—Commission appointing him Vice-Admiral of the fleet under General Blake, and Captain of the *Triumph*, for the summer’s expedition. *Signed* “H. Vane. President.” *Seal of the Council*.

GENERAL ROBERT BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1652, May 21.—Forasmuch as the Council of State have thought fit that you should command as Vice-Admiral of the fleet, these are to authorize you to wear a flag on the foretop of the *Triumph*. *Signed*.

SHIPS.

1652, June 7. The Downs.—A list of thirty-nine ships of war, two fireships, two shallops, and eighteen merchant ships.

GENERAL ROBERT BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1652, June 7. The Downs.—Directing him to take an exact account of all the victuals on board every ship or vessel in the service of the Commonwealth, riding there, so that the true state of the case may from time to time be given to the Council of State. *Signed*. *Signet of the Anchor*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1652, June 17. The Downs.—Appointing him Captain of the *James*.
Signed. *Signet of the Anchor*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1652, June 23. Dover Road.—Directing him to do his utmost to seize all Dutch ships and vessels, as well men-of-war as others; and in case of resistance to do his utmost to sink, burn or otherwise destroy them. *Signed*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1652, July 1. On board the *Resolution*.—Forasmuch as the fleet is now drawing near the place where the Dutch herring fishery is, you are to give it in charge to the commanders of the squadron that when we come among the herring busses, they make it their work to fall upon the men-of-war, without meddling with the busses till the men-of-war be rescued. *Signed*.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1652, July 2.—Certificate by John Foxe, parish clerk, that Captain William Penn and Margaret Van der Schuren widow were married in St. Martin's Church, Ludgate, on the 6th of June, 1643.

The COUNCIL OF STATE to [GENERAL BLAKE].

1652, July 3. Whitehall.—*See State Papers, Domestic. Same Date. Copy delivered to Captain Penn.*

GENERAL BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1652, July 15. Aboard the *Resolution*.—There being many hundreds of Dutch officers and seamen lately taken, dispersed abroad in the fleet, and there also being great numbers of our seamen dispersed into the Dutch men-of-war, whereof no perfect recognizance has yet been taken; these are to desire you forthwith to cause strict inquiry to be made into all the ships and vessels belonging to the squadron, to know what numbers of Dutch there be aboard the several ships and how many English are taken out of them for the manning of the said men-of-war, and in what ships they be, and likewise how all the ships of the squadron be at present manned, to the end that an orderly and equal distribution may be made of the said Dutch officers and mariners which may be with the least disabling of the several respective ships of the fleet and the best advantage to the whole.

You are likewise to cause inquiry what Dutchman there be on board any ships who are wounded or unfit for service. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[16]52, August 3. The *Resolution*.—I desire you to give notice to the commanders of your squadron to repair on board this ship tomorrow morning by seven to eight o'clock that we "may together seeke unto the Lord and consider what is further to bee done." If it should prove before that time foul weather, a rendezvous for the fleet in case of reparation, is, if the weather be northerly "Southold Bay, if southerly then off the Sporne." You are likewise to communicate the word, namely, 'Patience, Hope.' *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME, Captain of the *James*.

1652, August 12. Aboard the *Resolution*.—Directing him to require from the pursers of the respective ships and vessels, an exact account of the victuals aboard every ship. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1652, August 26. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Narrows.—As it tends to the encouragement of trade and the cleansing of the coast from those that endeavour to infest the same, that some part of the fleet should go a little westward, these are to authorise you to take under your command the *Speaker, Garland, Worcester, Nonsuch, Foresight, Sapphire, Portsmouth, Nightingale, Paradox, Gift, Pink, Hercules,* and *Richard and Martha*, to set sail and to keep plying between Dungeness and the French Coast for three days, doing your best to seize, surprise, or destroy, any ships or vessels going to or coming from any port not in amity with this Commonwealth. You are also to take notice that you are not to go further westward than the Ness. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1652, August 28. At anchor off Dover Road.—I have received intelligence from the commander-in-chief of the sea forces before Dunkirk that the Hollands fleet consisting of sixty sail were yesterday ready to sail out of the “Flacke.” I have therefore hasted Captain Moulton to you that you may return forthwith. We are taking the best course we can with reference to manning the prizes you sent us.
Signed.

GENERAL ROBERT BLAKE to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

[16]52, October 8. The Downs.—Desiring him to fetch fresh beef from Deal for distribution amongst his squadron. *Signed.*

GENERAL ROBERT BLAKE to the COMMISSIONERS for the ADMIRALTY.

1652, December 1. The *Triumph*, in the Downs.—See *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. i. p. 458. *Copy.*

GENERALS BLAKE, DEANE, and MONK to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1652[-3], February 10.—Appointing him Commander of a squadron of ships, consisting of twenty-two men of war, and nine merchantmen.
Signed. Seal of the Anchor.

The SAME to the SAME, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, and Captain of the *Speaker*.

Same date. Aboard the *Triumph*.—Instructions for fighting to be issued to the commanders of the ships of his squadron. See *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii., p. 76. *Signed.*

O[LIVER] CROMWELL to CAPTAIN PENN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

1652[-3], February 25. Cockpitt. “The bearer hereof Mr. William Stuard my kinsman having as he saith formerly served under your command is very desirous further to serve the State under your immediate command wherein I desire you to accomodate him and to show him such countenance and encouragement as you find him to deserve, wherein you will oblige.” *Signed. Seal of arms.*

The COMMANDERS of the ships under his command to ADMIRAL PENN.

1652[-3], March 2.—Petition praying that a provision might be made for the widows and children of all seamen who were killed or died of their wounds in the service of the Commonwealth. *Signed by Captains James Peacock, Lionel Lane, and Samuel Howett, on behalf of the other commanders.*

[GENERALS BLAKE, DEANE, and MONK.]

1653, March 29.—Instructions for better ordering the fleet in sailing. See *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii. *App. L. Copy.*

The SAME.

Same date.—Instructions for better ordering the fleet in fighting. See similar *Orders in the Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii. p. 76. *Copy.*

GENERALS BLAKE, DEANE and MONK to CAPTAIN WILLIAM PENN.

1653, March 29. Portsmouth.—Directing him to get as many as he could of the men-of-war and merchantmen in the service of the State, that were in the road before Portsmouth, except those appointed for the Straits, ready to sail, and also to take all prizes and merchant men-of-war that were disabled for any cause, and likewise the men-of-war and vessels freighted with soldiers for Dunkirk, and with them to sail eastward at the first opportunity, and to use the ships bound for Dunkirk in the best security he could, not prejudicing his sailing for the "Swinn" which he was to use all diligence to endeavour, in order to meet Captain Lawson and other ships coming out of the Thames to join him.

Also instructing him to take, sink or destroy any ships or vessels belonging to the United Provinces of the Low Countries or to France or to any country in hostility with the Commonwealth and all pirates; and also to keep his scouts abroad, as De Witt was said to have come out and gone northward. *Signed by Generals Deane and Monk. Seal of the Anchor.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Additional instructions authorizing him to call councils of war and to put into execution the laws of war and the ordinances of the sea as well for life and limb as otherwise. *Same signatures and seal as above.*

SHIPS.

1653, March 30.—A list of ships that sailed out of Portsmouth Roads under Vice-Admiral's Penn's command. *One sheet.*

COLONELS ANTHONY ROUS, THOMAS KELSEY, and JOHN CLERKE
Commissioners for the Admiralty and Navy to GENERAL PENN.

[1653 ?].—Authorising him to take midshipmen on board the ships of his squadron for the present expedition, provided that such midshipmen were able mariners. *Signed.*

O[LIVER] CROMWELL to [CAPTAIN] PENN.

1653, July 9.—"It is not a little murmured in this place, that the fleete came off from the enemies coast att this tyme. Some whoe neither love you nor us, nor this cause, are apt to make their owne constructions of itt, yett I believe you satisfied your judgments in itt. Indeed that which I apprehend, is that the Dutch Commissioners may bee a little high upon itt, but that I trust will returne upon their owne heads in the end. I often thinke of our great losse in your deere General Deane, my most nere freind. I wish that the honest interest hee carried onn, may still bee maintained amongst you. Doe that, and all will doe well, in that I shall desier to serve you to the uttermost as in all thinges else. I shalbe glad to heere from you how your affaires goe. I hope the Lord has brought inn to the present Parliament men of approved godlinesse for the generallitye of them and very few—if any—lyable to just exception. Bee not shy to lett mee knowe wherin I may expresse my love, for you shall finde mee your very true freind." *Seal of arms.*

SHIPS.

1653, December 17.—A list of the winter guard, with the commanders names, number of men and guns, and upon what station.

———— to the CAPTAINS of Ships.

1654, July 10.—You are to take special care that your ballast be clean, new, and sweet, and that the timbers be well cleared and the hold made very clean before you take in ballast.

You are to floor your hold with iron bound cask beer; but if there be not enough beer to floor your ship, you are to send to the victuallers of the navy for so much beverage, wine, iron bound, as will floor the ship. Each butt is to have five iron hoops on each head. You are also to keep an account how much iron bound cask comes aboard and how many hoops on each cask, to the end the iron hoops wanting may be taken in for supply.

You are to take in no more ballast than needs must, having respect to make most of your stowage.

You are to be very careful that your bread room be well dried and rosined, and well repaired if need require.

You are to take notice that Mr. John Carter is appointed Steward General of the Fleet, of whom you are to have an account of what provisions you are to take in, the quantities and quality thereof.

You are to give special charge to the clerk of the Cheques that he give attendance constantly, and keep a very exact account of all provisions, boatswains, gunners, and carpenters stores that are put aboard of the ship, that he may be able to give an account thereof on his own knowledge, to which he will be required.

You are also to appoint one whom you can well trust to be constantly aboard, who shall keep an account, together with the clerk of the Cheques, of all things put aboard as aforesaid.

You are to quicken your officers to the receiving of their stores with all possible expedition that no delay may hinder your ships despatch, and so to all things else that may further your going to sea. And if anything shall obstruct or hinder you, presently give notice thereof to the end it may be removed in time, and your business carried on. To the end you may know what is allowed to be taken in, I have hereunto annexed a list thereof.

That you have a special regard to the goodness of your victuals and other stores, and to receive none but what is very good, but rather desire the Commissioners of the Navy to appoint you a survey upon such victuals, &c.

That you call your officers of your ship in whose hands any stores are intrusted, giving them a special charge to receive them aboard, letting them know that at the place of rendezvous a strict survey shall be made, and whosoever shall be found wanting of anything as your indenture shall specify, may expect to be dealt withall according to the strictness of the laws of war. *Copy.*

SHIPS.

1654, July 27.—A list of the officers on board the *Swiftsure*, *Dover*, *Marston Moor*, *Portland*, *Grantham*, *Sampson*, *Laurel*, *Torrington*, *Matthias*, *Lion*, and *Great Charity*. See *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii., p. 17, but differing slightly.

PROVISIONS.

[1654, July?]-A list of provisions to be put on board each ship for the Southern expedition. See *Thurloe's State Papers*, vol. ii., p. 571.

OLIVER, PROTECTOR, to GENERAL PENN.

1654. November 27. Whitehall.—“I heare this day of the delivery of the *Essex* frigott, for which I blesse God, and I am verie glad to heare of the forwardnes of your businesse. I hope after all these difficulties which we have past through, the Lord will give you happie gales and prosperous successe to the great enterprize you have in hand; indeed you shall not want my prayers. I sent for Mr. Greenhill and two of his members who professed they will follow you with their prayers also, and did verily believe the same for the rest of his church. Your instructions wilbe suddainly with you, I trust.

I have committed my nephew Whetstone to you, and I desire you to mind him of good things, and to doe him good as you find he deserves. I must commend alsoe to you, younge Smithsby who hath been of my leif-guard. I beleive him very stout, and one that takes great affeccion to the sea, and has been very much there of late. I pray you owne him for my sake, he is my kinsman, and if you have any employment that way, or which may fall, commend him to it, as you shall judge him fitt, and after you have seen his behaviour. Lett me assure you I shalbe as mindfull of your businesse which you have left intrust with me, as you can desire. The Lord be with you.” *Signed. Seal of arms.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1654. December 1. Whitehall.—“I doe hereby recomend to you my kinsman Mr. George Smythsby, desireing that he may be assured that he shall have some place that shall fall within the fleete under your command. And in the meane while that you take care that he have an entertainment becominge a gentleman and one related to mee; and I doe the rather engage him in this present expedicion, because his affeccions and his abilities, of which good testimony hath been given to me, doe incline him cheifly to sea service. I would he should have encouragement to all worthy undertakings, and that for my sake you doe observe his demeanour, that his virtue and religious inclinacions may revive my letters to you on his behalfe, and if att any tyme he shall remind you of this engagement of mine, I nor he may be forgotten by you.” *Signed. Seal of arms.*

STORES.

1654, December 19. Portsmouth.—Account of powder and other provisions delivered on board the fleet for land service. Includes 713 barrels of powder, a mortur piece, and shells. *Signed by Thomas Newberry.*

OLIVER, PROTECTOR, to GENERAL PENN.

1654. December 20.—“I hope before this letter comes to your hand that the first squadron will be a good part of their way to the Lands End, and I hope alsoe that you are hastninge what you can the remeinder of the fleet. Indeed I understand soe much of your care and industrie in this bussines that I cannot but acknowledge it, and let you knowe how much you make me beholdinge to you, and I pray you persist therein. I doe humblye hope the Lord will have an eye upon this bussines, and will blesse it, and therefore if it be his bussines it will certeinlye provoake every good heart to eye hym in it, and to be able to overcome every thinge in a man's owne heart that may any-ways lye as an impediment in the way that may hinder the bringinge of it to its perfection. And in this I have full assurance of you not-

withstandinge I have had some knowledge of a little dissatisfaction remeyncinge with you, which I hope by this tyme wilbe removed, and I desire you it may be soe. You have your owne command, full and entire to yourselfe, nothinge interfeiringe with it nor in the least lesseninge you. The comand at land is alsoe distinct, and there the generall at land must exercise his authoritye, and thus I trust you will both consent to carry on the publike work without hesitation, and God forbid that anythinge either in you or hym should in the least hinder that. I hope it shall not, and knowe assuredlye upon the experience you have had of me, that I shall be as tender of your honour and as sensible to uphold you in your quality as you shalbe to desire me. The Lord make your journey prosperous, and blesse you." *Signed. Signet.*

THE WEST INDIAN FLEET.

[1654, December.]—*See Memorials of Sir William Penn, vol. ii., p. 57.*

[GENERAL PENN to the CAPTAINS of the SQUADRON.]

1654, December [25]. On board the *Swiftsure*.—*See Memorials of Sir William Penn, vol. vii., p. 58. Copy.*

GENERAL WILLIAM PENN to CAPTAIN JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Commander of the *Grantham*.

1654, December 26. On board the *Swiftsure*.—Instructions to be observed by the Captains and Commanders of the fleet employed in the expedition to America.

1. To seize all ships and vessels belonging to the King of Spain or any of his subjects in America, and in case of resistance to sink burn and destroy all such ships and vessels.

2. To seize, and in case of resistance to sink burn and destroy, all ships and vessels belonging to the French King or any of his subjects.

3. To seize, and in case of resistance to sink, burn, and destroy, all foreign ships and vessels trading without licence with the Barbados, Virginia, Bermudas, and Antigua.

4. All commissions and other papers found on board such ships and vessels to be sent on board this ship to Mr. William Bodham, Judge Advocate of this fleet, together with two or three of the chief officers of, or principal persons belonging to, such ships or vessels. *Signed. Seal of the Anchor.*

OLIVER, PROTECTOR, to GENERAL PENN.

1654[5], January 15. Whitehall.—“I did apprehend and tooke it as graunted, that you would make my nephew Whetstone your lieutenant in this expedition; and I acquainted him and his friends therewith, who did depend thereupon. But I understand lately that my nephew is disappointed or att least delayed of that imployment. Truly I have enterteyned such good hopes of the younge man from these characters I have received of him, and that from yourselfe, that I should be loath he should be discouraged or neglected. And therefore I desire you to putt your kinsman into some other command in the fleet, and lett Whetstone be lieutenant to yourselfe according to your promise to me, it being my desire that he should continue under your eye and care. Not doubting of your readinesse herein, I commend you to the grace and protecion of God.” *Signed.*

The GENERAL of the FLEET.

1654[-5], February 1. On board the *Swiftsure*.—See *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii., p. 62. *Copy*.

SAMUEL DREW to GENERAL PENN.

1654[-5], February 23.—Release by Samuel Drew, an inhabitant of the Island of Barbados, of his nigger called Anthony, who seemed to have a desire to become a Christian, in lieu of another nigger called Sampson delivered him by General Penn.

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

1654-5, February 26. Barbados.—Asking that a medicine chest belonging to a Dutch surgeon, which had been taken in one of the prizes, might be given up to him. *Signed*.

GENERALS VENABLES and PENN, and EDWARD WINSLOW to COLONELS THOMAS MODDIFORD and JOHN YEOMAN, WILLIAM VASSALL, JOHN ROBERTS, and PETER LEAR.

1654[-5], March 1.—Appointing them Commissioners for putting in force the laws prohibiting foreign vessels from trading with Barbados to the prejudice of the Commonwealth of England. *Copy*.

GENERALS VENABLES and PENN, and EDWARD WINSLOW, COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Protector for managing the Expedition to America.

1654[-5], March 2.—Declaration that by authority of the Protector they had erected a prize office in the Island of Barbados, and had appointed Colonels Thomas Moddiford and John Yeoman, William Vassall, John Roberts, and Peter Lear to officiate therein. *Copy*.

GENERAL R. VENABLES to —.

1654-5, March 13. Barbados.—Desiring him to send leather for bandeliers and powder-bags into the hands of Mr. Newbold to be disposed of to the colonels of the regiments. *Signed*.

GENERAL VENABLES.

1654[-5], March 21.—A perfect list of all the forces under his command. Total 720 officers, 5,702 private soldiers and 60 staff officers. Divided into six companies. The General's, the Major General's, Colonel Fortescue's, Colonel Buller's, Colonel Carter's, and Colonel Morris's. Also a few others including Captain Haines's troop.

CAPTAIN JAMES HAINES to —.

1654[-5], March 23.—Sending for fourteen trumpets for his troop of horse. *Signed*.

GENERALS VENABLES and PENN, and EDWARD WINSLOW, COMMISSIONERS [appointed by the Protector to manage the Expedition to America].

1655, March 31. Barbados.—Proclaiming that they had instructions to receive the profits of the excise, amongst other things, for the carrying on of the expedition, two thirds of which they had ordered should be received by the Commissioners of the Prize Office to that end, and directing the Governor and his Council and the Assembly to take notice thereof. *Copy made by Harry Cary, Secretary*.

[GENERAL VENABLES.]

1655, April 13.—Whereas the great disorder, “supposed by antiquity but crept into modern armies, of every persons plundering and pillaging without licence,” to his own use and profit, whereby some armies have been ruined after victory hath displayed her wings on their side, and brave resolutions and spirits discouraged, the same being so contrary to reason and religion, that a few, and those usually the least deserving, shall carry away and engross the benefit of the victory purchased by the blood and hazard of all. And whereas the city of Domingo, where we design our first attempt, is intended by his Highness for a colony of English, which if destroyed by pillage, ruineth the whole design, making us incapable to reap the fruit of our success, if the Lord shall please to bless us with the same. I do therefore order and require officers and soldiers under my command not to pillage or plunder any money, plate or jewels, whatsoever, or to waste or destroy any houses, tame cattle, or any other goods or things which are necessary for us to plant with in the country, or to improve with the best advantage of his Highness the present design an army. And all officers whatsoever are hereby required to see this order duly observed and obeyed as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

I do hereby promise and engage that care shall be taken to reward both officers and soldiers according to every man’s merit and quality.
Copy.

[GENERAL PENN to the CAPTAIN of the *Martin*.]

[1655, May.]—Instructions to proceed along the Spanish Main as far as Cartagena in order to ascertain the strength and condition of the Spaniards in those parts; also to take prisoners and prizes and to be back at Curaçoa in three weeks. *Copy.*

[GENERAL PENN to the CAPTAIN of the *Grantham*.]

[1655, May.]—Similar instructions to go due to Trinidad and thence along the Spanish Main, with liberty to stretch over to Jamaica and Cuba, with directions to be back at Curaçoa in three weeks. *Copy.*

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

[1655, May?].—Asking for more boats for the purpose of transporting the horses on board ship. *Signed.*

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN, aboard the *Swiftsure*.

1655, May 1. [Jamaica.]—I came away last night in such haste that I could not give order about those hooks and lines and nets which you promised me. I shall therefore desire you to send them to the guard at the seaside, to the Commissary there. I am informed there is a joiner aboard the *Swiftsure* and also a turner, and that they are no way serviceable to you. I should therefore entreat you to send them to us for they would be very useful here. And that you would give order to one of the officers to see them, with their tools, with the hooks, lines, and nets, sent to the Commissary at the Guard, where I shall send some persons to receive them to-morrow morning. And, if you please, the officers desire Monday next to be the day to receive all their goods on shore. Colonel Buller hath just now returned safe and well, hath got victuals, and gives great encouragement of planting a regiment there.
Signed. Fragment of signet.

ELIZABETH VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

No date.—Should I omit the tender of my due services and hearty thanks for your Honour's many favours, it would declare me a very ungrateful person, which I hate in others. And to avoid that I beseech you accept my hearty wishes for your Honour's health.

GENERAL VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

1655, May 15.—I would desire that there be some course taken for those sick men who are now on board, until such time as we can get carriages and horses to fetch them up hither; and that if possible they might have some huts made by the waterside for them. I would entreat you to send up some seamen and we will send you down some cattle, sheep, and poultry as fast as they do come in. You may have the cattle killed here if you think it more convenient than to drive them down. I would also desire you to let some medicaments be sent us in regard our men fall sick very fast. Both my own and Mr. Winslow's box of medicaments and all your bags are safe and none embezzled but what your steward have lost. We shall have "cassader" bread made us as fast as may be, but it is impossible to provide for all men in regard the Spaniards have carried away all things. I desire that such sick men as cannot come ashore may be provided for aboard the hospital ships. I hear that Captain Dell's men have burned several "estantions" by his order, and therein we destroy ourselves, the country being ours as I hope.
Signed.

The SAME to the SAME.

1655, May 23.—My absence from you makes me ignorant of the state of the shipping, but I could wish you would send us some carbines or muscatoons, which will be very serviceable for our men who are catching up all the horses they can find. I would entreat you to send us some oatmeal, cheese, and biscuit, and what other provisions we want, of which the Major General has, I suppose, given you a particular account. I am informed that Captain Butler had intention, as soon as he came to this island, to return speedily for England, "but now I suppose he will allege our jarre to be the reason. I shall therefore desire that I might have notice when he goes, that soe I may goe hand in hand with him to justifie my selfe. For I have cause to believe he intends to cast dirt in my face, and to staine my reputation which I valued dearer than my life. I shall endeavour to procure men to man those boates; and upon your information, which you shall please to give the Major Generall, I shall enquire after those officers that offered that abuse. There are several scandalous reports raised by some seamen concerning my long stay with you this last time, but whome they were I have not yet learned. You know that Captain Butler and my selfe came down to conferre with you as Commissioners, and likewise that my selfe and Colonell Doyley were desired by the army at that tyme to goe on board, and that my stay till Munday was occasioned by the coming in of those ships, soe that I shall desire you to satisfie them that what is reported is false, and to vindicate me in that particular, that soe such rumors may cease. I would desire you to sett our Commissarys a'work to get those goods that came in these ships aboard the prize ships, and that some honest carefull men might be sent thither to naile up the decks for the securing of them, and that you would send me some of the publike paper, halfe a rheame at least."
Signed.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date. The headquarters in Jamaica.—Concerning certain proposals drawn up by Mr. Wadeson with reference to his employment, to be referred to General Penn and Commissary Butler. *Signed, Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[16]55, May 25. St. Jago de la Vega.—I understand by my wife that you expect me with you speedily about dispatching away for Old and New England. I desire to see a line from you when will be the last day of the ships stay, for we are so busy that I cannot spare any time, and therefore would, if possible, not stay an hour beyond necessity, nor come one hour sooner.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1655, c. May.]—I wrote to you this morning about some brandy and biscuit to be sent on shore and now I must trouble you again. Our physicians went out to visit the sick this morning and find them ready to perish for want of bread and brandy and physic, all our store being finished, and the Commissary complains he cannot have boats upon necessary occasions; I therefore desire you to send three surgeon's chests ashore and two tun of brandy in small casks, and persons shall be appointed to meet them. The matter admits of no delay as the physicians say this day ends all their store. *Note by General Penn.* "Answer to this letter, provisions with amunicon was eight days by the watter syde and non come for it, as it was made apeere before Major Generall Fortescue."

The SAME to the SAME.

1655, June 8. Jamaica.—The two Commissaries Pevy and Fleetwood being now on board the fleet in order to receive and dispose of the stores belonging to their charges, I desire that you would be pleased to order that the whole cannon and demi cannon which came from England may be landed on the point next the place where the shipping rides, and that the seamen may assist our soldiers in casting up a fort at the same point. Also that you would order the landing of 8000 weight of biscuit, to be delivered to Commissary Pevy for the present use of the army, together with ten butts of brandy, in quarter casks if possible. And that the rest of the stores be put on shore as soon as possible, the men being in great want of shoes, stockings, waistcoats, drawers, &c., and that some boats be ordered to attend that work.

It would be a great refreshment to us if you would send some nets, there being an abundance of fish in this river. *Signed.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1655, June 9.—The regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Barry are to march to their quarters at "Luguan" on the other side of the water. Pray be pleased to order them a shallop to transport them and to remain with them, as also before your departure to leave what shallops, boats, and brigantines you can spare for our coasting from creek to creek. *Signed.*

GENERALS VENABLES and PENN, and CAPTAIN GREGORY BUTLER, Commissioners for managing the expedition into America to ROBERT WADESON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN, and THOMAS BROUGHTON, Commissioners for buying provisions in New England, for the fleet and army at Jamaica.

1655, June 9.—Aboard the *Swiftsure* in the harbour of Jamaica :—

1. So soon as God shall bring you to your designed port of Boston you shall acquaint the magistrates of that town and colony with the cause of your repair into those parts, producing your commission and other credential letters.

2. The provisions you shall endeavour to procure shall be meal, bread, flour, peas, poor Jack, and some oatmeal, which of them can soonest be provided and gotten, all which to be carefully put up and preserved in good and sufficient casks.

Memorandum that the whole of the said provisions together with all charges concomitant do not exceed the sum of 10000*l*.

3. You are to provide twenty bushels of good English summer seed wheat, to be sown in these parts as occasion and opportunity shall present.

5. For all you shall buy and deal you are to draw bills upon Richard Hutchinson Esq., Treasurer of the Navy, London, to be paid within twenty days after sight, which bills you are to take care be not numerous. And as to what shall at any time be agreed upon, contracted, or signed, by any two of you in absence of a third, it shall be held, passed, and be allowed as valid and authentic.

5. You are to take notice that the intrinsic value of New England money is less in weight by one quarter than at London. As for example a shilling in New England is of the same weight as ninepence is at London. Which is mainly to be considered if you take up money.

6. You are further to observe that, as we are credibly given to understand, there is forty or fifty per cent. difference between buying the commodities of that country by way of barter for goods, and buying for bills of exchange into England. As for instance, bread which is bought for eighteen shillings per cent. in barter for goods, or money according to the value of that country, may be had at fourteen shillings or under to be paid by bills of exchange into England, and so of all other goods.

7. In consideration of your charges and pains taken in this affair, your salary which is allowed you by the State, as to the quality wherein each of you now serve, is to be augmented to the sum of twelve shillings per man *per diem*, which augmentation to you that go from hence is to commence with the date of these presents and to continue till the said provisions be embarked. And for your partner Thomas Broughton, now in New England, he is to have the like allowance out of the above said 10000*l*., to commence from your arrival there and continue till the provisions be shipped. Of all which provisions so bought by you, you are to sign jointly an exact and punctual account, and transmit the same to us, specifying the piece and quantity of each, as also an account of all other charges and disbursements relating to this affair. *Copy*.

The SAME to the SAME.

[Same date?]-Additional instructions.

1. You are to take care that the three ships, designed for the voyage into New England, be supplied with victuals and provisions for six months.

2. You are to despatch away for the port of Jamaica the first ship that can be freighted and made ready to set sail.

3. In case the sum of 10000*l.* be not sufficient to load all the three ships, then you are to offer them such payment as the Island of Jamaica can afford, which if they, whom you dealt with, are willing to accept, you may agree with them according to your directions and charge it upon us accordingly. But if they are not willing to part with their goods upon such terms, you are to send one of the three ships for England out of hand. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—Commission to Robert Wadeson, Captain William Crispin, and Thomas Broughton to purchase stores at Boston in New England. *Copy. On the same sheet as the preceding.*

GENERALS VENABLES and PENN, and CAPTAIN GREGORY BUTLER to ROBERT WADESON and CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN.

No date.—In case Mr. Broughton, who is joined with you in commission, be deceased or otherwise absent so that he cannot conveniently act in the trust and employment we have put upon, you are to entreat Mr. James Oliver to supply his place in acting along with you. *Copy. On the same sheet as the preceding.*

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

[1655, June.]—Concerning the disposal of Mr. Winslow's goods. *Signed.*

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

[16]55, June 12, Jamaica.—I have received from the apothecaries the surgeons account "which lets mee see our forgetfulness in determininge our busines before your departure." The enclosed account contains everything except the bleeding of the men. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1655, June 12.—Mr. Winslow's man has been pressing me that those provisions of his masters that were sent out of England, may be sold and made use of here. "Sir lett not this occasion slip, but take it by the foretop. Mine and my wife's prayers for your prosperous voyage puts a period to these lines." *Signed.*

GENERALS R. VENABLES and WILLIAM PENN to ROBERT WADESON, Treasurer of the Army.

1655, June 12.—Warrant to pay to Gregory Butler the sum of 50*l.* as part of his salary. *Signed.*

On the back is a receipt signed by Gregory Butler.

GENERAL R. VENABLES to [GENERAL PENN].

1655, June 13, Jamaica.—Amongst the things which the shortness of your last stay with us here and the indisposition of my health caused to be omitted, one was the establishment of that regiment which was raised at St. Christopher's and the other islands by our commission; which, though it was resolved by yourself, Mr. Winslow and me, and commissions by me were issued accordingly, yet I find the officers dissatisfied that no order has been entered whereby that regiment might be put into the same capacity as the rest of the army, with whom they conceive their services and sufferings to be equal. I therefore desire you will join with me in reducing our verbal act in a standing written order. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[16]55, June 14.—You promised me at our parting in this town to send me a copy of your instructions to Vice-Admiral Goodson and the fleet; also an order for two ships to guard the harbour and our stores until we could secure the same by a fort, and another, if I returned, to transport me.

Commissary Povey tells me the ships assigned to receive our stores are leaky.

The SAME to the SAME, aboard the *Swiftsure*.

Same date. St. Jago.—I desired Colonel Holdip to give you the reason of my not waiting on you, though fully intended, but my distempers and the doctor's advice have hindered me.

I dare not mention the many obligations that lie upon me, when I consider my unsuitable returns, but knowing your want, and that you might not return without some remembrance that you were at Jamaica, I have sent you a couple of silver candlesticks.

I beseech you forget not the great kettles and some deal boards, and the sea coals bought at Barbados, and what more you can spare. *Seal of arms.*

PROVISIONS.

1655, June 16.—Bill for provisions amounting to the sum of 123*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* owing by Captain Dell of the *Good Fellow*. *Signed by John Carter.*

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

1655, June 19.—I am at present very ill and not in a condition to do anything but what necessity enforces. As for the pay of the surgeons I know no reason for diminishing our small treasure. Major General Disbrowe and others of the Committee of the Council of State for this design informed us that there were medicaments extraordinary put into the fleet for our supply. Notwithstanding, I am content it should be allowed out of the prize goods, and shall join in such a warrant, though we hoped you would have spared us some of your 8,000*l.*, in regard that we have suffered more in want of provisions than any of the seamen did. *Signed.*

GENERAL PENN to CAPTAIN WILLIAM GOODSON, appointed to command the Fleet.

1655, June 22. On board the *Swiftsure*.—A rough draft of his instructions. *See Thurloe's State Papers, vol. iii., p. 582.*

The SAME to the SAME.

No date.—Another copy of the above.

GENERAL W. P[ENN], and CAPTAIN G. B[UTLER] to MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD FORTESCUE, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Jamaica.

1655, June 23.—*See Thurloe's State Papers, vol. iii., p. 581. Copy.*

GENERAL W. P[ENN] to MAJOR GENERAL FORTESCUE.

1655, June 25.—See *Thurloe's State Papers*, vol. iii., p. 585.

[GENERAL PENN] General of the Fleet.

1655, June 30.—Aboard the *Swiftsure*.—Notwithstanding several good orders have been issued forth whereby through the mercy and goodness of God all casualties of fire happening on board the State's ships at sea, through want of due care, might have been and may be prevented. And although scarce any officer or seaman in this ship can be ignorant of the same, yet the said orders not being so strictly observed as is requisite, it is thought fit again to declare and require as followeth:—

1. "That no person whatsoever presume to drinke (*sic*) tobacco in any place whatsoever upon the lower gun decke or under the same, as hee will answer the contrary at his perill.

2. That no person whatsoever keep any candle burning out of a lanthorne, either in hold, steward roome, store roomes, bread roome, cockpitt, or cabins, or burne any after the watch is sett save for the shipp's use, and those in lanthorns, upon paine of severe punishment to be inflicted upon the offendowe without favour or connivance.

3. The gunner shall not send any person into the powder roome without first acquainting the captaine, nor cause or suffer that doore to be unlocked without his consent, as hee will answer the breach of orders at his perill.

4. And whereas wee have too late had sad and lamentable experience of mischief befallne by drawing brandy and omitting to keep the candle in a lanthorne. These are strictly to charge and require that no brandy be drawne from the caskes by any person but the steward himselfe,—or in his presence,—and then the candle to be kept in a lanthorne all the while. And that the steward do first acquaint the captaine therewith and take his directions therein. Also that the same be drawne by a considerable quantity at a time to avoid often going to the cask, and this upon paine of severe punishment.

5. Further whosoever shall see or know of the breach of these orders and not immediately acquaint the captaine with the same, hee shall assuredly bee equally punished with him that committeth the offence. And to the end that none plead ignorance, these are to be published and fixed to the mainmast for every one to take notice of them, the breach whereof shall without favour bee punished as above mentioned."

Copy.

GENERAL R. VENABLES to GENERAL PENN.

1655, September 9. Aboard the *Marston Moor*, near St. Ellen's Point.—The extremity of weakness you left me in might persuade you to believe that your next intelligence concerning me would rather be that I was amongst the dead than in the land of the living and so near you. And though I am in a recovering condition yet do I remain almost a mere skeleton and so weak that I am not able to ride on horseback or in coach, besides many other inconveniences; and unknown to me till we had been above a week at sea and so not to be reversed, order was given that the ship should harbour at Portsmouth, and Rear-Admiral Blagge is so tender, though only coming to transport me, that I have rather chosen to trouble you to send your own or procure an order that he may bring me about to London. Pray haste it, I longingly expect it, and his Highness' service requires it. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1655, September 13. The *Marston Moor*.—I received your affectionate lines with great content. I had given order to provide all conveniences for a land journey upon receipt of the Secretary's letter, being much more desirous and willing to answer his Highness's commands than to regard myself and concernments. *Signed*.

The WEST INDIA FLEET.

1655, July—December.—The account of all moneys paid by William Bodham for the service of the State, since the death of Thomas Lawes, deputy treasurer to the West India fleet, who died on the 19th June [16]55.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM GOODSON to ROBERT SAUSAM, Captain of the *Portsmouth*.

1659, April 14. The *Swiftsure*.—Instructions for the movements of his squadron consisting of the *Bradford*, *Swiftsure*, *Plymouth*, *Vulture*, *Bridgewater*, *Dunbar*, *Winsby*, *Portsmouth*, *Worcester*, *Jersey*, *Advice*, *Assistance*, *Elias*, and *Success*. *Signed*.

GENERAL GEORGE MONK to GENERAL PENN, at the Three Tobacco Pipes in the Strand, near Charing Cross.

1659, June 30. Dalkeith.—I am glad to hear you are well, but I am sorry to hear you are not employed in our sea-affairs. If you desire to come into that employment again and I may be able to do you any service, I shall be ready to serve you in writing to any friends I have in the House, or Council of State. I have always had good affection towards Ireland and I hope to live to attain to settle there, and much the sooner because I shall have the happiness of your company. My wife desires to have her service presented to you. *Signed. Seal of Arms*.

LORD LAMBERT, COLONELS JOHN DESBOROUGH, WILLIAM PACKER, and JOHN MASON, MAJOR RICHARD CREED, AND COLONEL ROBERT BARROW to GENERAL MONK.

[1659, October 5.]—"We do by command of the General Council of officers now in London transmitt the inclosed to you, being a true copy of the representation and petition which was by them humbly presented to the Parliament, and the votes of the House passed thereupon, and are further to signify their desires that the same may be communicated to all the commissioned officers in that part of the army under your command, and that your subscriptions of all may be taken to the representation and petition, that are free to signe the same. Which being soe signed it's desired that you would be pleased to cause them to be closed, sealed up, and returned to Thomas Sandford Esq. secretary to his Excellency the Lord Fleetwood, which is to give an account thereof as we have thus fulfilled the General Council's pleasure. Wee are well assured you will be pleased to comply with their requests, which is all at present." *Copy*.

GENERAL GEORGE MONK to LORD LAMBERT, to be communicated to the Council of Officers.

[16]59, October 13. Dalkeith.—"I received a letter directed from your owne selfe and others, of the 5th instant, with the inclosed papers in pursurance of an order of the General Council of officers, as you are

pleased to intimate. I most humbly beg your excuse that I am not able to satisfy your commands in that particular. Indeed our force is small and our enemies very greate, and I shall be unwilling to sett anything on foote that may breede jelousy amongst us. And finding many officers declyning the signing all papers of that nature, and rather propence to declare their testimony to the Parliament's authority and their absolute adherence thereunto, I thought it my duty to suspend the execution of your desires least it may make a breach of affection amongst us, and I further humbly offer to your thoughts that the petitioners having been allredy presented and in part answered by the Parliament, our concurrence therein cannot be any wayes advantagius. I shall not interpose my owne judgment confirming it, but doe earnestly desire that matters of soe greate waight may not be imposed upon us who are not present at the debates nor privy to the counsell by which your resolutions may be governed and led to such actions. I shall not further trouble you but only represent to your thoughts the great necessity we have to labor for unity in this day of our feares. I shall not need to tell you that misunderstandings between the Parliament and army are the greate hopes of our adversarys, and there is no other way to gratify their designes. I bless the Lord for those evidences I see of a peaceable speritt in your addresses. I do and shall allways indeaver and pray that God would not breake the staffe of our beauty or staffe of bands, that he would make all good men, though of different judgments, one in his hand, that we may arive at that blessed peace which we have expended so much bloud and treasure; and as I have allwayes indeavored to express my obedience in acquising in the wisdom of those that God placeth over me soe I shall continue your Lordships very humble servant." *Copy. On the same sheet as the preceding.*

GENERAL GEORGE MONK to the SPEAKER of the Parliament.

1659, October 13. Dalkeith.—“I received yours of the 7th instant, and I cannot but with thankfullness acknowledge the greate grace and favor the Parliament are pleased to vouchsafe to me in taking notice of my weake and worthless indeavers in their service. I confess such encouragements is sufficient to reward the highest meritts. I hope I shall make such use of it, not only to satisfy my selfe as the least recompens for my poore searvis, but as a mottive to future obedience and loyalty to them. I bless the Lord I have as wittness in my owne heart that my designes tend not to any other end than my cuntries good, and I shall with more cherfullness returne the sword into your hands than I ever received it with, and I desire to attend your pleasure. If you shall have no further use of my searvis I shall give you the best account I can of the forces here, and indeaver to keepe them in due obedience to you, but I cannot undertake for men of some spritts. I shall not trouble your counsell with my impartinances any further, but I entreate you to give me leave to mynd you what I know is much upon your harts allready; that you would be pleased to hasten the settlement of the government of these nations in a Commonwealth's way, in successive parliments, soe to be regulated in elections as you shall thinke fitt; and that you will increase your favor to the ministers of the gossell and the sober professers thereof, and God will be in the midst of you and bless you and you neede not doubt but the harts and hands of all good men will be with you. For myself, I desire you will be assured that I doe not thinke my life toe pretius to hazard in the defence of the supreme authority, and Parliament of England.

The Lord bless your counsellors with peace and success and make you a terror to the nations round about you." *Copy. On the same sheet as the two preceding letters.*

[GENERAL MONK and] the ARMY in Scotland.

[1659, October.]—"A declaration of the commander in chief of the forces in Scotland and of the officers of the army under his command, in vindication of the liberties of the people and the privileges of Parliament.

"Having to the great grief of our hearts been informed of a most unhappy difference lately fallen out betwixt the Parliament and some officers of the army at London, which hath occasioned the displacing of sundry of the said officers and also the interruption of members of parliament in the discharge of our duties; we therefore having earnestly besought the Lord to direct us in this great and weighty affair wherein the liberty and peace of these nations and the interest of the godly and faithful therein is soe neerly concerned, doe find it our duty to declare, and wee doe hereby declare, that wee shall use our christian endeavours to the utmost for the begetting of a right understanding and reconciliation betwixt the Parliament and the said officers of the army. And wee doe alsoe declare that we shall through the strength of God assert and maintaine the freedom and privileges of the present Parliament which they soe often and lately acknowledged to be the supreme authority of these nations, and not suffer the members thereof to be illegally interrupted or molested in the discharge of their duties. And wee doe solemnly vow to all the world that our intention in doing this is to preserve the rights of our country and to protect and encourage all the godly and faithful therein according to our declaration to the churches lately declared and published; and likewise to establish the peace of these nations and the government of a free State or Commonwealth, to which we stand obliged by severall vows and engagement made before God and many witnesses. And as wee have within, the testimonies of sincere hearts and unbiased consciences to encourage us to these our undertakings and soe wee doubt not of the concurrent assistance of all the unprejudiced faithful in the land, for whose sakes principally wee are drawne forth to this engagement.

"And we therefore invite all our bretheren of the Army and of the Militia, and all others that profess love to God and his people and to their owne and their posterities liberties, to come and give their cheerefull aide in this worke whereunto the Lord hath called us, lest they be made a prey to the lust of men and then lament the losse of this their opportunitie, which God hath put into their hand." *Signed by William Clarke, Secretary. Copy.*

GENERAL GEORGE MONK to GENERAL WILLIAM PENN.

1660, May 12.—"These are to authorize and desire you, Generall William Penn, to take upon you the care and management of busines tending to the hastening away as well the States shippes at Portsmouth as those in the river of Thames or in the Hope—all which you are to hasten—to Generall Mountague with what expedition you can; and for that end to goe aboard such of the shippes as you shall thinke fit, and to take the said shippes or such of them as shalbee ready to goe along with you, under your charge and command untill you bring them to Generall Mountague to whose dispose you are then to leave them. But in the meane time and untill the shippes come to him, the captains, masters and other officers of those shippes respectively and any other

ministeriall officers belonging to the Navy are to bee [under, and] observe your command for the better effecting of the premisses, and yow are to give them all needfull orders for the same." *Seal of the Anchor. Signed.*

The ADMIRALTY and NAVY.

[1660.]—A list of the salaries of the officers belonging to the Admiralty and Navy.

Total amount, including the various dockyards, 48,037*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*
Copy.

The SAME.

[1660, May or June.]—A list of the salaries of the officers belonging to his Majesty's Navy and Admiralty. *Almost identical with the preceding, but does not include the dockyard establishments.*

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to SIR WILLIAM PENN, Commissioner of the Navy.

1662, June 6. St. James's.—Informing him that the Duke of Ormonde, Lieutenant of Ireland, was going over there, and that the *Montague*, *Garland*, *Satisfaction*, *Little Gift*, and *Harp*, had been selected to accompany him over. Also directing him to see that the ships were at the Duke of Ormonde's disposition, and that the goods, train and baggage were distributed amongst the ships. *Signed. Countersigned by W. Coventry.*

The SAME to the SAME, Captain of the *Charles*.

1664, November 2. St. James's.—Commission appointing him Captain of the *Charles*. *Signet. Seal of arms. Countersigned by W. Coventry.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1664, November 8. St. James's.—Ordering him to sail forthwith in the *Charles*, with the *Royal James*, *Henry*, *Dunkirk*, *Assistance*, *Happy Return*, and *Kent*, under his command, for Spithead, and to give notice of his arrival there. *Signed. Countersigned by W. Coventry.*

Postscript by W. Coventry. [16]64, November 6.—“If in the way to Spithead any of his Majestie's ships thither bound bee mett, it is his R[oyal] H[ighnesses] pleasure they receive orders from Sir William Penn.”

The SAME to the SAME.

1664, November 11. Portsmouth.—*See Memorials of Sir William Penn, vol. ii., p. 303. Signed. Countersigned by W. Coventry.*

The ROYAL JAMES.

1664, Nov. 18–29.—The minute book of the *Royal James* when under the command of Sir William Penn.

The ENGLISH and DUTCH FLEETS.

1664.—A list of the English and Dutch ships of war. *Printed. Dutch.*

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to SIR WILLIAM PENN, Captain of the *Charles*.

1664[-5], March 17.—“Supposeinge you arrived in the Downes and observeinge the easterly winds which, the season of the year considered, may probably last soe as to hinder the encreaseinge of his Majestic’s fleete, and to bring forth the Dutch, whereby the fleet remaining in the Downes may be exposed either to losse or dishonour; I have thought fitt to order you that with his Majestic’s fleet now in the Downes and such shippes as shall come thither—the care and comand whereof you are hereby empowered and required to take upon you untill further order, and the respective comandrs whereof are required to obey your orders—you endeavour, as much as may bee with security to the fleete, to gett about the head of the South Sand into the King’s Channell, there to come to an anchor in such convenient place as you shall judge best for the security of the fleete and for conjunction with such shippes as are to come out of the river, which shall have orders upon the first westerly winds after notice of your motion to hasten to you.

When you saile you shall leave orders for such shippes of warre as shall come from Portsmouth to follow you, and you shall leave in the Downes only some of the fifth and sixth rate shippes for cruseinge in the Channell or scouting towards the coast of Holland, with such orders as you shall judge proper for that service. In case you have any newes of the *St. George*, *Old James*, or *Rainbowe’s* being gotten out of the King’s Channell, you shall send to them to returne with you.

Upon you receiveing this, and likewise upon your saileing, and upon all other occasions, you shall give me notice of your resolutions and proceedings. *Signed. Countersigned by W. Coventry.*

THE ENGLISH FLEET.

[1665, March 29.]—See *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii., pp. 316-7.

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1665, July 2. On board the *Royal Charles*.—“You are with his Majesty’s shipp under your command together with such other ships as shalbe in condition for sayleing in regard of their victualls and stores, forthwith to sayle to Southold Bay, in your way thither sending by ketches or other small vessells, to call from Harwich rowleing grounds and Groseby Bay, all such ships as remaine there and are in condition of sayleing.

Soe soone as you shall be arrived in Southold Bay, you shall with as many ships as are there ready to sayle, not being under fourty sayle, with the least losse of time that possibly may be, sayle toward the Taxel or Vlye, but you are to be carefull not to shew your fleete to the shore, but endeavour to make the land by one or two good sayleing shippes, of which having satisfied your selfe, you shall with the fleete under your comand sayle towards the east end of the Dogger Banke, and there either plyc or anchor as upon consideracon of weather, intelligence, or other circumstance, you shall judge fitt, endeavouring to keepe about the latitude of fifty-five and a half degrees northward from the Taxell, unlesse upon any new consideracons your selfe and your counsell of warr shall think fit to change your station.

You are to wax diligent in the execution hereof in reguard of the intelligence which his Majestic hath received of De Ruyter being upon his way from the Newfoundland, and therefore may be soe speedily

expected home as that the neglect of a few houres may loose the opportunity of a very important service either upon De Ruyter or the Dutch East India fleet, which are also suddandy expected.

When you sayle you are to send me notice what shipp you carry with you and when you shall be at sea, and more especially when you shalbe arrived at the station herein mentioned or any other which upon further consideration you shall choose. You are to give me notice by the next post overland especially by Burlington, where you shall cause to be lodged with some carefull person, notice of your motion, to be communicated to such of his Majestic's shipp as shall come thither to enquire after you, and you are likewise to send a good sayleing ketch to Southwold Bay to give notice to such part of his Majestic's flecte as shalbe found there, of your motion, to the end that if it shall be thought fit to send any more shipp to joyne with you, they may by the intelligence they receive from you, be enabled to guide themselves for the effecting of it.

“In case you shall meete with the Dutch flecte or any certain intelligence of them, and that you shall find that they goe towards Norway, you shall follow them as fast as you shalbe able, in consideracon of your victualls and the security of his Majestic's shipp; and though they should goe into any harbours belonging to the Kinge of Denmarke in those parts, if you find you are able to take or destroy them or any considerable part of them within those harbours, you are not to neglect the opportunity of doing it.” *Copy. Note by Sir William Penn that the original was delivered to the Earl of Sandwich.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[16]65, July 4. Hampton Court.—“I have just now seen Sir G. Downing's last letter, in which amongst other things, he givs an account of Bankers being return'd to the Texel, so that exsept it be by some certaine intelligence of de Ruter or the Dutch East India flectt, you are not likely to go more to the norward than the station appointed, which will make the conjunction of the rest of the ships with you more easi. I have also had advice that he was meett to the westward of Island. There is an account from Newfoundland that says he is very richly laden, and has two chests of gold on board his owne ship; and the Vice Admiral whose ship has its nose cutt of, has three chests more. There is also news of severall rich ships from the Straights and other parts that are going about by the north, so that I hope you may meett with some of them. I have sent to the generall about the fifty old souldiers out of the king's regiment, and shall take care to send them speedily to you. If you find a want of beere, as I feaire there may be, you may take one of the wine price ships that are at Harwich, and either carry her with you or devide the wine into the severall ships as you think best.”

A JOURNAL.

- [16]65, July 3 to September 13—
 . “July 3, sayled from the Nore.
 6, the Lord of Sandwich came to us.
 13, the busines of Bergen was prepared.
 17, Sir Thomas Allen came. Wee steered n[orth]w[a]rd.
 30, at night, Sir Thomas Tidiman bore of Bargin.
 August 7, wee anker'd at Skotland.
 13, wee sayled the *Sapher* from Bergen.

15, the *Portland*.

18, off Flambro Head, Sir Thomas Tidiman return'd.

21, wee all anker'd in Sole Bay.

28, wee all sayled agayne.

September 3, wee tooke four men of war, two East India ships.
Some of our frigats chased eighteen sayle to the northward.

4, wee took two prizes and found our first prize.

6, our skowts made signes of two fleets, one to the Southward, the other to the Northward. Wee stood to the Southward twenty-two legs that day.

9, at 4 in the morning wee chast about twenty sayle, most were taken before noone. The *Howte de Swade* with the two *St. Peters* was of the number. About noone or skowts saw a fleete; we presently after made sayle toward them, they had the winde of us all but the *Essex*, *Revenge*, and *Ruby*. The past us about 2 of the clock ner two legs to windward of most of the fleete, and presently fell a very thick fog. Then the General fierd two guns and wee stood of that night but with a very easy sale.

[September] 10, winde varios with raine and fog: at noone the Taxell bore S. Easterly about eighteen legs off. At 6 the storme at N. by E. tooke us.

[September] 12, wee anker'd in Sole Bay.
13, wee anker'd at the Nore."

The EARL OF SANDWICH to [SIR WILLIAM PENN].

[16]65, September 18.—I desire to have an account of the late prizes; as to the men-of-war, their names, men, and guns; as to the merchantmen, their names, men, burthen, lading, where they are, and what ships surprised them. There being four or five men of war prizes bound for Woolwich, I desire you to give notice through your squadron that when the *West Friesland* puts out an ensign in her maintopmast shrouds, they put aboard her three hundred prisoners.

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to [SIR WILLIAM PENN].

1665, December 16. Cockpit.—When you have sent away the ships, of which you have sent me the names, according to his Royal Highness's orders, I shall be glad to see you here. *Signed*.

The EARL OF SANDWICH to SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1665, December 22. Oxford.—Apologising for not having written before, on account of the press of business occasioned by his departure for Spain. *Signet*.

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR WILLIAM PENN, Vice Admiral of the Fleet.

1665[-6], January 22.—Instructions to repair to Portsmouth and to see after the repair of certain ships there and in the Thames. Also to hasten two fourth rate frigates to Oasley Bay, and to order all frigates that were at Portsmouth or Spithead to ride in St. Helen's Road ready for sea, with all officers on board. *Signed*.

PRINCE RUPERT and the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

[1666.]—A list of requisitions for the supply of the fleet, and a suggestion that as the enemy's fleet was in harbour and they were to leeward of them it would be a good opportunity to send away the Gothenburg fleet under escort. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR W. PENN.

1666, April 25. The *Royal Charles* at the Hope.—Requesting him to see to the dispatch of the victualling and watering ships for the fleet. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME, Commissioner for the Navy.

1666, April 30. The *Royal Charles* at the Buoy of the Nore.—On the same subject as the preceding letter. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

The COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY.

1666, May 10. Navy Office.—Regulations to prevent commanders of the fleet from exceeding the proper complement of men on board their respective ships. *Printed. Signed S. Pepys.*

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR WILLIAM [PENN].

1666, May 11. The *Royal Charles* at the Buoy of the Nore.—Desiring that special order might be given to prevent the men engaged upon the victualling of the ships from being pressed for service in the navy. *Signed.*

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to SIR WILLIAM PENN, Vice-Admiral of the Province of Munster.

1666, May 12. Whitehall.—Directing him to seize all ships within his jurisdiction belonging to Denmark unless provided with a pass. *Copy.*

PRINCE RUPERT and the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to [SIR WILLIAM PENN?].

1666, [May] 12. The *Royal Charles* at the Buoy of the Nore.—Requesting him to take particular care that the *Defiance* be fitted out immediately, as the commander thereof, Captain John Kempthorne, Admiral of the Blue had the charge of that squadron in the absence of Sir Jeremiah Smith. *Signed.*

Postscript by the Duke of Albemarle. Requesting that the furnaces which were broken on board the *Triumph* and other ships might be mended. *Signed.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1666, May 22. The *Royal Charles*.—Requesting him to make a contract for the hire of the *Thomas and Elizabeth*, smack, of Chatham. *Signed.*

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1666, May 30. The *Royal Charles* in the Downs.—Requesting him to hasten the arrival of the *Warspite*, and regretting that the *Dragon* had already sailed with Prince Rupert before his letter was received. *Signed.*

PRINCE RUPERT and the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1666, June 16. *The Royal Charles*.—Requesting him to send some of the men with him at Sheerness to “gett up the boltspritt of the *Royall Charles* in order to the mouläing of it.” *Signed*.

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1666, July 20. St. James’s.—Instructions. *See Life of Sir William Penn*, vol. ii., p. 406. *Copy*.

The SAME to the SAME.

1666, July 21. St. James’s.—Additional instructions. In case you shall judge it necessary that any land soldiers be sent to the fleet or put on board any of the ships, you are hereby authorised to direct such number of fort soldiers as you shall judge convenient, to be drawn out of “Langor” port or any companies at Harwich or thereabouts, not being of the country militia, and put them on board such ships as you shall think fit, provided you leave eighty soldiers at “Langor” fort. *Signed. Seal of the Anchor. Countersigned by Sir William Coventry.*

HENRY FARMER to [SIR WILLIAM PENN?].

1666[-7], February 16.—A scheme for recouping some of the recent losses of the English by seizing upon the Islands of Barbados and Newfoundland.

PHINEAS PETT, J. NORMAN and others to [SIR WILLIAM PENN?]

1666[-7], March 20.—Exposing their opinion that the Medway should be protected by two ships and a chain, to go across from ship to ship. Also giving their opinion why the river was silting up and of the means to be taken to remedy it. *Copy*.

The Impeachment of SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1668, April 24.—*See Journals of the House of Lords same date. Signed by John Browne, Clerk.*

The SAME.

1668, April 27.—“Whereas Sir William Penn, Knight standeth charged with articles of impeachment for severall high crimes and misdemeanors comitted by him which have beene reade unto him appearinge at the barr of this House where he desired a short day to putt in his answeere thereunto. It is ordered by the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in Parliament assembled, that the said Sir William Penn shall putt in his answeere to the said articles in writeing, appearinge at the barr of this House on Wednesday the nine and twentyeth day of this instant April at ten of the clocke in the forenoon. John Browne clerk.” *Not in the Journals of the House of Lords.*

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, to the COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY.

1668, August 26. St. James’s.—Giving his views of the duties of the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Surveyor, the Clerk of the Accounts, and of the principal officers collectively considered. *Copy. Twelve pages.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1668, September 25. St. James's.—Enclosing a copy of an order by the King in Council dated the 10th of September concerning the allowances for supernumeraries in the late fleet. *Copy attested by S. Pepys.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

[16]68, November 25. Whitehall.—Acknowledging their answers to his letter of the 26th August last and going further into the questions thereby raised. *Copy.*

[SIR WILLIAM PENN to JAMES, DUKE OF YORK.]

[1668.]—See *Memorials of Sir William Penn.*, vol. ii., p. 514. *Three drafts or copies.*

VISCOUNT HALIFAX, WILLIAM BRERETON, GEORGE THOMSON, GILES DUNSTER and JAMES GREGORY, Commissioners [of Prizes] to SIR WILLIAM PENN.

1669, July 7. Brooke House in Holborn.—Some matters depending before us concerning prize goods wherein you are concerned, we desire you will come and speak with us with your first convenience. *Signed.*

C. LORD CORNWALLIS, SIR JOHN LOWTHER, and others, Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral in England, to SIR ROBERT RICH, Vice Admiral of Suffolk.

1692, June 11. Admiralty Office.—Directing him to take off the embargo from all ships trading to Ireland, Flanders, Holland, Russia, Norway, and the Baltic, provided such ships sail directly to the places for which they are bound and go nowhere else, and that they bring back such men of their Majesties' subjects as they carry out with them, except in case of death, sickness, or danger of the seas.

The SAME to the SAME.

1692, June 24. Admiralty Office.—Directing that the embargo be taken off all ships trading to Newfoundland that shall be ready to sail with convoy on the 30th of June, provided that the master and one of the owners enter into a security of 1,000*l.* to go with the convoy and there endeavour to take in her lading.

The SAME to the SAME.

1693, June 12. Admiralty Office.—Directing him to impress no more men for service in the navy till further order. *Three signatares.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1693, July 28.—Directing him to secure all discharged seamen going up and down the country in his vice-admiralty for service in the navy. *Four signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1693, December 30.—Giving him instructions as to what ships should, and what ships should not, be permitted to start on their trading voyages. *Three signatures.*

The ENGLISH and DUTCH FLEETS.

1693.—The line of battle of the English and Dutch fleets.

The COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral
to SIR ROBERT RICH.

1694, April 23.—Ordering him to take off the embargo from all ships
within his vice-admiralty. *Three signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, May 1.—Directing him to continue pressing sailors for the
service of the fleet. *Three signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, December 19. The Admiralty Office.—Directing him to
permit all ships within his vice-admiralty belonging to Ireland, to
depart for Ireland. *Three signatures.*

SIR [WILLIAM] TRUMBULL to the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1695, October 26.—Giving a report of an interview with the envoy
of the Emperor for the purpose of settling the differences with Sweden
concerning the “right of the flag.” *Copy.*

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to — ROBINSON.

1695, October 29. Whitehall.—Giving him instructions as to his
course of action at the Court of Sweden in order to smooth away the
difficulties about the “right of the flag.” *Copy.*

A Summary of Letters from SIR GEORGE ROOKE to the DUKE OF
SHREWSBURY.

[16]90-6, January 13. Cadiz.—“Giving an account of the Em-
peror of Morocco’s inclinations, in an inclosed giving an account of
the French fleet, and that there was not enough English and Dutch to
oppose them, and that they could not expect any assistance from the
Spaniards, and the Dutch very foul. Provisions, at their allowance, not
enough to last longer than the 17th June, nor have most the other
species of stores sufficient, and advises rather to recall them than expose
them. The *Ipswich*, a clean ship, wanted a hundred men of her comple-
ment, therefore cannot goe to sea. Incloses a list of the ships cleansed,
and that the prejudice of the worme was great, and that that countrey
had allmost an open trade with France under pretence of Genova’s.
If he had a sutable number of ships he would attack the French in the
Isle of Ores ere they expected him.”

[16]95-6, January 27. Cadiz.—“By the *Canterbury* he heard from
Genova the French were ready to put to sea. A very unhappy change,
that from blocking up the enemy in their ports, wee shall be exposed
to the disgrace of suffering the blockade ourselves, of skulking from
the enemy at sea. Complaines againe of the foulnes of the Dutch
ships, and that when foule ships, there can be noe use made of them.
The *Falmouth* gone to seek after the enemy, who he expects with the
first Levant. Complaines of the want of small frigots to send with
intelligence to England.”

[16]95-6, February 10. Cadiz.—“That he resolved to send the
Portsmouth in two or three days to England with letters. The Spaniards
in some fear of Barcelona, and advises when [they] engage the enemy
in those seas it ought to be with great force, because their galleyes
and ports will be near them, and wee have no ports to refitt. That he
thought the tenn ships with — would not be sufficient. Complaines

that most of the ships are not halfe manned, and that with mobbe too. Concludes he thinks they there are part of his Grace's care, though knows nor hears nothing of it, the liberty of England depending on them."

[16]95-6, February 13. Cadiz.—"Has ordered the ship that carries this to returne if the Admiralty think fitt to mann her."

[16]95-6, February 24. Cadiz.—"Giveing an account of the receipt of severall letters from his Grace and orders from the King to returne, which they they intended to observe. He kept his intentions as private as [he] could, but severall private letters were received in the fleet than [had] given an account of their being recalled. Gives an account why he sent so great a force with the Turkey fleet, without which they would have been obliged to returne to England. Desires some cruisers to meet them in the Soundings to give them directions as to the distance of the land."

[16]95-6, March 9. Cadiz.—"Still detained by contrary winds; hoped to gett home without danger, being so much before the French. That the ships were returned from the Turkey fleet."

[16]95-6, March 23. Cadiz.—"Acquainteing him of his haveing been at sea, where mett with a storm in which was much danger, but was returned with the greatest loss to the Dutch, and that the ruffle had done more hurt than four summer's service, and advises not to venture to much in the winter, and when he had repaired the damage would saile againe."

[16]96, April 22. Off the Lizard.—"If noe orders to the contrary at Plymouth would go to Spithead. Left Cadiz 30th *ultimo*. He sends a list of the ships with him, and advises to send a small squadron to intercept the French merchantmen. And if he had stayed abroad had perswaded the Algereens to break with France."

[16]96, April 25. The Downs.—An account of advices of the French fleet "which he thought was not got so far as Cape St. Vincent."

[16]96, April 30. Spithead.—"Excusing his abilities to command the fleet which he heard from Mr. Russell he was to doe, and complaining of want of men."

[16]96, May 2. Spithead.—"That he received the Admiralty's orders to sayle into the Soundings, but was not then ready, haveing not received beer and provisions till the day before, and had they stayed there and not gone to the Downes the fleete had been in a-readiness by that time. Complaines that the want of men in the ships found in England is as great if not greater than in the ship that came from Cadiz."

[16]96, May 6. Isle of Wight.—"The ships are of great force if man'd; the success of a battle might be good but, as it is, doubts the consequence that the generality of the ships are not above half man'd."

[16]96, May 9. Off Dartmouth.—"Intelligence of the Towlon squadron being got into those seas. Complaines he had not one clean frigot to make a scoute of."

[16]96, May 12. Off the Lizard.—"An account of the French fleet being about Bell Isle by the captain of the *Lime* who was scared out of his senses at the sight of them, and doubts are got into Brest, but however would make that way and get what intelligence he could."

[16]96, May 19. Off Ushant.—"Had landed a few men on the shore and had brought off some prisoners, and some of the ships had taken a mann of warr of thirty guns."

[16]96, May 23. Off Dartmouth, going into Torbay.—“ Since my last Mr. Aylmore and Sir Martin Beckman joined the fleet. A fine fleet and pitty but should be made serviceable to the publick, and gives his advice how, vizt. by stopping up Brest and insulting the French coast &c.; and had advised the Lords of the Admiralty to supply the fleet with fresh provisions twice a week, without which the men returned from Cadiz would be lost; that he wrote that their Excellencies the Lor̄s Justices might exert their authority in this matter if they thought fitt.”

[16]96, May 27. Torbay.—“ That a French ketch had surrendered to them and desired protection, which he advises to encourage others to doe the like.”

The COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for England, to SIR ROBERT RICH.

[16]96, December 29. Admiralty Office.—Directions for the payment of the officers and pressmasters appointed to press able bodied seamen, watermen, bargemen or fishermen for service in the navy. *Four signatures.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—Ordering him to press five hundred men between the ages of eighteen and fifty for service in the navy.

VERE AND HOLLES PAPERS.

SIR JOHN HOLLES.

1597–1614.—The common-place book of Sir John Holles; comprising copies of his letters to Lord Burghley and many other persons.

J. BERCHEN to Sir HORACE VERE, English Governor at the Brill.

1614, May.—A newsletter. *Seven pages. French.*

FRANCIS WRENHAM to LADY VERE, at Thistleworth.

[1621,] December 14, London.—Informing her that he had obtained the carriage of a packet which was to be dispatched that day to the ambassador at the Hague, and promising to write to her immediately he arrived there. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME, at her house in Saint Bartholomew's, London.

1621[-2], January 5, The Hague.—I have already given you an account of what has been done by the assistance of Sir Edward Vere. I arrived on Monday night, and waited on the Ambassador on Tuesday morning. After delivery of my Lord's instructions touching the Palatinate, and his own particular suit, the ambassador told me that he had already moved the King and His Excellency in the matter, who, imputing the conservation of the remaining places to my Lord's endeavours, feared that his retiring would occasion the disbanding of the troops and the loss of the places. His Lordship told me further that if my Lord General came away now, considering the hopes out of England, it “might open a way to some other to build a fortune out of his labours,” and therefore he could not counsel that course, but rather that he should be patient, and it was proposed “to encrease his command as should be to his Lordship's content.” I answered that my Lord

enjoined me seriously to solicit his leave for three or four months, and I knew not how to return without pressing it further, and therefore I besought him to move for it again, hoping, as the King of England's leave was obtained, that the King of Bohemia and His Excellency would give their favourable approbation, without which my Lord would not stir. His Lordship brought me to kiss His Excellency's hand and told me he thought it would be left to my Lord's discretion, to which I answered that in that case I thought my Lord General would remain "but in a very hard condition, to choose to stay there or retourne with disfavour." My Lord Ambassador advised me to wait for Sir Francis Nethersole's return, which I am resolved to do. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1621[-2], January 15-25. The Hague.—I cannot find any disposition to let my Lord come away, but rather the contrary. I stay on here in order to be informed of the resolution taken in England, so that if I do not return with my Lord's leave I may at least carry him some particulars of the provision being made for his support. My Lord's own good services are the reasons that thwart his suit and make the King [of Bohemia] and the Prince of Orange lend a deaf ear to it. Count Mansfeld goes on prosperously in Alsatia. The young Duke of Brunswick has taken Lippstadt, a town in Markland possessed by the Spaniard. The King's brother the Duke of "Simmern" has gone hence towards his brother-in-law, the Marquis of Brandenburg; it is hoped that the Marquis of Baden and the Duke of Wurtemberg will be drawn in, and that the Turk who has lodged his army, that came out of Poland, upon the borders of Upper Austria, will invade that country this spring, which will be a fearful diversion. "Many and greate irons are in the fyer a' heating gainst the sommer."

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1622,] January 19. The Hague.—Relating the progress of the campaign.

The SAME to the SAME.

1621[-2], January 27. The Hague.—My Lord's suit is at length granted, but I cannot say whether I think my Lord ought to make use of such a kind of leave or to continue himself there as he is entreated to do. The letter of the King of Bohemia to the ambassador contains the fullest acknowledgment of my Lord's services, and expresses his apprehension that the affairs of this country may be ruined in his absence, and entreats him to continue there. If however he must go, then the King begs that his absence will be short and that he will defer the charge in his absence to Monsieur Schonburg. The ambassador thinks my Lord will do much better to stay. The Queen is going to write to my Lord also, which will I suppose be a letter of entreaty to stay.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1621[-2], March 16. Mannheim.—My Lord cannot determine his own action until he receives an answer to his letter to the Lords of the Council. "Yf there be a necessity of contynewing him here, yt would much case him and advance his Majesties service to have [troops?] of his owne nation. The manner or meanes of bringing them hyther is a point to be referred unto them only that best understand the correspondence betweene his Majesty and those Princes through whose countreyes they are to passe." I know you know what my Lore desires

to have a "dormant" thing in case we have a truce, so I forbear to mention it. "We are all here in preparation, in action little, but it seemes the Princes beginne to take heart by the King's actual declaration."

EDMUND PALAVICINO to LADY VERE.

[1622,] September 23. London.—Giving her an account, sent by Mr. Wrenham from Mannheim, of the taking of Heidleberg, and the death of Sir Gerrard Herbert. *Signet.*

FRANCIS WRENHAM to [LADY VERE].

1622, December 9–19. Harlingen in Friesland.—My Lord's servants and goods have already gone home. Notwithstanding his desire to go home he would have wished for any occasion rather than that which has lately forced him, but he is not conscious that he has been lacking in zeal. Some may think, through the fame Manheim hath for strength, it might have subsisted longer. But he could not have avoided what has fallen out. To have exposed himself and others to the mercy of an enemy will appear to the discreeter sort but a glorious vanity. Some of the troops are already embarked for England. His Lordship is going to the Hague, least his not going there might seem strange to the King of Bohemia.

NEWS from GERMANY.

[1622.]—Giving details of the fighting in Germany and of the march of Bethlem Gabor upon Vienna, from which place the Emperor was expected to remove.

FRANCIS WRENHAM to [LADY VERE].

1623, September 11–23. Arnhem.—His Lordship has arrived here and has been well received by the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and the other commanders of the army. Spinola makes no show of moving from Brussels, but we are watchful. Count Henry van den Berg is said to have garrisoned part of his force in the land of Cleves. Don Gonzales lies about Wesel. Tilly is in the land of Oldenburg. It is said here that his Excellency has received strong encouragement from the French King, who desires that the States should hold the Duke of Brunswick's forces, and give assistance to Mansfeld. Monsieur de Chastillon, the French Colonel lately made a Marshal of France, has quitted his regiment. There has been a great stir between Count "Styrum" general of the Horse to the Duke of Brunswick, and Captain Coborne a Scotchman. Coborne, upon the defeat, was sent by the Duke to report to his Excellency and the Queen of Bohemia. He taxed the horse with running away, and he was commanded by the Duke to say so as it was true. The Count heard of this and took it as a charge that he ran away. Not long afterwards Coborne was appointed to a troop of horse and Coborne, for good manners, came to tell the Count of his appointment. The Count in indignation lifted up his stick at him, to which Coborne retorted with a blow on his pate. The quarrel was composed by his Excellency.

The SAME to the SAME.

1623, October 21–31. The Hague.—The late *Placate* concerning musters gives great dissatisfaction inasmuch as it encourages the soldiers to accuse their officers in the point of musters, and enjoins the officers to give them reckonings every two months. This has caused such "stoutness" in the soldiers that it will be hard to remove what is thereby put into their heads.

The Duke of Brunswick is yet at Arnhem, and Spinola has received reinforcements. My Lord Ambassador has news that in Constantinople there is a new emperor. The cruelties of the former, who was governed wholly by the Grand Vizier, has occasioned this. The new emperor is the brother of Osman who was strangled. He is a child of ten years old, and full of diseases. The former Emperor has retired to lead the life of a recluse in their superstitious manner, and the Grand Vizier has fled to the King of Tartary.

My Lord, and Lord Wriothesley are lodged together in the Foreholt, near the Court. The rent of the house and furniture is forty-five guilders a month and five guilders to keep it in order. Dissen will bring you the stuff you ordered, and some patterns of gilt leather.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1624, June 27—July 2. The Hague.—My Lord takes a great pleasure in his house, which is the best at the Hague. I fear there will be no fit house for Lord Oxford, and so my Lord will have to give up his. It is now partly furnished. Two suits of hangings, which cost 170*l.* are already up. I heard yesterday that "Youfroe" Tosse's home on the Foreholt is to be let. I will see it to-morrow and let you know whether it will suit Lord Oxford. I dare not have the gilt leather cut here as they do not understand measuring by yards, feet, and inches. I will send it therefore with Mrs. Hyndrickson's commodities at the first convenience, from Rotterdam to London.

The enemy moves not, the reason is want of money, but the report is that the Spanish plate fleet has arrived with eleven millions. Sir Robert Anstruther is here.

The King and Queen are still in mourning for the Duke of Holstein, but the French amuse themselves with running at the ring, so the time passes very pleasantly. The Duke of Bouillon, cousin to the King and nephew to his Excellency, has lately come here, so I never saw the place so full.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1624, July 13—23. The Hague.—The stirring of the enemy in every quarter gives the Prince of Orange a strong alarm. Tilly is said to be on the skirts of East Friesland.

Gonzales and Count Henry van den Berg, backed with the troops of Count Anhalt are about Wesel, and Prince Henry is attending them. Spinola is likewise on foot. His Excellency has strengthened the positions and "sharply" expects the new English, without which he can be in no good state.

My Lord General, General Cecil, and Sir George Holles, are to wait on his Excellency, and how soon he will rise is uncertain. The Guards are gone to Dordrecht. The King and Queen remove hence to North Holland, where they will spend the summer.

The "Youfroe" Tosse's home is to be had, and I intend to speak about it for my Lord Oxford.

The SAME to the SAME, at her house by Langley Park, near Windsor.

1624, July 19—29. The Hague.—My Lord is in continual expectation of leaving this place with his Excellency. The enemy moves up and down about Breda, and this so amuses his Excellency that he knows not how to dispose of himself. The armies of Spinda, Gonzales, and Don Luis de Valasco, are said to be all together and very strong. About

5,000 of the flower of our army, including my Lord's company, are shut up in Breda. If the enemy should be able to close them up and then make an attempt upon the rivers above, we should be very hardly put to it. *Signet.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1624, August 7. The Hague.—It is strange the enemy does not attack us, as he knows we grow daily stronger from England. He must have a masterpiece of a project, or else he has some great impediment in himself, or strong apprehensions from France. Spinola, Don Luis de Valasco, and Gonzales, are together within two leagues of Breda. There come daily many runaways who say the wants of the army are great, especially of money. The English there are exceedingly poor.

To-day twenty Spaniards have come in, who complain exceedingly of Spinola's hard usage, and of their wants. There is nothing in the world more tender 'than the constitution of an army, where the want of the least thing doth often cause the dissolution of the whole body.' If we can pass over this year without a blow, the words of the 2d Psalm will be verified in our enemies "He that dwelleth in the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision." It is believed the Prince Henry will marry the young Countess of Solmes. She is very fair, and rich in virtues and goodness. His Excellency does not move because the truth is he knows not whither to go till he knows the enemy's design. Since the first sweep of the men raised in London, men come in very slowly.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1624, August 23. The Hague.—There have been great public rejoicings for the good success of the West India fleet.

A question for place has arisen between captains who have been knighted, and knights who have not been captains. If the decision goes against the captains, knighthood will be more in request.

I send you a map of the Bay of Todos los Santos.

The SAME to the SAME, at Langley Park by Windsor.

[1624 ?] August 31. The Hague.—Asking her to send some September beer and four or five Cheshire cheeses, and telling her that his Lordship has given away a great deal of her cyder which is a "farr better drinke than Rhenish wyne." *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1624, October 7-17. The camp by "Meede."—No shot has as yet been exchanged. The Prince of Orange had made a most skilful plan for the relief of Breda, by surprising Antwerp. Whether its failure was due to the commander or the men, all of whom were Dutch, I will not determine. Lady Oxford came ten days since from Gertrudenberg (Guertrenberg) where Prince Henry has lent her part of his house. She was feasted here last week by Sir Edward Cecil, and after dinner went to the trenches, and then to look on the enemy, when she saw a competition in bravery between Sir William Brounker (Bronkard) and Dr. Turnor. They both rode up somewhat close to the enemy's horse sentinel, but came off both so well that I dare not say which is the bravest. The Doctor claims most honours because fighting is not his profession.

My Lord leaves it to your judgment whether to shew the passage in this letter about Antwerp to Mr. Secretary or not.

The SAME to the SAME.

1624, December 20-30. The Hague.—My Lord has sent me here from Rosendaal for my health. An attempt was made to relieve Breda by means of twelve-oared flat-bottomed boats, but it failed. We are very busy now in turning the Merke, a river which flows by Breda, out of its channel, so as to make the floods deep enough for our boats to approach Breda or else to drive the enemy out of their quarters. This is conceived to be the last act we depend upon. I am sorry the ballads at Smithfield Bar have so deceived many good people that they think they must believe everything they see in print. Lord and Lady Oxford are still here. She is much better and talks no more of going to England. Sir John Borlase is established in the regiment. The young prince is to be christened on Wednesday at the French church by deputies for the Duke of Savoy, the State of Venice, and the Queen Mother of France.

A present of oysters and pasties has arrived for my Lord from Lady Winwood.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1624[-5], January 8-18. The Hague.—I have been sick, and absent from my Lord for a month, who is now at Rosendaal. Lady Oxford is better of her fever. Lord Oxford went hence to Rosendaal last Monday in the expectation that something would be attempted with our flat-bottomed boats for the relief of Breda.

The States have resolved to raise 4,000 foot and 2,000 horse, whereof Monsieur de Candalle, eldest son of the Duc d'Espernon, and the Duc de Bouillon, are to raise part. They are to be here out of France in March. The Portugal fleet is gone to Todos Santos. The King of Spain has given leave to the merchants of Portugal and Seville to fit out men-of-war to prevent the "daily boote" of the States ships. The Council of Spain have taken into consideration the wants of the King of Spain, and are said to have proposed a donative from all the Grandees. Captain Lindsay and Sir Thomas Conway the elder are dead.

The SAME to the SAME.

1624[-5], January 29. The Hague.—My Lord is at Rosendaal. Our designs by water have succeeded but untowardly. The dam made upon the river Merke which was to flood the country for our ships, is broken; but nevertheless they are working afresh.

The SAME to the SAME.

1624[-5], February 2. The Hague.—Nothing is going on but the preparations for the relief of Breda, for which purpose the new levies of 6,000 men are said to be made.

The SAME to the SAME.

1624[-5], February 11. The Hague.—We are full of expectation for the relief of Breda. We hear that the Valtellina, Chiavenna and Riva only excepted, have been recovered, and the religion begins to be replanted and the Popish priests driven thence. Two pieces of ordnance have been found in the Castle of Tirano which were lost by Francis the First at the battle of Pavia, whereat the French General is much joyed.

The SAME to the SAME, at her house in Great Saint
Bartholomew's.

1624[-5], February 18. The Hague.—Count Mansfeld's forces that came with him from the coasts of England are, I believe, now quartered in the Longstract. They are likely to suffer much misery; not even a lock of straw to lie upon is to be had, and if this weather continues, which God forbid, even if means are found to pay them, they will hardly get meat except at excessive rates. "The position of a common soldier in these parts, as the imposition of excise now standes, together with the hardness of these people's hearts towards them, is one of the most miserable of all other, did not the honourable term of soldier in some sort take it off." Count Mansfeld is himself at Gertruydenberg, but it is thought he will soon be here. He wants money, his men sicken, and run away apace. To deal plainly there is very little hoped here from that army. I think that unless stopped by want of provisions Tilly will attack us when we march to relieve Breda. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1625, March 3, new style. The Hague.—Count Mansfeld's forces are still at Gertrudenberg. All are not yet landed. They have suffered severely from cold and hunger. Whatever others may think, here that army is talked of very "contemptibly." Their men are unarmed and naked, and they sicken and die apace. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1625, March 22, new style. The Hague.—The Prince of Orange is so ill that it is feared he may hardly recover. Prince Henry is expected to take instructions to take charge of the army. It is also said that his Excellency and the States desire a match between him and the Lady Emilie, Countess of Solms. Sir Thomas Liddell of Yorksbire is to marry the elder of the Mrs. Woodward, who serves the Queen, and Mr. Ashburnham, the younger. Captain Dacres, a kinsman of Lady Carleton, is to marry Miss Dove the ambassador's niece, and Mr. Carleton, my Lord's nephew, is to marry the widow of Mr. Throckmorton, a Dutch lady esteemed to be worth 10,000*l.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1625, April 3. The Hague.—Prince Henry is betrothed. It is expected they will be married in the chamber of the Prince of Orange. *Signet.*

News from VENICE.

1625, April 4.—Giving an account of the proceedings of the Duke of Savoy against the Genoese.

1625, April 9.—A list of Spanish and Genoese prisoners taken by the Duke of Savoy at the "route of Ottaggio."

FRANCIS WRENHAM to [LADY VERE.]

1625, April 15-25. Heusden.—The Prince of Orange has signified to Prince Henry that my Lord General should command all the English. This honour he might have claimed under the commission which the States gave him when Sir Francis Vere left, but some questioned it. The main difficulty had formerly been between my Lord and General Cecil; the latter yields to my Lord. There is a rumour that the Prince of Orange is dead.

THE SAME to [the SAME].

[1625,] June 12, new style. The Hague.—Concerning the death of the Earl of Oxford at the Hague.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1625, August 3–13. The Hague.—The army is dissolved. It was high time, for the mortality, and that partly by the plague, grew very great where it lay. Sir Henry Fane who came over land through the enemy's country says the Marquis has drawn his troops into Flanders. Count Mansfeld after staying here three weeks soliciting for money has at length got a kind of supply and is upon his return. After a confident report that the Bay of Todos Santos and the town of San Salvador in Brazil had been taken and the States fleet beaten, we hear that there is good hope that there is no such matter. Sir Henry Fane is expected to make some stay here, and Sir Dudley Carleton is to return shortly to receive his place of Vice-Chamberlain. Sir Robert Killigrew is nominated to succeed him. Monsieur de Diguières, the Constable of France, is said to be dead. All went prosperously with the French and the Duke of Savoy at the beginning of that war in Italy, but they now begin to give ground. The world here takes notice of the honour the King has conferred upon my Lord. My Lord Willoughby's "pretences" are much wondered at, and every one desires the continuance of these great honours in the name of Vere.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1625, August 9. The Hague.—There is no news here of the King of Denmark's army nor of Count Mansfeld's, nor whether the bay of Todos Santos and the town of San Salvador are taken or not.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1625, August 15–25. The Hague.—All things are very quiet. If the enemy remains still we shall not trouble him. The States are about to make "Gogh, lately taken in by Lambert, Chartes, and Swenbergeu" neutral. Resolution is taken here to keep the fort of Dunkirk very strictly guarded, for the Dunkirkers "doe soc lay aboute them that the passage twixt this and England is very unsafe."

THE SAME to [the SAME].

1625, September 23. The Hague.—The King and Queen went away yesterday on a hunting journey. Yesterday also arrived an ambassador from the King of Denmark, and the Rochelle deputies are likewise here. The Prince of Orange was buried a week ago at Delft. The present Prince is much indisposed.

FRANCIS WRENHAM to LORD [VERE].

1625[–6], January 9. Westminster.—Sir George Holles came last night to Court and lodged his company at St. Katherines. A servant of Sir Isaac Wake's has lately come to Court. He left his Lordship about fifteen days ago at Turin. My Lady was at Venice.

FREDERICK V.

1626.—"A second most secret instruction Gallobritanno-Batavian given to Frederick V. Translated out of Low Dutch into Latin, and divulged for the most publique good" at the Hague by permission of the Senate. *Twenty pages. Imperfect.*

CAVENDISH PAPERS.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH to his father, [SIR CHARLES] CAVENDISH.

[1604, September.]—I must inform you of the honorable entertainment received by the Duke [Prince Charles] and his company at Worksop. My brother and I received much honour for our good training, which surprised the Scotch gentlemen, and especially our proficiency in the French language in which the President [Lord Fyvie], the Duke's governor, is perfect, as well as several gentlemen of his suite. I beg that you will kiss the hands of my uncle and aunt, and thank them for the honour they have done me in thinking me capable of entertaining such a prince. *French.* See *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, June 11, 1604.*

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, to her brother, SIR CHARLES CAVENDISH.

[c. 1616.]—On business connected with the payment of debts.

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, to her sister [in-law], LADY CAVENDISH.

1617, November 15.—I am now proceeding to pay my Lord's debts and perform his will, so I desire you and all the other creditors to let me know at what days you will demand payment. Neither the kind offers of my brother nor the slanderous tongues of those who say I shall now make debts great or little as I like, can make me pay one penny less than is due. *Signet.*

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, to her nephew, SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH.

[c. 1617.]—Begging him to carry out the trust which had been reposed in him for the payment of the Earl of Shrewsbury's debts, and expressing her own anxiety that his wishes should be carried out. *Signet.*

T. EARL OF ARUNDEL to his cousin, SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, at Welbeck.

1620, April 20. Greenwich.—I received your letter to-day by Sir Edward Richardson. I am heartily sorry for the loss of your young son, but I doubt not that God who gave him to you will send you many more, and though nature may transport you a little on the sudden, yet when you recollect yourself, I know you are so wise as to remember there are insensible accidents of humanity especially when children are so young and tender, and love God so well as not to doubt he will dispose things better for you than you could wish. I pray you above all attend to your own health and be a comfort to your good mother and wife, who, by reason of their sex, may take things more tenderly than is fit.

There is no alteration in our business here save that we have put it into the hands of Sir Edward Coke and Mr. Solicitor. *Signet.*

The EARL OF PEMBROKE to SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH.

[1620,] April 21. Whitehall.—I am very sorry to hear of your son's death. My boy has been sick but he now mends. Let my Lady of Shrewsbury know that it is fit for her to provide for a hearing with my cousin Pierpoint, for I perceive he accounts me a kind of party by reason of his presence at Rufford. *Signet.*

T. EARL OF ARUNDEL to his cousin, SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, at Welbeck.

1620, August 9. Salisbury.—Sir Edmund Richardson has been here all this while, solicitous of the business, and my Lord Chamberlain and I have not been forgetful in putting all the help we could to effect it, but we can by no means prevail with the King. Since the estate bleeds fast with this delay we entreat you to take the best course you can for paying the crying debts. *Signet.*

The EARL OF PEMBROKE to his cousin, SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH.

[1620,] August 10. Salisbury. To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signet.*

E. LEECH to SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, at Welbeck.

1620, August 14. Cranborne.—On the same business. *Signet.*

The KING'S GESTS.

1620, August ——. August 29, Tichborne to Farnham.
 „ 31, Farnham to Aldershot.
 September 1, Aldershot to Bagshot.
 „ 4, Bagshot to Oking.
 „ 6, Oking to Windsor.
 „ 11, Windsor to Whitehall.
 „ 12, Whitehall to Wanstead.
 „ 13, Wanstead to Havering.
 „ 15, Havering to Theobalds.

Note.—The King usually stays at Theobalds eight or ten days and then to Hampton Court till a day or two after Michaelmas. *Enclosed in the preceding letter.*

The EARLS OF PEMBROKE and ARUNDEL to their cousin, SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, at Welbeck.

1620, August 22. Beaulieu.—Asking him to be at the Court on the 25th of September for the purpose of arriving at a final settlement of their business. *Signet.*

T. EARL OF ARUNDEL to SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, at Bottle Castle near Morpeth, in Northumberland.

1620, September 4. London.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signet.*

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, to her nephew [SIR CHARLES CAVENDISH?].

[c. 1620,] October 17. From my niece Stapleton's near Gray's Inn.—The last motion of Mr. Secretary's was that all my lands and goods might be sequestered from me. This day I have put in my answer. *Signet.*

T. EARL OF ARUNDEL to his cousin, VISCOUNT MANSFIELD.

1620, December 11. Whitehall.—I have not yet seen my Lord Chamberlain, who is out of town. All I can say is that as I wish not by any means my lady your mother or your brother should do anything without reason or equity so I doubt not they will be satisfied with reason to do what is just. *Signet.*

The KING to WILLIAM, VISCOUNT MANSFIELD.

1621, March 10. The Palace of Westminster.—Permitting him on account of his wife's sickness to be absent from Parliament, but directing him to send up his proxy to some fit person. *Signed. Seal of Arms. Countersigned, "Windebank."*

T. EARL OF ARUNDEL to VISCOUNT MANSFIELD, at Welbeck.

1621, June 5. Whitehall.—I am sorry that "this accidente of myne had that effecte to my frendes—especially farre of—as to make them, out of theyre care to me, give themselves trouble. For myselfe I thanke God it gave much ease and rest whilst I was in the Tower, and when I came out, it shewed the King's constancy and favor to his servantes that love him truly, and made me see I had some true frendes."

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, to her nephew, SIR CHARLES CAVENDISH.

[1623,] August 4. Monday, —ingam.—My hope is you will be here to night. I should be more than sorry, for want of our proceeding in anything, to leave our adversaries as well to spoil the land as goods. Therefore I charge you by all bonds from the deed and the trust and confidence then laid on you to perform the trust without delay, and to that end I send this enclosed.

The SAME to [the SAME].

Same date.—I hereby require you to pass over all lands and goods which my Lord passed to you, to be disposed as I shall require for the payment of his debts and my maintenance.

W. LORD CAVENDISH to H. BATES, Chaplain in ordinary to the King.

1624, June. Philip Lane.—I crave pardon for not answering your last letters, but the end of a Parliament is more busy than the beginning. Not a dram of news. I leave that to my cousin Mansfield. My present subject shall be congratulations for your good fortunes, which methinks is but a stepping towards an Archdeaconry. My own business is now ended, and, I protest, will such love and sincerity on my cousin's part, as I cannot let him know as I would, my true understanding of it; but truth seems courtship. He has not been only willing to do it but active and industrious to bring it to an end, more than I could do for myself. *Signed. Signet.*

SIR E. LEECH to VISCOUNT MANSFIELD.

1624, July 28. Winfield.—On business. *Signet.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to VISCOUNT MANSFIELD, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

1626[-7], March 22. Whitehall.—Directing him to make a privy search for arms in the house of Gervase Markham, Esq., a recusant. *Eight Signatures. See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, March 16, 1627.*

RICHARD HOLMAN to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1629, April 4, Barston.—On business.

JOHN, LORD DARCY, to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1629, April 20. Aston.—A letter of condolence upon the death of his mother. *Signed.*

W. EARL OF NEWCASTLE to his wife, the COUNTESS OF NEWCASTLE,
at Welbeck.

1629, July 28. Chatsworth.—There is great change in Chatsworth since the death of the lord. For privacy I could be weary, but I will not, out of respect for my lord. *Signet.*

EDWARD HARWOOD to [the EARL OF NEWCASTLE?].

[1630,] March 3–13. The Hague.—We have talked of peace here a year ago but not yet sure of it. Last summer we rested in garrison, but now we are preparing to be early in the field this year and undertake something of note. The King of France earnestly invites the State, promising 100,000*l.* now and the same in June, to further their design. Doubtless it will be of use to his design, and will facilitate either his peace or war in Italy. The King of Sweden we hear daily prospers in Germany, as yet meeting there with no equal opposition. In England you have peace. The King and Queen of Bohemia remain here and are in health.

ROBERT BUTLER to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1630, November 8.—Concerning negotiations for the sale of property at Chesterfield and elsewhere to be conducted by Sir Robert Pye, Sir James Palmer, Mr. Bolles, Mr. Taverner, and Sir Edward Leech. *Signet.*

The EARL OF EXETER to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, Lieutenant
of Nottinghamshire.

1630[–1], January 14. St. Leonards.—Since I take my journey to Newmarket on Monday, I could not leave Nottinghamshire before I took leave of the commander thereof. “I pray you do not doubt that I will turne jocky in this voyage, neither that I will either hunt the hare or learne to dance; for my boots tyed with ribbins shalbe my *supersedias* to them both. I long to hear of the returne of your youths out of France and how they will reinforce your caurteree” but I believe you will find as much contentment in your own stable and race as they can bring you out of France. *Seal of Arms.*

The EARL OF PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY to the EARL OF
NEWCASTLE.

1630[–1], January 22. Newmarket.—On business, and thanking him for the present of a horse. *Signed. Signet.*

The EARL OF ARUNDEL and SURREY to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE,
at Welbeck.

1630[–1], March 10. Arundel House.—On business with the Earl of Suffolk. *Signet.*

HENRY BATES to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1631, March 29. Aston Spital.—On private affairs. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1631, April 30. London—“The Lord Castlehaven is tryd by his peeres, condemned, upon rape and Gomorrhæ, to be hanged, but his feare suited for banishment. Dr. Winniffe of Paul’s and Dr. Wickam of York are his confessors. He was very dumb at first, but now speakes, prayes, weepes, tells the confession of his sins, writes

the confession of his faythe. He abjures Rome, disavows that aspersion of drinking wine and tobacco in the church, and saying 'this is better then 20*l.* a month.' Never man more humbled and wonderfully chered by the receipt of the Communion. 'Now,' sayth he, 'I feele my Saviour,' and instantly guslit out teares. My Lord Treasurer told the King that in the 10th year of King James he was a short but good speaker in the Lower House. He confesses all crimes but those that touche his life. These he layes to a plott. His sisters petition for his life; some saye the Queene appears in the suite. He desires death, and is no more ashamed—he sayth—of hanging in a rope, then Christ was for his sins upon the crosse. Had he craved his booke, he had lived by the statute that gives it to noblemen for any first fact or crime but treason or murther." This week four have died of the plague. *Signet.*

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY to the EARL OF
NEWCASTLE.

1631, May 10. Whitehall.—Concerning the letting of some land to Sir Henry Babington. *Signed. Signet.*

RICHARD ANDREWS to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1631, June 22. London.—I pray heartily for a good hour for my Lady, which I hope by this time is come. My service to Sir Charles Cavendish. *Signet.*

ROBERT BUTLER to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1631, July 14.—Concerning the sale to the Earl of Clare of the two parsonages of Markham, for 2715*l.* *Signet.*

THE EARL OF CLARE to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1631, August 12. Houghton.—Concerning the payment of the purchase money mentioned in the preceding letter. *Signet.*

ROBERT PAYNE to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1631[-2], March 22. "From your Lordship's house in Clerkenwell."—I have presumed upon your leave for a journey into Gloucestershire upon summons from an Archdeacon, under pain of suspension, to appear at his visitation. When I am there I shall learn upon what grounds some have unjustly traduced me to your Lordship.

ROBERT BUTLER to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1632, June 6.—My Lord Deputy will tell you of the reports that my Lord Treasurer is to be Earl of Rensford and his son to be married to the Duchess of Lennox's daughter; also of the differences between my Lord Chamberlain and Lord Deputy, and Lord Bridgwater and Lord Deputy. The later was touching precedency of place. "Sir G. Clifton is married well and very well, to 10000*l.*" *Signet.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1632, July 11. Mansfield.—Excusing himself for not coming to visit the Earl on the score of haste. *Signed. Signet.*

FRANCIS, LORD COTTINGTON to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1632, December 13. Charing Cross.—The death of the two Kings, Sweden and Bohemia, with his Majesty's late sickness of the small-pox,

has almost put by here all kind of home negotiations ; yet I must tell you from my Lord Treasurer that you are lively in the memory both of the King and of his lordship. The King is now well though he still keeps his chamber, and my Lord Deputy is precisely sent for, so that you will have one friend more here. You are appointed to attend the King into Scotland which I conceive might be a good motive for your friends to put it to a period. *Signet.*

JOHN MATTHEW to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1632, December 19.—On business. *Signet.*

RICHARD ANDREWS to the COUNTESS OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1633, May 10. London.—I understand your Ladyship is with child and that therefore you desire to be furnished with such help in physics as shall be fit, and such as you have had heretofore. I have therefore sent down to you first a powder to hasten the birth and make it more easy. It is made of cassia, saffron and borax. When you are in travail I would have you take of the powder as much as will lie upon a groat in a spoonful of burnt white wine or beroar water, or spirit of saffron. If you should be long in labour and grow faint, there is an excellent cinnamon water to take a small spoonful of to refresh your spirits. But there is a water in a little glass, called Adrian Gilbert's water, which is commended above all others in childbirth. There are other comfortable waters and spirits sent down in a little 'seller' of which you may make use now or at any time. There is also a glass of *Confectio Alchermes* to take a little of when you are fainting, and in the evening you may take the quantity of a dry bean, either alone or mingled with cordial water, and four or five grains of beroar stone. I have also sent you an eagle stone which in time of labour being tied about the thigh will make the labour easier.

"I pray that when your time comes you may prove a joyfull mother and make my Lord a glad father when he returns out of Scotland, that so he may the sooner forget his late losses."

HENRY BATES to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1633. Rawmarsh.—Sir Francis Foljambe, sheriff of Derbyshire, told me to-day that he desired to wait upon you, and wished for my company. I write therefore to know your pleasure. Do not think that because he sent me from London "a rundeletto of super singular Canario and dupondio of unnoseable tobacco, I am bribed to this journeye." *Signet.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to WILLIAM, EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1633[-4], January 1. Frodesley.—A letter of good wishes. *Signet.*

SIR HENRY HUNGATE to [the EARL OF NEWCASTLE?].

[1634, January].—Since I came, Sir Francis Nethersole was sent for by a messenger to come before the Lords, and in the sight of the messenger he burned many papers, all which was related to the Lords by the messenger ; and he being questioned for some letters he had formerly written and also what papers there were he had burned, answered there was one below could clear all. And so whilst the warrant was drawing for his commitment he slipped down the stairs and so fled to the States Ambassador and asked for protection, which was refused him. He was no sooner missed than order was given to have all the ports closed, so the next day he came in himself and being

demanded where he had been, answered, to speak with the Dutch Ambassador in the Venetian case. His answer puzzled the whole council, and he was committed to the Tower.

Tom Elliot and Mr. Price are come again to Court. A servant of Walter Montague's is come out of Savoy, who says the King of France refuses Walter any admittance in his Court, but sent him word he understood he was not on good terms with his brother the King of England and so commanded him to depart; but in Savoy he was very greiciously entertained.

My respects to Sir Charles, Sir John Harper and his lady, and the Burnaby's if they are with you. My service to Lord Mansfield and his troop.

R. ANDREWS to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1633[-4], January 18. London.—A complimentary letter. *Signet.*

T. VISCOUNT FAIRFAX to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1633[-4], January 24. York.—Offering him the present of a horse. *Signet.*

THOMAS HOBBS to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1633[-4], January 26. London.—“My Lady and her family came to London in good health on Thursday last. There mette her on the way at Stony Stratford my Lord of Warwicke, at Brickhill the Queenes Litter, with the Littermen in their coates, attendinge the comminge of my Lady Rich, who went in it to Dunstable and thence sent it before her againe to Barnet. At Barnet my Lord Rich met her, and betweene Highgate and Islington my Lord of Holland, and my Lord of Elgin. So that she was very honorably conducted to her house. My first businesse in London, was to seeke for Galileo's *Dialogues*; I thought it a very good bargain, when at taking my leave of your Lordship I undertooke to buy it for you, but if your Lordship should bind me to performance it would be bad enough, for it is not possible to get it for money.” There were but few brought over at first, and they that buy such bookes, are not such men as to part with them againe. I heare say it is called in, in Italy, as a booke that will do more hurt to their religion then all the bookes have done of Luther and Calvin, such opposition they thinke is between their religion, and naturall reason. I doubt not but the translation of it will here be publicly embraced, and therefore wish extremely that Dr. Webbe would hasten it. There is no newes at Court but of maskes, which is a stay to my Lords going to Oxford, because he is one of the maskers, which I am glad of for this cause, that I shall have the more time for the businesse I have so long owed to your Lordship, whose continuall favors make me ashamed of my dull proceedinge, savinge that into the number of those favors I put your Lordships patience and forbearance of me.” *Signet.*

W. CROFTS to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

[1634,] February 1.—It is credibly reported here that the Queen Mother is very soon making her peace with her son and returning to France, but Monsieur, without abandoning his wife, is very unlikely to return. Peter “Apesly” is newly come over and hath suffered very much in the Star Chamber. Five thousand pounds fine, imprisonment during the King's pleasure, perpetual banishment from Court, incapable of ever becoming officer, never to wear a sword in England, public submission to the King, my Lord Marshall and Lord Northumberland.

We are here in great expectation of a horse masque and a foot masque of the Templars, and opinions are divided which will prove the best. I am for the horse masque because I think the horses will dance under them much better than they can when they are on their own legs. *Signet.*

EDWARD WORTLEY to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1634, October 12. Halsted.—The King is now at Hampton Court. The general report goes that the Lord Chamberlain shall be High Steward, and my Lord of Berkshire, Chamberlain, which I will believe when I see effected. *Signet.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

1634, October 23.—Schedule of the certificate of the forces of this county given to the Earl of Newcastle Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Total. In the trained bands, 407 men. Pioneers, 41. Private arms, 593. Horse, 60. Forces of the clergy, 50.

Officers. John Digby, Gervas Lee, Thomas Blackwell, Gervas Rossell, Stamer Daniell, Thomas Wilkinson, Gervas Wyld, and Francis Holles.

Certified on the 14th November by Bardolphe Wasteneys, Francis Thornhagh, and others.

The EARL OF WARWICK to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1634[-5], January 18.—Excusing himself for his “laisynes in not passing over the mountaines” to visit him. *Signet.*

The COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

[1635, February?]—The Princess [Elizabeth] was last night very privately christened. The Palatine, the little princess's godfather and godmother. The Queen is well again. The King has designed tomorrow fortnight for his journey to Newmarket; a month is proposed for his stay there. Lord Cottington is recovered. Your friend the deputy loses much by his severity, especially for the exactions upon divers of the nobility, stretching their payments to the height of their subsidy.

I send you our new ballets, the poetry was in request. I also send you Lord Walter Montague's letter and defence to his father. I beseech you be not converted by it. I had rather you still remained of the same religion than be wooed to his.

THOMAS HOBBS to [the EARL OF NEWCASTLE].

1635, August 25. Paris.—“I have received your Lordships gift, proportioned to your owne goodnesse, not to my service. If the world saw my little desert, so plainly as they see your great rewards, they might thinke me a mountibancke and that all that I do or would do, were in the hope of what I receive. I hope your Lordship does not thinke so, at least let me tell your Lordship once for all, that though I honour you as my Lord, yet my love to you is just of the same nature that it is to Mr. Payne, bred out of private talke, without respect to your purse. Your letters since my comming abroad have bene great testimonies of your favor, and great spurres of my endeavor, but it seemes your Lordships thinkes silver spurres have a greater effect, which is an errour, but such a one as I see more reason to thanke you for, then to confute, and therefore with my most-humble thankes I end this point.

I told Mr. Benjamin and Monsieur de Pre—who is Monsieur Benjamin's eldest sonne, and teaches under his father—of the faults your Lordship found in the horse. For the opening his mouth, they confesse it, and say that when he was young and first began to be dressed he put out his head too much, which they that dressed him endeavoring to amend, for want of skill, did by a great hitte convert into this other fault of gaping. For his feete they obstinately deny that he has any fault in them at all, and do suppose that the journey may have hurt him, or his wearinesse made it seeme so. That he has no other ayre but corvettes, is a thing your Lordship was made acquainted with before. The greatest fault is his price, which price adding the forty pounds you gave me, is a very good reason why he should hence forward be called *Le Superbe*.

I understand not how Mr. Warner will demonstrate those inventions of the multiplying glasse and burning glasse so infinite in vertue as he pretends; if he know the art already, a little time will serve to make the demonstration, especially to Sir Charles and Mr. Payne, who are not scrupulous to grant him any reasonable suppositions, and understand as much at he in any thing demonstrable. If he know it not yet, it is a bold promise. Besides when it is demonstrated, if it cannot also be practised 'tis worth nothinge, but like the probleme:—how to make a bridge over the sea, which is no more but to make the height of his arch in the same proportion to the breadth of the sea, that an arch of a roome is to the breadth of a roome. But such an arch cannot be made. So when it is demonstrated how the glasse must be made to burne a mile of, if the glasse must be so bigge as cannot be made, the art will be no more worth, then the art of making ordinary burning glasses. For my part I thinke Mr. Payne will do more that way then Mr. Warner. I hope your Lordship will not bestow much upon the hopes; but suffer the liberall sciences to be liberall, and after some worthy effort your Lordship then may be liberall also, as I doubt not but you will.

For the soule I know he has nothinge to give your Lordship any satisfaction. I would he could give good reasons for the facultyes and passions of the soule, such as may be expressed in playne English, if he can; he is the first—that I ever heard of—could speake sense in that subject. If he cannot I hope to be the first.

On Wednesday next we go towards Lions, and there we shall consider our way into Italy. If your Lordship be pleased to continue me the honour of your letters, you must send them to my Lady, or to Devonshire House till such times as I can give you a better addresse, if a better can be. Sir William Corteene sends my Ladie's letters; your Lordship may send them in his cover, immediately, without sending them to Devonshire House. I thinke I shall write no more to your Lordship till I come to Venice, because we shall be perpetually in motion."

C. COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

[c. 1635.]—I heard from Will late last night, well advanced on his journey to Italy, the best news which could arrive to me.

The SAME to the SAME.

[c. 1635.]—Last night I heard from Will from Marseilles. He is well. By the news I have received from Court it appears that there is a great calm.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1635, November.]—The Prince Palatine is come. He is said to be a very fine gentleman. The King does him a great deal of honour, and shows him much regard that when the French ambassador stands barehead he makes him put on his hat. It is thought that this is done by the King because the ambassadors have foreborne to visit him because they will not give him his title.

Lord St. Albans is dead. Lord Southampton's young son and Lord Savage died of the running gout the day before I came here. His place is much desired by my Lord Marshall and my Lord Privy Seal but it is thought Judge Finch will carry it. The Bishop of Lincoln's bill is taken out of the Star Chamber and his peace made with the King. It is thought there is 5,000*l.* received to his Majesty's use. Harsh words passed between my Lord Portland and Mr. Controller after the sentence of Sir James Baggs' cause. Lord Portland told him he had never pronounced that sentence if his father had been alive; he replied sharply that his father had never the command of his conscience.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1635, December 4.—Excusing herself for not entertaining him in her house. *Signet.*

W. EARL OF NEWCASTLE to his wife, [the COUNTESS OF
NEWCASTLE].

1636, April 8. London.—There is nothing I either say or do or hear but it is a crime, and I find a great deal of venom against me, but both the King and the Queen have used me very graciously. Now they cry me down more than ever they cried me up, and so now think me a lost man. They say absolutely another shall be for the Prince and that the King wondered at the report and said he knew no such thing and told the Queen so; but I must tell you I think most of these are lies, and nobody knows except the King.

I have ridden my horses before the King. They are the best in the town. The Elector and I had an encounter, which I was much afraid of, but there was no hurt. It was upon my Dutch horse.

Commend me to my brother; I hope there will be no danger for his coming to you.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1636, April 15, Good Friday. London.—My Lord Danby certainly did put very far for governor to the Prince but is gone to his government at Guernsey, and they say is denied. My Lord of Leicester has also tried for it but they say he is to go ambassador into France. Lord Goring also plies it for the same place, but they say he will not get it. The Scots also put in for it but it is not thought they will get it. It is believed absolutely that I must be about the Prince, and some say that I am to have my Lord of Carlisle's place, others that I am to be made of the Garter with the Prince, which will save me 10,000*l.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1636, May 23. London.—I am very weary and mean to come down presently. I was yesterday with the "B.B.," and for anything I find it is a lost business,

THOMAS HOBBS to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1636, June 13-23. Paris.—“I writte to your Lordship my last letters from Lyons, where we stayed three dayes, which leasure was the cause my letter was so tedious. I have nothinge to write from hence but that we are here, and arrived June 1-11. Wee are unsettled, I have no time—for going up and downe with my Lord—neyther for my selfe, nor for Mydorgius, nor for bookes. All I study is a nights, and that for a little while is the reading of certayne new bookes, especially Mr. Seldens *Mare Clausum* and a booke of my Lord of Castle Ilands concerning truth, which is a high point, and both these bookes are new set forth since I came abroad. Mydorgius tels me he has sent to Sir Charles his treatise of refraction perfected. I hope Mr. Payne will tell me in his next what satisfaction it gives you all, he has no copie in his hands but scattered and blotted papers, so that I must have patience till I come to Welbecke. My Lord is now writing to your Lordship, if he make an end before the post go, his letter will go with this, if not it will come a weeke after. I beseech your Lordship to pardon this shortnesse, and also obteyne pardon for me from Sir Charles that I write not to him this time.”

Postscript.—“Monsieur Toras is newly killed in Piemont as I heare.”

ELIZABETH, LADY DARCY, to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1636, June 14. Aston.—Excusing herself for not having visited him and his wife, on account of indisposition and the prevalence of small pox and “purples” at Aston. *Signet.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1636, July 23.—Sending him a present of a Galloway nag. *Signet.*

GEORGE MARKHAM to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

[1636].—My cousin Gervase Markham submits to his Majesty's directions, and sends 70*l.* to be presented to the Commissioners at Mansfield. My suit to you is that this 70*l.* may end his trouble in the business. *Signet.*

THOMAS HOBBS to [the EARL OF NEWCASTLE].

1636, July 29-August 8. Paris.—“In thinges that are not demonstrable, of which kind is the greatest part of naturall philosophy, as dependinge upon the motion of bodies so subtile as they are invisible, such as are ayre and spirits, the most that can be atteyned unto is to have such opinions, as no certayne experience can confute, and from which can be deduced by lawfull argumentation, no absurdity, and such are your Lordships opinions in your letter of the 3rd of July which I had the honor to receive the last weeke; namely. That the variety of thinges is but variety of locall motion in the spirits or invisible partes of bodies. And that such motion is heate. For the optiques I know Mr. Warner and Mr. Mydorge are as able men as any in Europe, but they do not well to call their writings, demonstrations, for the grounds and suppositions they use, so many of them as concerne light, are uncertayne and many of them not true. Mr. Warner has sent a tract to Sir Charles concerninge the place of the image in convexe and concave glasses. I pray your Lordship let him see that peece of the convexe glasse wherein appere the images of the firre trees, and see if

he can apply his reasons to it, and demonstrate why the images of these trees which are long since perhaps burnt a thousand mile hence should be in that place where they are. If the experiment of the man's image in the glasse of bloud might be made againe, and shewed him, I would have him answer to that also. For my part my opinion of the firre, trees is that the same motion by which the tree itselfe was able to produce the image of a tall tree in the ey of a man that looked on it, remaying in the rosin and by it moving in the glasse, workes the little image of a tree in the ey of him that lookes upon the glasse, and therefore a little image of a tree, because now a little or feynt motion. This reason is not cleare enough to make one see how nature workes it, but the old way by beames and reflection, and refraction leaves a man destitute of any thing to say to it. I pray you, my Lord, if you can conveniently, let that experiment of the bloud, eyther of a man or horse, be tryed againe, for it deserves to be knowne for the wonder. I am sorry your Lordship finds not so good dealing in the world as you deserve. But my Lord, he that will venture to sea must resolve to endure all weather, but for my part I love to keepe a'land. And it may be your Lordship now will do so to, wherby I may have the happinesse which your Lordship partly promises me in the end of your letter, to conferre meditations for a good time together, which will be not onely honor to me, but that happinesse which I and all that are in love with knowledge, use to fancy to them selves for the true happinesse in this life."

Postscript.—"Prince Thomas, Piccolomini, and Jean de Wert, having wasted Picardy, are now within a dayes journey of Paris. The common people feare a siege, and there are soldiers levyng in tumult to go meet them. The lacquayes are all commanded to the warre; but I feare they are too much rogues to go."

The SAME to the SAME.

1636, October 16th. Byfleet.—"Before your Lordship come to mine you will know by other letters, that wee are come from beyond sea so farre as Byflet, which is the period of my Lords travels, but not of mine. For though my Lady and my Lord do both accept so wel of my service as I could almost engage my self to serve them as a domestique all my life, yet the extreame pleasure I take in study overcomes in me all other appetites. I am not willing to leave my Lord, so as not to do him any service that he thinkes may not so well be done by another; but I must not deny my selfe the content to study in the way I have begun, and that I cannot conceave I shall do any where so well as at Welbecke, and therefore I meane if your Lordship forbid me not, to come thither as soone as I can, and stay as long as I can without inconvenience to your Lordship.

For the reason of the species passing through a hole to a white paper my opinion is this. The lucide body, as for example the sunne, lighting on an object, as for example, the side of a house, doth illuminate it, that is to say, give it the same vertue, though not in the same degree, of diffusing light every way, and illuminating other objects with a lesse light; but the light that commeth from the house side, is not pure light, but light mingled, that is to say, color. This light mingled, or colour, passing through the hole there, crosses, and goes with the figure inverted to the white paper, and gives the paper in that part where it falles a power to diffuse light every way, and so it comes to the eye wheresoever they stand—if a direct line may thence come to the eye—and is it not as Galileo sayes, that illumination is made by reflexion, and that the

asperity of the object makes it be seene every way which otherwise would be seene onely in one point, where angles of incidence and refraction were equall.

But whereas I use the phrases, the light passes, or the coulour passes or diffuseth itselfe, my meaning is that the motion is onely in the medium, and light and coulour are but the effects of that motion in the brayne. But if one should aske me what kind of motion I can imagine in the medium or ayre that touches the wall, which should beget such motion in the wall or parts of it, as should move the ayre againe, every way, that I can not answer. This proposition so true, and so well receaved, *simile generat sibi simile*, is too hard to be demonstrated, and too manifest to be denyed. For the little man in the glasse, I beleeve it may prove right, for me thinkes it is no greater a wonder then the trees, and for the making of ice it is easy, for fill a glasse bottle or I think any bottle with watter and cover it over head and eares in snow and bay salt equally mixt, or somewhat more snow then salt, and in an houres time, the watter in the bottle shall become one lump of ice. This I have seene." *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1636, October 26th. Byfleet.—“I give your Lordship most humble thanks for your letter by Mr. Tomkins, and for your Lordship’s favor which I have continually experience of to my great comfort. I expect now onely a safe time of travelling to come to wayte upon your Lordship at Welbecke which—the sicknesse now decreasing—I hope may be within little more then a moneth. Wherin I apprehend not so much the infection for myselfe, as the feare or danger might come to your family, by receaving such as must lodge by the waye in common juries. The hope of not being long from your Lordship, makes me let philosophy alone till then; and then if I have any thinge you shall fetch it out by discourse, for by that meanes I shall take in as much more, and so be no looser.”

The SAME to the SAME, at Welbeck.

1636, December 25th. Byfleet.—“I would not have your Lordship thinke any cause of my not writinge worthy the hunting after, if it were any other but the slipping away of a messenger ere I was aware, at one time, and want of what to say, at least pertinently, another time, I could not excuse it, for it would be a great crime in me to forbear my respects and my duty to your Lordship upon any reason but such playne one as I have alledged, or upon sicknesse whereof I am not free at this present. If two thinges had bene, that is, fayre weather, or tolerables wayes, and free accesse to London, I had been at Welbecke ere this time. But as soone as I have bene but a weeke in London which I hope will be about three weekes hence I meane to goe thence immediately after to your Lordship.

Mr. Payne willed me to go to Mr. Warner who lives but eight miles of, to get his answer to certayne letters of his, but one while the frost, and at other times the floods, made the wayes impassable for any but very ranke riders, of which I was never any. I have a cold that makes me keepe my chamber, and a chamber—in this thronge of company that stay Christmas here—that makes me keepe my cold. Here are besides my Lady and her mother and sonnes, my Lord of Elgen and my Lady Oxford, and my Lady Rich. After Christmas my Lady meanes, I heare, to go to Anptill with her brother, and thence it is that I having bene first at London, meane to take my journey into Nottinghamshire.”

W. EARL OF NEWCASTLE to SIR ANTHONY VANDYKE.

1636[-7], February. Welbeck.—“The favours of my friends you have so transmitted unto me as the longer I looke on them the more I think them nature and not art. It is not my error alone. If it be a disease, it is epidemical, for such power hath your hand on the eyes of mankind. Next the blessing of your company and sweetness of conversation, the greatest blessing were to be an Argus or all over but one eye, so it or they were ever fixed upon that which we must call yours. What wants in judgment I can supply with admiration, and scape the title of ignoꝛante since I have the luck to be astonished in the right place, and the happiness to be passionately your humble servant.” *Draft.*

BENJAMIN WRIGHT to ENDYMION PORTER.

1637, February 16. Madrid.—Concerning his son Charles Porter, who was then at Madrid with his tutor Mr. Butler. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1637, March 14. Madrid.—Concerning a box of gloves which had been stolen. *On the same sheet as the preceding letter.*

W. EARL OF N[EWCASTLE] to the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.

1636[-7], March 23. Welbeck.—A complimentary letter. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1637, March 26. Welbeck.—Can you play the courtier so young, or doth your Lordship think me so old that I can think or imagine I can add anything to your Lordship of any kind. Truly in one way I may, which is less than one, an old cypher, that may be placed so as that it may add to your Lordship and multiply your honours; but of myself my Lord I am nothing; and out of nothing, nothing is made but a servant to the members of your noble family. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1637, May 2.—My service to Mr. Hobbes. Pray tell him Mr. Warner would make us believe miracles by a glass he can make. I doubt he will prove Ben's Doctor Subtle. *Copy.*

MATTHEW BOUCHERETT to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1637, April 23, Welbeck.—To enter into a discourse of the mineral waters lately found in Derbyshire, in Kedlaston Park, though I could wish it had fallen into the hands of a more skilful inquisitor of nature, yet since your Lordship commanded it from me I will deliver my opinion briefly.

That I may treat of them in order, it is necessary to find out from what mineral they borrow their quality. That which we first meet with is their strong smell, which shews the waters pass through a matrix where bitumen or a kind of clammy clay, like pitch, being of the nature of brimstone, is generated. If anyone had rather determine that they pass through sulphurous veins, I am not he that will absolutely contradict him, yet I must tell him the country people affirm that silver being cast into that water taken from the spring head, was presently dyed of a gold colour, and I cannot conceive how that should come from sulphur, but rather from the aforesaid bitumen joined with nitre or some other fossil salt, whose tenuity doth dye the silver of a gold colour. Moreover that country is so replenished with mines of coal, which are nothing

else but bitumen petrified, that I may believe these waters pass through veins where coals are yet in their first principles, I mean before they be grown to a hardness, and from thence these waters borrow their quality. Besides, some of these waters being distilled do shew the same, for nothing whatsoever remains in the bottom of the lymbeck but a little portion of salt with a certain black substance which plainly shews the smell, colour, and savour of bitumen. I cannot find any reason that they pass through veins of iron or vitriol. The taste denotes no such thing. I have mixed gall with them which is accustomed to turn such waters to ink, but this hath not changed the colour of these. Out of these things it may be lawful to declare those waters to be bituminous and a little nitrous. From hence it is evident they are of a hot temperament and abound with thin spirits.

Now, if it be safe to drink these waters, they are good against ulcers in the neck of the bladder. If they be actually hot, they are good against all old pains in the joints arising from moist and cold causes, being used in manner of a bath. As they are, they are good to exsiccate all external ulcers.

The EARL OF ARUNDEL and SURREY to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1637, July 20. Arundel House.—Concerning disputes and quarrels between Sir Robert Anstruther and Sir Ralph Hansby. *Signed*.

ROBERT LONG to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1637, August 10. Clerkenwell.—Concerning a sale of timber to the Commissioners for the Navy, and sending him "musk melons," lemons, and oranges. *Seal of arms*.

FRANCIS JACKSON to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1637, November 10.—On business.

SIR JOHN FITZHERBERT to JOHN ROYLESON, servant to the Earl of Newcastle.

1637[-8], March 13. Tissington.—On business.

JAMES WHYTEHEAD to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, Governor to the Prince, at Richmond.

1638, November 19.—Giving an account of receipts of rents and profits between Michaelmas and November 14, amounting altogether to 4278*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* *Signet*.

KING CHARLES I. to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1639, April 1. The Manor of York.—Commission appointing him captain of the troop of horse called Prince Charles's troop. *Signed*. *Royal Seal*.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1639, August 2. Byrom.—Concerning the coal pits in Pontefract (Pomfrett) Park, which had all been filled up save one obscure one, which would be made safe with all possible speed. *Signet*.

The EARL OF PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1639, September 29. Whitehall.—I am commanded by the King to signify to you that it is his pleasure that Machell Fitch, one of the Prince's pages, shall henceforth participate in all the fees and advantages of that place during the time of his waiting in as ample a manner as any of the rest of the pages. *Signed*.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

[1640?] January 8. London.—“Are the small buds of the white and red rose more delightful then the roses themselves? And cannot the King and Queen invite as stronglie as the roiall issue?”

Or has your Lordship taken up your freinds opinion of you to your owne-use, so that when you are in my Lord of Newcastle's companie you cannot think of anie other. Excuse me—my Lord—I know it is a pleasure to enioy a privedge due to the highest excellence—which is to be extreamlie honored and never seen—but withall I beleive the goodnesse of your nature so great that you will not think yourself dearelie borrowed, when your presence shall concerne the fortune of an humble servant. I write not this—my Lord—that you should take a journey on purpose, that were as extravagant as if a man should desire—the universall benefactor—the sun, to come a month or two before his time, onelie to make a spring in his garden. I will as men doe his, wait—my Lord—your conning and in the meantime promise myself good howres without the help of an astrologer, since I suddenlie hope to see the noblest planet of our orb in conjunction with your Lordship.”

FRANCIS JACKSON to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.

1640[–1], February 1. Spital.—Since Michaelmas I have received 4950*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* of your rents, out of which I have paid my Lady and sent up to London 4250*l.* *Signet.*

A[BRAHAM] MARKHAM to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1641, April 4.—Asking for a testimonial of the services performed by him for Gervase Markham.

The SAME to the SAME.

No date.—A form of testimonial. *Enclosed in the preceding letter.*

EDWARD KYRTON to [the EARL OF NEWCASTLE].

[1641,] August 20.—Concerning the filling up of the places about the Prince of Wales.

KING CHARLES I. to SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL.

1642[–3], March 15. The Court at Oxford.—Having by your letter to Sir James Hamilton taken notice of the mutinous carriage towards you of some officers and soldiers in Colonel Sandys's regiment, and seeing that we have given you our commission to put martial law in execution, our pleasure is that you cause as many of them as have been actors in the same to be forthwith apprehended, and to be proceeded against as the greatness of their offences will require. *Copy.*

On the same sheet is the draft of a letter from the King to Colonel Sandys directing him to hand over the offenders to be tried by Sir William Russell.

KING CHARLES I. to — BRADLEY.

1643, June 2.—Warrant to retain the pay of any sick soldiers sent to Newnham, Balding, and other places, for the recovery of their health, and to give the same to Dr. Francis Goddard one of the physicians of the army. *Copy.*

KING CHARLES I. to COLONEL SANDYS.

1643, July 3.—Warrant to raise a troop of horse to form part of Sir Nicholas Crispe's regiment. *Copy.*

KING CHARLES I. to JOHN PHILIPOT, Somerset Herald.

1643, August 10. The Court at Painswick.—Warrant directing him to carry the King's message to the City of Gloucester, and to bring back the answer thereto. *Copy.*

W. MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE to [the PRINCE OF WALES].

1644[-5], February 4. Hamburg.—After the great misfortunes and miseries I have suffered, the first joy and only comfort I received was to hear of your Highness's health and your being a general, both which I congratulate with my soul, and I dare say your Highness believes me. And it is no small comfort to me and mine that we have lived to see you a man; and could I see but peace in our Israel, truly then I care not how soon death closes my eyes. But whilst I crawl here in this uneven world your Highness must be troubled with me as my first master, and now it is your turn to take care of me. Could your Highness forget me, I would forgive you, and my last breath would be a prayer for your happiness, and glory that I fell ruined in your service!

W. MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE to [JOHN POLIANDER KIRKHOVEN?].

1645, March 20. Rotterdam.—You have shewn me so much affection that I should be both ungrateful and uncivil if I left this town without thanking you in these lines. The favour which the Princess Royal has done me of writing by me to the Queen, and the favourable construction which the Prince of Orange has made of my ill fortune, are the results of their kindness, which your courtesy and that of Madame Stanhope, whose hands I kiss, have procured for me. *Signed.*

MARGARET LUCAS to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

[1645, c. November.]—I fear others foresee we shall be unfortunate though we see it not ourselves, or else there would not be such pains taken to untie the knot of our affection. I must confess that as you have had good friends to counsel you, so I have had good friends to counsel me and tell me they hear of your professions of affection to me, which they bid me take heed of, for you had assured yourself to many and were constant to none. I said my Lord Newcastle was too wise and too honest to engage himself to many. I heard the Queen would take it ill I did not make her acquainted before I had resolved. For the King and Queen's favour I think you will never be in danger of losing, for I never heard that anybody perfectly had it before Lord Jermyn.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1645, c. November.]—My Lord Widdrington in his advice has done as a noble and true affectionate friend would do.

I do not send to you to-day, for if I do, they will say I pursue you for your affections, for though I love you extremely I never feared my modesty so small as it would give me leave to court any man. If you please to ask the Queen I think it would be well understood. I thank you for the fear you have of my ruin.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—Saint Germain is a place of much slander, and thinks I send too often to you.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I hope you are not angry for my advice about Saint Germans. I gave it simply for the best. As for Mr. Porter he was a stranger to me, for before I came to France I never saw him or at least knew him to be Mr. Porter or my Lord Newcastle's friend. I never speak to any man before they address themselves to me nor look so much in their face as to invite their discourse, and I hope I never was uncivil to any person of whatsoever degree; but to-morrow the Queen comes to Paris and then I hope to justify myself.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I believe Lord Jermyn has too many "impliments" of the Queen's to prosecute your suit. It was said to me you had declared your marriage to Lord Jermyn. I answered it was more than I could do.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1645, c. November.]—Your verses are more like you than your picture, though it resembles you very well.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1645, November.]—I hear the Queen comes to Paris next week to the solemnities of Princess Mary's marriage, and I am in a dispute whether I should come with her if I can get leave it stay. My reason is because I think it will stop their discourse of us when they see I do not come. My Lord let your eye limit your poetry.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—The subject of your verses is too mean for your muse. The medium and "species of my sight and understanding are stated to all things in respect of what comes from you." I should be sorry your affection should be as broken as the case of your picture. It can be no ill omen on my part. I know not what it may be of yours.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I am sorry you should bid me keep the verses you sent me, for it looks as though you thought I had flung those away you sent before. The Queen comes not till Friday if then.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I never said any such thing as you mentioned in your letter about your picture, nor even showed it to a creature before yesterday when I gave it to mend; but I find such enemies that whatever is for my disadvantage, though it have but a semblance of truth, is declared.

It is not usual to give the Queen gloves or anything else, but if you please I will give them to her.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I am sorry you have metamorphosed my letter and made that masculine which was "efemenat." My ambition is to be thought a modest woman, and to leave the title of a gallant man to you.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I may by the favour of Mr. Stuart be one of the Queen of Spain's maids, without dishonour to her parlour.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—They say the Queen comes to-morrow.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—A letter of affection.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—A letter of affection.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—Mentions her intention of going to Paris that week.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—There is nothing will please me more than to be where you are, and I begin to admire Paris because you are in it.

The SAME to the SAME.

[c. 1645, c. November.]—I know not what counsel to give concerning the Queen, but I fear she will take it ill if she be not made acquainted with our intentions. If you please to write a letter to her and send it to me, I will deliver it the day you send for me. I think it no policy to displease the Queen, for though she will do us no good she may do us harm. I send my maid about some business, and she and Lady Browne shall agree about the other thing you spoke of.

Pray consider that I have enemies.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I have not been with the Queen yet. I hear she would have me acknowledge myself in a fault and she not to be in any, but it will be hard for me to accuse myself and to make myself guilty of a fault when I am innocent, but if it be the duty of a servant to obey all the commands of a mistress though it be against myself I will do it, if it be but to bring myself to the use of obedience against I am a wife. For the hindrance of our marriage I hope it will not be in their power. I am sure they cannot hinder me from loving.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I hope the Queen and I are friends. She saith she will seem so at least, but I find if it had been in her power she would have crossed us. I heard not of the letter, but she said to me that she had it in writing that I prayed you not to make her acquainted with our designs. My Lord since our affections are published, it will not be for our honours to delay our marriage. The Queen intends to come on Monday. I will wait on her to Paris and then I am at your service.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1645, c. November.]—I hope the Queen and I shall be very good friends again, and may be the better for the differences we have had. It was reported here that you would be with us before we could be with

you, and be assured I will bring none to our wedding but those you please. I find to satisfy the opinion that we are not married already we must be married by one of the priests here, of which I think Cousens is the fittest. We shall not come till Monday.

ELIZABETH, LADY LUCAS, to the EARL OF NEWCASTLE.

1645, December 20.—You have been pleased to honour me by your letter, my daughter much more by marriage, and thereby made her extremely happy. The state of the kingdom is such that her mother cannot give unto her that which is hers nor can I shew my love and affection towards my daughter as I would, in respect of the great burdens we groan under.

O[LIVER] CROMWELL to the EARL OF CLARE.

1646, June 16. Oxford.—“Noe command from your Lordship will finde mee disobedient to observe you. In that which I last received I have a double obligation. I doe admire your Lordship’s caracter of Maior White, it’s to the life. I cann with some confidence speake itt, beinge noe stranger to him. Hee is of a right stamp in this that hee would have the honestest men disbanded first, the other beinge more suitable to his and the common designe. The General will instantly order the Nottingham horse to Worcester, wherein I shalbe your Lordship’s remembrancer to him.” *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM THROCKMORTON to [the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE].

1650, June 14. Heusden.—Sending him articles of war taken from the best authors both ancient and modern. *Fourteen pages.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

No date.—Sending him a treatise upon the duties of a well ordered garrison. *Ten pages.*

The KING to SIR EDWARD WALKER.

1650, June.—Direction to pay sixty guilders to the Earl of Brentford. *Countersigned by Robert Long. On the back is a receipt for the amount dated June 23, 1650.*

G. DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

[1650,] December 5. St. Johnstone’s (Perth).—“Your Lordship’s kindnesse to mee has beene ever soe great, and you have beene pleased to lay soe many obligations upon mee that, I should bee a very unworthy person if I did not take all occasions of acknowledging them to your Lordship; but I am confident you have soe good an opinion of mee, that I shall not need to say much to perswade you that I have a very true sence of them, and that I shall endeavour to give you testimonies of it by the actions of my whole life.

I am very sorry that I have not beene able to serve your Lordship at this present as I desired, but the gentleman that delivers this to you will lett you know how earnestly I have solicited his Majesty in your Lordship’s businesse.

I had once gott a promise from the King to doe it, but the death of the Prince of Orange, and—as I beleeve—letters from some that are not your friends, have perswaded the King to change his resolution. Hee sayes that when hee receives a just account of the somme my Lord Culpepper bringes with him, hee will lett your Lordship have as much

as his occasions will give him leave to spare. But what that will bee, or how long before it bee received, is soe uncertayne that without doubt your Lordship ought not to rely upon it.

The best councell that I am able to give you, considering your owne condition, and the present state of ovr affayres, is to make your peace if it bee possible, in England, for certaynly your Lordship's suffering for the King has beene great enough to excuse you if you looke a little after your selfe now, when neither hee is able to assist you, nor you in a possibility of doing him service.

I shall not trouble your Lordship with any relation of ovr affayres heere, since this gentleman will bee able to give you a very particular account of them, only I can not but observe to you as a happy omen of ovr future good successe, that ovr losses beginne to grow lucky to us, for Lambert has lately fallen upon the western forces and rowted them, which next to Cromwell were the greatest enimies wee had in the world. I hope now wee shall agree, and joyne to make a considerable army, since they are defeated that were the greatest hindrance to it. If wee can but unite among our selves I am confident wee shall yett make as brave an army as ever was rayseed in this kingdome, but whether wee shall bee soe hapy as that comes to or noe, God knowes. For my own parte I am soe weary of ovr ill fortune, and the miserable condition wee are in heere that I doe wish for some hapy occasion of loosing my life honorably in the Kings service, and in the meane time all I desire is but to bee well thought on by my friends, among whom I doe reckon your Lordship as one of the first, and therefore doe beseech you that you will continue mee in your good opinion." *Signet.*

A. MARQUIS OF ARGYLL to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

[1652 ?] January 15. Perth.—“I have not the hour to be muche known to your Lordship, and the tyme when I had most occasion to know your worth was such as barred me from the happiness of your presence, yit so muche vertu did their appear in your Lordship that I have ever since been desyrous to reap sum benefitt by enjoying what I then wanted; and trewlie I shall not be so partiall to think all the advantag should accreas to me; for I doe realy conseave the stat of his Majesty's affairs requyre the hearts and hands of all who love religion and kinglie government in his dominions, and that without nationall distinctions, which the craft of the enimies of both doe most industriously studie; but I houpe whosoever is wise will easilie perseave thair deceit, and, so far as can be, prevent their snares, and I dar promis to your Lordship it shall not gain upon any with whom whom I have ather power or interest; so that upon theis tearms lay your Lordship's commands upon me, and so far as I am abell, my practise shall be answerabell to my profession.” *Signet.*

The EARL OF LOTHIAN to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1651[-2], January 15. Perth.—“I had—when a gentleman returned whoe was somtyme in this Court for your Lordships affairs—acknowledged the favor he told me you had donne me by a letter you had written to me by him, which, notwithstanding, came not to my hands because he was forced to caste the paquettes he brought, overboard. My Lord I tooke your remembrance of me for a greate honor and favor, and I beseech your Lordship belcave that noe man hath more respect to your person then myself, nor can desire more the occasions to doe you service. I earnestly therefore desire you wilbe pleased to lay some commands upon me. I will not trouble your Lordship with any rela-

tion of our affairs heare; they wilbe more fully represented by these come from hence then the shortnes of a letter could informe. Only this I will say, that what hath befallen us in this kyngdom hath beane mostly occasioned by misgovernment. Wee are indeavoring to gett up againe, and I trust God wilbe with us in our undertakings. Your Lordship, when you sett yourself to act in what wee are about, wilbe—as you have beane always formerly—very usefull and instrumentall, and I should be exceedingly glade to see you where I might in person offer you my service.”

LORD WILMOT to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE, at Antwerp.

1651[–2], January 20. Perth.—My Lord Widdrington will inform you of all things here. I direct this letter to your Lordship to entreat you to let me hear from you whether I shall continue all here according to your former commands to me, in case we should be so happy as to be able to greet on English ground, or whether you will think it fit to give me any new commands. *Signet.*

G. DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

[1652,] Feb. 18. The Hague.—“I showld have written to you sooner but that I thought long before this to have wayted upon you my selfe, and soe to have saved you the trouble of reading this letter; but having now sent Collonell Leighton abowt some business to Bruxelles I cowlde not lett him passe by your Lordship without delivering this to you, and giving you assurance that you have not in the world a person that is more cordially your servant then my selfe. I doe extreemly longe to have some discowrse with you concerning all our late misfortunes, and am therefore resolved to stay five or sixe dayes at Anwerp only to wayte upon your Lorship. The consequence of our miscarriages is soe sad, that it is hard to thinke of them without affliction, and yett I am confident your Lordships naturall good humour joynd to the rediculousnesse of many passages which I have to tell you, will goe neere to make you laugh, but I shall deferre the giving you that satisfaction till I have the honour to see you, and at the present only protest to you, that there is noebody I have a greater value or respect for then your Lordship.” *Signet.*

SIR EDWARD HYDE to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1652, December 14. Paris.—“I have received your Lordship’s favour of the 5th, and delivered the inclosed to my Lord Duke of Buckingham, who seemed very glad to heare from your Lordship, and spake with great affection and respect of you, he is now perfectly recovered, and engaged in a masque at the French Court. The Cardinal is not yet returned, but remains in the army in hope of some successe, as we doe in great expectation what new mischeive will succede this addresse from hence to the English rebels, their minister being gone from this place three dayes since, though he is yett in Picardy, and it is not impossible that the newes we heard the last night of the rebels being soundly beaten by the Dutch in the sight of Dover may make some alterations in their councells, and may produce some effects which we had not reason to expect, both in their councells in Holland, and here. It is the first signall losse they have undergone either by sea or land, and therefore like to make a deepe impression generally upon the people, who are already alaramed and even halfe dead with prophesyes; but it must raise the mindes and pryde of their leaders, or els they are undone. God send our poore master some good

fortune by it. I did not understand that clause in your Lordship's letter concerning Colonell Leyton, but he is understood here to be dead of a violent sicknesse, which much distempered his braine, and they say that before his death he declared himselfe Roman Catholique. It is well he gott a a sense of any religion. We are all here exceedingly troubled, that that old quarrelling humour still rages amongst those of our miserable nation in all places, and if your authority hath not already prevented the mischeive which must probably attend that duell betwene the Earl of Oxford and Colonell Slinger, any commands from his Majesty will come too late, and indeed if they doe contemne your Lordships interposition, there may be reason to beleive that they would not obey his Majesty himselfe if he were upon the place, for if they consider themselves as Englishmen, and will pay obedience to the lawes and constitution of their country, they must acknowledge that your Lordship as a Privy Councillour hath authority over them; and if they will decline it because they are out of his Majesty's dominions, they might have the same obstinacy, if the King himselfe were at Antwerpe. His Majesty desires you if it be not too late, to use his name in any way you thinke necessary to prevent this mischeive, and will conclude that if they refuse to be ordered by your Lordship that they would not have obeyed his owne person, if he had been there. The King uses all endeavours to put himselfe into a readynesse to remove from hence, when there shall be occasion, which I pray God he may be able to doe. God preserve your Lordship and keepe me in your favour."

The SAME to the SAME.

1653, March 21. Paris.—“I have received your Lordship's favor of the 13th, and delivered the inclosed to his Majesty, and you finde by his to your Lordship the last weeke, that he is well content that the sweete Duke should be with his sister. There must indeed be some secreat in it that I doe not understand, which would not suffer them exspect an answer from hence to a question they had thought fitt to aske. I doe confesse I am one of those who am very glad that the King hath gratified his sister in her desire, and that she thought it fitt to make soe reasonable a request, for without doubt Paris in this conjuncture was not a fitt place for his Highnes to reside in.

The affairs of this crowne are much improved this weeke by two signall successes, first they have apprehended some considerable persons here of the Parliament, and others, for confederacy with the Prince of Condé; and they resolve to proceede very brisquely with them, order being given for their processe, which will strike great terror into all of that party. The other is of greater moment, which is their composition with the Count D'Ognion, and thereby getting into their possession the important places in Britany which were under his command. The King and the Cardinall went two days since, on a journey of pleasure, as is pretended, to Fontainebleau, and if they returne againe this day, as they gave out they would, it will be understood to be noe other; but if they stay longer it will be thought that they have other designes, as not only to visitt Orleans and secure it, but to draw the Duke himselfe thither from Blois, and to bring him back with them to this citty, which would very much compose the humours here.

Here are letters come yesterday from Nantes, which assure us, that when the post was comming away from thence, a shallop arrived there, which informed them that Prince Maurice with four ships was then come in to the mouth of the river, the truth whereof is not here doubted, and

we hope Prince Rupert cannot be farr from the same place. All our expectation now is to finde what alteration the death of Paw, and the late fight at sea hath wrought in the spiritts of the Hollanders which we hope will be to our advantage."

Postscript.—"An expresse is now come from Prince Ruperte, who is arryved in the place mentioned above; wher Prince Morrice is, wee yett know not, havinge bene severed from his brother in a storme some tyme since, which leaves us in apprehension."

COLONEL J. FRECHEVILLE to VISCOUNT [MANSFIELD].

[1656,] March 29.—"I have hitherto flattered myselve with hopes that I might have brought downe into the country my owne discharge, and have had the honour to attend your Lordship with more freedome then a malefactor is yet capable of. But I finde my selfe now as ill a courtier as I was heretofore a soldier, for certainly I miscarry in the ill pleadinge of my own innocencye, some others havinge better fortune in their addresses who were not thought better befrended. Howsoever I confesse to your Lordship I am loath to returne to the beloved country till I have tryed the effect of a friendly certificate which some of my neighbours have lately made in my behalfe; and in the mean time London is thought the fittest place for one whom the State makes a rogue, to worke in. I hope your Lordship is absolutely free from this visitation, and that the other officers whom your lordship is concerned with have followed the good example of Major General Whallye. My Lord of Devonshire—who very affectionately presents his service to your Lordship—is not yet free, for though my Lord is most civilly used heere, yet the implacable officers in the countrye, make his bay-liffs pay. This place affords no better newse then every weeke a tragedy; but to these your Lordship hath allready heard of; this morning one Mr. Grantham of Lincolnshire was slayne in a duell by one Chamberlaine, and the occasion, about play. But I shall prove as tedious as the sixe sermons were yesterday at Coven Garden Church," so with my own and my wife's service I remain your obedient servant.

C. VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to JAMES BENNETT.

1656, April 8. Welbeck.—Concerning the bestowal of the living of Langley upon Mr. Seddon. *Signed.*

C. VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to COLONEL SAUNDERS.

1656, April 8. Welbeck.—On the same subject as the preceding letter. *Signed.*

LORD H. CAVENDISH to his brother, VISCOUNT MANSFIELD, at Welbeck.

1656, April 15. Thoresby.—My wife and I will wait on you and my sister tomorrow at dinner, and Lord and Lady Haughton will wait on you also. I desire you will read and seal my letter to Lord Fleetwood. *Signet.*

C. VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to ——— KILLINGWORTH.

1656, April 16. Welbeck.—I return you thanks for your friendly intelligence that Ogle is taxed with this extraordinary cess. I am confident the Commissioners will be pleased to free it when they understand the innocency of my case, I never compounding, and his Highness my Lord Protector and his Council having cleared me from all suits or

question of delinquency, besides the Commissioners and Major General Whalley have been pleased to free me here, so likewise in other places.
Copy.

LORD H. CAVENDISH to his brother, VISCOUNT MANSFIELD, at
Welbeck.

1656, April 17. Thoresby.—Major General Whalley is on this side of the country. He was here this afternoon and is gone to Houghton. Tomorrow he goes to Retford. He is sorry he could not wait on you. My father Pierrepoint gave him many thanks for you, and assured him he could not be for a juster business. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1656, April 26. Thoresby.—My father Pierrepoint and all the rest of your cousins present their service to you. I told him how desirous you were to bowl with him at Lord Clare's. *Signet.*

C. VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to — MAUDE.

1656, May 5. Welbeck.—Concerning the payment of a debt of 200*l.*, and sending complimentary messages to Lord Lambert and his Lady.
Copy.

J. HUTTON to VISCOUNT MANSFIELD.

1656, June 3.—The certain news upon the Exchange is that Dunkirk has taken twenty merchant ships and two men of war, their convoy, from us, which is no small loss. The pretended King of Sc[otland] is in Flanders about Bruges (Bridges) or Ghent.

C. VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to the MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER.

1656, August 30. Welbeck.—Mr. Royston, the minister of Cuckney having an inclination to quit that parsonage, Mr. Leadbeater, a great sufferer in these times desires your favour to succeed him. *Copy.*

SIR EDWARD WALKER, Garter, to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1657, August 20. Bruges.—Giving his reasons why he held the opinion that the Marquis of Newcastle was justified in assuming the title of Prince. *Enclosed in the next letter.*

SIR EDWARD HYDE, Lord Chancellor, to the MARQUIS OF
NEWCASTLE.

[1658,] April 11. Brussels.—“I have received your Lordship's favour of the 10, and I am very ready to give it under my hande that if your Lordship be not satisfied in all the particulars you demaunde in the inclosed paper—which I will keep very carefully—you will have very harde measure. As farr as I have any power to serve your Lordship in any of the particulars, I do not only promise to do it to your Lordship, but if I should outlyve you, to see it made good to your sunn. I hope to use the seale often to your advantage, but I am sure it shall never be applyed to your prejudice with my consent. I have not yett had an opportunity to shew the paper to the Kinge, but when I do, I am confident I shall have his Majesty's commaunds to be as watchfull in all you requyre as your Lordship may reasonably expecte from me, and I do assure your Lordship I shall never be so much exalted with my office as when I finde it gives me some opportunity of beinge in some degree usefull to you.”

ROBERT DEANE [the Marquis of Newcastle] to [Viscount Mansfield].

1659, October 11.—Your sister [in-law] not being with child makes us know we can pretend but little interest in her. What her jointure is I know not. Now, for what is in our power, I pray you live at your own houses, We[lbeck] and Bo[lsover], which will much conduce to your health. The next is for the goods, which troubles me much, that so long gathering by your ancestors, should be destroyed in a moment. This is my earnest advice to you. First they are appraised, and goods are never appraised at a third part of their value; and then you may buy them and no ill bargain if you took the money at interest or your father-in-law laid out the money and had all the goods in his hands for his security. My intention is but to save the goods for you, that is all the design my wife and I have in the business, for she is as kind to you as she was to your brother, and so good a wife as that she is all for my family, which she expresses is only you.

The SAME to the SAME

1659, October 25.—I can write no more about the goods except that I and my wife give all our interest therein to you wholly and totally. There are many good pictures besides Vandykes and "Stennickes." Pray leave your dovecot where you are now and live at Wel[beck], which will conduce much to your health and your Lady's and the little Ladies.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1659, November 15.—I give you hearty thanks for preserving the remnants of those goods. I believe your sister [in-law's] servants have made great spoil of the goods, for the painter told me the cases of crimson velvet for the chairs in the parlour at Bolsover were there a little before your brother Charles died. But we must part fair with her, and repair it as well as we can. The gold lace and embroidery of the purple velvet bed was worth 300*l.* at least, and five chambers at Bolsover were furnished with very fine hangings at 4*l.* a stick. The pictures there are most rare, and if you think they are a little spoiled I will send over the painter to you again.

If ever I see you I will make W[elbeck] a very fine place for you. I am not in despair of it, though I believe you and I are not such good architects as your worthy grandfather. If I am blessed with the happiness of seeing you it will be many thousand pounds a year better for you than if I should die before.

The SAME to [the SAME?].

1659, November 5–15.—Antwerp.—Acknowledging receipt of the sum of 600*l.* for the Michaelmas quarter and sending a bill of exchange payable at the end of January to the order of F. Topp. *Copy.*

RENÉ TROTTIER to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1661, October 7. London.—Asking for payment of expenses incurred on behalf of James Walter. *Signet.*

FRANCIS TOPP to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1661, November 16. Bristol.—I send some wine, tobacco, and other commodities, the best that can be had. I shall soon have some excellent tobacco, as many ships are expected every hour from Spain.

The SAME to the SAME.

1662, August 6. Tormarton.—Every day there is preaching and rumour of rebellion, and until that be over, which I hope will be soon after the dismantling of our neighbour, the city of Gloucester and others in the west that withstood the late King, then men will buy land, which they will not do now.

There is no news here, but the militia are to appear this month to destroy the tobacco planted here, which many are interested in. That makes them rendezvous all the horses of many shires hereabouts, and these “motions” make the people think of plots.

The MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1662[-3], January.—An account of the money owing on a balance of account, from the King to the Marquis of Newcastle, amounting altogether to 9240*l*.

SIR THOMAS OSBORNE to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE,
at Welbeck.

1663, October 9. “Keeton [Kiveton].—Though I had some former notice of this designe, I was unwilling to trouble your Lordship till my being at Yorke hath confirmed the truth of this inclosed intelligence, having it from such hands as are intimately knowing to the enemyes intentions, and the truth of whose relations wee have former experience to rely upon. The Deputy Lieutenants here have already secured divers engaged in it, and all the trained bands of this country wilbe at severall posts to morrow by noone, where they are to continue four or five dayes at least. I am commanded with my regiment to Doncaster, where I shall meet the Duke of Buckingham, who is ordered by his Majestie to bee the same night at Yorke. Wee have an account of their principall agents in most countries. One Paumer a silenc’t minister—who is most about Nottingham—is their agent for intelligence in your Lordship’s county, and Collonel Hutchinson, Collonel Wright, and Captain Lockeir—not of Barlbrough—is to head the soldiers, and Hutchinson is thought to have a thousand armes. One Francs of Nottingham is also engaged with them. Ludlowe is their Generall, and Collonel Waters Commander in Cheif for the north parts. I thought it my duty to give your Lordship this account.” *Copy*.

COLONEL JOHN FRECHEVILLE to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE,
at Welbeck.

[1663,] October 14th. Pontefract.—“I am commanded by my Lord Duke of Buckingham to give your Lordship this intelligence, that his Grace is now at Pomfrett, with 1500 foot, and 500 horse, which consists of trained bands and volunteers, all but the two troops under my command. Sir George Savill, and the rest of the most considerable persons of this country are here, and the confirmed intelligence both from the west and north of Yorkshire gives assurance that a party of rebels are drawing together, and Skipton is one place of their rendezvous, and North Allerton another. These parts are all in arms, and I believe your Lordship will put Nottinghamshire speedily into the same posture, and be pleased to hold constant correspondence with his Grace. My Lord Duke hath sent up these several intelligences to his Majesty, which mention their greatest design to lie in the West of England, and in Wales under Ludlow. I am sorry there is occasion for this account.” *Copy*.

H. VISCOUNT MANSFIELD to his father [the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE].

1663, November 26.—Informing him that he had asked Sir Henry Bennett to acquaint the King that he begged to decline to be captain of a troop of horse if Sir Francis Leake was to be his lieutenant.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[c. 1663.]—Giving a brief account of how he came to be 8000*l.* in debt. Among the items are 500*l.* for his own and his wife's linen, and 700*l.* for two coaches and eight Flanders mares. *Copy.*

W. MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE to his son, VISCOUNT MANSFIELD, in London.

1663[-4], January 20. Welbeck.—I have heard from Mr. Loving that he cannot promise any allowance for the money due to me from the King, but only the principal money, which is 3500*l.*, and that I must have a privy seal for so much as some others have, and no allowance for interest, which I have paid ever since the debt was contracted. I have ordered him to forebear taking out any such privy seal. *Signed. Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1664, April 11. Welbeck.—Concerning the trial of some prisoners. Sends his blessing to "sweet Harye and all yours." *Signed.*

J. HUTTON to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1664, May 10. London.—Concerning the enclosure of the commons on Windley Hill in Derbyshire.

KING CHARLES II. to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE.

1664, June 7. Whitehall.—"I have received yours by your son, and am resolved to grant your request. Send me therefore word what title you desire to have, or whether you will choose to keepe your old and leave the rest to me. I do not tell you I will despatch it tomorrow; you must leave the time to me, to accommodate it to some other ends of myne; but the differing it shall not be long, nor with any circumstance that shall trouble you. I am glad you enjoy your health for I love you very well." *Signed. Signed.*

J. BARTHOLOMEW to the MARQUIS OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1664[-5], January 28. London.—Concerning a proposed purchase of land by the Marquis. *Signed.*

SIR WILLIAM MORICE to SIR EDWARD WALKER, Clerk of the Council.

1665, May 24. Whitehall.—These are in his Majesty's name to require you to repair to the chamber and study of Rice Vaughan Esq. in Grays Inn, there to seal up and secure all his papers and writings and to look and seal up his said chamber until further order. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1665], September 20. York.—The King has commanded me to meet him at Oxford on the 25th of this month which will deprive me

of the satisfaction of lodging at Welbeck on my journey. The Duchess whom I leave behind me, continues her resolution of being with you tomorrow week. *Signet.*

H. EARL OF OGLE.

1665, December 1.—An engagement not to marry again so long as he had a son by his present wife, and to settle all his property on his wife and children as soon as he should be free to do so after the death of his father. *Signet.*

The CAVENDISH PEDIGREE.

1665.—Notes relative to the connection of the Cavendish family with the family of Gernon.

L. HYDE to the EARL OF OGLE, at Glentworth.

1665[-6], January 7. Oxford.—“Your Lordship hath laied so many obligations upon me and dispensed your favours so bountifully to me, in bringing me into the world first, in placing me in the Court, and by continuing your kindnesse to me, by your countenance and protection when you are amongst us, that they may indeed eclipse the gratitude which the world may expect of me.” I have made use of the liberty you gave me in your letter, and some of your instructions “I have obeyed, others not. As for that part which desires some of your fellow servants to waite for you, I have omitted, as well because there are so few of them here, that your turne had come severall times before I received your letter, as because I find it is not their custome to desire that favour one of another when they goe away, and I judge your Lordships humeur not to care to be beholding to any body more than is necessary. But your desires of pardon for not attending on his Majesty I humbly presented to him, who I will assure your Lordship is so gracious to you that you need not an abler man to intercede for you then myselfe. But your Lordship will give me leave to tell you that those arguments which may be alledged successfully for you in this time of the contagion when the Court is driven out of London and every body may be allowed to provide for his owne security, will not perhaps be so prevalent when these causes are removed, and therefore I hope as you have taken the opportunity of this time to withdraw yourself, so you yeild to a more favourable to restore yourselfe againe to us when we shall be at London—whether we are now invited to looke backe by the two last great decreases.” I will add no more to this but my wishes that you may enjoy this new year with an encrease of happiness, “and for an addition to your prosperity that you may have the satisfaction of being sensible yourselfe how great and how happy you are, and that noething can make you lesse soe but your melancholy, spleenaticke apprehensions, from which your Lordship ought to fly as far as from the plague.” *Signet.*

J. HUTTON to the EARL OF OGLE, at Glentworth.

1665[-6], February 15. London.—The Queen and all the Court are expected at Whitehall tomorrow. This day Colonel King is sent to the Tower, and one Morley, if I mistake not his name, a parliament man, for high words. My Lords of Westmoreland and Newport are both dead. The town is very full of people after this great mortality, there being no miss of any, and very few shops shut up. *Signet.*

W. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to his daughter[-in-law] the COUNTESS OF OGLE.

1665[-6], March 19. Welbeck.—I assure you that honesty is my mistress, which I will ever serve faithfully. If it were not for goodness sake it is the wisest thing in the world. *Signet.*

W. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to his son, the EARL OF OGLE.

1665[-6], March 19. Welbeck.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signet.*

The EARL OF OGLE to his uncle, [the MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER].

1666, May 31.—I know your Lordship will pardon me for not having waited upon you at Holme Pierrepont this spring.

I beg to acquaint you that when I attended the King he was pleased to command me to deliver to my father his desire that all that could be done in this country "to lend money upon the late Act of Parliament" should be done, which was a second command. In obedience to this and the former order there will be done all that my father can imagine that will advance this service.

The EARL OF OGLE to —

1666[-7], January 19. Glentworth.—I give you many thanks for your friendship in seeing Lady Armyne, and that you will excuse me for not yet writing to Lord Cornbury. I am very glad the Queen recovers.

We heard Lord St. Albans was gone to France a fortnight since.

LADY ARMYNE to the EARL OF OGLE, at Glentworth.

1667, December 26. St. Martin's Lane.—A letter of condolence upon the death [of his son]. *Signed. Signet.*

JOHN RUSHWORTH to the EARL OF OGLE, at Glentworth.

1668, April 29. Essex House.—I am extremely obliged to your Lordship for honouring me with a letter by this last post; your commands I shall observe, sometimes to give your Lordship an advertisement of affairs which at present are not in so good a posture as I wish they were. Preparations for a fleet are slow for want of money. The Kings expects the Bill for money the 4th of May, but it will hardly pass till this day sevensnight. Sir William Penn was on his knees at the Lord's House yesterday, about breaking bulk and taking away prize goods, he laid the fault on the Earl of Sandwich. The House of Commons have passed the Bill against conventicles, and added a clause that any two justices of peace may impose a fine on people that are taken at conventicles, not exceeding 5*l.* a time on any one, and to be levied by distress. Others in the House, not pleased with this clause, proposed another that all people taken at the conventicle at mass should be liable to the like penalty, but upon division of the House it was carried in the negative, not to put the question. Some differences are between both Houses in matters of privilege, which will not now be decided, the time is so short. The report is contradicted that the peace between Spain and France was broken off. As for the business mentioned in your Lordship's former letter about Newcastle, I shall speak with the Newcastle burgesses about it, and let them know your Lordship's care in that matter, and shall attend Mr. Pierrepont therein, if needful,

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1668, May 2.—Resolved that the House of Lords taking cognizance of, and their proceeding upon the matter set forth and contained in the petition of, Thomas Skinner Merchant against the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, concerning the taking away the petitioners ship and goods and assaulting his person, and their Lordships overruling the plea of the said Governors and Company, the said cause coming before the House original only upon the complaint of the said Skinner being a common plea, is not agreeable to the laws of this land, and tending to deprive the subject of his right, ease, and benefit, due to him by the said laws.

That the Lords taking cognizance of the rights and titles of the Islands in the petition mentioned, and giving damages thereupon against the said Governor and Company, is not warranted by the laws of this land. That Thomas Skinner merchant in commencing and presenting a suit by petition in the House of Lords against the Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, where several of this House are parties concerned with the said Company in their particular interests and estates, in procuring judgment therein with directions to be served upon the Governor, being a member of this House, or upon the Deputy Governor of the said Company, is a breach of privilege of this House. *See Cobbett's Parliamentary History.*

JOHN RUSHWORTH to the EARL OF OGLE, at Glentworth.

1668, May 5. Essex House.—This day produced as great a conference as ever was between the two Houses. It was occasioned by the address to the House of Peers by one Skinner against the East India Company. The Commons declare no commoner ought to begin a suit there, but in Westminster Hall. I send enclosed the votes of the Commons. The conference was managed by Sir Robert Atkins, Vaughan, Maynard, Finch, and others. To-morrow the Lords are to debate it at a free conference, to justify they have power to receive complaints, and to fine and punish and give damages. The peace is not yet fully concluded between Spain and France.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1668, May 9.—Resolved that the delivery of the petition by the East India Company is no breach of privilege or encroachment on the privileges of the Lords, but is proper and fit for this House to maintain for a fair correspondence which ought to be between both Houses.

Resolved that the House of Lords be acquainted that this House doth take notice of the union which the Lords did desire between both Houses at the last conference, and that it is the opinion of the House that the best expedient to preserve such union is that the proceedings be foreborne upon the sentence and judgment of Thomas Skinner against the East India Company, and that the prisoners be set at liberty, this House being unsatisfied with the Lords reasons at the last conference.

Resolved that whosoever shall be aiding and assisting in putting in execution the order of sentence of the House of Lords in the case of Thomas Skinner against the East India Company shall be deemed betrayers of the liberties of the Commons of England, and infringers of the privileges of this House. *See Cobbett's Parliamentary History.*

JOHN RUSHWORTH to the EARL OF OGLE, at Glentworth.

1668, May 9.—The Lords this day voted to put their sentence in execution notwithstanding the said votes, and in the heat of the debate the King came and parted them with an adjournment till the 11th of August next. *On the same sheet are the preceding votes of the House of Commons of the 9th of May.*

M. LADY ARMYNE to her niece [the COUNTESS OF OGLE].

[1669?] July 28. Wimbledon.—I hope my Lady Duchess, your daughter has received much good from the Yorkshire waters, and that she may make you a joyful grandmother of many sons.

W. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to his son, the EARL OF OGLE.

[16]69[-70], January 20. Welbeck.—All your children are well, but Harry loves my wife better than any body, and she him. *Signet.*

SIR WILLIAM FORSTER, DANIEL COLLINGWOOD, and others to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, and the EARL OF OGLE.

1670, October 6. Alnwick.—Sending the names of the former officers of the Northumberland militia. Of the horse, John Fenwick of Wallington and Colonel Forster of Etherston. Of the foot, Sir William Forster of Bambrough, John Roddam of Little Houghton, and Tristram Fenwick of Keulver. *Signet.*

E. COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[c1671.]—I have received your Lordship's letter full of obliging expressions to our family which I am very sensible of, and for the offer you are pleased to make of your grandsou. I can only say I have no present exceptions to make against so noble an alliance, but that it is too early days to think of disposing of my grandchild, [Baroness Percy], whose tender years are not yet capable of distinguishing what may most conduce to her future happiness. And when she is of age to judge I must be so just as to give her the choice of all those who shall then offer themselves, and possibly none may be more acceptable to her than this young Lord.

JOHN BOOTH.

1671, July 14.—Confession by John Booth before James Chadwick, a justice of the peace for Nottinghamshire, that he had written a libel against the Duchess of Newcastle for the purpose of making dissensions between the Duke and Duchess. *Signed and attested.*

KING CHARLES II. to the EARL OF OGLE.

1672-3, January 21. The Court at Whitehall.—Commission appointing him Colonel of a regiment consisting of ten companies, to be raised forthwith, and also appointing him captain of one of the companies. *Signed. Seal of Arms. Countersigned by the Earl of Arlington.*

RICHARD, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1673, May 5. Mansfield.—Concerning a right of patronage, to be settled at Bishopsthorp on the 4th of June.

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to — BOVILE.

1673, December 19.—Sending a letter for the Duke of Newcastle. The answer to be left at Stanhope House. *Signet.*

HENRY DERING to COMMISSARY BAINES.

[16]74, March 25.—I have been at the Duke of Albemarle's and at your office at the Guards, but could not meet you. I have perused what was altered by you in the writing concerning the Earl of Ogle. I enclose it fairly written and if you will get the Duke of Albemarle's hand and seal to it I will get Lord Ogle's hand to the assignments of the orders. *Signet.*

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to his [grand]father[in-law] the
DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1674, April 16.—On business concerning the payment of money to Colonel Macnaughten.

The COUNTESS OF OGLE to [the COUNTESS OF ORRERY].

1674, June 26.—Regretting that she and the Earl of Orrery would have left London for Ireland before this letter could reach her.

LADY ARMYNE to her niece, the COUNTESS OF OGLE.

[16]74, July 13. In regard of Lord Mansfield being absent I fear you lead but a solitary life. I rejoice however to hear that he enjoys good health in France, and is so well settled where he has such noble entertainment and respect from the nobility there. *Signet.*

JOHN RUSHWORTH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1674[-5], February 25. Essex House.—Acknowledging the receipt of 300*l.* in satisfaction of all claims on the part of Lady Lambton, but asking for a further payment on his own account. *Signet.*

W. LORD WIDDINGTON to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1674[-5], March 13. Bothal.—Concerning timber lying at "Sheaprock," and Bothal Banks. *Signed. Signet.*

The COUNTESS OF OGLE to her daughter, ELIZABETH [DUCHESS
OF ALBEMARLE].

1674[-5], March 24. A letter of reprimand for ill behaviour and for "one of the unkindest, undutyfullest lettersth at ever was writ to a mother."

The EARL OF DANBY to [the EARL OF OGLE].

1675, April 1. I am by the King's command to let you know that he will take it kindly if you would take the pains to be here the first day of the session of Parliament. I must also tell you, though I had it not in command to write, the King hoped your father would place his proxy in some good hand. And least this might be thought a civil way of begging it myself I must acquaint you that I am not capable of receiving that honour, having two already. There is no news here but a report of a yacht being cast away coming out of Ireland, with my Lord Meath, and his son, and Mr. Harbord, and other gentlemen. The King has written to my Lord Orrery to come, and has ordered him a ship, and my Lord Ormond's landing is expected daily.

RICHARD STOTE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1675, June 15. Lincoln's Inn.—On legal business.

The EARL OF OGLE, to his father, the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1675, July 11.—“I most humbly acquainte your Grace, that when I was at London Mr. Robert Buttler desired to know of me wheather I would assent of my Lord Lexington for one of my daughters. I made answer if his Lordship would be contented with three thowsand pound portion and marry my second daughter, and upon those termes I should take it for a frendship from any frend that procured it, soe the young people liked each other. After this discourse, my sister Bolingbrooke was desired by my Lady Sellinger to offer her grandson my Lord Lexington to me, I wayted with my sister Bolingbrooke upon my Lady Sellenger and Sir Anthoney her husband, and before my sister I told them I desired them to expect but 3000*l.* portion, and if thay weare contented with that I would acquainte your Grace, and that I did hope your Grace would approve of it. Thay was very well contented and offered me my Lord Lexington should come downe with me. My Lord is fourteen years of age next January; then I wish he was married, and soe doe thay too. There can be no settlement of his esstate upon his childrener untill he be one and twenty yeares old, and soe noe portion paid till that time, but security thay will expect for the payment of it. If my Lord Lexington should die before he be of age my daughter hath the thirds of his esstate, and thay are not to live togeather till he be eighteen yeares of age. He keepes him selfe, and I keepe my daughter, and my wife and I thinkes it a very good fortune for such a portion, and my wife and I most humbly desire to know your Graces pleasure concerning this offer.”

JOHN RUSHWORTH to the EARL OF OGLE, at Welbeck.

1675, July 20. Doncaster.—It was an extraordinary accident that enforced me to pass through Sherwood Forest, and not to kiss your Lordship's hand. But when you know the occasion, I am assured your Lordship will excuse me; for yesterday at ten o'clock I took horse at Lincoln on purpose to go to Welbeck, but I had a continued rain from Lincoln to the Eel Pie house at Merrillbriggs, and there I got shelter for two hours till I was dry again, but the violence of the rain continuing I did see it an impossibility, my age, 63, considered, to hold out to Welbeck, and afterwards to Doncaster. I hope your Lordship will plead my excuse to his Grace, for my desire and purpose was to do my duty to his Grace, and to acknowledge the receipt of the money by Mr. Mason, to whom I delivered the deed, relying on his Grace and your Lordship for the interest from the time of the agreement with your Lordship. Mr. Mason being present, and seeing I generously cast myself on his Grace and your Lordship, I know I shall be nobly dealt withal. My Lady Clare, whom I met going into the Forest, will let your Lordship know how like a drowned rat I was when I met her ladyship. I met at Doncaster the Earl of Carlisle and Mr. Palmes. There was no news neither here nor at Lincoln. If your Lordship please to present to my Lord Duke this enclosed narrative printed by the direction of the Brandenburg agent. Letters say since that the Swede is retreated to the Baltic Seas, and that General Wrangel hath laid down his commission. Charles FitzCharles, called Don Carlos, and Madam the French lady's son, are to be dukes.

The EARL OF DANBY to the EARL OF OGLE.

[1675, December.]—I desired this morning the King's pleasure concerning you, as to the government of Holy Island, and his Majesty has

declared that Mr. Collingwood shall be under your command and receive orders from you, so that I think you should both give his Majesty thanks and take order about the grant.

THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF OGLE.

[c. 1675.]—I am glad you received satisfaction when you were here at Welbeck. I am glad Lord Mansfield did accept of my letter “but sorry he hath got a knock upon his forehead. Pray tell his Lordship from me, if he wer a marrid man it would be a dangrous bumpe.” *Signet.*

THE EARL OF ORRERY.

1675.—An account of his journey to England made at the King's command, and of his interviews with the King and the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Danby; and the discussions which took place between them on English and Irish affairs. *Thirty pages.*

VISCOUNT STAFFORD to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1675-6, January 16. Stafford House.—I am sure your Grace will be pleased, with a great deal of reason, when I let you know that I left my Lord your grandchild in very good health, and that he follows all that is fit for him, as well as can be desired. And though he is not so tall as many of his age, yet he repairs that with his quick and ready understanding. He would willingly return to ask your blessing, and when he returns I am confident you will find him such as he ought to be.

E. DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE to [the COUNTESS OF OGLE].

1675[-6], March 15. Whitehall.—Thanking her for a letter.

THE EARL OF DANBY to the EARL OF OGLE.

1676, December 27.—As soon as I received your letters I attended the King and shewed him both your father's letter to you and his to me. The King read them both and immediately bid me tell you that he not only granted all you requested but that you might also assure yourself of your father's garter or any other kindness he could do you. I should have sent you this account sooner but we have been in great disorder all night with the dangerous labour of my daughter Latimer who is brought to bed of a boy half an hour ago. There is small hopes of his life, and my daughter's condition is very dangerous.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1676, December 29.—In obedience to your commands I went immediately to Court on receipt of your letter and acquainted the King with the death of the Duke, and your Grace's desire for leave to go immediately to Welbeck. The King gave his consent readily and his words were “I should be most sorry for the death of my old friend but that so very honest and worthy a man is the better for it,” and as I condole the loss of a father to your Grace, so I cannot but be glad for any sort of advantage which accrues to you. *Signet.*

BOLSOVER CASTLE.

[1676?].—An inventory of goods at Bolsover.—Mentions twelve cloth of silver chairs in the lower dining room.

H. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to his cousin, WILLIAM ERRINGTON, at
Beaufront.

1677, November 14. Welbeck.—Sir William Blackett has told that he has been injured by your nephew, who was his apprentice, to the amount of nearly 200*l.* *Copy.*

The DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to his father [in-law], the DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

[1677?] November 19. Albemarle House.—According to your commands I have made your excuse. When I receive your proxy I will use it to the best of my judgment, as I think you would give your vote. *Signet.*

The COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF LORDS for raising money by a
poll tax to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at WELBECK.

1678, April 11. The Painted Chamber at Westminster.—Directing him to make a return to them of all his offices and personal estates, for the purposes of taxation. *Five signatures. Signet.*

W. EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to his cousin, the Duke
[OF NEWCASTLE].

1678, August 13. London.—The town is full of the news of the unexpected fight between the Prince of Orange and the French. Mons is relieved and the Prince of Orange returned to the Hague, and a cessation agreed on for a month. There has not been known a more bloody fight; it began at 12 o'clock and was obstinately maintained till night parted them.

RICHARD STOTE and RALPH JENISON to HENRY, DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1678, September 21. Newcastle.—Concerning the disaffection in the North and the means to be taken to prevent it spreading. *Signet.*

The EARL OF DANBY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1678-9, January 24. London.—The King has this day given us new work by dissolving Parliament and calling another to meet the 6th of March next; he has commanded me to let your Grace know from him that he desires you will promote as much as you can the choice of good members in those places which are influenced by your Grace. If you think fit, I would presume to beg your favour for my son Dunblaine, at Retford, and I will desire my old friend Sir Ralph Knight to prosecute the business for him if you give him encouragement for it. I hope you will honour the County of Nottingham or Northumberland with my Lord Ogle's being their Knight of the Shire "and I am the more desirous of it because it will require his being in town and consequently your Grace's."

The SAME to the SAME.

1679, March 28.—"I know not whither those unfortunate circumstances I am under may not make this seeme an unreasonable application to your Grace for so great a favour as I now presume to beg of you; but if I have credit with your Grace to bee beleevd in what I say, I know honour will then be a motive to grant my request, as what one peer might hope for from another. Your Grace knows I am im-

peached by the House of Commons for high treason &c. and my charge is as well known as my impeachment, wherein the foure first articles are those which are pretended to bee treason. The first and third of which are grounded upon a letter I writt by the King's command to Mr. Montagu, as his Majestie has alwaies own'd, and is subscribed under his hand. The second article is my raising and maintaining an army, which everybody can answer and is as much concerned in as myselfe, and the not taking security of the paymaster—which was done. And the fourth article is my concealing the plott which the King discovered to mee. Besides that, I was the sole cause of Coleman's papers being seized, which has discovered more of the plott then anything else; so that in truth I am only accused for haveing obey'd the King's commands about the letter, and the matter of that letter aggravated to be called treason, though all my councill att law have declared nothing in the letter to bee so, though construed in the worst sense and without the true construction of itt. Yett such is my hard fate that as I am impeached for my obedience—and I call God to witness for nothing else that I know—so I am like to bee condemn'd also by my obedience. For his Majestie from an apprehension of this giving to great an interruption to the publike matters att this time—but I thinke truly more out of kindnesse to mee, apprehending that the torrent of the House of Commons would ruine mee by their violence—did comand mee to absent myself when my commitment was ordered on Monday last by the Lords, though they had given mee till the Thursday following to putt in my answer. This absenting did so exasperate the Lords as to passe a bill of banishment against mee if I did not appear by a day not named, and the bill was sent downe to the Comons yesterday, who imediately threw it out of the House for being too moderate, and are now com'd to the second reading of a bill of attainder against me, so that my humble request now to your Grace is that you would please to be so generous and charitable as to come up and assist mee against such a cruelty, if your Grace shall find true what I say, and if you do not, I will not only loose all my honour and reputation with your Grace, but will consent to your joyning against mee when you are here. I hope your Grace will forgive this tedious trouble where it is of so great concerne."

KING CHARLES II. to HENRY, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1679, April 20. The Court at Whitehall.—Appointing him a Privy Councillor and commanding him to attend forthwith to be sworn in. *Signed. Royal seal. Countersigned by Lord Finch, Chancellor.*

The EARL OF ORRERY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[16]79, April 25. Castlemartyn.—I have received your Grace's and my dear "master's" letters by this post, and the long deferred assurance of his being possessed of "my mistress." I had the news before from Sion and Petworth, and imediately wrote my congratulations. The impediments which that happy union was awhile afflicted with, have served to set off the contentment.

I hear that Lord Danby will yet appear and stand his trial, and that we are like to have surprising changes in great affairs and station.

I have my licence to go to London and an order for the men of war to transport me, but the late hot alarms we have had that the French intend to invade this country, and the readiness of too many of the Irish Papists to join with them, with the very ill condition we are in to

entertain such guests, has made me resolve to stop my journey till I see where the French will make their impression. For though our condition be bad, yet I think the poor Protestants would think it somewhat worse should I leave the country at this nick of time.

THE COUNTESS OF OGLE to her father[-in-law], the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1679 or 1680,] May 4.—I am glad you are so well after your journey as not to be discouraged to make another, if our coming to Sion doth not prevent that trouble to you.

KING CHARLES II. to [the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE].

1679, May 21. The Court at Whitehall.—Sending him directions for a revision of the lists of the justices of the peace in Northumberland. *Signed by Sir Robert Southwell. Royal Seal.*

[THE SAME to [the SAME].

Same date and place.—Sending similar directions for Nottinghamshire. *Signed by Sir Robert Southwell. Royal seal.*

— to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1679, November 11.—Yesterday Dr. Tonge brought, they say, a person to his Majesty and the Lords of the Council, who could give some information about the plot, but by reason his Majesty was not returned from Woolwich, whither he went that morning to see one of the thirty ships launched, and that the Lords were met in a committee to inspect the present state of the Tower, the Prince, Lord Chancellor, and Lord President, only, examined him, and to morrow it is supposed he may be further interrogated in the Council, but to what points he speaks is not yet said.

On Sunday last the Council met according to appointment, and considered the remaining branches of Mr. Dangerfield's information, and examined one Curtiss, who was accused to have been employed in the same business, as also one Mr. Neville *alias* Paine, and some others, and finding Mr. Dangerfield had declared he could say no more, they moved his Majesty for his pardon, which he most readily granted, and ordered his whole information to be sent to the Attorney General to repair therewith unto the judges, and to take their opinions thereupon, in order to the prosecuting of the offenders as soon as may be. And by reason the Earl of Shaftesbury was, as it appeared by these papers, in danger of his life by some of these offenders, His Majesty to shew his care of his preservation, was pleased to order the Clerk of the Council to attend him with that part of the information which related to him, and to desire him, if he could add anything thereunto either by these already accused or any others, that he would do it, that such fitting care might be taken therein, as should be thought fit. The books, writings and papers taken by Sir William Waller in Mr. Harcourt's chamber are under examination before the Council, and it is hoped will discover much land and money belonging to the Priests and Jesuits in this kingdom. His Royal Highness we hear hath been very nobly treated in every county through which he went in his way to Edinburgh. They say his Majesty was moved on Sunday last in Council to issue out his Royal Proclamation to assure the people the Parliament should meet at the time, but that nothing was done in it.

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to —

1682, August 3. Welbeck.—Concerning the raising of money, and quarrels among the gentlemen in Northumberland. *Copy.*

— to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1684, April 19.—“I do not find that Holloway has made any considerable confession, but on the contrary would trifle with his Majesty as some others have done, so that they say that next Monday he is to be brought to the King’s Bench Bar, to see what he has to say for himself, why judgment entered against him on his outlawry for high treason should not be put in execution. And thereupon he will, it’s thought, request to be tried and his outlawry reversed, which is at the liberty of the Court to grant, but it’s thought will be permitted. He had I hear some thoughts of death, and was therefore preparing a seditious and libellous speech to be left behind him, which was seized with him. Collonell Rumsey and West continue however under more close confinement than heretofore. Yesterday the Earl of Macklefield’s counsell and Sir Thomas Grosvenor’s, were heard, as to the latter’s prayer that common bayle might be given for Sir Thomas’s his appearing and answering the writ of *Scandalum Magnatum* brought against him by the sayd Earl for his presenting his Lordship as disaffected to the government, and the Court thought it reasonable that only common bayle should be given.

This day Sir Samuell Bernardiston was brought to the King’s Bench barr to receive the judgment of the Court for the late crime of writing seditious letters to Ipswich, of which he was justly convicted last term, and moved by his Counsell for abatement of damages, pretending he did it through misinformation and not with a malicious intent. But the Court were very well satisfied of his pernicious principles and averseness to the government, and therefore fined him 10,000*l.*, and to be of his good behaviour, and to be committed to prison till he paid the same and gave bayle for his demeanor for the future. And he was carried to the King’s Bench prison, where are divers of his fellow criminelle.

Nothing of moment was done last Thursday at the Council at Hampton Court besides swearing the new Secretary, Mr. Godolphin, and their next meeting appointed to be on Fryday the second of May.

The Companies that have agreed to surrender their charters attended his Majesty at Windsor with their petition concerning the same, and were graciously received, and now that matter goes cheerfully on and is believed that none of them will stand out.

Tomorrow goes the Duke of Grafton and the other Lords that accompany his Grace, to the French campe, and they go to Valenciennes where the French King will stay the returne of the last courier from Spain, which they say carried Count Wal of Orange’s resolutions and advise that truce ought to be accepted at present by reason they were in no condition to oppose the French forces, so it’s still thought that there will no war.

There are no foreign letters come in since Thursday from any parts, but hourly expected.

Yesterday was a quarrel between Mr. Billingsby, Mr. Tueke, and other officers of the Guard, wherein they were much wounded but not mortall.

Great inquiry is making after this Mr. Halley’s murderers, the body upon view of the chirurgeons since its being brought to town having wounds on it, but as yet nothing is found out, but great differences like to be in his family about it, between the son and wife of the gentleman.

They talk much of this new offer of some Lords and others to farm all the revenue of England and Ireland at nineteen hundred thousand pounds *per annum*; but it's looked upon to be so impracticable that it cannot meet with success."

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to — SANDYS.

1684, May. Welbeck.—I am in no treaty of marriage for my daughter Catherine. You said very true to Lord Plymouth that I would give her 10000*l.* at present and if I have no son will be very kind to her out of my estates. Lord Thanet is a person for whom I have a great esteem, and an alliance with him will be very pleasing to me, but he could not have seen Kate since she was a grown woman and I believe he saw my daughter Margaret at the same time. I confess to you I would much rather marry my elder daughter Margaret before my daughter Katherine. They are equally dear to me but if I make any difference the advantage will be Margaret's. I will give her more at present and much more hereafter. May be if Lord Thanet sees them he will change his mind from Kate for her, which would be highly pleasing to me and my wife, whose favourite and mine she has always been; yet I have so great esteem for Lord Thanet that I will say what I never did to any yet, when he sees them he shall make his choice. *Endorsed*: "My father's letter to Mr. Sandys." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF THANET.

1684, August 9. Nottingham Castle.—"I humbly thank your Lordship for yours of the 8th by your page whoe delivered alsoe your Lordship's to my daughter Katherine whoe received it with the respect due to [you], but I hope you will please to excuse her not writing an answer. Her father bred all his in that way that those liberties others think very reasonable are not thought soe by us, tho we have all the respect to your Lordship that can be imagined. I assure you that if I had not from all hands had soe good a character of you, I should not be so ready as I am to give you my part in a child I love so dearly." We shall move to Welbeck in three or four days, where we shall have house room and more privacy to accommodate your Lordship. *Copy.*

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1685, July 7th. Whitehall.—The King having received advice of the entire defeat of the rebels, his Majesty commands me to acquaint your Grace, that, to prevent the escape of such of the rebels as are not yet taken, his Majesty would have you give strict orders, and take all possible care, by placing guards and otherwise, for apprehending and securing all persons whatsoever, who shall be found travelling up and down, and are not very well known. And also for searching all suspicious places and houses for any of the rebels or their abettors. You are likewise narrowly to watch all creeks and places on the coast, where any person may escape, particularly those frequented by any fisher boat, and employ your utmost care and diligence therein, and for preventing all further risings or other disorder.

NEWSLETTER.

[1685,] July 7. Whitehall.—This morning Colonel Oglethorpe arrived here with the news of the entire defeat of the rebels, of which he gave the following account.

On Sunday morning my Lord Feversham marched from Somerton to Weston within three miles of Bridgewater upon the side of Sedgmoor. Being a spacious plain he quartered his horse and dragoons at Weston, and encamped his foot in an advantageous post near that said village fronting towards the plain, having a ditch before them. In the evening he had notice that the rebels were drawing out of the town, which made him keep his troops in readiness and send out frequent parties to observe them. The rebels so ordered their march and with so great silence that they found a quiet passage into the said moor, and there the next morning formed their foot in battle to the number of between five and six thousand men; the late Duke of Monmouth being at the head of them and marched near to our camp. My Lord Feversham having notice of it immediately put his Majesty's forces, being about 1800 foot and 700 horse grenadiers and dragoons, into a posture to receive them. The rebels began with a great volley and shouts, which was returned by ours in the same manner. In the mean time the rebels were bringing their horse to second their foot but were hindered by a party of horse commanded by Colonel Oglethorpe who engaged them till my Lord of Oxford's regiment and the detachments of the guards came in to form the line. The resistance of the rebels horse which were between ten and twelve hundred, commanded by the late Lord Grey, was very inconsiderable, being never drawn up into a body, but giving way before whoever charged them, and soon after quitting the field. All this while the foot stood very firm on both sides, and exchanged great volleys, the ditch before mentioned hindering them from closing, but our cannon coming up and our horse breaking in upon them they were at last entirely routed and three pieces of cannon, all they had there, taken. About 400 of the rebels were killed upon the place, and the rest being pursued into ditches and enclosures a great slaughter was made of them in all to about 2000. It is said that Ferguson is among the slain. One Humes, an officer of the best repute among them, and one Williams, one of the late Duke of Monmouth's servants, are taken with two hundred guineas, all the money he had left; the coat which he usually wore is likewise taken and about a hundred and fifty prisoners, several parties being in pursuit of the rest and the rebels horse who dispersed and fled.

The Earl of Feversham, his Majesty's Lieutenant General, was everywhere present, giving the necessary orders. My Lord Churchill who commanded next under him gave all possible proof of his courage and conduct, the Duke of Grafton, who commanded the foot, and all the other officers and soldiers behaved themselves with all imaginable resolution and bravery.

Of the King's forces about two hundred were killed, among which are none of any note as we yet know of, and divers wounded, of this number are the Lord Dumblaine, Captain Sarsvile, Captain Ferdinando Hastings, Lieutenant Chevalier, and others.

The Earl of Pembroke who was quartered with about two regiments of foot and four troops of horse of the Militia of Wilts, by reason they had no tents, at Middlesey, about a mile from Weston, came very seasonably into the fight with those troops, and behaved themselves with great bravery. After the field was cleared of the enemy the Earl of Feversham sent my Lord Churchill with five hundred horse and five hundred foot to summon Bridgewater.

We have just now a further account that the King's forces are got into Bridgewater, and that the rebels are so totally routed that not fifty of them remain in a body.

KING JAMES II. to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1685, July 9. The Court at Whitehall.—Whereas our armies have entirely defeated and dispersed the rebels under the late Duke of Monmouth, who is taken prisoner with the other principal rebels, our will and pleasure is that you forthwith dismiss the militia of the Counties of Nottingham and Northumberland. *Signed. Royal seal. Countersigned by the Earl of Sunderland.*

THE SAME to SAME.

1685, July 16. Whitehall.—Whereas we authorised and required you to give order for seizing and apprehending all disaffected and suspicious persons and particularly all nonconformist ministers and such persons as have served against our Royal Father and late Royal Brother, our will and pleasure is that you give order for discharging all such persons so secured who were taken upon suspicion only, and for restoring their horses to them; but as to those who stand particularly accused of having abetted the rebels, you are to direct that they be continued prisoners that they may be tried at the assizes or elsewhere as shall be thought fit. *Signed. Royal Seal. Countersigned by the Earl of Sunderland.*

E. DUCHESS OF ALBEMARLE to her sister, LADY MARGARET
CAVENDISH, at Welbeck.

1687, September 10. Portsmouth.—We are just parting from England. Pray, dear, give my affection to sister Bell. *Signed.*

WILLIAM CHIFFINCH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

[16]88, June 19.—I shewed your Grace's letter to the King, who was pleased to hear that you made your neighbours rejoice with you for the Prince of Wales. I delivered your letter to the President of the Privy Council. *Signed.*

— to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1688, August 7.—On Friday and Saturday last the young Prince was very ill, and their Majesties sent for to Richmond where, being come, a consultation was held by the physicians, about putting the Prince to the breast. Whether they agreed to it or not I cannot tell, but a brickmaker's wife was found near the house whose milk was just the age of the Prince, and this woman was brought to their Majesties, but being in some disorder at this sudden preferment, she was let be better composed, and that night the child took the breast and their Majesties remained at Richmond Sunday and Monday, all which time it agreed very well with the child and they are in great hopes he will do well with the breast, and this day their Majesties are said to return to Windsor, and tomorrow his Majesty will be at the camp and see them march out of the field, that are appointed.

A sad accident happened the other day at Woolwich in the stores there, as some fuses to grenades firing, and above sixty shells charged, took fire forty barrels of powder, and this did not only kill several men, but hurt the docks, blew the store houses, but also shook every house thereabouts to their great damage; we have not yet any particular relation how the accident happened. It is here reported that the Archdeacons have not punctually obeyed the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but have given for reason they cannot enquire without the Bishop makes a visitation, and this all are said to have done except four or five, and on the 16th the Commissioners meet about this affair. We have no foreign letters this night.

This day I received your Grace's favour and am joyed at your Grace's recovery, and wish your Grace always to continue in health. Here has been strange distempers in this town, and I myself am at this time ill, though not so bad as to keep the house.

The SAME to the SAME.

1688, August 14.—Our foreign letters bring us nothing remarkable, only the postscript of some letters say that the Canons of Liege had proceeded to an election of a Bishop and had chosen the Dean notwithstanding the Cardinal of Furstenberg's interest there, but we impatiently expect the true account of the result of that chapter. The Pope has not yet decided that of Cologne. In the mean time the French King declares by his ministers that he will stand by the Cardinal of Furstenberg in his right of Cologne. At the same time the German Princes are to have a personal conference with the Prince of Orange and they are in a new confederacy, for we hear the States of Holland have appointed Monsieur Dyckvelt Envoy Extraordinary to this Court, to let his Majesty know that they expect the French King should comply with the Treaty of Nimeguen, and that they desire his Majesty to give his peremptory answer whether he will enter with them as guarantee of that treaty, and this envoy is hourly expected.

The King has not yet disposed of the Garter and staff, though it's said my Lord Dover will certainly have it. The Dr. Hall, Bishop of Oxford, has gotten a letter to Oxford to pass the degree in divinity required by the Statutes, which some will have it the University will not give him, without examination according to law.

The Prince of Wales has continued well since his removal to Windsor.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1688, October 11. Whitehall.—The King commands me to acquaint you that he has ordered the Governor of York or other commander in chief to receive the word from you, which his Majesty thinks fit you should give accordingly. *Signed.*

LORD BELASYSE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at York.

1688, October 27.—I did not receive the honour of your Grace's letter of the 23rd instant till this moment, and as I did at first and upon all occasions assure his Majesty that no person whosoever exceeds you, in his dominions, in loyalty and interest to serve him, so I shall not fail to improve the same upon all occasions in my particular respects to your Grace. His Majesty designing not to garrison Scarborough Castle, which I confess in case the Dutch make their descent at Burlington lest they possess it to secure their magazines, it being so strong by nature, I am of opinion two companies of the militia with a good officer might prevent that inconvenience; which I submit to your Grace's and the gentlemens consideration in those parts. I am very certain that Sir Henry Slingsby and all other my nearest relations in Yorkshire will submit readily to your commands. Since the writing this letter I caused it to be opened to give your Grace this account, that his Majesty hath received two expresses from the Hague, that the Prince embarked on Friday last and went to sea with his numerous train from the Meuse, the eastern wind then inviting him; the next day being Saturday it pleased God the wind changed and there followed that night so great a tempest as it beat the fleet back shattered, and

indamaged them extremely, lost some of the smaller vessels, which obliged them to throw over into the sea four hundred horses besides many men lost. Our fleet is at sea fitted with all things, thirty-six ships and fourteen fire ships. The wind stands fair for us, and if they make a second attempt they are like to meet with great disadvantages. *Signed.*

— WALTER to the EARL OF CLARE, at Warwick House in Holborn.

1688, October 27.—Enquiring after his health and giving local news. *Signed.*

The DUKE OF NORFOLK, Earl Marshall, to the EARL OF CLARE.

1689, April 1.—His Majesty having appointed your Lordship to bear the Queen's sceptre with the cross in the proceeding at the royal solemnity of the coronation, this is to desire you to meet in the House of Lords on April 11th by eight o'clock in the morning in your velvet robes and with your coronet. *Royal Seal.*

JOHN, EARL OF CLARE.

1689, May 3.—Certificate of the appointment of the Earl of Clare to be Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex. *Signed, Charles Montague.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF BATH.

[16]89, May 4. Welbeck.—On business concerning the provision made for his daughter the Duchess of Albemarle by her husband's will. *Copy.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF CLARE.

1689, May 22. Whitehall.—The King commands me to signify to you that the warrants should not be put into execution for seizing the horses of Papists and suspected persons till further order. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1689, May 30. Whitehall.—Sending him the King's commands to put the warrants against the Papists in execution on Saturday next. *Signed.*

SIMON HARCOURT to the EARL OF CLARE, at Houghton.

[16]89, August 14. London.—Informing him that he had given his proxy to Lord Oxford; and concerning his right of nominating a clerk of the peace.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF CLARE.

1689, September 20. Whitehall.—Recommending Mr. William Bridgeinan as a fit person to be a deputy lieutenant for Middlesex. *Signed.*

ALEXANDER STANHOPE to the EARL OF CLARE.

1689, October 1. London.—Informing him that he had been appointed [envoy extraordinary] to Spain, and that he was to go to Newmarket on Thursday to receive his warrant and instructions. *Signed.*

SIMON HARCOURT to the EARL OF CLARE, at Houghton.

[16]89, November 2. London.—A vindication of himself from charges brought against him. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1689, November 17. London.—Your Lordship's presence here is of important necessity on many accounts. The commission is to be altered before next sessions, which begin 9th December. Your Lordship will perhaps be of opinion that the commission should be altered, some left out and others put in. Mr. Munday and Mr. Squibb, the Dean of Windsor's friend, are lawyers and thought fit to be in commission. Your Lordship may have recommendations when here for others who may be very proper to be justices. Your Lordship will think fit perhaps to send for the Knights of Middlesex to compliment them with a commission for the Lieutenancy, in regard they are both of great substance and of good interest in the country, as also to Sir Paul Whitcote to desire him to serve the government as a justice of peace, which being a compliment to him will oblige him. I find the knights of the shire not being in that commission has greatly been and is still resented by the gentlemen of the country. It will be your Lordship's honour and interest to endeavour to be popular in this country, by which means you shall have their voices, hearts, and purses, at your command. To effect this your Lordship, as your predecessors did, must dine with the Justices once each sessions, and send them two or three dozen of claret according to custom, for though they drink your Lordship's health, it will be much more affectionately done in your own liquor. Some complaints are made of Sir Thomas Rowe. I find the country gentlemen do not like his having so great a command in the country. They complain of oppression and intolerable exactions by colour of his military employment, and on other scores. He has had caution of it, and perhaps may alter his methods. I do not acquaint your Lordship with this on design to prejudice his interest with your Lordship, but to signify to you privately what I fear others will speak openly. Some do also dislike any brewer to be in the commission of the peace, because they will be apt to favour those who deal with them, and permit and tolerate disorderly alehouses, and it is said that brewers by the custom of this place ought not to be justices. How the militia stands I know not, but I fear your Lordship is wanted on that score also. If my services can be of use to your Lordship in your absence be pleased to command me. It has been the custom here that no chief constable be elected and sworn without your Lordship's consent and approbation. I will so order matters that your Lordship shall have as great application to you as ever *Custos* had, for by that means your interest will make you very popular, a thing enough to be desired on prudent considerations. I wish your Lordship a good journey hither, where your Lordship's presence will be very agreeable to many. *Signet.*

CLARE MARKET.

1690, January 16 to July 16.—Abstract of Mr. Hill's charges as steward to the Earl of Clare for the Earl's estate about Clare Market.

J. PAGET to the EARL OF CLARE, at Houghton.

[16]89[90], January 22, Brownlow Street, Drury Lane.—Concerning the payment for the "trophy" of the Westminster regiment.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF CLARE.

1689[-90], February 28. Welbeck.—I propose that your Lordship shall take my security for 20,000*l.* with six per cent. interest from the day of your marriage to your receiving the mortgage. I esteem myself much obliged to you for your great affection to my dear daughter.
Copy.

J. PAGET to the EARL OF CLARE, in Duke Street, St. James's.

[16]90, June 12. Drayton.—Suggesting that the colours of the Middlesex regiment should be paid for at once and the money stopped out of the next year's salaries of the officers.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, EARL OF CLARE, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

1690, June 12. Whitehall.—Directing him to take steps for the re-establishment of the militia within his lieutenancy, and to send them a report of the actual state and condition of the militia as then existing.
Eleven signatures. Seal. Also a copy of the above.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1690, July 2. Whitehall.—Directing him to call out for twelve days one half of the militia horse in his lieutenancy and to put the other half into the best posture of defence that might be. *Thirteen signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1690, July 10. Whitehall.—Directing him to raise and draw up his whole militia force, as speedily as possible, till further order. *Eleven signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1690, July 15. Whitehall.—Directing him to keep his militia horse drawn up for a month in consequence of the apprehended French invasion. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1690, July 17. Whitehall.—Directing him to cause all horses belonging to Papists or disaffected person, to be seized for the public service. *Six signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1690, July 19. Whitehall.—Directing him to cause the whole militia both horse and foot to be raised forthwith, and desiring him to return to them the numbers of such militia and their place of rendezvous. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1690, July 28. Whitehall.—Directing him to keep the militia on foot till the 15th of August and to see that they were provided with accoutrements and necessaries. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, August 6. Whitehall.—Directing him to allow the men of the foot militia to return to their homes upon the expiration of their respective months of service, in order to prevent a deficiency of labourers for getting in the harvest. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, August 8. Whitehall.—Informing him that intelligence had been received that the French fleet were standing off from the English coast, and directing him under those circumstances to disband the militia both horse and foot. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to his daughter, the Countess of [Clare].

1690, September 4.—Concerning the letting of Normanton Grange to her husband. *Signed.*

The MILITIA.

[1690?].—A list of the militia troop for Westminster and within the bills of mortality.

PHILIP HOWARD, THOMAS MOMPESON, and others to the EARL OF CLARE, at Houghton.

1690[-1], February 3.—At the lieutenancy held this day at Kickshall, the letter of the Privy Council was read and it was resolved that this lieutenancy and all the officers belonging thereunto would be ready to serve their Majesties in their respective stations; and when any officer at war should make any application to this lieutenancy they should be willing to assist them so far as they are capable. *Signet.*

VISCOUNT SYDNEY to the EARL OF CLARE, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

1691, April 16. Whitehall.—The King has commanded me to recommend Craven Peyton, Esq., to be a deputy lieutenant of this county.—*Signed.*

KATHARINE RUSHWORTH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1691, April 16.—Your Grace was pleased in compassion to my poor father and out of your great bounty about two years before his death, to send him twenty pounds, with an intimation which made him and us hope that your Grace intended to continue that charity to him yearly during his life; in confidence whereof my sisters and myself engaged for the payment of his lodging within the rules of the King's Bench and for other necessaries for him, which has almost forced us into the same place. It pleased God by death to redeem him from his bondage. We are four sisters who have had the education of gentlewomen and therefore makes our condition much the harder. Our father's misfortunes having incapacitated him from making any provision for any of us, but has left us under great difficulties and necessities which emboldens me with my sisters to make our sad condition known to you, beseeching your Grace to take us into your consideration. When your servant by your Grace's order came to bring your second present, my father was newly dead, which he said he would acquaint your Grace withal and also where we his children live, but did not leave any money, all which makes us presume to trouble your Grace with this our petition

humbly submitting to your Grace in all things. If your Grace is pleased to extend your charity to us we may be heard of at Mr. Marshall's house in Bow Street in Covent Garden. *Signet.*

[The EARL OF CLARE] to the KING.

[16]91, April 18. Houghton.—“My duty, my own interest and the personal affection your Majesty must create in all that have the honour to know you, must make my share of rejoicing at your safe return as great as any humble servant your Majesty has. My Lord Newcastle is very importunate with me since your Majesty has created a Duke of Belfast and others are reported will be made, to remind you of your most gracious promise to me, wherein sir, you was pleased to assure me whenever any person was advanced to that honour, I should certainly be one. Your sacred word, for my owne poore endeavours never to deserve the lessening of your favour to me gives the greater assurance then if I had never so many to speak in my behalfe, which I have wholly deprived myself of by looking upon it as my duty to keep your favour design'd me secret from all but my father-in-law; the great consequence it is to me in regard to him as I formerly acquainted your Majesty, must make this favour by your servant appear reasonable to all but whom malice or envy blinds. His humors whom I am obliged to gratify, and your Majestie's goodness to me, I begg may in some measure obtain my pardon for this trouble, and the presumption of imploring a line in answer that I may shew my Lord Newcastle. This honour would be a perpetual obligation both upon my own and my wive's family. Whether my circumstances suit with it I leave to your Majesty, for my services they are so small in comparison of what your Majesty merits, what I wisht to have done, and what I hope to perform, that I shall not mention them. As I was with the earliest here in your interest, so I know no ambition beyond living and dying in the same, to which end I should be glad to know whether in the camp or at home I might be most useful to your Majesty, and in the best way approve myself.
Copy.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to his daughter, the COUNTESS OF CLARE.

1691, April 26. Welbeck.—I have given orders for a deed to be drawn giving the inheritance of Normanton Grange to your husband after my decease. *Copy.*

The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to her daughter, KATHARINE, COUNTESS OF THANET.

1691, July 4.—Both your and your Lord's letters were received by your father, but I was not admitted to see them for a good while. I can give you no account of them. Your father has been formerly very unreasonable, that's no news to you, and I fear is so now. I can testify that you never gave him any just cause of offence. What he has done about his d—s is not known to me. I hear nothing but common fame, and that makes him very unjust. I fear he grows worse; it is sad to be so near an end in his circumstances. *Copy.*

The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to MARGARET, COUNTESS OF CLARE.

1691, July 22.—Giving her an account of the Duke, her father's feeble condition.

The SAME to the SAME, at Welbeck.

1691, July 31.—I am very glad you used my name to seal up Tom Farre's chamber and the room where the writings are, and I approve of it and command you to seal up all places that you think necessary. I did order you to do so at first and am very sorry you did not. It will be no advantage to Thomas Farre or Cornelius Farre to be rogues for any bribes, for if they be, I will join with you to prosecute them to the uttermost end. "I would not have my hand seene, tis to soone, but yet I will not stand upon it to doe you any good."

The EARL OF CLARE to KING WILLIAM III.

1691, October 31.—"Hearing by my Lord of Oxford your Majesty did misapprehend me, fearing you might think anything I did was throw want of respect, when it proceeded purely because your Majesty had since assured me whenever you made any Duke I should certainly be one, it being a general received opinion that what honours had been bestowed upon a parent, the heir had the best right to the King's favour. Not being sensible I had done anything to forfeit your Majestie's good will, made me conclud, if I could not prevail to have some assurance before the end of the winter of receiving some marks of your favour, was such a testimony upon this occasion of your displeasure and of your Majestie's having bin told false, malitious stories of me, that I thought I could not avoid laying what I had the honour to hold under you, at your feet, and this cut me to the soul, being certain no servant you have has more promoted your interest here; and without vanity I may affirm my fortune gives me more power to do it then any subject your Majesty has." *Copy.*

GILBERT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to the EARL OF CLARE.

1691, December 20.—Acknowledging the receipt of a golden George belonging to the late Duke of Newcastle. *Signed.*

The EARL OF BREADALBANE to the EARL OF CLARE.

[16]93, April 25. Edinburgh.—Thanking him for endeavouring to obtain leave for him, through the Earl of Portland, to come to London and the Bath after the close of the session of Parliament. *Signet.*

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to the EARL OF CLARE, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.

[16]93, April 26. Bishopthorp.—Reminding him of his promise to give as many trees out of the park at Welbeck towards the fabric of York Cathedral as he gave to St. Pauls. *Signet.*

The EARL OF BREADALBANE to the EARL OF CLARE.

[16]23, May 9. Edinburgh.—Urging him to continue his efforts to to obtain leave for him to come to London. *Signet.*

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to [the EARL OF CLARE].

1693, May 22. Bishopthorp.—Begging him to present a good man, as soon as possible, to the living of Kirton, for which both Mr. Wright and Mr. Holcot had been recommended.

The EARL OF STAMFORD to the EARL OF CLARE, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.

1693, June 19. Broadgate.—On business.

The EARL OF CLARE to the EARL OF BREADALBANE, at the Bath, Somersetshire.

1693, August 26. Welbeck.—I desire you will speak to your son to let me know what he can say touching the condition of mind he found my Lord Duke in when he last saw him at Welbeck, let it make for or against whom it will, that I may see whether his evidence is so material as to give his Lordship the trouble of a *subpœna* if there should be occasion.

That the smallness of your son's portion and the total omission as to future expectations may occasion complaints from you both is not much to be wondered at, yet I hope you cannot blame me for the same who was not any ways concerned therein; but for me to give any hopes of doing anything upon that consideration must needs be interpreted to my future prejudice.

If you expect I should pay in the 2,000*l.* charged upon my Lord Duke's estate and only due at Lady Elizabeth Pierrepont's decease, I must insist upon having good security for the interest during her life. *Signet.*

LADY A. CAVENDISH to her sister, the DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE, at Haughton.

1694, May 8.—My sister Thanet has sent to know how my mother is; thank God she is better.

Lady Mary and I go to Court to-morrow, The discourse now is that Lord Sydney is to be made Earl of Canterbury, and Mr. Pelham a baron, when the King comes back. Lady Grace Pierrepont wished Lord Kingston joy of being to be married to Lady Kingston. *Signet.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1694, May 13.—They say Lord Villiers is to be Duke of Buckingham, and a nephew of that Lord's is to have Lady Mary Vere and be a Viscount now and an Earl when he dies. Lady Mary and I went to the Park on Thursday. There has been rain here every day and "may chaires" are plentiful, and strawberries begin to come in.

The EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1694, May 23.—Had I known before that your Lordship had come into the country I should have sent to congratulate your Grace upon the new honour his Majesty has lately conferred upon you. *Signet.*

The DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS, COMMISSIONERS, and GENTLEMEN of Nottinghamshire to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant.

1694, May 25.—Recommending that Mr. Thomas Bower should be reinstated in the office of the Clerk of the Militia, which had been taken from him by the late Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Devonshire. *Forty-nine signatures.*

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1694, July 11. London.—I desired Lord Romney to write to Mr. Pelham, and he has let us know that he has written to the Duchess of Newcastle and to Lady Clare in favour of my son, but it is on your friendship and good offices that I depend.

[The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE] to her sister, the MARCHIONESS OF HALIFAX.

[16]94, July 23.—As to the proposal for my daughter Bell, I do very well approve, the young Lord having the character of sobriety and good humour, which is rare to find with. We have both desired the Duke of Newcastle to treat for us. *Copy.*

[The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE] to — PELHAM.

[16]94, July 23.—It is more than ordinary satisfaction to me to find that Lord Spencer's character both for sobriety and for all qualifications in a young man, are such as are rarely met with in this age. As a parent I cannot but desire to know what settlements Lord Sunderland is prepared to make. *Copy. On the same sheet as the preceding letter.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY, Secretary of State.

[16]94, July 23. Welbeck.—The *Custos Rotulorum* of Nottinghamshire is so inconsiderable that the Duke of Devonshire never thought fit to take out the Commission nor did I think of it either; but the gentlemen of the county desire I would, and hoping it may tend in some measure towards the service, this is to beg you to move the Queen in it, and I will send my servant to your office to know Her Majesty's pleasure therein. *Copy.*

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to [the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE].

1694, August 10. Althorpe.—Some time since I desired my cousin Pelham to propose a marriage between Lady Arabella and my son. I find he has made the offer which is not rejected, and the Duchess of Newcastle is willing to know what settlements I would make. My estate is at present 5,700*l.* a year, of which I will settle 4,800*l.*, reserving the rest, but with an intention of giving it to my son. I must say that if the estate were well managed it would be worth a great deal more, one manor now let for 1,269*l.* was let for fifty years together for 3,300*l.* You will consider that my Lord of Bristol has no child nor brother nor sister except my wife, nor no remainder of any other except one daughter of his eldest sister, who is a nun in Flanders. His estate is now entailed upon my wife, but we cannot imagine he will ever cut it off, though he may if he pleases. I know all this is very inconsiderable for Lady Arabella; but if she does not despise it she will make one family very happy.

The DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[16]94, August 11. Whitehall.—Informing him that the Queen had been pleased that day to sign a direction to the Lord Keeper to pass his patent for *Custos Rotulorum* of Nottinghamshire.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

[16]94, August 13. Welbeck.—Asking him what proposals he has to make for Lady Arabella's maintenance and jointure, and informing him that all her sisters have 2,000*l.* jointure. *Copy.*

SIMON HARCOURT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1694, August 21. London.—Asking him to assist him in clearing his character from the imputation of being connected with one Phillips *alias* Crosby who was shortly to be tried for treason.

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND to [the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE].

1694, August 22. Althorpe.—Undertaking to give Lady Arabella 2,000*l.* a year maintenance and jointure, and asking that her portion which he understood was 25,000*l.*, might be applied in payment of his debts.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

[16]94, August 27. Welbeck.—Arranging a meeting of their respective lawyers at Welbeck. *Copy.*

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1694, August 30. Althorpe.—Suggesting that the lawyers should meet in London. *Signet.*

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND to —.

1694, August 30. Althorpe.—Concerning the sum of 25,000*l.* to be applied in payment of his debts.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1694, September 1. Welbeck.—As yet we cannot prevail with the young lady to depart from the 5,000*l.* not to be mentioned as portion. *Copy.* *On the same sheet are copies of several other letters on the same business, one of them from the Duke of Newcastle to the Earl of Sunderland of the 11th September informs him that they have with great difficulty persuaded the young lady to give up the whole of her portion to him, but that some hundreds must be kept out of it for clothes and other conveniences.*

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

[16]94, September 3. Welbeck.—Enclosing a list of Deputy Lieutenants to be appointed in Nottinghamshire, for the Queen's approval. *Copy.*

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1694, September 8. Althorpe.—Proposing that the young couple should live with them for the sake of economy. *Signet.*

LORD SPENCER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1694, September 9. Althorpe.—Asking to be allowed to write to Lady Arabella. *Signet.*

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to —.

[1694,] September 24. Althorpe.—Concerning the settlements, upon which a difficulty had arisen.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1694,] September 30. Althorpe.—On the same subject as the preceding letter.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

[16]94, October 2. Welbeck.—Settling the difficulty.

LORD SPENCER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[16]94, October 9. Althorpe.—I find that you do not think it proper for me to write to or wait upon Lady Arabella. I shall be very impatient till I hear your Grace goes to London, hoping that I shall then be allowed the happiness of waiting on her. *Signet.*

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1694,] October 10. Althorpe.—My wife and my son will be in London as soon as you are. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, October 21. Althorpe.—Concerning the date of the payment of Lady Arabella's portion of 24,000*l.* *Signet.*

The DUKE OF SCHOMBERG and LEINSTER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1694-5, January 29. Kensington Square.—Promising his support to Lieutenant Harcourt in Colonel Farrington's regiment. *Signet.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK.

1694[-5], January.—The deposition of Anne Gibson, late of Wyson, that about three weeks ago she had seen a gentleman at Elsley who she was told was the Duke of Berwick, and that he was enlisting men who were to be ready at an hour's warning.

THOMAS CALTON [Vicar of Worksop] to [RICHARD TAYLOR].

1694[-5], January 31.—Enclosing the preceding deposition.

The SAME to the SAME, a Member of Parliament, London.

1694[-5], February 3.—This comes in pursuance of my last, to signify that very probably there is some mischievous design on foot amongst us, for this very evening my next door neighbour Mr. William Lee tells me that the Jacobites in our town are arming themselves, that Eveson prepares and fits their arms for them; that amongst the rest Francis Hartshorn hath got arms, a buff coat, and jack boots, and that the very last week he had a pair of buff gloves made at Tom Kirkby's, who lives where John Goostree lived. He says his brother Joshua Wilkinson told him all this, and doth not doubt but he will stand to it when examined.

Another tells me that a few days ago towards night, John Needham came to his house begging of him to lend him his mare that night so far as Elsley, saying he was to be there all night; which gives some intimation that there is something in what the woman informs of.

Mr. Carter being at my house the other day told me that the Jacobites at and about Tuxford were got to a strange height of late, and that most do wonder at the reason of it.

Your servant William Ellis told me since Christmas that Tom Ward, but a night or two before, going from our town through Gaitford to your house, a fat man of our town came out of Timothy Jackson's, where others of the crew were drinking, and said to Tom, *You are going to Wallenwells, the rogues not long ago made me pay nine shillings, but ere long I will make them smart* for it. I believe William hath taken it into writing under Tom's hand. He knows who that fat man of our town is, but because of some other company then with me, he did not tell me.

On Saturday was a fortnight I was at Madam Thornhagh's. After a while the post brought the letters. Looking for one for myself I searched the bag. In searching I found one directed to Mrs. Sarah Pits by Mr. Burdyn, who hath been at London for some time, and is there yet. I was therefore very desirous to see into this letter, because a little before in a letter to Mr. Peat, as Mr. Greenwood reports it, he told them *the Queen was dead, and they might all go to his house at Manton to be merry*, which they did. Well, the letter was opened in a corner and I read it, and therein Mr. Burdyn did write that *he was very glad that they were so merry at Manton*, but wondered he had not of so many posts heard from his cousin Peat, and therefore did not know what to think, fearing his letters had miscarried. He told her also, that he and a great many others were to meet in London, such a day the week following, after which they should hear more, but she might let nobody know of it, but his cousin Peat, from whom he desired a letter with all speed. This, to the best of my remembrance, is part of the contents of that letter, which, when I had read it, I gave the post again, knowing nothing at that time of what I since discovered.

Now, having premised all this, I humbly conceive that some notice should be taken of the woman's information. Though there may be a mistake as to the great man named, yet I verily believe he was a man of some note, and very busy to bring about some wicked purpose, and though it cannot be thought that they will make a bustle so soon, as she tells, the King being at home, and the Parliament now sitting, yet I believe the woman truly tells what she heard, and that they are thus busy in order to a bustle when the Parliament is up and the King is gone.

That morning she came to give me the information, I was going to Beauchief to the christening of a daughter there. As soon as I had taken the information I away as fast as I could. When I came at Beauchief I met with Mr. Eyre of Holme, to whom I in private showed the information, praying his opinion of it; to which he answered there were a great many improbabilities in it, yet thought it very necessary that William Wright and Farom should be apprehended and had before a magistrate and examined, supposing that by that means, the woman being also sworn and examined, the truth might come out. And he also thought it was necessary that the housing and stables at Cotterill woods should be forthwith and diligently searched; and therefore advised me to take this way. But I told him I had very good reason to fear I should be slighted, if not committed, if I did so, and therefore I would not meddle as to any magistrates here below, but would that post send the information to you, which he approved of, saying he was sure that Sir Francis Molyneux, and Mr. Thornagh, and you, would order some speedy course to be taken in the matter, and he gives his humble service to you all.

I was something startled the last Monday, for Hugh Thorn, at whose house Hartshorn tables, and the Jacobites frequently meet, sent to me to direct him how to superscribe a letter to you, to which I gave some slight answer, not knowing what he meant. Since then, both on January 30th and this day, both he and his wife have been at church together, which they had not been of a twelvemonth before, and which caused a many more besides myself very much to wonder at; so that I am apt to think he hath discovered something to you, and will now become a new man, or knowing what is in hand, he would not be suspected, and therefore thinks to take off all suspicion by coming so diligently to church, for this day Needham was also twice at church, which he hath not been for some years past.

This is the best account I can give you of things. If you think me too credulous or pragmatical, be pleased to impute it to my sincere affection to the Government, and watchful concernment for the quiet and safety of us all. I would not be needlessly troublesome, neither would I be too incredulous and secure. Perhaps there may be a great providence in these dark intimations, if we will but mind, and duly manage them. I therefore leave all to the more wise thoughts and conduct of yourself and other worthy persons with you.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord
Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

1694[-5], February 14. Whitehall.—Directing him to take measures for impressing seamen for the fleet. *Six signatures. Seal.*

C. LORD SPENCER to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[16]94-5, March 7. St. James's Square.—My Lord Montague who I believe has it in his nature never to be quiet, has again petitioned the House to-day, to order the exhibits to be sent down to Westminster Hall, that he may have another trial with Lord Bath.

I hear that you have heard since you went down that Lord Thanet designs to bring in his appeal, but I hear nothing of it here. If it should be so, it is so unfair a proceeding that I believe there would not be much danger in it. However if any such thing should happen you may be assured of all the service in my father's power or mine.

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to LORD SPENCER.]

[16]94[-5], March 11. Welbeck.—Thanking him for his offers of assistance. *Draft.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to LORD HERBERT, in Leicester Fields.

[16]94[-5], March 16. Welbeck.—On private affairs. *Copy.*

C. LORD SPENCER to the DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

1694-5, March 19. St. James's Square.—I am glad that I can send you the good news of Lord Montague's petition being yesterday rejected by the House of Lords. I hear nothing yet of Lord Thanet's motion except one passage, of which Lady Arabella intends to give an account to the Duchess Dowager. *On the same sheet is a draft of an answer to this letter.*

C. LORD SPENCER to the DUCHESS [OF NEWCASTLE].

1694-5, March 21. St. James's Square.—I gave my Lord Duke an account the last post of my Lord Montague's having lost his point in the House of Lords. I hear nothing yet of my Lord Thanet's motions.

—— to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[16]95, May 3.—I will say “nothing of the Duke of Leeds but that he kept open house at Hell (Hull?) with rost beefe and pott ale to debauch Lord Morley, Hunnsden, Culpepper, and the rest of the Mumpers. Sir Michael Wharton's pun was that the House of Commons should send him *Sauce Robart* to his beefe. His Grace hath brought the Church into his quarrell, and hopes—as the butchers do at the teargarden by their doggs—that he shall breake his fall upon their backs. But I fancy they will be wiser than to concerne themselves in the misfortunes of falling ministers. However his appeale to their Holynesses hath made the King affrayde to remove him at present from any of his places—except that of the regency—as I fancy he will be affrayd to act in any of them.

The King tis sayd will goe on Munday. He hath composed the regency of the Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seale, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Shrewsbury, and Lord Godolphin. Myer Heer Zulestein and Lord Gray are to be Earls. The first, of Rochfort, the latter, of Tankerville, and of the Privy Counsell. The Lord Keeper to be a baron, and Lord ——.” *Torn and incomplete.*

The EARL OF STAMFORD to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1695, August 19. Broadgate.—Proposing the partition of the salt marshes at Holbeach, part of which belonged to the Duke and part to him, through Sir John Maynard. *On the cover is the draft of answer from the Duke, proposing to wait upon Lord Stamford in London to discuss the matter.*

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

[16]95, September 21. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his promised support to his son in the approaching election, and suggesting that he should join with Mr. Eyre of Holme, a person of good interest with the Church party from whom opposition might come. Also informing him that he heard that Mr. Vernon of Sudbury, and Sir Gilbert Clark, intended to stand. *Signet.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

1695, September 23. Welbeck.—Promising his support in the election to Lord Hartington and Mr. Eyre of Holme. *Copy.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Chancellor of the Exchequer to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1695, September 24.—Sir Stephen Fox and I are joining to stand for Westminster, and we humbly desire you will order your agents to assist us.

C. LORD SPENCER to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1595, September 24. St. James's Square.—I wish to God my Lady Duchess may bear the ill news [of the death of her mother] patiently.

Poor Lady Arabella is not in a condition to hear it, for I am sure in her present condition it would be certain death to her. All that has been done since her death is to have her body preserved decently till you send orders how she shall be buried. She had one box in which her woman said all the papers that she brought with her, were. That box was immediately sealed up in the presence of my Lord Halifax, Mrs. Pierrepont, and Mrs. Johnston, and they gave me the seal, so what more is to be done your Grace must direct.

SUSAN PEART to MADAM HARCOURT, at the Countess of Clare's house in Great Russell Street.

[1695,] September 30.—My Lady begins her journey to London to-day. She has a will of my Lady Duchess's, but cannot tell whether it is the last or not.

C. LORD SPENCER to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1695, October 10. St. James' Square.—From what I have always heard of the Duchess's affairs I am satisfied she had as good as nothing to dispose of after her death.

My service to my Lady Duchess. Lady Arabella thanks her for her letter but is not yet in a condition to write.

The SAME to the SAME

1695, October 14. St. James's Square.—The King will be with you by the end of next week, intending to take a progress northward in this idle time till the Parliament meets. He intends to set out on Thursday for Newmarket, and from thence he will be at Althorpe on Monday, where he will stay till Friday, and from thence go on to Nottingham intending to hunt in Sherwood Forest. It is so sudden a resolution that it will be very troublesome to everybody to whose house he goes. The people that go with him are the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Portland, Lord Romney, Lord Godolphin, Tom Wharton, Mr. Montague, Mr. Fulton, the gentleman of the bedchamber in waiting, the Captain of the Guards, and the Duke of St. Albans. Perhaps there may be one or two more.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1695, October 15. London.—If you will let me know which you will like best, that the King should be served by his own officers or yours, I will try and continue it as you desire.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1695, October 17. Houghton.—Will you do me the favour to let me know where I am expected to wait upon the King first. Whether I am only to entertain him at Welbeck and how long, and whether he will lodge at Nottingham Castle, and what I must do in that case. If you would be pleased to lay it before the king that he should excuse the attendance of the militia because it will be just in the midst of the hurry of the elections for this county, it would be a great favour to the country, and I hope it will tend to his service in the elections.

The King's officers must give his Majesty much better satisfaction than any servants of mine can, so I shall be glad if they would take that trouble upon them. *Copy.*

ROBERT JENISON to LADY CLINTON.

[c. 1695.]—Referring to his services in connexion with the Popish conspiracy, and asking for pecuniary assistance.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1695-6, January 9. Kensington.—Directing him to take measures for impressing seamen. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1695[-6], March 9. Whitehall.—Directing him to send an account of how many Papists or reputed Papists there were in his lieutenancy, and their names, and whether they were absent from their habitations, and if so for how long they had been absent; also to give an account of what horses and arms he had caused to be seized. *Nine signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1695[-6], March 14. Whitehall.—Directing him to tender the necessary oaths to such of the Papists within his lieutenancy as had not already been convicted of recusancy, and to certify the names of such of them as should refuse to take such oaths. *Nine signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Directing him to seize all horses of the value of 5*l.* or upwards belonging to persons within his lieutenancy who were judged dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and to detain them till further order. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

JOHANNA SLADEN to SIMON HARCOURT, in Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1695[-6], March 20. Castle Yard.—Asking him to obtain an interview for her with the Duke of Newcastle in order to state her case with regard to certain moneys borrowed by her husband for the use of Lord Holles.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1695[-6], March 23. Whitehall.—On the same subject as the preceding letter of the 14th March. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

SIMON HARCOURT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[16]96, March 28.—Enclosing the preceding letter from Johanna Sladen.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1696, April 30. Kensington.—Directing him to make a return to them of all persons who had refused to take the oaths or had neglected to appear when summoned to do so; also to distinguish which of them were Protestants, and which Papists or reputed Papists; also to return an account of the names of such of the deputy lieutenants and militia officers who refused or neglected to sign the Voluntary Association. *Ten signatures. Seal. Also a copy of the above.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, May 14. Whitehall.—Directing him to discharge from custody all persons who had been apprehended in connexion with the late conspiracy against the King, against whom there was no information on oath, except those whose enlargement would be dangerous to the peace of the Government. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, May 21. Whitehall.—Directing him to return all horses which had been seized belonging to persons not disabled from keeping horses above 5*l.* in value, except the horses of such persons as had absented themselves from their abodes, and such horses as were removed to avoid being seized, but which were afterwards seized and received. *Six signatures. Seal.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

1696, June 6.—A list of persons summoned to take the oaths at Nottingham at the Easter sessions and continued by several adjournments to the present date, who were all reputed Papists and did not appear.

Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, Bart.
 Robert Clifton, of the same place.
 — Cockley, of Clifton, Esquire.
 Sir Edward Golding, of Careolston, Bart.
 Francis Willoughby, of Cossall.
 Robert Willoughby, of Radford.
 Edward Willoughby, of Epley.

A list of Protestants who refused to take the oaths at Newark.

A list of persons within the hundred of Bassettlaw, who failed to appear and take the oaths.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1696, June 13. Welbeck.—Enclosing a list of the persons who had refused to take the oaths or who had neglected to appear, and also of the horses seized in the county. *In the fold is an account of the horses seized. Two of Sir Edward Golding's of Careolston, Baronet, reported to be a Papist, and one of Luke Williamson's, which was restored.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1696, August 3. Whitehall.—Directing him by the King's command to remove John Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esquire, from being a Deputy Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire. *Six signatures. Seal.*

KING WILLIAM III. to SIR GEORGE PIERS.

1696, December 11. Westminster.—Grant to him of the office of Clerk of the Privy Seal. *Copy.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1696, December 31. Kensington.—Directing him to take measures for impressing seamen for the fleet. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1696[-7], February 16. Kensington.—Directing him to send up the particulars of the condition of the militia in his lieutenancy and also the names of the commission officers, and the number of the men in each troop and company, and also an account of the persons who were not charged towards the militia but who ought to be contributory thereto. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The DUKE OF NORFOLK to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1696-7, March 24.—Informing him of the expected death of the Earl of Peterborough, and consequently of the probability of there being a vacancy amongst the Knights of the Garter. *Seal of arms.*

ALEXANDER STANHOPE to his kinsman, the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1696-7, March 24-April 3. Madrid—The wines in Galicia proved all bad last year, but Consul Parker tells me he has now provided two hogshheads of excellent quality, one, white Ribadivia, and the other a pale claret which I esteem little inferior to champagne. My son will see to the shipping of it at Corunna, and soon after will kiss your hands in London. He will also be able to give you an account of the wretched condition of this coast, so that I need write you no news. By the relations I have from England, it appears things are not very well there, but we never can be so miserable as the people here are in their several degrees. It was a great satisfaction to me to see your Grace on the right side in that discriminating vote, when several others from whom I little expected it were on the contrary. Your gaining that point was a mighty strengthening to the Government.

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to RICHARD HANSON, at Shipley near York.

1697, April 10. Bishopsthorp.—Concerning the ruinous condition of the chancel of Hovingham Church of which the Duke of Newcastle was impropriate. *Seal of arms.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1697, June 24. Whitehall.—Asking for an answer to their letter of the 16th February last. *Six signatures. Seal.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

[1697.]—A statement of the militia in Nottinghamshire and the town and county of the town of Nottingham, which consisted of one regiment of foot of six companies, and two troops of horse.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the PRIVY COUNCIL at Whitehall.

1697, June 28. Welbeck.—Enclosing the preceding statement.

The EARL OF BREADALBANE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1697-8, February 4. Taymouth.—Asking for the payment of the interest on the sum of 2,000*l.* which became due upon the death of Lady Elizabeth Pierrepont. *Signed.*

JAMES VERNON, Secretary of State, to [the DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE].

1698, June 12. Whitehall.—His Majesty doth approve of Patricius Chaworth, Robert Sacheverel, Darcy Molyneux, George Gregory, and William Gylby, to be deputy lieutenants of Nottinghamshire. *Signed. Official seal.*

V. HARCOURT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.

[16]98, July 5. Pudding Norton.—Asking him to remind Lord Marlborough of a promise. *Signet.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, CUSTOS
Rotulorum of the County of Nottingham.

1698, October 20. Whitehall.—Directing him, in consequence of the dearthness of corn, to put in execution the laws against “forestallers, regraters, and ingrossers of corne.” *Six signatures. Seal.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

1698, November 18.—A list of the persons who failed to appear before the justices of the peace at Barnby Moor to take the oaths appointed by the Act of 1 William and Mary. *Among the names are* Robert Cox, a non-juror; *and* Sir Gervase Clifton, Edmund Willoughby of Radford, Francis Willoughby, and Robert Willoughby, all Papists.

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[16]99, May 5. Bishopsthorp.—Regretting that he was unable to assist the bailiffs and burgesses of Retford, as the affair they came about was before the Commissioners of charitable uses. *Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF JERSEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1699, July 27. Whitehall.—I am to acquaint your Grace that his Majesty has named you to be Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Governor of Hull. *Seal of arms.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1699, August 1. Whitehall.—Your Grace may whenever you please write to the King upon this occasion. I spoke to the Lord Chancellor about your being Custos Rotulorum, and he will give the necessary directions.

The MAYOR and CORPORATION OF HULL to the DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1699, October 20. Kingston-upon-Hull.—Congratulating him upon his appointment as governor. *Signed by* Sir William St. Quintin, Mayor, and twelve members of the Corporation. *Corporate seal.*

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, in London.

1700, March 30. Antrim.—Concerning some jewels, held as security for 150*l.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to WILLIAM (*sic*), DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham and the North (*sic*) Riding of Yorkshire.

1700, April 11. Kensington.—Directing him to make a return of the deputy lieutenants within his lieutenancies. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire and of the County of Nottingham.

1700, May 2. Hampton Court.—Sending him lists of the persons who were in the commission of the peace and the lieutenancy in the East Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Nottingham, and of those who had been removed therefrom since the 30th of April 1696, and directing him to consider such lists and report thereon and generally. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1700, June 5. Welbeck.—An answer to the preceding letter. *Draft.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1700, June 26. Whitehall.—Conveying to him the King's approbation of the appointment of William Cartwright of Ossington, William Burnell, William Cartwright of Normanton, and John Digby, Esquires to be deputy lieutenants for Nottinghamshire; and of Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart., William Thompson, Thomas Langley of Grimston, William Dawson, Robert Constable, Yarborough Constable, and Thomas Mickelthwayt, Esquires to be deputy lieutenants for the East Riding of Yorkshire. *Six signatures. Seal.*

LORD SPENCER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1700, September 26. London.—Condoling with him on the sudden death of Lady Grace Pelham.

SIMON HARCOURT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1700, December 16.—I have considered the matter and have consulted a friend who tells me it is too late now to attempt any place unless where there is a commanding interest, and since I cannot pretend to that, I would not appear to be foiled, for infinite reasons. But if by your Grace's favor I could be elected in any borough instead of one that was in the contrary interest to what you know I have always espoused, your Grace may thereby serve yourself and the Church party, who would be well pleased.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

1700[-1], February 26. Kensington.—Directing him to take measures for impressing seamen for the fleet. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Same date and place.—A facsimile of the preceding letter. *Nine signatures. Seal.*

WILLIAM, LORD PAGET, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1700[-1], March 13. Constantinople.—I have employed persons to look out for and buy such a stallion as you seem to desire, but I assure you they are very hard to find, and when found not easily conveyed to England especially since the Egypt trade carries all shipping to these parts. *Signet.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1701, April 24. Kensington.—Cancelling the two preceding letters of the 26th February. *Six signatures. Seal.*

SIR FRANCIS MOLYNEUX, J. DIGBY, P. CHAWORTH and DARCY MOLYNEUX, Deputy Lieutenants, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House, London.

1701, May 24. Mansfield.—Sending particulars of disbursements upon account of the impressed seamen. *List of disbursements enclosed. Signet.*

GILBERT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
Knight of the Garter.

1701, June 12. St. James's.—Summoning him attend a chapter of the Order of the Garter. *Signed. Signet.*

VISCOUNT IRVINE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1701, October 6. Temple Newsom.—I know not how to express my thanks to your Grace. The gentlemen you are pleased to mention may do me great service, and your Grace may, I hope, give them all assurance that I shall never betray my country.

SOPHIA, ELECTRESS OF HANOVER, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1701, October 10. Hanover.—I have learned from the Earl of Macclesfield the obligations I am under to you. I earnestly begged him to express to you from me how conscious I am of them, and to assure you of the high value I have formed of your merits, of which the Earl, as well as Toland, have made me a faithful representation. *Seal of Arms. French.*

SIR H. D. COLT to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1701, November 11.—This night a proclamation came out to dissolve this present Parliament and call a new one, and I being encouraged by the inhabitants of Westminster to be a candidate for that place, am obliged to sue your Grace for your interest.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to [the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE].

[1701,] November 13. Althorpe.—I take the liberty to recommend Mr. Molesworth to you, a man very capable to serve our King and country at this time that so much care ought to be taken of both. He is a very good Englishman, hates the French government, and in a word, I daresay wishes the very same things as you do, which makes me without scruple to desire you to assist him to be chosen a member of Parliament.

T. LORD FAIRFAX to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1701, November 15. Denton.—Asking for his interest at the next election to serve again as one of the Knights (for Yorkshire). *Signet.*

LORD ROCKINGHAM to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

[1701], November 15.—Asking for his interest in one of his boroughs for his brother, Wentworth. *Signet.*

GEORGE WHICHCOT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1701, November 15. Lincoln.—I am prevailed with to stand, and indeed encouraged by your Grace's interest with Mr. Gail, who declares he will bring me in three or four hundred votes, which would effectually do my work were they single, or given to my Lord Castleton. My friends are much nigher Lincoln than theirs, which will be a great advantage to me, and would my circumstances allow me privately to bear their charges, I am sure they would all come to a man. But that not being in my power I must stand my hazard, which I am sure otherways there would be none. *Signed. Signet.*

R. MOLESWORTH to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1701, November 16. Edlington.—I congratulate your choice of Mr. Jessop, and own sincerely that I think him more proper to serve your Grace and the public than the person I recommended.

THOMAS COKE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1701, November 18. Derby.—Last night by an express out of Leicestershire I heard that Lord Roos, by one of his servants called Herbert, acquainted the gentlemen at the Mayor of Leicester's feast that Lord Roos and Sherwood stood for the county, and upon a gentleman's replying that Lord Roos stood for Derbyshire the servant said he desisted. This occasions my giving your Grace the trouble of this letter to desire you will favour me with your interest this next election in Derbyshire, which I shall take as a great favour. I did not write to your Grace sooner because when I was in Scarsdale some time ago your Grace's agents made interest for my Lord Roos as well as my Lord Hartington, and said they did it by your Graces orders, which made me think it improper to trouble you with a request of what you were otherways engaged in. You will I hope pardon the trouble of this letter.

SIR THOMAS WILLOUGHBY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1701], November 18.—Asking for his support in the approaching election.

WILLIAM SAVILE to — THWAITES, at Welbeck.

1701, November 19. Oxford.—Although Sir Thomas Willoughby has already sent to me on behalf of himself and Mr. Eyre, yet I am solely at the Duke of Newcastle's command, and will never be afraid to declare the same to the world. *Signet.*

The MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1701], November 26. Derby.—I take the liberty to trouble you with a letter to let you know how matters stand as to Lord Roos. A little before I left London, Lord Roos received a letter from Lord Rutland that he would have him stand for Leicestershire. We were very much surprised at it, and I told him that if he did not stand for Derbyshire it would be a very great prejudice to me since there was not time to make interest for another to join with me, and by standing alone I knew there was no possibility of carrying it against two. Lord Roos told me that rather than I should be put to that hardship he would continue to stand for Derbyshire, though he were chosen in the other place, and did resolve that if he were chosen in both counties he would make his choice to serve for this. Notwithstanding that we

give this out, people will not believe it, and several votes in this town fall off from him to Mr. Coke, so that I have been obliged to send a messenger to him to desire him to appear here as soon as possible.

GEORGE GREGORY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1701, November 26. Nottingham.—“As soon as I knew the resolution your Grace and the gentlemen that was with you was come to, I applied myself to Sir Francis Molyneux and Mr. Thornehaigh's service, and the first step was to apply to Sir Thomas Parkyns and his brother to secure their hundred. The answer we had from Sir Thomas Parkyns was that his votes were engaged, but he would not make any interest against Sir Francis Molyneux. Mr. Parkyns is very hearty for us, and he, Mr. Hutchinson, and myself, went through the whole hundred, which we found engaged for Sir Thomas Willoughby, but all the freeholders generally very frankly promised us for Sir Francis Molyneux. I do not know there will be ten votes against Sir Francis in all Rushcliffe hundred. We have generally met with so good success for him, that if the North Clay prove anything like, there will be no fear of Sir Francis. I wish I had more leisure from my own election to go more abroad, for I find the freeholders very well inclined. And now my Lord for my own election, we find upon our calculation that my single interest is as good as ever, but the difficulty we labour under is the want of a proper person to join with me. I have prevailed with Mr. Hutchinson to let me make use of his name, which hope will be of service to me. Our election will be on Wednesday the 3rd of December. I wish I could have Mr. Hewet and Mr. White's assistance again at that time, and that your Grace will please to let your servant Farnsworth come over to give his vote.” *Signet.*

SIR WILLIAM ST. QUINTIN and WILLIAM MAISTER to the DUKE
[OF NEWCASTLE].

1701, November 29. Hull.—At Beverley the choice fell on Mr. Gee and Sir Michael Wharton. Sir Charles Hotham and Mr. Ralph Wharton were beaten. At Scarborough on the same day Sir Charles Hotham and Mr. Thompson were elected though Hungerford was sent down to oppose them. We hope we shall be elected on Wednesday next.

SIR H. D. COLT to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1701, December 1. Westminster.—Informing him that owing to his interest he had carried the election there with a great majority.

SIR THOMAS WILLOUGHBY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1701,] December 5.—I find by Mr. White that you have been informed that I promised Lord Kingston not to join any more with Mr. Eyre, but I never made any such promise. When the Parliament was dissolved I joined with Mr. Eyre before I knew Lord Kingston's intention or that I should be so fortunate as to have your favour.

GREGORY KING, Deputy Garter, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1701-2, March 13. Heralds' College.—The Bishop of Salisbury having signified to Garter King at Arms the Queen's pleasure for holding a Chapter of the Order this afternoon, you are requested to be there in your mantle. *Signet.*

The QUEEN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1702, March 30. The Court at Whitehall.—Commanding him to attend her coronation on the 30th of April. *Signed. Royal Seal. Countersigned by the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshall.*

The EARL OF CARLISLE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1702, April 11.—Informing him that he was appointed to be one of the supporters of the pall at King William's funeral on the 12th of April, and requesting him to be at Kensington Palace by seven o'clock that night. *Signed.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1702, June 11.—Since I had the honour of your letter this morning I have waited upon the Queen, who was pleased to say she never had the least thought of not continuing you in all your authorities. Her Majesty was pleased to add that she relied entirely upon your good inclinations and intentions to promote her service, as you might do upon her being ready and desirous to give you any mark of her favour that can be agreeable in your circumstances. *Signet.*

SIR T. PELHAM to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1702, August 6. Halland.—When I came to London last week for two or three days I heard the ill news of my good Lady's death, for which affliction to your Grace and all your family I beg to leave to condole.

The MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, Lord Privy Seal, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1702, September 12. St. James's Park.—On business. *Signet.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1702, October 30. St. James's.—Directing him to cause the impressment of seamen to cease. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

SIR WALTER CLARGES to [the DUKE of NEWCASTLE?].

1703, April 12th.—“On Friday, come fortnight, the last of this month I am to have another trial with Sherwin, upon that scandalous attempt of bastardizing the last Duke of Albemarle, to try whether Christopher, the late Duke, or Mr. Sherwin, is right heir to Duke George, and whether the present Duchess, if she be living, was, and is, Duchess of Albemarle, or only my Lady Elizabeth Radford.

This scandalous cause they have four times brought on already, and as often miscarried in such their vile pretensions. I am sure all sober men that I converse withal, think it a reproach to Westminster Hall, and a scandal to common justice, that the memory of people so long after their deaths, and persons of such consideration to, should undergo such barbarous reflections, when nothing like it was ever brought in question during the course of their whole lives. But I beg your pardon, for making you this repetition, who are so well apprized already, of what has been transacted, relating to this affairs; my only request to you now is that you will be so kind to speak to two gentlemen of your acquaintance, men of good estates and quality, who are named of the jury, to be present at the trial, without any design or intention that they may be anyways prepossessed of either side till they come to hear in court the merits of the cause—though I am told my adversaries have taken other measures—yet from gentlemen of such reputation as I am

informed, the gentlemen of this jury, are, I fear no such indirect practices. The names of the two worthy persons are, John Bright, de Bradsworth, Esquire, and Andrew Wilkinson, de Burrowbridge, Esquire, who are both reported to be friends and humble servants to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and if by your favour I could prevail on the Duke to incline them to be here at the trial, I daresay in respect to such an advocate, they would not fail of it, and I should be mighty glad to trust my concerns in the hands of men of their fortunes and credit, since I am satisfied my adversaries are supported and countenanced by another noble Lord, who would come at the Duke of Albemarle's estate anyway, although he is of kin to it by none."

W. LORD PAGET to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1703, April 15. London.—Sending him an Arabian horse, which he had bought for him in Constantinople. *Signet.*

— d'ERBEMONT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1703, December.—Proposing a marriage between his master, the Count de N—, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and Lady Henrietta Holles.

LORD LEXINGTON to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1704,] February 29. Colston.—Concerning the vacancy in Nottinghamshire caused by the death of Mr. Eyre, and the disputes about the seat between Sir Thomas Willoughby and Mr. Thornhagh.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1704,] March 6. Colston.—On the same subject as the preceding letter.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704, April 17.—I stayed from home last week or else I had given your Grace the trouble of a visit according to the permission you have honoured me with. I do esteem one of the great felicities of my life that I have an opportunity of conversation with you and I do bring all the disposition in the world, of submission to your conduct.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[No date.]—My Lord Chamberlain and Lord Poulett are sensible of your favour in desiring to speak with them before you have the conversation you are pressed to. They are both engaged to go out of town this evening, but in case you cannot delay your going to Kensington this evening, the two Lords will put off their intended journey and will meet you at Mr. Paget's house.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, April 23.—I had no opportunity of seeing my Lord Treasurer, since I waited upon you, till this evening. I asked him if the news I had just then heard was true, that the Earl of Kent was to have the Chamberlain's staff. He told me that the Queen had already given it to him, so that I did not think it proper to enter upon the expedient which was talked of when I had the honour to attend you last. The Lord Treasurer began the discourse immediately of your Grace; he said the Queen was so pleased to hear of your inclination, as added my Lord, she has great reason, for her's and the nation's service, that she built

very much upon it, and that it gave her a very delightful prospect. *Seal of arms.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1704, April 26.—I had not an opportunity of seeing the Lord Treasurer until last night, and the Queen being at Kensington he intends going there this morning, and he intends to wait upon you at Newcastle House to-morrow.

JOHN VANBRUGH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1704, May 8.—Agreement to allow the Duke of Newcastle, in consideration of the payment by him of a sum of one hundred guineas, free entrance to the theatre intended to be built in the Haymarket, and certain other privileges. *Signed. Signet. Witnessed by William Congreve and another.*

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704, May 9.—I crave leave to give you an account by writing of the conversation I had yesterday with my Lord Treasurer. And in the first place I believe there is not a man alive who has a truer service a greater esteem for your Grace than he has; and he said to me that his interest as well as inclination leads him to desire you would come into the Queen's service, and the place mentioned would be a double advantage; your coming in would do honour and be a strength to Her Majesty's affairs, and the other's going out would be a great ease, and particularly to himself. That the manner of doing it should contrived most for your Grace's honour; that as he thought it could not be done just at this present, so he would take care to give your Grace notice of it some time before it be done, and will study everything to deserve your friendship. This is the substance of this discourse. I find him resolved to find a fit opportunity to make a vacancy, and then to adjust everything else to your service.

Postscript.—I cannot but keep to my maxim that the Government must show their respect to your Grace by doing and not talking.

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to [ROBERT HARLEY], Speaker of the House of Commons.

1704, May 9.—A complimentary answer to the preceding letter. *Copy.*

— to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1704, May 18.—There is all the probability Sir George Rooke will make a happy expedition, and it will be very fortunate if the Brest squadron should fall into his hands. I hope you will hear quickly that the Duke of Marlborough will open a new scene of war. *Copy.*

— to LORD POULETT.

1704, May 18.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

The EARL OF KINGSTON to the DUKE OF [NEWCASTLE].

1704, May 20. London.—I have written to Sir J. Parsons to let you know that he took the oaths to the Government in the late King's time. I think he may be of service in that part of the country.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1704, May 27.—The measure I have proposed to myself is to endeavour to approve myself to your judgment and to entreat your protection, and then I shall be solicitous for very little besides.

The Holland packet is not yet come in. There came a mail from Lisbon yesterday. Our friends there have hopes of success, as late as it is, before the Michaelmas campaign; and they think that the position of Abeira being but forty leagues from Madrid and a cooler climate, they may keep the field there longer. Her Majesty has ordered more forces there, which will be immediately sent away.

I am sorry to hear you are troubled with sore eyes. I doubt not but you know Lady Vere's remedy, which is a plaister on the neck.

The EARL OF KINGSTON to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704, June 3.—The town is so thin that there is more talk of private than public affairs. Your Grace, I hear, has begun stag-hunting. I wish you good sport.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704, July 29. Windsor.—I was surprised to hear there was any stop at the Privy Seal to the little matter about the Forest. It serves to show his inclinations though I cannot find he suspects anything.

The Lord Keeper promised me that the four justices for Nottinghamshire should be put in. I hope I may believe him so far. I will return to town this night and look after it, as I will with great alacrity every business that concerns your Grace.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, September 5.—“We are chewing this victory yet in the lump,” and we cannot procure them to send us over the details of the great action, which will be very delightful. As soon as I can get them and put them together, I will do myself the honour to send you one. We have heard nothing from our fleet since the 28th July. The taking of Gibraltar may turn to great account, it being the greatest thoroughfare of trade in the world. The newspapers in all parts of Europe are full of a sea-fight, but this town is so malicious as to say there will be a battle between the Earl of Torrington and his new Lady before there is one between Sir G[orge] R[ooke] and the Count de Toulouse.

I have been long of opinion how necessary your Grace is to the support of the government, but I have great pleasure to see that it may be done now in a way so perfectly honourable, and to lay such a foundation as every good man ought to wish. The Queen does not go to Winchester.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, September 14.—I send you the best account I can make out of our sea battle. It was very unfortunate that seven of the Dutch ships were sent for back by the States about a fortnight before the fight. Else in all probability great part of the French fleet had been destroyed. We were equal in number of ships, or rather fifty-three to fifty-two, yet the French had above six hundred guns more than we. It is very strange in so long an action and so fierce a fire we should lose so few men. I have done myself the honour to insert in the Gazette your magnificence in celebrating the land victory. I hope in a very little time to see you shewing your very great ability in moderating and reforming us at home.

ROBERT HARLEY to ROBERT MONCKTON.

1704, September 14.—I hope you believe no one can be more sensible than I am of the great merit of our great friend (the Duke of Newcastle) and of the necessity of his being in the service. I think I cannot be mistaken that it is not only intended, but all diligence is being used to prepare the way and provide company to come in with him which shall be acceptable to him.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704, September 25.—I cannot discover any alteration in their purposes here relating to your Grace, but I should say to themselves, for it is their interest and business, but so far the contrary that everything is preparing to render it more acceptable to you. You will guess that it is convenient both seals should be reformed.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, October 21.—Last night I came to town. You will pardon me if I am not composed enough, finding my only son sick of the small pox where he is at school. There are so few members come to town that it is hard to make any judgment of their inclinations, but I find those you have a mind to be unreasonably angry will recommend themselves but very scurvily to the Court, and it may be worse to the country on a new election. As to the quarrel some would have with the chair, your humble servant would be very glad to be fairly eased of that trouble. But if I had no other thought but the honour of being your servant, that would secure me from being frighted or cajoled out of any thing. The little time I have had since I came to town assures me that the Lord Treasurer continues in the same sentiments relating to your Grace, and I cannot but always say it is for the interest and honour of the Government to have you in the service. It remains entirely a secret from all the world save those you know of, and when you come to town there will be convenience of discoursing what is not proper for a letter.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, October 28.—I am infinitely obliged for your concern for my poor child; since he is like to recover, if he do not prove an entirely devoted servant to you and your family, I will renounce him that he has none of my blood in him.

As to the other affair, I never saw any reason to doubt but that it was sincerely intended to obtain your support to the Government under the circumstances which have been mentioned. I was always assured of their going thus far, yet I am pleased I can tell you I am very well assured that further is now designed and there is a building projected of which your Grace is to be the foundation stone, that is, both the strength and the ornament.

LORD GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1704, November 7.—“It will be impossible to doe this in your absence, and when you are in town there may still remayn one difficulty, but it is such a one as I hope will be very easily overcome by yourself.”
Signet.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704, November 18.—The wild faction in the House have this day exposed themselves so much, under pretence of falling upon Mr. Cowper and Sir Joseph Jekyll for being counsel for Lord Halifax at his late trial, that they will not easily restore themselves to any one's good opinion besides their own dear selves.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, November 11.—I have acquainted the Lord Treasurer that you have appointed a day for coming to town. I hope you will find everything disposed to lay that foundation which will be acceptable to every good Englishman.

As to our proceedings in the House, if some persons abilities were equal to their malice, they would be able quickly to erect their new scheme.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, November 30.—Welcoming him on his arrival in London.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1704, December 2.—The late attempt has given a handle and ripened these things which I spoke of to you last summer, so that it is to be hoped the opportunity is very encouraging, and the best care must be to improve it, not only for the present, but that the succeeding Parliament may consist of men in the public interest of the nation. Your Grace must be the corner stone of this fabric, and therefore I hope you will let your thoughts descend to particulars as to persons as well as things, how matters should be modelled here, and what is to be done in order to elections.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1704, December 23.—The Portugal letters came this morning, which gave an account that our recruits for Gibraltar sailed away the 9th new style; so that I hope there was no danger of the place, the garrison having a thousand healthy men. They are assured from Madrid that the Marquis de Villadarias has remonstrated at the hazard of continuing the siege, that it ruins their best troops; but that notwithstanding this repeated remonstrance, that Court are obstinate in pressing the recovery of the place. I hope our recruits have prevented that expectation, and that there will be an opportunity for our ships to bring home to Lisbon the six millions, at least, of patacoons, which the Portuguese seized sometime since at Brazil, coming to Spain.

HUGH BETHELL, RICHARD OSBALDISTON, and others to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House.

1704[-5], January 10. Beverley.—We have made diligent enquiry within this lieutenancy but we cannot find that the horses bred in this country are bought up for Scotland. The best horses are frequently bought up by our country jockeys, who when they have made them fine, sell them again to the southern chapmen who come down six or eight times a years to buy them.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1704-5, March 16.—Yesterday I took your hint and mentioned Sir Thomas Pelham, to which I am answered it was reasonable he should be when there are any creations, but he did not find the Queen was inclined to make any now; but there will be care to oblige Sir Thomas. I hope you will persuade him to come in to the next Parliament.

Lord Townshend will not go to Vienna. Last night I sent an express to the gentleman your Grace wished might have the other seal. I expect his answer in three days, and then all the rest will be fixed. The Lords were wonderfully pleased with the just thoughts you have of the Queen's affairs,

The SAME to [the SAME].

1704-5, March 23.—We have an answer from Lord Chief Justice Trevor who will not comply, so that the Queen must be put upon other thoughts. I suppose I shall receive her commands tomorrow, but I understand the Duke of Marlborough has just now spoken with the Duke of Buckingham who is not very easy with it, and I supposed he will be attended with a warrant in form. I should have waited upon you in person with this account, but I protest I have not had a regular hour to eat in since I had the honour to attend you.

LORD GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Privy Seal.

[1705, March 26,] Sunday.—Congratulating him on his appointment [as Lord Privy Seal]. *Signet.*

SIR C. HEDGES to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1705, March 28. Whitehall.—“The Queen commands me to signify to your Grace that it is her pleasure you attend her in her Drawing-room tomorrow at six of the clock, in the evening.” *Signed.*

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1705, March 31.—I trouble you with this letter to know if you will accept the other Lieutenantancy of Yorkshire, I mean that which the Duke of Buckingham had, and which he desires the Queen to dispose of to some body else. I should be glad also to know Lord Rockingham's mind about the Lieutenantancy of Kent, because I was told he desired it to be divided into East and West Kent, which I do not comprehend.

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Privy Seal.

1705, May 11. Cockpit.—The Queen readily consents to you having the stag or elk, with this expression, that she was glad of an opportunity to pleasure you.

There are letters come in. The most material news is the Emperor died May 5, new style. Prince Eugene has held a Council of war in Italy. Duke Louis of Baden was to meet the Duke of Marlborough at Creuznach the 20th, new style.

St. Paul with his frigates and several privateers has sailed, we suppose, towards Scotland. The Lords have ordered a squadron after him. The Duke of Savoy is very hearty and like to have some ease, Vendôme marching into Italy.

THE MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1705, June 6. *Cleveland, Yacht*.—A complimentary letter written upon embarkation. *Signet*.

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1705,] August 18. *Bellbar*.—I just now received the honour of a letter from your Grace and another from Lord Paget upon the same subject. It is a business I take great pleasure to be employed in, but I want power and credit to promote to any degree. I hope you have written to the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Secretary, or at least will not fail to do it, and in writing to the latter will let him know that it is upon him you depend.

I received a letter from the gentleman you named, some days ago, upon the same subject, and as I have a great esteem for him I sent a note to a friend desiring him to sound if there might be any hope of success for Mr. Justice T[revor]. All the answer he returned was that he believed when I considered it again I would think it a very hard thing to be denied, and that it was too soon to ask men to condemn themselves directly for what they had done. I mention this to shew that it may be probably difficult to succeed, and that above all things, it will be requisite to engage the Secretary.

Let me take this occasion of putting you in mind that however your inclination may detain you in the country, the necessity of affairs requires you indispensably to be in town. The Parliament is to meet the 25th of October; several things ought to be done before that time, and I fear nothing will be done without my Lord Privy Seal's presence. As soon as the Thanksgiving is over the Queen goes to Winchester, and till after her return no business is to be talked of, as it is said, and I am sure there will be little time then left to make preparation for the meeting of a new Parliament. *Signet*.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1705, September 6.—My Lord Treasurer had very much a mind to have had your Grace go into Holland upon this unhappy accident. He spoke to me several times that no person could restore that matter so well as you. I was afraid it would not be agreeable to you to take a running passage to Holland, and so back, in three or four weeks at the most, so the Lord President was pitched upon for that voyage. But since the letters which came over the other day and I sent down to Winchester, I question whether the States will not have fully made up this affair before anyone can be sent thither. There is to be a meeting of the Lords on Sunday at Windsor. I find the Duke of Marlborough thinks that the Generals for the most part, are so ashamed of what they have done, that they will take any reasonable opportunity to redeem their credit.

Our next letter will give us some account of Lord Peterborough's progress. The French do diminish or aggravate everything as it tends to their purpose, that we must expect other letters to bring the truth.

I send you a presentment of the Grand Jury, which I take to be the best answer for much shameless libels as the Memorial.

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1705,] September 8. *Belb[ar]*.—"I understand my Lord President is gon for Holland to set matters right with the States, as well with regard to what is past, as to concert measures for the future, which

is surely very necessary, because all the use made of the not consenting to fight and what has follow'd upon it, is to give those who mean our ruine an opportunity of working towards a peace, which they durst not do openly and directly. Wee have not heard anything from my Lord Sunderland as to the successe of his negotiation, tho he has bin some time at Vienna. Wee are full of expectation as to the business in Catalonia, and not without hopes from my Lord Gallway. Your Grace will please to remember you said you would find ways of enquiring particularly of a discourse a certain person held at Newark as he went down into the country. That person's carriage has bin such ever since that you cannot do a better service, I believe, than to be pleas'd to be as particularly informed of the whole as you can."

LORD GODOLPHIN to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1705, October 11.—This day fortnight being appointed for the meeting of Parliament, you will give me leave to put you in mind that your Grace's assistance will be very necessary, as in other particulars so in choice of a Speaker, if it were only to govern our friend Mr. Guydott, who, I am told, is refractory.

LORD DARTMOUTH, PHILIP MEADOWS, WILLIAM BLAYTHWAYTE, JOHN POLLEXPEN, and MATTHEW PRIOR to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1705, October 15. Whitehall.—Informing him that the Queen had nominated the Lord Privy Seal for the time being, one of the Commissioners for trade and plantations. *Signed.*

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1705, November 6,] Tuesday.—The supply is to be moved tomorrow, and the evening will decide the contest between Sir Gilbert Dolben and Mr. Spencer Compton for the chair of elections. We must be beholden to you for the latter.

LORD GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1705, November 13.—Believing it may be necessary to prepare ourselves with some defences against Lord Haversham's great guns tomorrow, I beg leave to offer to your Grace, as what I think will be for the Queen's services, that you would please to send to the Duke of Bolton to desire him to send to such Lords as you and he shall think proper, to meet you there tomorrow before you go to the House, to concert beforehand as far as the matter is capable of it, to what conclusion you would endeavour to bring those matters which may probably be settled there.

M. CROWE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[c. 1705.]—I think myself very happy in her Majesty's and our ministers approval of my services, and assure your Grace what I am forced to undergo here makes me wish for England, and I long to know the Queen's pleasure as to my stay or return. We have been under such necessities that her Majesty's troops would have starved if I had not procured 5,500 pistoles for them on my credit, when neither the King nor our generals could raise a penny. I hope my Lord Treasurer will duly comply with the bills I ordered the drawing from Genoa for the said sum. I hope now we shall at least maintain our position until a reinforcement comes. The Earl of P[eterborough] is still in Valencia. His Excellency's humour does not please the King. Certainly never a poor prince was surrounded with so ignorant a court. All my applica-

tion and interest is not sufficient to palliate their daily mistaken measures. Pray advise the Queen to solicit some trusty, experienced, disinterested, minister from Vienna, for Prince Antonio's depth is known to the meanest sentinel, and the Catalans tell me they already see what is to be expected from such councillors, and very visibly withdraw from Court. The King has not been pleased to bestow the least mark of favour on any Catalan nobleman, and I am sure there is no Englishman here that does not wish himself in Flanders. We are very defective in advices, and I have no orders to spend a penny on that account. Our Court is very backward in repaying what is disbursed for the most importunate service.

Postscript.—Just now I have advice from the Earl of P[eterborough] that a party of his troops has beaten 2,000 of the Duke of Anjou's militia and taken six hundred of them prisoners. He has ordered the three men-of-war to Algiers.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1705-6, February 22. Whitehall.—It is with great concern that I observe your sickness makes you unable to come to any meetings at the Cockpit.

There are frequent meetings with Pensionary Buys. On Monday Count Briançon and Count Maffei are to be present with the Lords. There seems to be a resolution to raise six French regiments for a particular service. Both are to be kept very secret.

GILBERT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1706, April 2. Queen Street.—Summoning him to attend a chapter of the Garter on the 4th of April. *Signed. Signed.*

[THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE?] to the ELECTOR [OF HANOVER].

1706, April 16. London.—Congratulating him upon the passing of the Act for securing the Protestant Succession. *Draft.*

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1706, May 6. London.—The honourable treatment which I received from your Royal Highness when I was very young at Florence is still such a pleasure to me, that owing to the recollection I have of it, I can boast that I have always been extremely attached to your service. And now that you have distinguished me so much by this magnificent present of wine, I am compelled to renew my humble gratitude to your Royal Highness. *French. Copy.*

[THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE?] to the ELECTRESS DOWAGER OF BRUNSWICK and LUNENBURG.

1706, May 7. London.—Congratulating her upon the passing of the Act for securing the Protestant Succession.

JACOB BONNELL to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, June 5. New Street, without Bishopsgate.—I should be wanting to myself should I not acknowledge the honour I received from your Grace, and think it my duty to offer myself on any other and all occasions that your Grace may think me capable or worthy of serving you, having always a true regard to the aggrandizing your noble family without any respect to my own interest. I make bold at the same time to enclose the very letter I intended to your Grace had I not found a friend to introduce me.

The SAME to [the SAME].

No date.—The honour and respect I bear to your noble family embolden me to make known to you a thought it pleased God to inspire me with, which, if you approve of, I doubt not of being capable so to manage the affair that till it is mature, it shall be a secret to all the world but your Grace and myself. “It is to contract the young lady, your Grace’s daughter to the Elector of Hanover’s son, and whenever your Grace shall think fit to order me, I shall be ready to waite on you.”

The EARL OF KINGSTON to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].
1706, June 11. London.—On business.

LORD GGDOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1706, June 15.—Promising to assist Mr. Crowe to obtain the governorship of Barbados.

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE], Lord Privy Seal.

1706, June 15.—Beyond sea affords nothing new. We got victories and improved them, and that is grown so old a story, as I wrote our General word, that I am of opiuiion he will need another victory, not to save himself, but to rescue the modern Whigs from their own mismanagement. Lord Stamford is in open rebellion because he is not Chancellor of the Duchy, though that serves for a pretext. The true secret is, that he was not sent with the Acts of Parliament to Hanover.

The next topic of news is the treaty of the Union. You need no description of the Commissioners North of Tweed. They are always the same; and for the Southern men they “catch’d the itch of the others,” so that they choose to do that by a trick which would have passed easier by open dealing. They have only got this one advantage, that they have forced some of your servants in the Commission to shew they are good friends to the Union and not useless members, though they do not treat privately with the “*bonny blewcaps* as the others have been forc’d to *owne* they do. In short, my Lord, we have stretch’d our consciences to forty-five *and no more* for the House of Commons, and sixteen for the Lords, and expect the Scots answer on Tuesday, who are certainly in the right to take, *an they can*.”

The GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].
1706, June 26. Florence.—A complimentary letter. *Italian*.

The DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1706, June 28. Rousselaer.—“I humbly thank your Grace for your kind congratulations on our late successes, and obliging concerns you are pleas’d to express for me on that occasion. My endeavours shall not be wanting to improve them to the best advantage, that I may deserve the continuance of your Grace’s good opinion.” *Seal of arms*.

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, June 29.—The wind is so strong in a contrary corner that we want two ports from Holland, and cannot get any letters from Sir Stafford Fairborn. Therefore I must desire you will “accept of what growes on the premises.

In order to recommend the friendship and honor of the sober party, Dolly Walpole is return'd without any advertisement in the Gazette, having in a few days visited a house near Acton, and it may be, gone as far as Winchindon, but was to see the procession to Pauls safe and sound. Lords Rochester, Anglesea, Guernsey, and Granville appeared there, and Mr. Cæsar amongst the Commons, but before that he had endeavour'd to present an address from the borough of Hertford to her Majesty. But the Queen sent him word she would receive nothing from his hands." He was not contented with this but would have pressed it upon Secretary Hedges. The Queen has ordered him to be put out of the commission of the peace and lieutenancy, for he had before refused the County address because, he said, it applauded the administration. Sir George Rooke refused to sign the Kentish address, but Lord Thanet signed it, with a protestation that it was not for the ministry. The Scotch Union is near a conclusion. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals with Sir John Cooke and Dr. Waller are to meet four of the Scotch Commissioners to draw it into form.

F. GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1706, July 1. Windsor.—Informing him that the Queen had signed a warrant for a stag from Sherwood Forest for the Duke of Leeds. *Signet.*

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, July 6.—I do believe Madrid is in our hands, and there is ground to think that Prince Eugene, by the dissension of the Spaniards or by his own forces, has passed the Adige.

I think the Lords of the Articles will think fit to let you and Lord Paulett and Lord Granby the only surviving Commissioners, have copies of the treaty, which is now preparing to be engrossed, that you may know what you are to sign.

[THE SAME] to [THE SAME], Lord Privy Seal.

1706, July 9.—This morning I found our "Uniters" quite altered in their intentions, and instead of sending copies of the treaty, and after, the originals, to the absent Lords to be signed, they have sent a letter to each Lord to attend in person by a prefixed day.

GEORGE DODINGTON to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1706, July 9.—"I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners for England appointed to treat touching a union between England and Scotland, to acquaint your Grace that the treaty for uniting the two kingdoms is now agreed on, and that it will be ready to be signed on Monday the 22nd of this present July; and it being upon a full debate found impracticable to send a treaty down to those that are absent, they earnestly desire you would please to be in town by that time, their Lordships taking it for granted your Grace will concur with them in opinion that a treaty of this consequence should be sign'd and seal'd by all the Commissioners who do not dissent from it." *Signed. Signet.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1706, July 9.—You will allow me to express my humble opinion that your Grace is of too much consequence in England not to have your hand to the Treaty. I have not been wanting to observe to the Lords of the Commission that it might be very inconvenient to the

absent Lords to take a long journey in this hot season, to which they answer they have suffered as much or more inconvenience in attending this service so long to the prejudice of their own private affairs.
Signet.

The CHEVALIER GIRALDI to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord
Privy Seal.

1706, July 13. London.—Sending him a reply from his master the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to his letter of the 6th of May. *French. Signet.*

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to the DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE,
at Orton, in Nottinghamshire.

1706, July 25. Newcastle House.—On private affairs. *Signet.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Keeper of the Great Seal to the DUKE
[OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, August 13. Lincolns Inn Fields.—Our friend the Secretary is, to my great dissatisfaction, become less kind to me than he used to be I have most unfeignedly kept terms with him and endeavoured to possess my friends with an opinion of his fitness to serve, and the good qualities I have observed in him since I had the honour to serve. But he has in two instances made me feel he has altered his mind as to my interests. If your Grace could find the reason and I might know it, I would endeavour to set all right. But if it be not to be known, or if it proceeds from causes to which I am not accessory, I would just so far preserve his good opinion as to inform him in few words I have the sense to perceive it.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, August 17. London.—I had by the last post a letter from Lord Wharton telling me of Sir John Kay's death, and asking me to find Lord Fairfax and bring him to some resolution. I find he is extremely willing to do whatever his friends would have him, but hopes they will not engage him in a great deal of trouble and expense without some reasonable prospect of success, and therefore he puts himself entirely in the hands of Lord Wharton and yourself; and if you two are of opinion the thing is likely to succeed he is very willing that you should declare in his name that he intends to stand.

WILLIAM COWPER, Keeper of the Great Seal, to the DUKE
[OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, August 28. London.—As to the two methods you are pleased to propose in relation to Mr. H[arley], I desire you to choose the latter and to let the business alone till you come to town, by which time I may be either sure of my suspicion or convinced of my mistake. In the meantime I shall be sure to observe the rule I think best to preserve friendship, which is to behave myself in every respect towards him as I would have done if I had not the least cause to suspect him of coldness towards me, till it be out of all question and irretrievable. I cannot yet give any reason, which is the main ground I have to doubt of the truth of my suspicion.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at
Welbeck.

1706, August 24.—Lord Fairfax has promised to go down as soon as possible and to write to Sir William Strickland this post. “I have not seen my Lord Tr——r since I writt to your Grace. He was to have been in town this week, but a swell'd face prevented it. Whither real or pretended I am nott very sure. Lord Sommers is at Bellbar, but will be in town next week. I suppose your Grace knows that Lord Halifax is come. I am very glad of it, for as he has done a great deal of good abroad, so I am sure he will join very zealously to do all he can at home.” We received yesterday the good news of Menin being taken.

[ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.]

1706, August 24.—The last Paris Gazette owns that Menin capitulated on Sunday, August 11–22. The time which has been lost by contrary winds has obliged the Queen to order Sir Cloudesley Shovel to change his firstrates and seconds, all but two, into thirds. Care is taken to supply the provisions they have already consumed. You will permit me to say that what you have said in your last letter is so just, so reasonable, and so much the consequence of your right judgment of England, that I hope I shall learn by it, and be able to say something to your Grace about it, for I intend to write very plainly to the Duke of Marlborough.

The King of Prussia has so far quarrelled with —— that Lord Raby cannot be serviceable there any longer. He has his choice to go to Vienna or nowhere. Mr. Stepney comes immediately from Vienna, first to Brussels, and then to the Hague, and Mr. Stanhope will have a pension, being superannuated.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

1706, August 29.—The King of Sweden has a French emissary with him, and it is no wonder he is come to the borders of Silesia and intends an irruption into Germany.

Dindermond is besieged because the States would not have been hearty in that of Ypres — *ex ungue leonem*. But of that and the articles of peace dressed up, I shall trouble you in my next.

Mr. Chetwynd is arrived at Venice. He spoke with Prince Eugene on his march, that he had got three days start of the Duke of Orleans. He was past Piacenza, and consequently he had it in his power to relieve Turin or possess himself of Milan.

I enclose the pasquins from Rome, which according to their way of using Scripture, are not without salt. *Signet*.

[The SAME to the SAME.]

1706, September 10.—I do not think you need make any scruple about entertaining Marshal Tallard, for I think we ought as much to exceed them in civility as our generals and armies do in courage and conduct.

The Duke of Somerset and Sir Charles Hedges are both in the country so we have a very slender cabinet; and though there have been many felicitations given and taken by “*Monsieur le Comte de petite Biere*,” yet I do not find he is in possession. “It makes some inquiring people at a stand and a gaze to consider whence this delay springs. The Electoral prince is to be Duke of Cambridge. There was a snivelling project to let him have the title of Clarence. I

stified that in the birth and hindered its being offered; I saw the good will of the person, and have the papers of reasons, but it went no further than to myself.

[THE SAME TO THE SAME.]

1706, September 14.—The Earl of Peterborough has gone to Valencia, and my news from France says the Duke of Marlborough was come to the Hague to expostulate with the States about their backwardness.

I shall suffer from the Party, because the news came to me.

WILLIAM COWPER, Keeper of the Great Seal to the DUKE
[OF NEWCASTLE].

[1706,] September 18. London.—I congratulate your Grace on the occasion of this glorious march and victory, of which we have had accounts so certain as to believe it, though it be so strange. As one consequence I cannot but hope that the body of the French under General Medavi, that are so far separated from the Duke of Orleans, and with the Imperialists between them, must be intercepted or brought to nothing. There has been a world of money lost in this town upon this success, by those who should lose it; and I hear, among the rest, by the Duke of B. Things stand very fair to be completed in another campaign, if the endeavours of our domestic enemies here, and the French party in Holland, for peace, do not take place. I am told the United Provinces are under very great pressure, but sure this encouragement will make them bear up longer, whatever shift they make for it.

BRIAN FAIRFAX to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1706, September 27th. Denton.—“Sir William Strickland told me at York I might be so bold as to acquaint your Grace with the progress we have made in Yorkshire since we had the honour to be at Welbeck.

My Lord Downs has been so very early and diligent, that for the generality we find the gentlemen preengaged, so that all we can expect now from those is that they will stay at home themselves, which several have promised. We went directly to Leeds where we found a considerable majority for my Lord, and from thence luckily to York—the same day that my Lord Downs was expected there. My Lord Mayor engaged my Lord to stay there two days longer than he intended, for the election of sheriffs, where he advised my Lord to offer himself publicly in court, which he did, and found the city unanimous for him, as the neighbourhood about it we hear also will be.

Next week he designs for Hallyfax—which I wonder to hear my Lord Downs has neglected—from thence for Craven, and so to the southern parts of the West Riding. I take my Lord's strength not to be much inferior to my Lord Downs's, and we have the satisfaction to find ours the growing interest.

I hope the very great trouble your Grace has pleased to be at upon my Lord's account will not be lost, I am sure it will not in a grateful acknowledgment from him and the family.” *Signet.*

[THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO ROBERT HARLEY.]

[1706, September.]—I am very glad I had the Queen's approbation. I am sure it is my desire to have it at all times. Marshall Tallard, Marquis d'Alegri, Count Sepville, and Monsieur Depryé, came here on Monday, and went on to Chatsworth the next day. The French

are great complimenters and seemed very well pleased with their entertainment.

I think the States were much to blame for not being hearty in that matter of Ypres. You have not yet had time to transmit to me the articles of peace as dressed up, according to the favour you intended me.

I should be very glad to have your thoughts upon what you hint about that frothy element of bottled beer, and should be glad if the time was come that you could let me know what would be so pleasing to me about the expedition; as also, when the foreign posts come in, what are the Duke of Marlborough's sentiments in the affair you wrote to him about, for I cannot help guessing at the subject.

I return you a million thanks for preventing any dispute about the title of Clarence, and I should be glad to see the paper of reasons why the Dukedom of Cambridge is not as good. My grandfather opposed General Monk having that title, at the Restoration, though he might at the same time have been made a Marquis by another title; and I had once an occasion myself to desire the Crown not to dispose of that title out of the family whilst I lived. *Draft.*

B. FAIRFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, November 5. Northallerton.—“By a letter from Mr. Jessop I find he is gone to London, which makes me presume to trouble your Grace again with this. I have been from my Lord this fortnight to excuse his late appearance amongst his friends in the East Riding. I went through York to Sir William Strickland's and met with very good encouragement all the way, but was surprised to hear at Sir William's that nobody remembered the discourse between my Lord Downs and Mr. Thompson but Mr. Strickland; however he is not discouraged from justifying the truth, which he says he will do; and as for those gentlemen who have been shuffling thus, since they have forfeited their reputation, he may with honor expose their private letters, which he has promised me the copies of, and I shall take care to divulge. I was to wait on my Lord Carlisle and the gentlemen thereabouts who are all for my Lord; from thence I went to Northallerton where there was a meeting of about twenty gentlemen; they were all for my Lord but Mr. Millbanks. Sir Ralph Millbanks I hear has promised my Lord Down, but I believe I know how to get his interest, if not his vote. I received a letter here from my Lord to meet him at Richmond; he has been in Craven, and found many and hearty friends there, nor has his success been less where he has appeared in the north. He received the enclosed, which I send your Grace, from the Duke of Somerset, but I never yet heard in the country of any other pre-engagement, then to Mr. Darcy, that his Grace had.

My Lord designs to go through the north into the East Riding, so that if your Grace goes to London shortly and has any commands for me, I humbly request you will order them to be directed to me at Sir William Strickland's and they shall be punctually obeyed.”

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706, November 12.—I thank your Grace for your hint about the Lord Keeper. I believe he is satisfied I have served him.

The news of peace between the Swede and Pole is very surprising, considering the battle has happened since the ratification of this treaty.

I am sorry you have had so much trouble about “Special.” He certainly knows a great many circumstances, but he is an impertinent, idle, young man. I have sent to Scotland to enquire after the Germans.

The Bishop of Winchester is dead. I fancy Trelawny will succeed him.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, and the Justices of the Peace for the County of Nottingham.

1706, December 5. Kensington.—Directing them to use their utmost efforts to obtain recruits for the army, and to send up a report of their proceedings in the matter by the 5th of February then next.
Eight signatures. Seal.

ROBERT HARLEY to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1706, December 27.—A complimentary letter. *Seal of Arms*

SIR C. HEDGES to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE], Lord Privy Seal.

1706[-7], January 20. St. James's.—Enclosing a copy of the case of his son, William Hedges, concerning his right to the place of clerk of the signet which was disputed by Mr. Cooke. *Case enclosed.*

R. TRACY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1706[-7], February 1.—On the same business as the preceding letter from Sir C. Hedges.

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1706-7, March.—Thanking him for his letter and for his present of wine. *French. Copy.*

The DUKE OF SOMERSET to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1707, March 28.—When I waited on your Grace last night I had not then an opportunity to ask “whether you have an intention soon to dispose of Lady Harriett Hollis, and whether your Grace is at liberty to receive a proposall from mee, wherein I am most immediately concern'd. I doe rather choose this way to apply directly to you then by a second person, because it is an alliance—if their ages may bee thought suitable—which I have long had in my thoughts, and what I shall bee very proud off.” *Signet.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT HOWE.

1707, April 3.—Concerning an address to the Queen, and certain “private disobligations.” *Draft.*

R. TRACY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1707, April 3.—Giving his opinion that the grant of the clerkship of the signet to Mr. Cooke by King Charles II. was valid in law.

HENRY ST. GEORGE, Garter, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1707, June 18.—Summoning him to attend a chapter of the Order of the Garter at Windsor. *Signet.*

J. BISHOP OF NORWICH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House in London.

1707, June 18.—Enquiring after his health. *Signet.*

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1707, June 18.—Concerning a vacant Welsh judgeship for which Mr. Jessop and Sergeaut Birch were candidates.

[The SAME] to the SAME, at Welbeck.

1707, August 26.—Mr. Monckton will acquaint you with the effect of his negotiation. The new Duke made extremely early application for it, and named nothing else, and when the promise was made and granted, it was not known there was any other pretender.

Lord Peterborough did not go to the Queen, on pretence of his being left out of the Council. He has orders sent him to prepare an account in writing of his proceedings.

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1707, September 4. Windsor.—The Queen has been pleased Dr. Plumtree shall succeed Mr. Churchill in the Commission for the sick and wounded.

I hope you will so order your affairs as to be in town about the 10th of October by which time her Majesty will be returned from Newmarket and will be very glad, I am sure, of your Grace's great influence and credit to help her in the many difficulties of the next session of Parliament. *Signet.*

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1707, September 6.—Enquiring after his health.

[The SAME to the SAME.]

1707, September 11.—Your humble servant has had more Councils and hearings since the Lord President went for Ireland than has been in two years before.

I have been obliged to tell *the great man* the true state of things and the great danger they are in; what effect it will have, my next will inform you, but I fear the credit is as low on the other side of the water as it is here. I wish they may not run on in measures to risk it in both places, and then pretend a necessity of running over to the other extreme.

The sovereign keeps no measures in publicly exposing the Junta. The new Lord Steward is not to be summoned to the Committee till winter, that it may not be pretended to be annexed to places.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1707, September ?]—I am just come from the two great men. I believe they are fully sensible of their danger, and that there are number of men enough to support them, who are ready and willing to do it, if they will but create a confidence in them.

I have some reason to believe your Grace and some more will be desired to have a meeting the beginning of next week, but of that I shall be able to give you a better account after to-morrow.

LORD COWPER, Lord Chancellor, to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1707, September 19. Hertingfordbury.—I am sorry the French "prayers" had so good a success, but I think our Gazeteer was never more in the right than when he truly enumerated the advantages we had by that enterprise to Toulon, though it did not fully answer our expectation. I suppose you "may have heard that Lord D[uke] of Devon is not yet called to the Cabinet. The reason given is that the Queen may let it be seen that must not be taken as inherent to the office. All care possible is taking to prevent the fatal mistake we fear'd in relation to the vacant Bishoprick. I daresay your Grace has, but you cannot

too much or too often interpose your advice and authority in that matter for I am firmly persuaded if that step should be taken false it would not be in the power of any leading men to bring the Parliament to act quickly and with good effect the next session."

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE], Lord Privy Seal.

1707, September 23.—I made bold to read the few last lines of your letter to the Queen who expressed much pleasure therein. When I kiss your hands in town I shall tell you such a narrative of ingratitude, treachery, folly, and madness, as is scarce to be matched, but I forbear to venture it on paper.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1707, November 28. Whitehall.—Concerning the inconveniences which had arisen from the separation of the consulship of Madeira from that of Lisbon. *Signed.*

JOHN SORSOLIEL to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[c. 1707].—To the particulars your Grace was pleased to inquire of concerning the scheme I offer to spoil Dunkirk harbour, I humbly beg leave to add this, that the Government may be satisfied that it is practicable by sending it to Sir William Jumper with an order from his Royal Highness to that brave and experienced commander to give his opinion therein; and I lay my life he will cheerfully and effectually go upon that service.

J. MOLESWORTH to his father, ROBERT MOLESWORTH.

1707[-8], January 4. Hunsworth.—We find that there are to be several promotions in the Church. Sir William Dawes to the see of Chester, Dr. Blackall to that of Exeter, and Dr. Trinnell to be made Bishop of Norwich. I do not doubt but that this will occasion some vacancies which might accommodate our friend Lockier.

My Lord Holderness and Mr. Darcy dined with us to-day. I find them both much better. Tomorrow we adjourn to Aston for the benefit of a harpsichord, that our music may be complete. *Signet.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1707 [-8], January 25, Kensington.—On the same subject as the preceding letter of the 5th December 1705, and informing them that the parish officers should be paid 20s. for every person they brought before the magistrates to be imprisoned, and that every volunteer should receive 4*l.*, and his discharge after three years service. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, and the Justices of the Peace of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1707[-8], January 25. Kensington.—A facsimile of the preceding letter. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1707-8, January 31.—I shall be glad to attend you tomorrow or Monday. I shall then be able to open to you such a scene of defeated malice as is scarce credible; and it is not un-useful for you to know the original.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1707[-8], February 1. Kensington.—Directing him to impress seamen for the fleet. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Same date and place.—A facsimile of the preceding letter. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Same date and place.—A facsimile of the two preceding letters. *Six signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1707[-8], March 5. Kensington.—Directing him to seize the arms and horses of all papists and disaffected persons, in consequence of the intended invasion of Great Britain by “the person who during the life of the late King James the Second pretended to be Prince of Wales, and since his decease has taken upon himself the style and title of James the Third.” *Seven signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Same date and place.—A facsimile of the preceding letter. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Same date and place.—A facsimile of the two preceding letters. *Eight signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

1707[-8], March 10. Kensington.—Directing him to seize and secure all papists, non-jurors, and disaffected persons, together with all their arms and horses, and all other horses which might be suspected of going towards Scotland. *Nine signatures. Seal.*

VISCOUNT HOWE and GEORGE GREGORY to the DUKE
[OF NEWCASTLE].

1707[-8], March 19.—Informing him that in pursuance of his directions to seize all arms and horses belonging to Papists and disaffected persons within the hundreds of Bingham and Broxtow, they had seized arms and horses belonging to Sir William Golding, and Mr. Willoughby of Epsley, and that they had also summoned them and Sir Gervase Clifton, and other persons, to come that day and take the oaths, but none of them had appeared. *Copy.*

EDWARD WILBERT to — WENMAN.

1707[-8], March 20. Beverley.—Giving a list of papists and non-jurors seized, by the Duke's directions and brought to Beverley, and asking how they were to be disposed of. *Signet.*

Among the persons seized are Lord Langdale, Mr. Flower, and Mr. Metcalfe. Mr. Langdale of Cliff, Mr. Langdale of Houghton, Mr. Dolman, and Mr. Vavasour, were absent when the search was made.

T. WHITE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House.

1707-8, March 24.—“Upon the search we made, what we found amongst the Papists was inconsiderable, except four coach mares and two hunters, which I tooke from Sir G. Clifton. They being of some value I have taken them into my owne stable, that they may not be abused, and will take care they be forthcoming. I hope that as soone as it may be with prudence and safety, I shall receive your Grace’s orders for the restoring of them again. I believe he is willing to give the Government what security he can for his good behaviour.”

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE], Lord Privy Seal.

1708, March 26.—The gout has come again in my knee so that I cannot stand. If I could have got to the Queen any way, I would have tried, but find myself obliged to desire you to do me the honour to assure her Majesty that I am entirely of your Grace’s mind, not only as to the usefulness of the thing we desire, but also that it is without any view of making way for other alterations. *Signed.*

VISCOUNT HOWE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, March 29. Langar.—I wish there were some order of Council that no papist should keep a public house. They are places of meeting, for those of that religion, with safety. It is true we have power to put them down, but you very well know that there are a great many who will do no more than they are forced. However I have begun, and have put down those about me. I wish others would follow the example.

The HOUSE OF LORDS.

1708, March 31.—Order of the House of Lords to desire the Duke of Newcastle to signify to the Deputy Lieutenants of the East Riding of Yorkshire the sense of the House that they had done their duty in confining Lord Langdale, and to thank them for their care in the matter. *Copy.*

COLONEL R. SUTTON to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, March 31. Hull.—This morning I have received an express from Captain Edwards, Commander of the *Monmouth*, that he has three hundred prisoners taken in the *Salisbury*, to deliver here. I will take what care I can of them, awaiting your further orders.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1708, April 1. Hull.—Defending himself from accusations which he expected would be made against him by Captain Edwards of the *Monmouth*, who had insulted him and behaved very riotously at a time when the town was “preparing for their Easter devotions.” *Also signed by the Mayor, Erasmus Darwin, and three others.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding.

1708, April 1. St. James's.—Directing him, in consequence of the failure of the late desperate attempt against the kingdom, to discharge all persons who had been seized within his lieutenancy in pursuance of their preceding letter of the 10th March, on their giving sufficient security for their good behaviour; also to cause all horses which had been seized, to be restored to their owners upon their giving security as above mentioned. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding.

Same date and place.—A facsimile of the preceding letter. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Same date and place.—Directing him to cause all arms and horses which had been seized from papists and other disaffected persons to be restored to their owners upon their giving sufficient security for their good behaviour. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

COLONEL R. SUTTON to [the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, April 3. Hull.—On the same subject as his preceding letters.

SIR JAMES MONTAGUE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1708, April 6.—Giving his opinion of the proper construction of the act of the last session, for tendering oaths to Papists. *Signet.*

The DUKE OF HAMILTON to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1708, May 1.—“I hope you wont take it amis that I applic to your Grace to assist your old acquaintance to gett his liberty. I have sent my petition to her Majesty for that end, to my Lord Treasurer, who I have begged the favour to present it for me, and I presume upon your Grace's goodnes to favour it when it comes before you, since ther's nothing objected against me but generall surmises, and that the continuation of my confinement is soe prejudiciall to my private affaires.”

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1708, May?]—I hope we shall see you this morning at my office where we are to examine the Duke of Athol's two men; but fearing something may prevent you coming makes me remind you of the Cabinet Council at Kensington this evening where I hope you will be, because Duke Hamilton's affair is to be settled there tonight.

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1708, May 17.—I have received from Mr. Molesworth the account of his defeat at Retford. Mr. Robartes asked me if I could name anybody to stand for Cornwall, so I immediately desired his favour for Mr. Molesworth. *Signet.*

The DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, May 22.—The messenger who brings this will at the same time deliver a bill or patent to be passed the Privy Seal, adding to my former honours another title of Duke &c., which I beg may be despatched as soon as your leisure can allow. I stay here till it be passed the seals, though it is very necessary for me to hasten to Scotland.

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, May 28.—The steps at the opening of the campaign seem a little too like what was last year; but when the Elector of Hanover and Prince Eugene are at the head of their armies, we may see another face of things. I am sensible I write by the post, and though the name to whom I direct ought to make any letter secure, yet because accidents may happen, I do not pretend to say more.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1708, July 17.—I am master of no news or intelligence and take no more pleasure in the schemes and projects which are every day new, than in hearing the dreams of a sick man.

The Queen has been pleased of her mere motion to order the discharge of the plate I had, after near six months. I hear the bill is signed, so that in a little time it will come before your Grace, whose single favour I beseech in the despatch of it.

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1708, July 31.—I can send you no news. We wish to hear of some port taken in France, or some other thing done before the Thanksgiving, which may be a fuller proof of the completeness of our victory than the contributions we get. I am sure no body rejoices more heartily for the victory than I do, and no body could see more clearly than I did how very reasonably and opportunely it came, or can be more heartily concerned that it should be improved to the utmost. *Signet.*

M. CROWE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1708, August 30. Barbados.—Sending him a present from the General Assembly of the Island of a chest of sugar and three dozen of citron water; also a macaw from his wife for Lady "Halliett."

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1708, September 13. Treasury Chambers.—Acknowledgment that he had been made acquainted with the docquet of a grant of an annuity of 1000*l.* a year to Barbara, Viscountess Fitzhardinge, during the joint lives of herself and the Queen, charged upon the Post Office. *Signed.*

LORD COWPER, Lord Chancellor, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1708, October 4. London.—Last night it was resolved by the Queen at the Cabinet to have a council this day and there order a proclamation to declare the Parliament shall be prorogued till the 16th November, and then sit to do business. The sooner you come to town the more time you will have to employ in the good and now necessary work of preventing a division among honest men, who will otherwise be so clear a majority in this Parliament. If nothing be done to alter things from what they are at present, I am afraid we may see part of them fighting with, if not under, the Tories, and other part further engaged as courtiers than we would wish them to be. A division will run us by degrees into the two extremes of necessity.

Postscript.—Since I wrote, the Prince's sickness put off the Council. *Signet.*

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1708, October 28. Belb[ar].—Pressing him to come to London as soon as possible. *Signet.*

RALPH RADCLIFFE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, November 13. Hitchin.—Concerning Mr. Ralph Pearson, a madman, who pretended to be heir to the Crown of England, and who had made a rude attempt upon Lady Henrietta Holles.

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708, November 24.—I saw Sir Thomas Willoughby sworn this day, so that if anything be done in that peevisch affair of the purlieus, I suppose it will be in a little time.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, DUKE OF MECKLENBURGH to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709, January 9. Schwerin.—I have ordered my resident, de Sanden, whom I have sent to England to condole with the Queen upon the death of her husband the Prince of Denmark, to express to your Lordship the esteem I have for yourself and your family. *Signed. Signet. French.*

THOMAS PULLEIN to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1708[-9], February 22. Bolton.—Enclosing a copy of a petition which he had sent to the Duke of Bolton from the inhabitants of Wensleydale, complaining of the ill behaviour of the soldiers there; and by sending which petition he had incurred the displeasure of the Lords of the Council. *Copy of petition enclosed.*

M. CROWE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1708-9, March 2. Barbados.—Sending two parroquets, two land turtles, and a “tackawiney,” or diminutive lion, not bigger and as tame as a young rabbit, for Lady “Halliett,” and some china oranges for himself.

LORD GLENORCHY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, in London.

1709, March 29. Edinburgh.—As “by the death of the Duke of Montague the Duchess of Albemarle’s affaires are likely to be put in her relationes manadgement, I must desire the favour of your Grace that I may be preferred to any other in the keeping of her. I hope it may be the easier granted me if your Grace thinks that by law I can have no benefit of her estate after her death, and that such as will have the benefitt then, cannot need have the keeping her. And if there be any advantage in it I doubt not of your Grace’s kindness in procuring it to me, being Providence has made my case singular from the other brothers-in-law.” *Signet.*

The HUDSON’S BAY COMPANY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709, April 18.—Sending him a copy of the petition to be brought before the Queen and Council, setting forth the wrongs which the Company has suffered from not having their rights protected at the peace of Ryswick. *Signed by Stephen Evans, Governor.*

The MARQUIS OF POWIS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1709,] May 15.—I take the liberty to give you an account in writing of the names of those persons who in the late war obtained the

late King's leave to bring in writs of error to revise their outlawries. I am in hopes the late Attorney-General's report upon my petition will be laid to-day before the Queen. I need not recommend myself to your favour, I have already received so many proofs of it.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the DUKE OF MECKLENBURGH.

1709, May 25. London.—An answer to his letter of the 9th of January last. *Copy.*

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1709,] June 3.—The Queen is very willing to agree to your proposal about the Forest, and she will give directions to my Lord Derby to pass your lease of the Honour of Tickell.

The DUKE OF SOMERSET to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1709, June 16.—Asking his assistance to obtain from the Lord Treasurer the living of Eaglesthorpe near Hull for Mr. Burton. *Signed.*

CHARLES HOTHAM, and others, Justices of the Peace for the East Riding, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709, July 20. Beverley.—Expressing their readiness to assist the poor Palatines lately come from Germany in the most serviceable way they could. *On the same sheet is letter received from the Justices of the Peace for Nottinghamshire, regretting that as there were no manufactures in that county, they could do nothing to assist the Palatines. Copies.*

R. EYRE [Solicitor General] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1709, August 1. Lincoln's Inn.—In my opinion a licence to enclose a park under the Privy Seal only, will not be sufficient. On this ground I desired a warrant might be made for preparing a bill under the Great Seal. I went to Windsor with it yesterday in order to sign it there, but Mr. Lowndes differing in opinion from me, my Lord Treasurer told me he must speak with him first. My clerk has brought me the bill this evening, altered, and I have signed it.

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1709, August 3. St. James's.—After the Queen had signed the warrant for your Privy Seal, the Solicitor General came to me to say he was of opinion a grant of this nature would require a Great Seal, and that you were convinced and desiring it. This will create a little delay.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to [LORD SOMERS,] Lord President of the Council.

1709, August 15. Welbeck.—Promising to give 500*l.* for the relief of the poor Palatines. *Copy.*

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Privy Seal, at Welbeck.

1709, August 18. London.—I have consulted the Lord Treasurer and I think it will be most for the benefit of the poor people that your generous charity should be paid in St. Giles's parish. *Signet.*

The MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709, September 7. Holme Pierrepont.—On business. *Signed. Signet.*

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1709, September 13.—Congratulating him on the late victory.
Signet.

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1709, September 15.—I received your letter on my return to town, having made a little excursion into the country to avoid the noise which often attends weddings. My Lord Dupplin is very sensible of the honour you have done him.

“I thought indeed that I had suffered enough in my own person, but it seems that did not satisfy groundless malice, which, as Lord Burleigh said, the more groundless it is by so much it is the fiercer; but because I bore my own persecution so patiently, they have thought fit to persecute my family, and this match was thought too good for me. But it seems all their acts could not break it, which presently turned into excessive rage. I cannot but say it is very hard a man cannot be suffer'd to be at ease in his private family affairs; but when great people descend so low as that, it does not only shew a mean spirit, but fear and self-consciousness having done wrong, and that they are not on a good foundation.”

I will not trouble you with a relation of the late bloody battle. Many reflections are made. Some blame the conduct, and suffering the French to fortify themselves; so that they say we should have either fought sooner or not at all. The Dutch murmur that their troops are ruined; and what is worst, the French have recovered their reputation, not only amongst themselves but also with the allies, and it is a dangerous thing to have a good opinion of the courage of an enemy. This would perhaps hinder a peace which is so necessary for everybody, but this cloud which is gathering in the north seems to necessitate it. For should the main powers permit the Dane and Muscovite to possess the Sound, our trade is ruined, and if we offer to obstruct it the Dane will recall his troops, and if one does, all the rest must, and some think this was the reason why the Hanover troops did not perform well in the last battle, scarce charging at all, under pretence of wanting their General's order, who was absent.

At home everything goes as the ministry would have it, I suppose, and they seem to be endeavouring to patch up entirely with the Junto, though underhand they do what they can to ruin the credit of the latter. Ireland is a witness, where there is such a ferment raised as nothing could have carried the public business but the necessity of affairs, and whether that Viceroy will venture thither again, time only will shew. The Master of the Horse is the most sedulous attender at Windsor, I was going to say the only one. Perhaps he begins to think he can stand on his own legs; it is certain he is not now any favourite of the ministers or junto.

There has been a whisper for some days that the Groom of the Stole had thought to resign her key to one of her daughters. Her conduct towards her mistress has been very extraordinary and very public.

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709, September 23. Whitehall.—On business. *Signed.*

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to LORD —

1709, October 26. Welbeck.—Regretting that owing to the Duchess's rheumatic distemper attended with St. Anthony's fire, he would be detained longer in the country than he had intended. *Draft.*

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709, October 28. Windsor.—Hoping that he would soon return to town. *Signet.*

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1709, October 29.—Lord Townshend has at last finished the treaty for “the Barriere and the Succession” upon which I congratulate you. I believe this ought to be made a secret if that were possible. We hope for Lord Marlborough before the end of next week.

The MAYOR and CORPORATION OF NEWARK to the DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE.

1709, October 31. Newark.—Thanking him for his gift of corn to the poor of the town. *Signed.*

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to THOMAS PULLEIN, at Bolton.

1709, December 7. Welbeck.—An angry letter concerning one Gowland who had disoblged him. *Signed.*

The EARL OF DERWENTWATER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at
Welbeck.

1709, December 8.—Thanking him for the despatch of his licence to return from France. *Signet.*

— to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1709, December 10.—We have turned out the Members of Cirencester for bribery; yet I voted for Bathurst upon the prospect you know of.

“The Duke of Marlborough was at (Sir Harry) Furnise’s admitted extraordinary on the Kitcat club, and Jacob Tonson order’d to dedicate Cæsar’s *Commentaries* to him and not to the Duke of Ormond as he had promised, and six of the members are to write the epistle to him.” *Signet.*

The MAYOR and CORPORATION OF LEEDS to the DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE, in London.

1709, December 10. Leeds.—Praying that no grant might pass for erecting a market of white woollen cloth at Hightown near Leeds. *Twelve signatures.*

The DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1709, December 12. Whitehall.—The Queen having been graciously pleased to order a pardon for Lord Dumbarton with a licence for him to return into Great Britain, I send a messenger express with the licence, to have it pass the Privy Seal, and beg you would give it the quickest despatch, in order that my Lord may return to England as soon as the pardon is prepared for him.

MONSIEUR DE SANDEN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, in London.

1710, January 17. The Hague.—I made a faithful report to my master the Duke of Mecklenburgh and his brother of the manner in which you received my proposition. They were charmed at it and I cannot tell you what inclination there is on their parts to enter into a more particular friendship and to form closer ties with your Lordship. I pray your Lordship to facilitate the matter, and to do me the honour of

letting me know that you think that every thing can be arranged. If I hear this news, you do not know what joy I shall raise in the heart of the lover, and with what zeal I shall try to bring about the mutual happiness of these two amiable persons. *French. Signet.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1709[–10], January 29. St. James's.—Directing him to take steps for the taxation of imported corn. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

GILBERT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1709–10, March 21.—Summoning him to a chapter of the Order of the Garter on the 22nd. *Signed.*

G. WHICHCOT to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House in Lincolns Inn Fields.

1710, March 27. Harpswell near Gainsborough.—I find all the parsons, who endeavour to incite the people, in greater heats here than the Oxonian parsons in London. And indeed they press their non-resistance doctrine so far that they rather excite the people against themselves than the Government, which I tell all my friends they are only angry at because they cannot have the administration of it themselves; and I do not doubt my arguments out of the pulpit will be as prevailing as theirs in it. *Seal of arms.*

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, May 19.—A complimentary letter.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1710, June 4.—I am to have a particular conference of which I will give you an account.

The Duke of Shrewsbury thinks that as there is little business, you will not come through the dust to Kensington, and if you do not he will make your excuse to the Queen; but in case you think it proper to come and that Lord T. asks you to go, it is offered to your better judgment whether something to this purpose will not be a proper answer, namely, the town says your Lordship has been with the Queen upon the subject you proposed to me, and after that it cannot be proper for me to go upon the same affair; but this is entirely submitted to your opinion.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1710, June 8.—I suppose Lord Halifax will give you an account of our conversation. I have opened myself to him very freely, and shall be heartily sorry that any artifices should overturn good purposes, for I see great endeavours are using to bring things to confusion or to run them to extremity.

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710, June 11.—I am extremely concerned to find my lameness so much increased as to make it impossible for me to wait on your Grace to represent to the Queen the melancholy apprehensions of those gentlemen that waited on you at my house concerning the reports of Her Majesty intending an alteration of her ministry. I am sure I could have said nothing to express their thoughts which will not be better enforced by your Grace, but thus much I must say of my own

knowledge, that no men in England have more effectually shewn their zeal for supporting her Majesty's government, nor are less dependent upon any ministry. The apprehensions of these gentlemen are not only obvious to us at home, but agree with the opinions of people in Holland, which I know certainly to be the case, which cannot but make me apprehend the most fatal consequence in relation to the negotiations of peace. I know so little of the Queen's intentions upon this point that I cannot pretend to determine how far she may think of altering her ministry or of dissolving this Parliament; but knowing her intentions of removing Lord Sunderland, I must be of opinion that though she should really intend to make no further alterations, yet by all that can be observed by experience, it would be impossible to stop there; but allowing it to be possible, it will be never thought so by the world, which will occasion the same ill consequence. I am far from thinking her Majesty ought not to be at entire liberty of displacing her servants, but there may be conjunctures that may make the most reasonable things in themselves not convenient to be done. I beg that you will read these imperfect thoughts to her Majesty, hoping she will pardon the liberty, which I should not have presumed to have taken, had I been in a condition to have in a more respectful manner, discharged the duty I owe to her Majesty and to my country. *Signet.*

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, July 1.—On Thursday a report was maliciously and industriously spread that the Parliament was dissolved and the proclamation for it in the press. Some think it was done with a design to lower stock. If it was that, it had the effect to sink it about two per cent.; but there being orders come by post from Holland to buy stock it will quickly be up again. It is certain the report came from the Whigs. Lord Portman goes General in Lord Galway's room, though 37 (Lord Godolphin) much opposed it and would have had another, yet told Lord Portman when he came to him he was the fittest man.

Mr. Cresset has kissed the Queen's hand to go envoy extraordinary to Hanover, and will hasten thither.

I believe 41 (Lord Halifax) will be declared tomorrow or Monday to go for 46 (Holland).

32 (The Queen) grows every day more and more uneasy at 37 (Lord Godolphin) and 39 (Duchess of Marlborough?), and both of them continue to give daily more and fresh occasion of distate.

48 (I) am obliged to almost daily attendance on 32 (the Queen) and at such unreasonable hours that it is hoped it will be some excuse 33 (you) have not had a sooner trouble.

[THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to LORD HALIFAX.

1710, July 5. Welbeck.—I congratulate the choice the Queen has made of your Lordship, who, I am satisfied will do all you can for your country and Europe. *Copy.*

LORD HALIFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE], at Welbeck.

1710, July 8.—We have advanced very little since you left town. I have endeavoured to follow the example and the method you shewed me. I have taken pains with great confidence and freedom to shew to them who can do most good, that the preserving the public credit is necessary to enable them to hold the Government, that dissolving this Parliament would give such a shock to the credit, that no people could furnish them with the money to "subsist" the army, and would destroy

all prospect of a peace. I have represented this so fully and so plainly, and with so much regard and tenderness to those whose reputation and safety would suffer most if such wrong measures were taken, that I hope it will have its effect. All the good that has been done was begun by your Grace in carrying the merchants to the Queen; mine is but a faint imitation, which wants your authority to support it. That happy step that you made has occasioned another fortunate thing, the Queen having said to the foreign ministers the same thing that she told the merchants. The Dutch took a rise from thence to return thanks to the Queen for communicating that agreeable news, and to desire her Majesty not to dissolve a Parliament which had shewed so much zeal for her Majesty and the common cause. This was not well taken, and the answers contains a gentle, civil, reprimand, as if the States went too far in meddling in such matters. Yet I am confident this resolution of our greatest ally will have its weight. Thus affairs stand at present in a little suspense. I think the disposition is more favourable to an accommodation than I thought; and there shall be nothing wanting on my part to bring them nearer together whose union alone can save us. *Signet.*

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710, July 8.—By this bearer I may venture to tell you that our circumstances here are far from being mended, and when you return again I am vain enough to think you will find them in a situation, not very pleasing to your Grace, nor good for the kingdom. However I shall not want the satisfaction of having done all that was in my power to prevent it.

LORD COWPER, Lord Chancellor, to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, July 15. London.—I am exceeding concerned to hear of your indisposition. Mr. Crowe representing that you are afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, I beg leave to say that it will in some measure contribute to your recovery from that ill if you can, at a great table, resolve to eat a good deal within your appetite, if it be at all good.

I am afraid the present condition of affairs, which from as happy a situation as possible, some little time since, are by great art, skill, and application, and a wonderful deal of intrigue, brought to as miserable a state as is possible in so short a space, will not much help to cure any man who has the interest of his country so much at heart as your Grace. You see what spirit the French have taken from our follies, and no other visible cause. The great point of the dissolution is I hear in danger of going wrong, a humble servant of your Grace's continuing as I am told very resolute for it, notwithstanding great endeavours to dissuade him.

The EARL OF RADNOR to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, July 22. St. James's Square.—Concerning household goods and cart horses, brought from "Wimple." *Signet.*

LORD HALIFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, August 1.—"People are much more in heart today about the Parliament because it is prorog'd to the 26th September. That is no good reason, but there are some other circumstances look promising. A bold seaman spoke heartily about it on Sunday night. Nobody thought fit to contradict him, and the debate was waved. Count Galash

has deliver'd a letter from the Emperor to the effect of the Dutch memorial, and wee having formerly interposed in behalf of the Hungarians, the Emperor cannot be snub'd for meddling in our domestick affairs that concern the allyance. It seems to me that this point of a new Parliament is not to be justified. They who admire it take so great an odium and load upon themselves that they can never support it. This grows heavier every day. They will be sensible of it at last, when they have lost the reason and advantage of quitting it with a good grace and in a healing manner. This I do not fail to represent in proper places, and I beg, if your Grace agrees with my notions, you would let it be understood, and what you say would have its effect.

'There has been a great deal of foul play among us since the gentleman returned from Flanders, but t'is not easy to tell it in a letter.'

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710, August 5.—I began a letter to you but 48 (I) was sent for to 32 (the Queen) so that I was hindered from writing.

35 (Lord Somers) is so full of himself and his own schemes that he would have 34 (Lord Dartmouth?) and 48 (myself) assist him in serving his revenge on 37 (Lord Godolphin), and his ambition in the other matter, and then he would be at liberty to act as he pleases. But 48 (I) am to go this night to 32 (the Queen) and I hope the chimerical matter will be at an end. However this is plain, it is impracticable 32 (the Queen) and 37 (Lord Godolphin) can live together. He every day grows sourer and indeed ruder to 32 (the Queen), which is unaccountable, and will hear of no accommodation, so that it is impossible he can continue many days. Lord Poulett will be first of five and 48 (I) second, but this is the greatest secret. I cannot name more for a particular reason. It is impossible to bring 40 (Lord Cowper) and 41 (Lord Halifax) out of general terms to particulars, nor will they tell how 43 (Parliament) is practicable. Perhaps when 37 (Lord Godolphin) is out, that will be more treatable.

1710, August 10.—'Thus far I wrote on Saturday in order to fill up the blanks with a cypher, but 32 (the Queen) kept me till it was too late. I have now receiv'd express commands from the Queen to send a flying packet to your Grace to acquaint you with the alteration she has thought fit to make by a letter—delivered this morning—under her own hand. She has been pleas'd to order Lord Treasurer to break his staff, and given the reasons for it. Mr. Paget will be one of the Commissioners, which the Queen thinks will be agreeable to your Grace. I am also commanded to say that her Majestie would have been glad you had been neer to have been consulted in this and other important affairs; but she is assured you will approve her proceedings, which are directed to the sole aime of making an honorable and safe peace, securing her allys, reserving the liberty and property of the subject in general, and the indulgence to dissenters in particular, and to perpetuate this by really securing the succession of the House of Hanover. To this end—to make up for the unfortunate death of honest Mr. Cresset—Earl Rivers goes immediately with a very important commission to Hanover.' The Queen 'commands me again to repeat that she depends upon your assistance, as she knows you approve the grounds on which her Majestie acts.'

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, August 8. Leicester Fields.—From the time of your going out of town matters have grown worse and worse, and that sort of intercourse which your Grace's weight and credit gave some life to, has insensibly dwindled to nothing.

This day the Queen let my Lord Treasurer know by letter that he was dismissed from his office. This, as you know, is as considerable a step as can well be made. Tomorrow a Council is to meet. What resolutions are then to be taken is more than I am able to say. In such a situation of affairs it is easy for your Grace to see how much your presence, and advice, and authority, is wanting to your country and to your humble servants, who beg your coming to town in the most importunate manner. I write this in the name and at the desire of very many, and some of them persons for whom you have no little regard. I am sensible I press you to what is perhaps inconvenient to you in point of health; but when I consider what zeal you have always shewn in the service of your country, and how visibly your country is touched in the highest degree that proper resolutions should be taken as to the acting of your friends, and how entirely they appear disposed to be guided by the measures you shall best approve, I cannot but hope you may overcome any reluctance you may have to such a journey. If I did not think you could do a great deal of good here, that you are infinitely wanted, and your presence absolutely necessary, I should not venture to be thus earnest. If the Parliament was to be suddenly broke, I believe people will be generally of the opinion they were when you left them, but if things are to remain long in their present state of uncertainty, should not some consultation be had, as also upon the schemes which must follow what is already done? *Signet.*

ANN STOURTON to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710, August 7.—Praying that a *caveat* might be entered in the Office of the Privy Seal, that no grant of the office of Commissary General might pass, until notice be given her at her house in Gerrard Street. *Signed.*

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, August 10.—Both letters in the fair lady's hand from 33 (you) came safe to 48 (me). No doubt you are fully informed by the flying packet of what has passed. Since that 37 (Lord Godolphin) wrote to 32 (the Queen), the beginning very submissive but at the end provoking, and as 32 (the Queen) thinks, gives the lie to 33 (you). "It is wonderful that the passion of a mad woman should so far influence the public affairs, and overrule a wise man.

36 (Lord Rivers) will be despatched tomorrow, unless the Admiralty hinder him as they did poor Cresset. He is charged with a most important commission, such a one as 33 (you) will be pleased with, not to come in 38 (Duke of Marlborough's) room unless he gives up, but what will effectually secure the title of 47 (Hanover). This evening as 36 (Lord Rivers) and 48 (I) were sitting together considering what 36 (Lord Rivers) is to say at 47 (Hanover), one came to 36 (Lord Rivers) with new proposals from 33 (your) brother-in-law and 42 (Lord Orford) and, supposed, from 40 (Lord Cowper). 36 (Lord Rivers) told the person that it was very strange that when he had for so many weeks been offering them terms from 34 (Lord Dartmouth?) and 48 (me) and other friends of his, that they have refused to give any answer, and now that he is to go away, to renew that to which they would never so much as give an answer, but treat it with scorn. However he would tell it to his friends. Be sure we will do all we can to accommodate or leave them no excuse.

I was assured that 37 (Godolphin) kept the letter from 32 (the Queen) secret for four hours, and in the meantime signed vast numbers

of papers, and this moment I have an account sent me, and which I enclose, being of great consequence to you.

The news here is that yesterday Earl Poulett kissed the Queen's hand as first Commissioner of the Treasury; at the same time did Mr. Harley, and the Queen has appointed three more, namely Mr. Paget, Sir Thomas Mansel, and Mr. Benson. Mr. Smith yesterday surrendered his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this day Mr. Harley had that seal delivered to him.

The Bank has been with 48 (me) and will be in good humour. Vast sums are bought, and as soon as anyone is ready to sell there are more buyers. Stock is not lower than it was this time twelvemonth. *Signet.*

The PRIVY SEAL.

1710, August 10.—This morning Smith, formerly chamber keeper to the Earl of Sund—d was sent down express with three instruments for the Privy Seal. One to discharge Lord Ranelagh of 3,850,000*l.*; one to discharge Mr. Bridges of 180,000*l.* What the other is I do not know but I am told it is to discharge Mr. Bridges of further sums. *Enclosed in the preceding letter.*

[The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to LORD HALIFAX.

1710, August 12. Welbeck.—I thought your letter required more my writing to another person than an answer to you, which I did immediately, and with all the pressing reasons I could possibly imagine to induce him to be of my opinion, which agreed so much with yours, for the continuance of this present Parliament. He tells me in answer to it that our friends would not enter into particulars to shew him which way it was practicable, but did assure me he should do all on his part to accommodate with my friends; and if you will give me leave to tell you barely my own conjecture, that it must be them and their friends having full assurance that past heats shall not be remembered and they shall be made safe, and supported in carrying on the public interest.

I am full of fears that Lord Godolphin's remove, and at this time, may in some measure affect the General abroad and the credit at home, and though three of the gentlemen just in I have a particular respect for, I should be glad if you could intimate to me what caused it to be done at this juncture; though it is not unlikely that you may see this effect by it, that our friends may treat more effectually than I find you have done hitherto. *Draft.*

ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710, August 13.—I read that paragraph of your letter to 32 (the Queen) which concerned her. She was extremely pleased with 33 (you) and desired the return of hearty thanks.

36 (Lord Rivers) has fallen desperately ill, which has delayed his journey to 47 (Hanover) for some days, which is unlucky. 48 (I) have been so taken up with necessary business that I have not been able to renew the conference with 41 (Lord Halifax), who I believe is sincere, but I doubt all the rest. It is most certain there has been great labouring with the Bank and Sir H. Furness not to deal. On Saturday Sir H. Furness promised to go on, and to do as he had done, and to make a bargain on Monday, but he was turned quite off and pretended to make propositions of accommodation. You will not think him a proper agent for such business, but I suppose the Bank will take his business, which will be much better for the public. All

the acts are used to distress everything. The very army was left without subsistence, and every thing else in the same case. We have by these two posts lent them 40000*l.* which will maintain them for a month, and I hope by the next post to put the whole subsistence in a method, to the end of the year.

Mr. Paget came last night to town. It is said the Duke of Devonshire wrote him a letter to Stafford that he intended to be for him, but since there was a new Commission of the Treasury, he would be against him. This is blessed moderation and great encouragement to bring in people of good principles; but it is plain they are striving if they can to drive us into a party.

[THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to [LORD SOMERS] Lord President.

1710, August 14. Welbeck.—I see some Whigs cannot get themselves chosen, and so assist to bring in the Tories. Particularly, Thornhagh, who in all probability will be at the lag end of all the four candidates, and only takes votes off Lord Howe, to bring in Sir Thomas Willoughby and Mr. Levins. Should I come up to town for ever so short a time, there would be such tricks played, every election being attacked, that it could not be retrieved; but in the meanwhile I should be willing to write to Mr. H[arley] whatever you and our friends shall think proper. If we could be so happy as that Parliament may not be dissolved, if there were anything I could not do by letter, I would come up to town. *Copy.*

LORD H[ALIFAX] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE], at Welbeck.

1710, August 17.—“When I desired your Grace to support my weak endeavours to save the Parliament, and to encline some that I treated with to have a little more patience and not hurry on matters too fast, I was not sensible that our own friends wanted your influence to put them into a peacable disposition, and give all assurances and security that could be asked, that all heats and resentments should be laid aside, and they supported in carrying on the publick business; this was often promised, and they were told it should be ratified, by as good authority as the nature of thing did admit. I was myself so far engaged, that I would have seen the conditions performed, or would have declared against those who broke them. They did indeed complain that others did not speak and deal with the same openness, but I was then sufficiently empowered to have concluded, and could have put them in the wrong, who had refused to concur. But I believe the friends of our ministers grew jealous of these transactions and impatient of the delays; they pushed them to make a strike that might make a reconciliation impracticable, and break off all correspondence. This I take to be the true grounds of this great change, though it is said Lord T. let fall some words in the debate about the resolution of the States, which gave offence to the Queen personally. By the measures they take now it will appear how far their professions to your Grace are real. Now the terror of this great officer is removed, and his power lodged in their own hands, it lies upon them to demand what further security they require from us in recompense for saving the Parliament, if they ever designed it. We shall hear from them soon, otherwise I shall conclude it was nothing but amusement. I will not presse your Grace to come to town, since I think it would be very uneasy to you, but depend upon it, your country is at stake and in more danger of being lost, than I fancy, you imagine. The folly, the rage, the despondency, and despair of some,

and the boldnesse, villany, and fury, of others, will soon bring things to such a crisis that the prudence and moderation that remain on either side will be trodden under foot, and borne down the torrent. These are my apprehensions. I have, and shall do all I can to prevent this, but it requires greater abilitys to stop it, or greater disposition to make things easy. I have helped them with the bank, and preach to every body that the pnblick credit ought to be supported, but if they give continual alarms, make new changes, and dissolve this Parliament, wee must all sink."

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, August 19.—As far as I can guess this Parliament must be dissolved. If your intelligence leads that way, I can see no greater usefulness than that of taking care of elections. I am heartily sorry to hear you have reason to be jealous of tricks in that matter. If we may have a new Parliament and those elections should go ill, as far as I am able to judge, we are utterly undone, and must not think of a peace with France but upon the terms France will give.

[THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE] to LORD [SOMERS].

[1719, August.]—I ask your pardon for making use of Mr. Monckton's hand, whose fidelity I dare answer for. I have in answer to every letter from a certain gentleman, pressed his entering into an entire confidence and friendship with your Lordship, Lord Halifax, and our friends that are too prudent to desire to see all things in a flame; and have with all the force I could, shewn him that it was both for the Queen's service and his own, so to do, to preserve the body of the honest party in her Majesty's interest. To which he answered he was entirely disposed, but said he feared there was not the same sincerity intended from all as from you and Lord Halifax, but in his last letter he made an excuse that the business of the Treasury preventing his renewing the conferences; to which I have again pressed him to renew them, and have inculcated the danger it would be to himself to be thrown entirely into the Tories, who were every day pushing him to render himself desperate with every body else, and then they would soon make him feel their former resentment; and if anything could procure so happy an effect as to prevent the dissolution of this Parliament, I think it can only be done by convincing the ministry that all former heats will be laid aside and that their hands will be sufficiently strengthened in carrying on the business of the nation by the assistance of our friends in concurrence with the advantage they have from the Queen's favour. It is melancholy to see in these parts how dispirited the generality of the honest interest (Whigs, *struck out*) are, and how active the contrary party are. *Draft.*

T. EARL OF WHARTON to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Houghton.

[1710] August 23. Holme Pierrepont.—Concerning Lord Fairfax's coming into Yorkshire for the purpose of the elections. *Signet.*

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, August 26. London.—Begging him not to withdraw his interest at Boroughbridge from Mr. Alison.

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, August 26.—I have had no rest night or day, but notwithstanding all the arts and malice which have been used, we have found

ways to remit yesterday subsistence for the whole army in Flanders till Christmas. Since the new Commission, we have remitted thither 430,000*l.*, and we found the army with but one week's subsistence. This is the greatest remittance made at once since the war, and at a much easier rate than Sir H. Furnise; and now the next care will be to provide for other pressing services.

At night after we had made this bargain came the good news that the Duke of Anjou's army is routed near Saragossa on August 9-20, and he, fled with a few to Madrid. I hope good use will be made of this, and then we may quickly expect a peace.

41 (Lord Halifax) is now gone to Hampton Court. I have seen him, but could not enter into further talk. I think him very sincere, but others are underhand doing all the mischief possible.

32 (The Queen) has had an interview with 40 (Lord Cowper), but what effect it has had on him I cannot tell yet, he being gone out of town. 37 (Lord Godolphin) is very peevish and makes Mr. Secretary so.

38 (The Duke of Marlborough) has written a most submissive letter to the Queen.

LORD COWPER, C[hancellor] to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

[1710,] August 27. London.—Asking for his interest on behalf of Mr. Alison, and informing him that it was expected that Parliament would be dissolved immediately.

T. BOTELER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, August 31.—Concerning a privy seal. *Signet.*

The EARL OF GODOLPHIN to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710, September 7.—I am much obliged for the honour of your letter, and am glad to find the loss of my office will not make me lose your favour and good opinion.

LORD SOMERS to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 12.—I have been asked to solicit you on behalf of General Stanhope who is proposed as a candidate for Westminster in the ensuing Parliament. The great honour he has gained in Spain seems to deserve this distinction, and it believed, with your assistance, cannot but succeed. It is said the Duke of Somerset enters heartily into it, and so do the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, and Bolton.

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, September 12.—The reports which you mention are very far from certain, and are the effects of some peoples wishes and others folly. I must needs say that 40 (Lord Cowper) will not come out of his reserve, though 41 (Lord Halifax) is much more frank, and I believe will be very useful and, I hope, hearty. The Duke of Devonshire's behaviour is so peevish and so very distasteful to 32 (the Queen) that she will bear him no longer, though perhaps he is set on to this folly by 37 (Lord Godolphin) and 40 (Lord Cowper). I cannot prevail with my friend Harry, though I believe he is very sorry for his foolish engagements with 37 (Lord Godolphin) who will not release him.

I must acquaint you that 35 (Lord Somers) is grown extremely angry and uneasy to 34 (Lord Dartmouth?). Though he pretends

fairer to 48 (me) yet he is no less enraged. At the same time he pretends to be angry with 37 (Lord Godolphin), 40 (Lord Cowper), and 41 (Lord Halifax), and after all he has done is now against 44 (a dissolution) but yet would have 38 (Duke of Marlborough) to be immediately recalled. I cannot account for these inconsistencies, but I fear 40 (Lord Cowper) has found means without discovery, to blow him up to these strange notions, which with the rage of not being chief minister seems to be the cause of it. I cannot for my part but think it very plain that 43 (Parliament) will cast the nation into endless heats and procure a dissolution in the depth of winter, when perhaps will be the most critical time for obtaining 45 (peace) safe and honourable.

If anything be resolved on tomorrow by the Queen, I will certainly send you a flying packet.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

1710, September 14.—I send this flying packet to acquaint that 32 (the Queen) is resolved in a few days to have 44 (a dissolution), it being resolved in her own breast, and indeed it is impossible to carry on 43 (Parliament) without intolerable heats, and even the party itself will not be governed by their rules, as they profess to several others that they will go their own way if they meet again. Even the Lieutenant of Ireland says it might have been practicable three months since but now it cannot, and he told 34 (Lord Dartmouth?) yesterday the very same, adding these words "If you have the majority we are undone, if we have the majority, you are broke." In short all the underhand dealings are used to destroy credit to hinder all loans. The Treasury are offered by the City a loan of 300,000*l.* but I know that loan would in effect ruin the Bank and therefore do not accept it, and I doubt not but Earl Poulett and I will bring them all, but one, into a good humour.

32 (The Queen) desires you may know she will make Sir Simon Harcourt to be Attorney General, and Mr. St. John Secretary in Mr. B[oyle]'s room, but this is known to none but herself, 34 (Lord Dartmouth?) and me, so pray let it yet be private. I believe also 40 (Lord Cowper) and the Duke of Devonshire will not continue, but that is not yet fixed. I wish 40 (Lord Cowper) could be made practicable, but the Lieutenant of Ireland and 35 (Lord Somers) made mad work, and put him off his bias.

I am ordered to assure 33 (you) of 32 (the Queen's) regard, and the confidence she puts in you will speedily be made manifest, and she hopes you will continue your assistance in the public service which is so much valued by her.

Money is sent to supply Mr. Stanhope amply, and I believe 45 (peace) cannot be far off, unless the old arts prevail to destroy it, as was done so much to the public damage and private profit.

As soon as the Queen has shewn strength and ability to give the law to both sides, then will moderation be truly shewn in the exercise of power without regard to parties only.

LORD HALIFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 16.—I am sorry to hear you have had a fall in the Forest, but I hope that may have been the occasion of my not having received your commands lately. I was afraid my last letter had been written with too much freedom, but I am more and more of opinion that what I told you will prove to be the state of the case we are in.

My brother is to go out tomorrow to make way for Sir Simon Harcourt, but if that saves the Lord Chancellor, as they say, and the Lord Chancellor will be saved, which I very much doubt, our private interest must give place to the public good, and the Duke of Shrewsbury and Mr. Harley have expressed themselves very kindly both to my brother and me. When Sir Simon is in this post, the proclamation for a new Parliament will be soon prepared, and perhaps Lord Somers and the Duke of Devon out. To prevent any debate on that subject, the Duke of Bucks and Lord Rochester are in nomination to succeed them. But I ought to be clear with you and tell you that some people have been tried and tested upon a subject I could not have imagined, namely whether your Grace would not be contented with the white staff and allow the Privy Seal to be kept nearer business; but I took the proposition with such warmth and indignation that I am sure I shall hear no more of it and I believe nobody else.

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 16.—The Kingdom of Spain seems to be once more regained, and I saw a letter by way of Paris which says that Madrid was abandoned on the 8th and Pampeluna on the 10th. The convoy which was to escort our ammunition to the sieges happened to be beat by the Chevalier Luxemburg, but that will not do much mischief, only what it will cost the Dutch to replace the ammunition.

This night Sir Simon Harcourt kissed the Queen's hand as successor to Sir James Montagu. I beseech you to accept this as an instance of my hearkening to your commands about the Lord Chancellor.

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 23.—On Thursday after the dissolution 48 (I) had Mr. Boyle and two others at supper by their own desire, and then they discovered many particulars of late transactions, but one thing stuck much with me and confirms me in the belief of the ill designs of particular persons, and that some persons for their own ends prevented and ridiculed all terms or methods of accommodation. They assured me that all the while 33 (you), 34 (Lord Dartmouth?), 48 (I) and Lord Halifax were treating, that 37 (Lord Godolphin) and 40 (Lord Cowper) and the rest of their adherents ridiculed it; that they resolved never to accommodate, that they nicknamed 41 (Lord Halifax) *van der Dusten*. I hear that when Lord Dartmouth brought the message to the Duke of Devonshire he was in the greatest rage imaginable, and shewed it sufficiently by talking. I assure you there was never any intention of offering anything to you that could be liable to any misinterpretation. The thought was purely my own, that the Lord Steward had a great many valuable places in the family below stairs in his gift, and that as they fell void you would bestow them freely on deserving persons; but then the thought that it was lower in post made me check myself.

As to complaint about the Privy Seal, I never heard any; and I am sure no one can make the Queen hearken to any suggestions about your conduct, to your prejudice.

Mr. Monckton will inform you what a part the Lord Chancellor has acted, and that all has been done that was possible to assure him of support and to persuade him, but some rash engagements have been rigorously exacted from him, and so they have persuaded 42 (Lord Orford) and him to give up. The Queen will for the present put the Chancellorship into commission.

LORD COWPER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1710, September 25. Colegreen, Hertfordshire.—“Your Grace’s extreme kind advice in your letter of the 2^d instant is what I could not answer till I saw how the course of things would dispose of me. The *submissions* I mentioned were expected, were not such as your Grace seems to apprehend by your letter, for anything is pretended I have done amiss—for I am not conscious of any such—but I meant that I could not hold my place without submitting hereafter to many proceedings I could not approve of, or even bearing a part in them. I assure your Grace the instruction you sent me not to contribute myself towards my removal, I did comply with to the utmost of my power, and was very far from resigning in any heat or from a foolish opinion it would have any effect on those in power, or any the least disaffection to the Queen’s service, or from example, or agreement, but purely from a necessity caused by a concurrence of several accidents and steps taken in relation to myself and the publick, which was as forcible a cause of my going out as if I had been actually remov’d. Those I have met with who were dissatisfyd with my resigning, I have had the good fortune in a little time to satisfy that I did well in so doing; and though my apology is too long to write to your Grace, and too inconsiderable to trouble you with in that maner, yet I do not question I shall be able, if I live to have the honour to wait on you, to convince you I could do no otherwise, and to receive your pardon for going against the letter of your commands. Your Grace’s case is very different in many respects. I will mention now only one. That you are sure to be alwaies wanted and courted while ther is any the least pretense to the true interest of England; but I had reason to think the reprieve offer’d me could not possibly be of any long continuance, though I believ it proceeded from an unfeigned kindness towards me in him that was so good as to take pains in it, I having experienced his favour on former occasions.” *Signet.*

LORD HALIFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 26.—At last you will see I was much righter in my guess in the melancholy letter I wrote you than I believe you thought me when I received it. The violence on the one hand and the diffidence and reserve on the other, were so increased after you went out of town, that nothing but your weight and authority could bring us together. This was my opinion, and the event has justified it. Our friends have quite gone off the stage, and those who were most reasonable and most disposed to set things right on the other side are not so much the masters of the field that they were; the auxiliaries they have taken in, whether by choice or necessity I will not determine, will have a share in the command.

I did all I could to persuade the Lord Chancellor and Lord Orford to remain in their posts and keep the little footing we had now you are left alone, and I am desirous to act in concert with you, and to receive your instructions how to behave myself, and how I shall live with them. The Queen is coming to Hampton Court, where I shall be more in the way, and need your advice in this new scene of affairs.

The DUKE OF SOMERSET to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at his house in Lincolns Inn Fields.

1710, September 27. Petworth.—I came hither yesterday to take care to keep out as many Tories and Jacobites in this new Parliament as I can. I am glad to find so true a spirit among the poor discarded

Whigs as to unite and keep out the common enemy. I write you to now to desire you to write to your steward and tenants at Ifield in this county, to be for Sir Nicholas Pelham and Sir Harry Peachy. *Signed. Signet.*

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 28.—The Queen is gone to Hampton Court, where she intends to reside till Parliament meets.

The following warrant has been signed to-day, namely, the Duke of Newcastle to be Justice in Eyre of Forests North [of the Trent]. 48 (I) did not think it proper at this time to press its being for life, because there have been applications for other things to be for life which have been peremptorily refused.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, September 30. London.—“I was mightily pleased when Mr. Wenman told me that he had your Graces directions to promote Generall Stanhope's election for Westminster. His strongest opponent is a brewer, one Mr. Cross.

Here is now come out Alcibiades speech at Athens which methinks is *à propo*. Perhaps your servants may omit to send it you, but t'is so good, that if you have more then one t'will do you no hurt.

The election for a Mayor for this City came on yesterday and though the parson that preached the election sermon warned the electors against such as intruded into Her Majesty's presence with their advises &c. yet am told—for our forms did not let me see it—my friend Sir Robert Beachcroft and I had a mighty majority: for the Common Hall are to return two to the Aldermen, and they are to choose one of them. Notwithstanding, the passions of the party and the enquirers are such, that they demanded a poll, which will not be finished till Tuesday at night.

Enclosed is another paper. You see by this and the other I sent what is my crime. I am sure your Grace led us in at the great doors, nor did you carry us up any blind or back stairs. And I appeal to your Grace whether what we said was not with all duty, humility and good manners. And since talking together upon the noise that is made on't and recollecting what was said, none of us ought to have omitted one word, nay that even now—notwithstanding our Spanish successes—we should say the same things, or else we should be unfaithful to her Majesty and our country. What we said then was in regard to both having no other views to promote; and was from our hearts and souls. If we err'd, t'was in failure of our judgments, and God of his mercy grant that that may be the case, but I cannot help being still of the same mind.”
Signed.

[ROBERT] HARLEY to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, October 7.—I was kept so late last post at Hampton Court that I did not get back to London till one in the morning, and consequently too late to write.

Notwithstanding all the impetuosity of some, and the insinuations of necessity of others, the Queen has refused to make the Duke of Hamilton an English peer at this time. He and the other Northern Lords have taken their leave of the Queen.

Some warm, inconsiderate persons have set up Mr. Stanhope for Westminster, though they were told that all were engaged for Cross

and Medlicott and that Mr. Webb had been persuaded to desist in order to quiet the City. But all would not do, and it has given occasion to much heat.

Lord Wharton has lost the elections in Buckinghamshire in all places where he set any one up.

I do not not return you Lord C[owper's] letter because I will stay for some safer conveyance than the post. I believe in a very little while that Lord will find those who advised him to stay were better friends to him than those who so rigorously exacted the performance of his promises.

LORD HALIFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, October 17.—Begging him to come up to town where he could do good by making the measures more reasonable.

J. BRIDGES to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, October 22.—Asking for the despatch of his Privy Seal relating to his accounts as Paymaster of the Forces, for moneys issued for the use of the troops abroad in the year 1706.

LORD HALIFAX to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1710,] October 26.—“I have had no news from Hampton Court that would give you any entertainment till last Monday, when the new Lieutenantcy were to dine there. The preparations were very great and magnificent, there were a hundred and fifty covers and a hundred and fifty dishes, but the day did not passe very cheerfully, for the Lord Mayor offered the names of five persons to be knighted, Casse, and Lads, and Mead, were three of them, but the Queen remained fixt and would not be prevailed on to knight any of them; they pressed extreamly, that she would knight Casse only and they would be content to wave all the rest, but she absolutely refused them. This would be of lesse regard but that I can assure your Grace, this honour was refused to Casse for the supicion he lay under of being privy to the assasination, and this resolution in the Queen was so great a mortification to these gentlemen, that Sir W. Withers and some others went away before dinner.

The Duke of Somerset came to Court on Friday night, had a long audience, and a very rough one on his part, went away on Monday to avoid the Council, to which he pretends to go no more, but is gone with the Queen to Windsor. The publick credit is fallen past retrieve, as I aprehend, though I must do Mr. Harley the justice, he dos what he can to support it. But till men's minds are better satisfied of the intentions of the new ministers, nothing can raise it. Lord Rivers is set out from Hannover, neither satisfied with them, nor they with him; there are many black clouds gathering from all quarters. If your Grace's presence dos not dissipate them, nothing can, but I think so many people have a confidence and a relyance on you, that you might yet prevent much mischief.”

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710, October 31.—I had intended to have gone into Herefordshire, but the Queen will not give me leave.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

1710, December 29.—The Duke had a very cold reception last night. This day he had by appointment an audience of an hour and a half. He made great professions of compliance. That was told him which you advised. How long he will keep his temper I cannot tell. Certainly he has advisers who will ruin him, and while we are keeping all things in temper, they will drive it to extremity.

This night there was a drawing-room so that I could not then speak to the Queen.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1710-11, January 2.—I wish you as many happy years as your heart can wish, and as your own merit make you necessary to the public which you support and adorn. I am sorry you can imagine it is possible for me to forget you, but so sad a scene of villainy has been and is now under our examination, that I cannot attend you for a day or two.

JEZREEL JONES to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710[-1], January 10.—Thanking him on behalf of the Morocco Ambassador, Don Ventura Zary, for his kindness and courtesy.

DON VENTURA ZARY? to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

No date.—A letter of thanks brought by Mr. Jones. *Signed*.

[ROBERT HARLEY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.]

1710-11, January 14.—If you were witness to what I undergo and particularly now we are on the brink of restoring public credit, which has taken up all my time, I am sure you would not think I am negligent of your affairs, which I look upon as more my interest than yours to have it perfected. But I must take the properest time.

[The SAME to the SAME.]

[1711, January?—I beseech you to believe that the accomplishing of this affair is more at my heart than anything that can concern myself, and I doubt not but to give my Lady Duchess satisfaction that I am not a negligent servant. The Queen's humour of delaying will easily answer for a few days, especially when she is pressed with so many particular businesses.

The SAME to [the SAME].

No date.—If I had not been kept so late at the House I would have waited upon your Grace to give you a true account of what has passed, and prevent any misinformation. You may be assured there has not the least glance passed towards a reflection on your conduct. The great lawyers led the Crown and the Council into the granting of the charter, and even these lawyers themselves were misled by the false misrepresentations of fact which were made to them, but there was not one in the House who imagined anything disrespectful to you.

The DUKE OF SOMERSET to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1710-11, February 5. Petworth.—Some years since I desired to enter on a treaty of marriage between your daughter and my son Hertford. You made no other objection than to tell me your daughter

was not woman enough. I have waited ever since without a thought of any body else for him. I have now the misfortune to have only two sons living and one of them of an age to marry in seven years and neither of them have had that most fatal of all distempers, the small pox. These are the reasons that I do again repeat my former offer, in hopes to receive a more agreeable answer; but if I am not so happy, then I must entirely lay aside this thought, and my son must look out for a wife elsewhere, because I am resolved to marry him as soon as one is to be found.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1710-11, February 21.—The obliging encouragement my wife received from the Duchess of Newcastle last Sunday, is what gives me the greatest hopes to have the honour to be soon very nearly allied to your Grace and your family. I beg you therefore to appoint an hour when I may wait on you to receive your particular commands, in order to have this affair entered and agreed upon.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1711,] February 23.—Now that you have sent your demands by the Duchess of Newcastle, to my wife, I find that one of the particulars wants an explanation and another must of necessity be talked on between us to have these things rightly understood. I hope therefore you will allow me to wait upon you to-morrow or Sunday.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1711, February 25?] Sunday.—Regretting that he was not at home when the Duke called at his gate.

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1711, February?] Friday. Cockpit.—You know there is to be a meeting here tomorrow. I humbly beg you will not be absent on Sunday night because I shall think it necessary to desire to know whether after above three months sifting, they have anything against me. “If not I shall not be willing to let the best intelligence ever was had from France since this reign, be mention’d; nor draw upon me the blood of two persons who will be broke upon the wheel in France if this prosecution of Clark goes on.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

[1711, March 8.] Mr. St. John’s Office at the Cockpit.—“Monsieur Guiscard is taken up for high treason. The Lords are sent for to examine him immediately. Your Grace’s presence is desir’d here.”

E. LEWIS to — WENMAN, Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle.

1710-11, March 21. Whitehall.—Asking him to inform the Duke that Ginguet, to whom a licence had been granted to return to England, was a Protestant, born at Geneva, and naturalized in England.

The MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1710[-1], March 23.—Pardon me, I pray, for presuming to trouble you in this manner, which nothing but the extreme unhappiness of my condition could make me venture to do, nor even that, were I not

assured that your honour and goodness is such, that if what I presume by the bearer to desire of you, you may not think convenient to grant, yet you will rather pity than expose my unhappy circumstances.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

1705-11.—An account of all the patents &c. sealed in the office of the Duke of Newcastle, and the fees arising therefrom from the 26th of March 1705 to the 31st of March 1711. *Twenty-four pages.*

EARL POULETT to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

[1711, April 10?] Tuesday. Treasury Chambers.—Our friend Mr. Harley having shown upon all occasions a firm mind, and expressing his resolution of venturing abroad very soon through a just concern for the public service, I yesterday took the opportunity of discoursing with him upon some matters of the greatest consequence, and of particular regard in what you were pleased to express yourself so obligingly of him. I hope you will soon do him the honour of seeing him, but I thought it my duty to inform you that it might be easy for Mr. Harley to entertain so great an honour as you designed to do him.

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711, April 11.—By my own folly I got a great cold which put me back a little, and hindering me yesterday from writing to you.

The night before I saw Mrs. M[asham] who told me the Queen told her she had a visit from your Grace; that she was greatly pleased with what you said to her, but she would not tell a word of it, that it was very nice and very honest, and what agreed perfectly with her own thoughts. She added that she had encouraged you to speak your mind whenever you thought fit.

I told my cousin how much she was obliged to your Grace, and she expressed herself very sensible of it. I hope now the wound is sound at the bottom that I have done with the caustic, so that I shall be able to go abroad in a few days, though I feel myself very weak.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1711, April 19.—I am much affected by the cold winds, which shews I went abroad too soon. I have spoken to the Queen upon your affair, and I am to speak with the Attorney General therein. I expect Lord Halifax here this afternoon.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1711, April 25. St. James's.—Directing him to take steps to impress seamen for the fleet. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding.

Same date and place.—A similar letter. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

THE SAME to the SAME, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Same date and place.—A letter similar to the two preceding letters. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

GEORGE TILSON to the DUKE OF [NEWCASTLE], Lord Privy Seal.

1711, April 30. Whitehall.—Sending him copies of Monsieur de Guiscard's letters which were intercepted. *Signed.*

The MARQUIS DE GUISCARD.

[1711.]—"The intercepted paquet of the Marquis de Guiscard is superscribed thus.

Messieurs.

Messieurs Moreau Freres, Marchands de drape, Rue au Briboucher, à Paris.

Within the outmost cover are these words :

Je vous prie mes chers Messieurs de rendre incessamment en main propre à Monsieur le M. de Croisic, Ministere d'Etat, le paquet cy jointe. Je vous embrasse de tout mon coeur.

The enclosed paquet has no superscription. It contains two letters. That in the Marquis of Guiscard's own hand is in these words, as near as it is possible to read them.

"J'adjouterai à la lettre cy jointe, qu'il y a encore un certain Risier qui a été tout l'été en Piemont, et qui pretend avoir de grandes correspondances dans le Dauphiné, qu'il entretient par le moyen d'un oncle qu'il a en Suisse, mais l'homme de la lettre est le principal. Saissan doit commander un débarquement qui se doit faire du coté des Camargues et d'Arlez, parceque vous avez fortifié Cette et Agde. On en tentera aussi du coté de Narbonne, mais la veritable sera dans le s-r endroit. On n'envoira pas un homme de plus en Espagne que ce qu'il en faudra pour les garrisons de Barcelone et de Tarragone. En un mot on est resolu de tanter tout en Flandres et en Italie, et de percer à quelque risque que ce soit. Si j'osois, Menseigneur, donner un conseil, je prendrais la liberté de vous dire que je prendrais les mesures du monde les plus secretees pour me servir contre eux de leurs propres projets ; car il est sur qu'ils ne scaurront ou donner de la teste s'ils se trouvent rebutes d'une maniere sensible dans les endroits ou ils auront cru ne trouver personne sur ses gardes. Il y aura Milord Peterborow dans le Mediterrané. Vous devez vous attendre qu'il tantera par tout sans se rebuter jamais. Son entrée favorite est de commencer par la conquete de la Sicile. C'est un espeece d'homme toute particuliere, mais tres dangereux. Il a beaucoup d'esprit et du courage jusques à la temerité. Si sur vos affaires d'Espagne et de France vous pouviez menager cinq or six mille bons hommes à envoyer en Sicile cela vous vandroit une diversion infinie. Je vais peut-être vous apprendre une nouvelle que vous ignorez encore, qui est que le Duc d'Argle par pour venir avec une negociation importante, et que selon toutes les apparances, ils se declareront contre le Turq vers le mois de Mai, et qu'étant joint ensuite par une flotte d'Anglois et Hollandois, ils doivent aller porter la terreur à Constantinople, et la bombarder. Et à l'égard des marchands Anglois et Hollandois on m'a assuré il y a deja plus de trois mois qu'ils sont avertis de mettre leurs effets en sureté sans bruits et incessamment. Le Sieur de Saissan a persuadé à Milord Duc et aux Etats, de faire des regiments de deserteurs, lesquels en encouragera en leur donnant une couple d'eseus, et leurs achetant leurs armes, et leur donnant une songenille, (*sic*), des bas des souliers, un chapeau bordé, &c. Ils comptent par là de vous debaucher peut-être vingt ou trente mille hommes. Il ne veulent cependant que donner la paye Francois, aussi les deserteurs pourront ne pas rester. Mais il y a divers remedes à cela, 1^o. de leur faire sçavoir que ce n'est que par nécessité et faiblesse que les allies ont recours à un pareil expedient, qu'on ne leur confirâ aucun

poste, qu'ils n'entreront jamais dans les villes, qu'ils seront continuellement regardés comme de gens suspects, qu'on fera pendre et rouer sur le moindre pretexte, et qu'on exposera hors de tous aux plus grands perils et aux plus grands travaux; et enfin qu'ils ne seront jamais sur qu'en ne les enleve du soir au matin pour les envoyer en prison dans quelque mauvaise isle dans—here is a word or two which cannot be read—homme ou même qu'en les embarque pour les Indes ainsi qu'on l'a pratiqué déjà il y a long tems. Si vos officiers apres leur avoir fait faire ces reflections trouvent le moyen d'en envoyer quelques uns de surs qui fassent à la bord quelque frasque, comme de faire sauter un parc d'artillerie, ou d'amener leurs propres officiers pies et poins liés, il est sur que les allies seront d'abord rebutés. On travaille actuellement ici à former les cors des officiers de ces regiments qu'on choisit dans le refugé. J'ai plusieurs autres choses, Monseigneur, à vous faire scavoir de la derniere importance, mais il faut que vous m'envoyés un homme sur qui s'abouche avec moi. Le mot du guet sera celui de personnes qui s'occupoient la maison du feu Marquis de Tervac avant qu'il l'ût acheteé.

“Je m'adresse à vous Monseigneur par l'estime particuliere que j'ai toujours eue pour vous; et aussi parce que connoissant M. de Voisin comme je la fais, j'apprehenderois qu'il ne fut trop rebutant pour de certaines raisons, aussi que le fut M. de Chamillart; mais il me semble que dans des circonstances comme celle cy, il faut aller au fait; c'est à l'avantage de quelque part qu'il vienne. Je vous l'ai déjà dit je ne pretens rien.”

“Saissan le vante d'avoir de grandes intelligences en-France. Il m'a dit aussi que Cadogan pretendoit en avoir et de tres hautes; que cet avis vous rende alerte et vous fasse tenir sur vos gardes.

“Le Cardinal de Bouillon fait entendre aussi qu'il a des sommes considerables. Il a offert de les donner pour des troupes aux conditions qu'on travailleront à avoir pour luy Sedan. Il est sur que Marlborough vent faire quelques feintes, il faut prendre de fort pres garde à Charleroi et à Philippeville.

“Si j'osois dire mon avis, je rendrois mes lignes si fortes qu'ils fandroit fort peu de monde pour les garder.

“Je n'hazarderois rien, et je laisserois mes ennemis hazarder tant qu'ils vandroient. Ils sont dans cette necessité par une infinité de raisons. Le credit n'ira point bien en ce pays; le moindre echech, il s'abîmera entierement; il n'y a point d'argent. Si vous vous trouves à la fin de la campagne en aussi bon etat que vous y estes, tout plié (*sic*) et vous triompherez. Si vous pouriez finir l'affaire de Portugal de maniere qu'ils fussent obligés à se declarer pour vous, ce seroit un si grand coup de massue pour les gens de ce pays, qu'ils ne feroient pas un moment apres cela la guerre.

“Il y a un nommé Merlé, banquier à Amsterdam qui est le correspondant du Sieur de Saissan; il n'y a gueres d'ordinaire qu'il ne reçoive des lettres de France par cette voye. Je crois qu'il ne sera pas mal d'ouvrir, deux ou trois ordinaires de suite, ses lettres.

“Voilà un preambule par lequel, Monseigneur, vous jugués s'il y a de la sincerité dans mes discours. Le reste ne se peut confier au papier, et est mille fois plus important, mais il y faut la derniere diligence.”
Enclosed in the preceding letter. Copy.

————— to —————

1711, February 22. The Hague.—“Lorsque j'ai en l'honneur de vous escrire qu'il se projettoit quelque chose par icy, et que ces projets sembloit estre aprouvés par nos souverains, ce n'estait pas sans

fondement. J'ai fait tout ce que j'ai pu pour scavoir tout ce qu'on à proposé et tout ce qui est peu venir à ma connaissance. Je vous l'ai envoyé. Il faut vous avouer que le plus essentiel a été extrêmement caché, et quoyque j'aye peu faire pour le scavoir a été tres inutile. Deux choses m'ont manqué pour venir au bout de mon dessein, qui sont quelque argent.

"Quoyqu'il en soit, je n'ai pas perdu tout à fait mes paines. Voici ce que j'ai appris depuis que je n'ai en l'honneur de vous escrire.

"Depuis le depart du Milord Duc, nos souverains ont retenu ici Monsieur de Brion, Lieutenant Colonel de regiment du Prince de Os Frize. Ou l'avoit envoyer chercher dans le tems que Milord arriva; c'est sur son projet à ce que l'on m'a assuré que l'ou à resolu de penetrer en France. Son confident m'a prie plusieurs [fois]—mais d'une maniere fort cachée—de lui faire scavoir si M. le Comte de Saissans et vous estiés bons amis. A la verité je n'ai jamais fait attention à cela, parcesque je ne me figure pas que son parent fut icy pour projetter, ni qu'il fut un homme à cela, fondé sur ce qu'il est sorti de France à l'age de 11 ans. Je scavois bien pourtant qu'il y avoit eu plusieurs confiances sur ce sujet, et je m'assure que c'estoit pour seconder les bonnes intentions de la Reyne de la Grande Bretagne. C'estoit cela mesme qui me faisoit rechercher avec toute l'exactitude possible le moyen de deconvrir ce qu'il ce passoit.

"Ce projet consiste à avoir un corps de troupes pour penetrer en Dauphiné. L'on ce promet de si maintenir, et de penetrer plus loin, porter la guerre dans le sein du royaume, et faciliter un seulesvement considerable, et cela dans le tems que la flotte, qui selon le même projet, doit débarquer sur les côtes du Bas Languedoc. Les troupes de débarquement, doivent etre commandées par Monsieur le Comte de Saissans, et autant que je n'ai peu comprendre, c'est le projet caché et qui doit etré executé cet esté.

"Je vous prie d'estre persuadé que je ferai toujours tout mon possible pour scavoir ce que se passera, et vous en donner.

"Je ne dois par oublier de vous dire que ces Messieurs qui travaillent icy pour cela sont des Vallées de Trieves. Ils sont extrêmement retirés et parlent fort peu. Je m'assure qu'il n'y a pas un seul homme, j'ai excepte ceux qui sont dans le Gouvernement, qui sache ce qu'ils trouvent." *Copy. At the top is written, "The other letter that was in Guiscard's packet." Enclosed with the preceding letter and in the same hand.*

ROGER TALBOT and others to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House.

1711, May 16. Thirsk. — Concerning the impressing of seamen. *Six signatures.*

ELLERKER BRADSHAW, and others to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711, May 19. Beverley.—On the same subject as the preceding letter. *Six signatures.*

[ROBERT HARLEY] to the DUKE [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711, June 3.—I did not write by your servant being just going to church. I am engaged all this afternoon, but will wait upon you for a quarter of an hour at your own house.

[THE SAME to the SAME.]

1711, June 6.—I am every minute in expectation of a summons from Lord Somers so that I cannot wait upon you till tomorrow. The Queen has commanded me to speak to you about Middlesex and the North Riding.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to JOHN, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1711, June 23. Kensington.—Urging him to proceed vigorously with the impressment of seamen. *Eleven signatures. Seal.*

VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House.

1711, June 25. Raynham.—Thanking him for speaking to the Lord Treasurer about the 4000*l.* arrears due to him. *Signet.*

SIR PETER KING to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Lord Privy Seal, at Welbeck.

1711, July 11.—Giving his opinion that as the Queen could dispose of such part of the revenue as was unappropriated, by privy seal, so also she could direct what vouchers should be allowed and what allowances should be made; but that he did not see how she could dispose by privy seal of any moneys appropriated by Act of Parliament.

The EARL OF OXFORD to the DUCHESS [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711, July 17.—I am just come from Windsor where I had a third account of a misfortune befallen my Lord Duke. This immediately brought me to town. I have sent to Lincoln's Inn Fields but can get no account thence. No person less concerned than your Grace, can conceive the disorder I am under, and indeed the agonies I endure, while I consider the man in the world I most entirely loved should be under any unfortunate accident and I not at hand to express my duty to him. I do not doubt but you have all the assistance the country can afford, but I have so lately had experience of a good surgeon that I should be very glad to be useful in recommending one to my Lord Privy Seal.

I send this messenger express to bring me an account of his condition, If my Lord thinks my presence can be of the least service or ease to him, I will come myself.

The SAME to the SAME, at Welbeck,

1711, July 24.—I can no longer refrain acquainting you how deeply sensible I am of your affliction. It was so great and sensible a stroke to me that I cannot forbear condoling with your Grace, and at the same time I pray God to moderate your grief that you may not prejudice your own valuable health, where there is no relief. The duty I owe to the memory of the great man who is gone, obliges me to beseech you most freely to lay your commands upon me.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1711, August 7. York Buildings.—It is not possible for me to find words to express the great honour you have done me by the letters I have received. I shall not fail by my actions to shew the sense I have of your goodness. The esteem and perfect friendship I had for the Duke obliged me to be your and your family's servant, but you have by this additional confidence, tied me in indissoluble bonds to your Grace and to your interest. I was at Windsor when I received your letters, and as I find amongst my grandfather's papers several letters of the then Marquis of Newcastle to him under the title of Brother of the Stirrup, so I shall transmit to all who come after me the great honour you have done me.

I have sent to my brother to come out of the country. He being bred to the law will better advise how I may serve you.

I need not mention to you not to let any one know what you intend about the will.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1711, August 11.—I have endeavoured to prevail with the Queen not to promise, as yet, the Forest, though very great solicitations have been made from many hands.

As to what you are pleased to mention of 4000*l.* for myself, I beg you will believe me to be engaged to you by stronger ties and obligations than that, for I will study the interest and honour of your family.

It is impossible to give a full answer or any advice till I see a copy of the paper you are pleased to mention, called a will. I spoke with the Attorney-General, I find he is retained. But there are so many advantages you will have, if the right method be taken, which will put the power into your own hands, where it ought to be.

The SAME to the SAME, at Welbeck.

1711, August 14.—This day your page arrived with the box of writings. As soon as I received the box I sent for my brother and we looked over the papers and my brother thinks he discovered something very material as to the Cavendish estate, both in the settlement of your father and in your own deed. The Duke bequeaths his estate on condition they take the name of Cavendish, the same proviso you have in your deed. Now the pretended settlement on Mr. Pelham is on condition he takes the name of Holles. There are such repugnancies as cannot easily be reconciled. I believe it would be proper to retain counsel on your behalf, since you are assured Lord Pelham has done so. My brother and I will direct and assist whoever you appoint.

If my apprehension about the proviso for taking the noble name of Cavendish be good in law, then it will be necessary for Lady Harriott to take the name, but of this I will take the best lawyers opinion.

Endorsed in the Duchess's handwriting: "L[ord] T[reasurer], of the writings, &c. and his useall compliments."

The SAME to the SAME.

1711, August 16.—My brother hopes in a few days to send you the opinions of the best lawyers, that may be relied on, and not the common "hackney" opinions which are generally contrived to assure those who have lawsuits. I had an opportunity of speaking with the Attorney General whom Lord Pelham has retained. I asked him how he could pretend to give an opinion upon only receiving a copy of a pretended will, when he never saw the settlements nor knew what power the Duke had to make such a will. He answered that Lord Pelham told him that he was assured by Mr. Jessop that your deed had vested all in the Duke. I pretended to be very ignorant of the state of the case but told him that it was not to be credited that the Duke would ask or you consent to alter the settlement from what your father had first fixed it. He said that would be a great point, but wished it were compromised.

Now having the conveniency of sending this by so true a hand as your page I will acquaint you with a particular which that great man who is gone, told me a few days before he went last out of town. It was this. He desired I would speak to the Queen, that some dragoons

might be quartered at Mansfield, and that he might have a sealed order to the commander to obey his directions. But this was to be the last secret, and the dragoons were not to be sent till his Grace gave me notice, and no one was to know it but the Queen and myself. He said that hitherto he had kept that place from being a quarter. The reason why he now desired soldiers was that a discovery had been made to him by a letter dropped near Gravesend, of a design to seize and carry away Lady Harriott by force. I suppose he told you of this. I beg you will not think me very impertinent to mention it, or at least that you will excuse it on account of my zeal.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1711, August 20.—I cannot but admire your wonderful exactness in business, as well as your indefatigable pains, and I hope God will bless you with success suitable to the justice of your cause and your own superior genius and resolution. I am extremely obliged for the confidence you place in me, which I will never forfeit but will endeavour to merit by the utmost service in my power. It is a double pleasure to serve you, even in the manner of it, for you are so exact in your instructions both as to persons and things that it is a pity so great a capacity and understanding should be forced to condescend to the foils of a lawsuit, only to defend your own inheritance.

Will you permit me to suggest that Lady Harriott would do well to write to as many of her relations as she corresponds with and to sign *Cavendish*. I believe there is no objection to join *Holles* to it.

The SAME to the SAME.

1711, August 25.—I think myself obliged to make my compliments to Lady Harriott, that she has the goodness to ask my poor advice about her name. It is equal whether *Cavendish* or *Holles* be put first, but it has been generally practised to put the paternal name in the last place. But your Grace is the best judge, and you have set so superlative an example of being a good wife that without doubt you will meet with the unspeakable satisfaction of duty and everything desirable in a daughter.

I send you a copy of a letter I received from Lord Pelham. I must confess that I cannot but be a little moved to think any one should set up the least pretence to disturb you in the possession of an estate which is not only your own inheritance, but that and the Clare estate are due to your merit.

The SAME to the SAME.

1711, September 1.—Every letter I receive from you adds to my admiration of your wonderful application, and to the great value for your sagacity and great knowledge in the prudent conduct of your affairs. As to the custody of the Duchess, I am a stranger to that whole transaction, but I will inform myself of the Lord Keeper whom I shall meet this night at Windsor.

As to the 4000*l.*, I cannot pretend any right to it, and I prefer the sense of friendship for the great man who is gone, and an interest in your good opinion and the honour to serve you and your family beyond all other considerations. *Seal of arms. Endorsed in the Duchess's hand*: "Of my prudence and management in my affairs, and much more compliments."

The SAME to the SAME.

1711, September 4.—I cannot but be surprised that Lord Pelham should go to the Goldsmiths, for let him fancy what he pleases of the will, I do not see how that concerned the personal estate.

The Queen told me she would give the Justice in Eyre to a hand where it cannot long continue, that is the Duke of Leeds. *Seal of arms.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1711, September 8.—The particulars of the title and other things which that great man enjoyed, which are not disposed of, I doubt not the Queen will have regard to your desire therein.

It will now be time for you to have a statement prepared of the "grounds," from deeds and living witnesses for supporting your possession.

M. DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to [the EARL OF OXFORD,] Lord Treasurer.

1711, September 11.—I am extremely troubled the Duke of L[ees] has any concern in this country, and I shall have no ease till you have the Justiceship in Eyre. My share is so large in the Forest, and it being in the power of the Justice in Eyre to hinder me cutting my own wood and enclosing my land, such a man in that place may do me great wrong, especially that Lord who has a particular malice to me from our often rejecting his impertinence in his proposals. It was his mad son my dear Lord suspected had a design to use violence on our dear child.

The EARL OF OXFORD to the DUCHESS [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711, October 10.—I have seen Mr. Hewett who says that the Duke told him, not long after he had made his will. I told him you did not dispute the Duke's having made a will, but that you were resolved to shew that this was not the will he intended. I made him own that he never heard the Duke say that he had given Mr. Pelham his estate.

The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to [the EARL OF OXFORD,] at York Buildings.

1711, October 29.—Least your going abroad should hinder your recovery, I will come to you in a chair privately. *Signet.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

No date.—I have written a paper of what I have to say in justice to my child, which I beg you will read and correct.

The EARL OF SUTHERLAND to the DUCHESS [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711, November 7. London.—On behalf of Captain Saunders who had been put out of the Commission of the peace.

J. DIGBY to the DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE, at Newcastle House, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

[1711[-12], January 2.—The Queen having called Sir Thomas Willoughby to the House of Peers, there will be a vacancy at Newark; I therefore renew my request to your Grace for your favour on this occasion. *Signet.*

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

1711-12, January 8th. Bishopsthorp.—I am sensible it is a very unusual piece of confidence in me who have not the honour, so much as to be known to your Grace, to presume to write to you about such an affair as I now do. But the post I am in, and the urgency of the occasion, together with the honourable thoughts I have of your Graces goodness; will I trust so far apologize for me, as that I shall at least obtain your pardon for my boldness. If not, which I humbly hope, your gracious answer to my petition.

Your Grace no doubt has heard of the dismal accident that lately happened at Southwell in Nottinghamshire, where the greatest part of the Collegiate church was burnt by lightning. Sure no christian, that has any concern for the honour of God, or his worship can think that so ancient and so useful a church ought to lie in ruins, but that all imaginable care should be taken for the restoring of it. This all the country as well as we of the clergy are desirous of. But there is no other way to repair these ruins but by the charitable contributions of well disposed persons; especially of those that have any concern in the county where this church stands.

Now it being the honour of Nottinghamshire, that your Grace has a near relation to them, they do presume that your Grace's goodness is such, that you will not be backward in contributing to the rebuilding of Southwell church, and at their desire I have undertaken to lay this matter before you, and humbly to beg your assistance. Indeed, Madam, your encouragement of this good work, as it will be highly acceptable to the country and much tend to your own honour, so I doubt not but it will be very pleasing to God and prove a means of obtaining his farther blessings upon yourself and all your concerns. *Seal of arms.*

J. DIGBY to the DUCHESS [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711-12, February 27.—If your Grace's orders to your agents had been obeyed as they ought to have been, I should now be member of Parliament for Newark, and I shall always think myself under the same obligations as if my success had been equal to your kind intentions.

FRANCIS MOLYNEUX to the DUCHESS [OF NEWCASTLE].

1711[-12], March 8. Teversall.—Mr. Stanhope of Mansfield having died yesterday, I am desired by several of the neighbourhood to stand for verderer for the Forest of Sherwood, and I desire you will give me your interest.

The DUCHESS OF N[EWCASTLE] to LADY MARY BOSCAWEN, in
Greek Street, Soho Buildings.

1712, September 10.—Concerning a will made by her husband the Duke, which would be of use in her lawsuit. *Signet.*

The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF OXFORD.

1712, October 27.—Recommending him to fill up the Welsh judgeship, which had been given to Mr. Jessop, as soon as possible

LORD DELAWARR to the DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

1713, August 22. Windsor.—I had yesterday the honour to kiss the Queen's hand for the Treasurer of the Chamber's place, in the room of Lord Fitzharding. I could never have hoped for the favour the Lord Treasurer has shewed me but from the powerful influence of your intercession. *Seal of Arms.*

JOHN, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD and COVENTRY to the DUCHESS OF
NEWCASTLE, at Welbeck.

1714, October 14. Great Russell Street.—Since I came to town Mr. Wainman has been presented to me by Lord Harley and Lady Harriet for the rectory of Kingsley. It was no small trouble that I could not qualify Mr. Spence to have possession in your right, for I am sure there is nothing I would not do, to assist your interest. I humbly beg you will order your solicitor to serve me with a *ne admittas* within a month, for then my hands will be tied, but if that be neglected, I must give institution. *Seal of Arms.*

The DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE to the BISHOP OF LICHFIELD and
COVENTRY.

1714, October 14.—I am surprised to find the gentleman I recommended to the rectory of Kingsley, incapable. Were it not for your great justice to me in this matter, my adversary would worm me out of having even bread to eat. As to my right, I will defend it to the utmost of my power, not only for myself but for others who have a right, in my father's family.

JOHN, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD and COVENTRY to the DUCHESS OF
[NEWCASTLE].

1714, October 23.—On the same subject as the preceding letters.

HUGH SPEKE to the DUCHESS OF [NEWCASTLE].

1715, May 23.—As soon as ever I find a good opportunity I will utter such words to the Earl of Oxford in the House of Peers after it rises, in the presence and hearing of some certain good peers, that I shall prepare to be present on an intimation I shall give them, as shall make the perfidious and vile Earl of Oxford sink almost into the earth, for I will stick very close on his skirts, and that he shall soon find.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the DUCHESS OF [NEWCASTLE].

1716, May 16.—The great loss and misfortune with which God has afflicted me makes me hope you will be so good as to allow my daughter to come home to me, her being with me being the only comfort I can propose to myself. The tenderness and kindness you have shewn her ever since her infancy, is what she and I should be very ungrateful if we ever forgot.

LETTERS OF NATHANIEL HARLEY.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at
Brampton Bryan.

1682, March 25. Russell Street.—My brother has told me that you are pleased to yield to Mr. Trench's demands. Although the character I heard of him made me willing to be with him, yet when I heard his high demands I could not expect to have so much given with me. *Seal of Arms.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, ABIGAIL HARLEY, at
Brampton Bryan.

1682, May. Aldermanbury.—The news of cousin Robin's death did greatly startle me. Great was God's mercy in sparing me in the same distemper. I hold it a great mercy I have been placed with such a man

as my master is. There are few such in London. There is not much business, only at two or three times in the year, and not then so much as to sit up till two o'clock. I suppose my master has as much trade as most in town, for he does not only trade to Turkey but to most parts.

My mother wrote me some time ago to follow Dr. Ent's prescription of drinking Epsom salts. They say that when they have got nothing else to say.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at Mrs. Matthews's house near the Cross Bath, in Bath.

1682, August 15. Aldermanbury.—I am very glad to hear you got well to Bath. Since you went, both my brothers and my cousin James Kyrle have had the measles, but they are now recovered. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1683, May 19. London.—We came to town on Thursday. We dined at Bourton on Wednesday, where we found sister Popham unwell.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his mother, LADY HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1683, May 26. London.—Dr. Fielding has ordered me to anoint my breast and stomach every morning and night with a green ointment and to take some pills. Since I was let blood I think I am a little livelier than I was. I hear a match has been concluded between my master and the widow of one Major Thomson's son. She is said to be worth between six and seven thousand pounds.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father [SIR EDWARD HARLEY].

1683, June 2. London.—I have been to see Mr. Griffith. He says he has not been disturbed lately, but the Ecclesiastical Court thunders out excommunications by the hundred, which has made many citizens quit the city. The East India Company has voted there shall be no Whigs in their Society. Our last letters from Holland advise that the Dutch are fitting out nine men-of-war to go to Bantam to strengthen their fleet there.

N. H[ARLEY] to ABIGAIL HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1683, June 28. London.—A goldsmith's apprentice accused John Mugleston for clipping of money, whereupon constables searched his house and found shears, and he is now in Newgate. I suppose you have heard Lord Russell was sent on Tuesday to the Tower, on account of the plot which hath lately been discovered. On Wednesday Lord Grey was sent to same place, but when he came to the Tower, he found the person which was sent with him asleep; he got out of the coach and walked three turns about the yard as is reported, and finding him still asleep, away he went, and is not yet found. On Wednesday last Dr. Owen was taken. 29th June. This day came out a proclamation promising 500*l.* to any that should apprehend Duke Monmouth, Lord Gray, Sir [Thomas] Armstrong, or Mr. Ferguson, and great search made after foresaid persons.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at
Brampton Bryan.

1683, October 1. London.—The news of the rout of the Turks before Vienna is true. On Tuesday the Common Council sate, being called upon to deliver up their charter to the King. But they refusing, it is said that the King has ordered that the judgment formerly given against them be executed. There is a report that notice has been given to the gentlemen in the Tower that their trials shall be next term. The last letters from Germany say that some persons have been taken who were hired by the French King to assassinate the King of Poland. *Seal of arms.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his mother, LADY HARLEY, at Mr. Popham's house at Bourton-on-the-Hill.

1684, April 15. London.—Dr. Lowe says I am not in any way inclining to a consumption. He prescribed nothing, but ordered me to follow his former prescriptions.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, ROBERT HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1684, December 2.—I send you only one pound of coffee lest it should perfume the other things. It is risen very much and will yet advance, being engrossed into one trade. I have sent ten pounds of chocolate, all which has cinnamon. It will drink very well if mingled with what I sent before. It cost me *7s. 6d.* a pound. There should be a hundred-weight sent down at a time as the longer it is kept the better.

Last week one Best a merchant stood in the pillory once at Guildhall, and is to find sureties for his good behaviour during life besides a considerable fine, for drinking a glass of wine in remembrance of Colledge. It is said he was the person who carried in the petition against the Recorder of London four years ago.

The SAME to the SAME.

1684, December 12.—Mr. Montgomery was tried on Wednesday and found guilty of murder. It is thought that he having made a brag of what interest he had at Court with a great Lady, will die. Mr. St. John and Colonel Webb were also brought in guilty of murdering Sir William Estcourt, and it is thought will hardly get their pardon though great intercession is made. One Peter of the Temple was acquitted for murdering Sir Edmund Fetyplace, but his friends are bringing an appeal to try him again. On Wednesday a man was killed in the Red Lion Tavern in Fetter Lane, and three or four more were killed in Fleet Street. There are no less than fifteen or sixteen to be tried for murder this sessions.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at
Brampton Bryan.

1684, December 16. London.—If I go into the country now, I suppose my master will not be willing that I should go any more before I leave England, which I suppose may be about this time twelve month.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1685, March 30. Hackney.—The talk that the plague is in town is false, but it is certain that about twenty of the Guards died suddenly. There are various reports what was the occasion of their death. Some say that a barrel of beer of which they drank was poisoned by a rat which had got in.

NATHANIEL [HARLEY] to his brother [ROBERT HARLEY].

1685, May 19. London.—Congratulating him on his marriage.
Torn.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1685, August 11.—Cousin Brilliana Mitchell is gone from the place she was at, but whither, I cannot tell. She is importunate for money. Mr. Osland is one of her confidants, and one Huddleston, a priest, into whose acquaintance she was brought by a lady whose name she will not tell me. *Signet.*

[NATHANIEL HARLEY] to ROBERT HARLEY, on the Walks, at Tunbridge Wells.

1685, September 5.—I have been so dunned by the woman from Brill Mitchell for 5*l.* that I do not know what to do. My father writes to have her come down to her grandmother. That is much better than to Brampton; but I do not think she will go. *Seal of arms.*

N. H[ARLEY] to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1685, October 6.—Aunt Bromfield and I have just returned from Tunbridge where we went to see my brother Robert who had been taken so dangerously ill that it was not expected he would live; but we found him pretty well, and Sir Thomas Millington who went down with us apprehends him to be in no danger now. His distemper was a sore throat, attended with high fever.

[NATHANIEL HARLEY] to ROBERT HARLEY.

1685, October 21. London.—At Cornish's trial Colonel Rumsey swore Cornish was at Shepard's house with Lord Russell, the Duke of Monmouth, and others; and was present when the declaration was read, and promised to assist all he could. Goodenough swore that he told him he would do all he could for retrieving the liberties then thought to be incroached upon; and Shepard swore Cornish was at his house that day when the other company was there, but went away before they came, and was not present when the declaration was read. The Jury went out and brought him in guilty. He received sentence, and, it is said, will be executed before Guildhall either on Friday or Monday next.

On Saturday Mr. Hampden Junior was committed to the Tower.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1685-6, February 2.—My master's carriage has very much altered towards me since my brother discoursed him in a harsher style than perhaps he ever before heard either from my friends or me. I have been deceived in the metal I had to work on, by in vain endeavouring to melt that which will not bend without a hammer.

Every day brings news with what cruelties the poor Protestants in France are exercised ; but methinks people do not take such notice of it as so near and great a judgment calls for, but are willing to be deceived with those hopes which already they have seen the vanity of. It is a comfort that nothing befalls the Church but with the disposal of its head.

The SAME to the SAME.

1686, May 10. Oxford.—We came here on Saturday and found all friends well, both here and at Bourton. There is a report that Lady Conway is dead, since she was married ; but we heard nothing of it at Ragley.

The SAME to the SAME.

1686, May 15.—I came well hither and was received without any shew of unkindness or displeasure at my long absence.

Since I came to town I find trade extremely low, most persons being afraid to lay out their money, having many discouragements both at home and abroad. But notwithstanding these difficulties there are several persons that drive a considerable trade, among whom is that person you bid me enquire of.

May 22.—This was designed to be sent last post, since when my master has commanded me to acquaint you that he designs to send me abroad by the next ship that goes for Scanderoon, which is the *Aleppo Factor*, the master of which ship says that he will not stay after the last of June. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS TRENCH to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, May 26. Homerton.—Expostulating with him about his son Edward's behaviour, and requesting him to speak out if he had anything to complain of concerning Nathaniel.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, June 1. London.—I am commanded by my master to let you know that what money you intend to let me carry abroad with me, he should be advertized of, in order to get the Turkey Company's leave for my carrying it over and trading with it. *Signet.*

THOMAS TRENCH to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, June 3. Homerton.—Concerning the accusations which had been brought against him, and promising to assist Nathaniel in laying out his money to the best advantage at Aleppo. *Signet.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, June 5.—Concerning his disputes with Mr. Trench and the letter which the latter had written to Sir Edward Harley.

THOMAS TRENCH to ROBERT HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1686, June 15. London.—Concerning the accusations which he had brought against him of behaving ill to his brother.

THOMAS TRENCH to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, June 15. London.—Giving particulars concerning Nathaniel's departure for Aleppo and defending his own conduct,

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his mother, LADY HARLEY.

1686, June 15. London.—I have laid out all the money my father sent me up. It is much more than I expected. I shall want for my voyage about three or four pair of sheets, half a dozen towels and as many napkins, and one or two cheeses that will keep. I wont trouble you for a cake.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1686, June 22. London.—The last letters from Aleppo say all the factors there were removing, the plague being very hot there, but it is thought it will be gone next month as usual.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

1686, July 3.—I am very thankful to God that he has been pleased to incline my master's heart to me. He expresses a great deal of kindness towards me, which I do not question to be sincere and upright as proceeding from so just and pious a person. I hope I am to go into the country next week.

THOMAS TRENCH to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, July 12. London.—All Nathaniel's clothes are provided, and I think well bought. I apprehend there is not much danger, but if you would have it insured from loss advise me and it shall be done; 100*l*. will cost at most 40*s*.

T. T[RENCH] to NATHANIEL HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1686, July 31. Homerton.—Informing him that the ships intend to fall down to Gravesend next week, and urging him to hasten up to town.

THOMAS TRENCH to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, September 4. London.—Informing him that he had written to Nathaniel Harley at Bath requesting him to come up to town at once.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, September 14. London.—The captain of the ship in which I am to go tells me he will be gone the beginning of next week though I guess it will be the latter end of this month or the beginning of next before he will sail.

It was certain Buda was taken on the 2nd, the Grand Vizier looking on, with 60,000 men, not a mile off. It is said Dr. Stillingfleet is ordered next Lord's Day to declare the Bishop of London suspended.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his mother, LADY HARLEY, at Brampton Bryan.

1686, October 9. London.—I suppose my master's earnestness for my coming to town did rather proceed from his over solicitousness for my welfare than a desire to bereave me of so desirable company, or any expectation of the ships going so soon. I have received from Gethrop the things you wrote for, though my master says there will be no need of any. At Aleppo he says is a good physician and good medicines. I

suppose the great want of them will be on shipboard, where I shall want also exercise, which indeed I am most fearful of, but I hope I shall find something or other to stir and keep myself in action. I shall follow your order in taking short morning sleeps, and endeavouring to be cheerful, which has ever been my desire, though I know I have been thought otherwise because I could not shew it so much as others.

It is indeed grievous to part with so many dear relations, even pieces of oneself, yet it is a comfort to have such relations that I am sorry to leave; and methinks as this is the greatest of wordly comforts so it is an emblem of all.

The ship will sail from Gravesend on Monday.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at
Brampton Bryan.

[16]86, October 17. Deal.—The ships came in a quarter of an hour ago and the wind being right are just ready to sail again. The long boat has come ashore for me.

The SAME to the SAME.

1686, October 15. Deal.—When I parted with my master I received from him many kind expressions. A little before I came out of town I had the advantage of the prayers of some ministers, among whom was a black man who had formerly been chaplain to Lady Vere. He said he was well acquainted with you.

The SAME to the SAME.

1686, November 15. On board the *Aleppo Factor*, in the Harbour of Malta.—I was suffering from a sore throat when I came on board ship at Deal but in four or five days I quite recovered my health and have not been so much as sea-sick. We had a fair wind from the Downs to the Straits mouth where we arrived in ten days time.

I was forced to draw upon Mr. Fenwick for 4*l.* 12*s.* when I was at Deal which I laid out upon provisions, for the Captain sent me word that if I would have any fresh meat I must bring it with me for he had none aboard, though I had given him as is usual 6*l.* to provide it for me. *Seal of arms.*

EDWARD FENWICK to KATHERINE BROMFIELD, at Brampton
Bryan.

1686, November 16. London.—Informing her that he had paid the bill drawn upon him by Nathaniel Harley. *Signet.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, ROBERT HARLEY.

1686, November 27. Cypius "Silonis."—On private affairs.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1686, December 13. Aleppo.—I have had a quick and comfortable voyage, having arrived at Scanderoon in forty-two days from the Downs, and came to this place yesterday having had a tedious journey from Scanderoon here.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1687, October 29. Aleppo.—It was a very great comfort and satisfaction to me to find this place so much altered from what I have heard it was formerly. All sorts of vice being now as much discouraged as formerly promoted, and seems every day to be more and more disliked.

About three weeks ago arrived here the Earl of Kingston and Lord Fanshaw on their way to Jerusalem, which voyage they undertook out of curiosity and not devotion, though upon what other grounds I cannot understand. The defeat the Turks received this summer, with what followed upon it hath put them into a very great consternation, insomuch that unless they quickly obtain a peace, it will doubtless end in the dissolution of the empire. Most of the greatest men have been cut off by the fury of the soldiers, and the Grand Signior himself if not already strangled, is in great danger. The mutiny as I have heard began upon this occasion. The Grand Vizier having a suspicion of the Pasha of this place, with other officers of the army, had a command to cut them off, which he did not execute; but hoping to win upon them by his mildness, a piece of policy never before practised by the Turks, shewed it them, upon which most of the soldiers mutinied, being excited thereto by this Pasha who headed them, which forced the Vizier to fly to the Grand Signior at Constantinople, who was followed by a messenger to demand his head, which the Grand Signior was forced to send them, and the seals to the Pasha of this place; which was so far from satisfying them that they send another messenger to the Grand Signior to demand a hundred and forty heads more, and commanded him to the Great Seraglio, in which he had never dwelt since his father was murdered there. The last letters from Constantinople say the army was upon their march thither, which made a great disturbance there. This side of the country is most secure, there being no great man who is able to set up for himself.

Lord Chandos left these parts the beginning of this month. Few have made more of the place than he hath. He has doubtless raised his estate considerably by it. The French ambassador at the Porte some time since acquainted the Vizier that his Majesty had actually made war upon the Emperor, for which he demanded the Holy Land, and the possession of Jerusalem. This for some time encouraged the Turks, but they quickly found how they were abused.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his mother [LADY HARLEY].

1687, October 29. Aleppo.—I have passed over a summer here very well, which I think is more agreeable to me than the winter. The heat for five months, in which time there falls no rain, is very severe, and could scarce be borne were it not qualified by the cold breezes which seldom fail us all the summer. The distemper at Scanderoon has been very malignant, scarce any one that has come from thence, hither, has escaped. In two months we have buried two captains and Lord Fanshaw, who coming out of that bad air into this sharp one, immediately fell sick.

N. H[ARLEY] to his brother, ROBERT HARLEY.

1689, March 30. Aleppo.—I have not heard from any one since the alterations in England, and therefore can hardly credit it were it not confirmed from all parts and seconded with a French war which I do not know how you in Europe may like. I am sure we here have no reason to approve of it, being like, the furthest off, to feel the effects of it first;

French privateers being already come to visit these seas. The French here sound out the praises of their monarch, who, they say, has lately taken Amsterdam, and what's more has made the King of England, Marshall of France. The rupture between France and the Empire will probably encourage the Turks to try their fortunes this summer in the field, for which they make great preparations, both of men and money, but probably they design to make use only of the latter, which the Germans have most occasion of. They have forced from these parts all persons who can bear arms, and not excused "the green heads, their prophet's kindsmen." Had the Persian a desire to enlarge his country, he might now do it without the least opposition, and to the satisfaction of all people, who seem weary both of their religion and the yoke they are under, and I fancy want only an opportunity to be rid of both.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1691, November 2. Aleppo.—The stop the present war has put to trade and consequently the few conveyances that now offer, are, I suppose, the reasons I have received no letters from England since this time twelvemonth by the convoy, and is also the occasion I have been so long without an opportunity of presenting my duty to you. The want of such opportunity, and the earnest desire I have of seeing you and the sense of loss I receive from the death of so many relations, especially the loss of the dearest and best of mothers, quickens my desire of leaving this country and seeing my own.

The late overthrow of the Turks has made them inclinable to a peace, which may be included, though the death of our ambassador Sir William Hussey has been some stop to it. The army the late Vizier had was composed of the best men in the Empire and was raised by his credit, and the opinion all had of his fortune and conduct, which himself depending so much upon, was the reason he would never hearken to offers of peace. He was no soldier, but bred up to the study of their law. He was not rapacious and tyrannical as his predecessors have been; but very zealous in his superstition, and consequently a great enemy to Christians. *Seal of arms.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, EDWARD HARLEY.

1693, May 17. Aleppo.—The last letter I received from you put me in tears for the loss of a most dear and excellent mother, and now by yours of the 10th January which I received this morning I understand the great loss my brother and indeed all our family, have received by the death of his wife, which I heartily lament, as also the death of Uncle Harley. The Turks seem resolved to prosecute the war this summer, so that the Emperor can give little assistance to the confederates and all must lay on King William who seems to be raised by Almighty God as well for a scourge to the French as a blessing to England.

The ill-management of our marine affairs make me doubt whether we shall have our ships or not. The victory Russell obtained last year seems as extraordinary as his conduct afterwards.

I could wish there were put a full stop to trade and then we might hope to see a good conclusion of the war, without which farewell trade and everything else. But I suppose you will think my politics as improper for a merchant as my other notions. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1693, October 21. Aleppo.—After a long confinement I am now going to spend some time abroad in hunting the boar, and lest in the

interval any conveyance should present for Christendom, I leave this to let you know I am alive. The plague has carried great multitudes here to their grave. It frightened most of the factory from hence, and me, it imprisoned here, not having removed all the time, to which I had several motives besides my own inclinations; but I suppose you will blame me for it, and truly I cannot but do the same myself, for that long confinement or a severe cold I caught afterwards, or both together, very much indisposed me.

I long to hear how my father enjoys his health, and how you, my brothers and sisters, and Aunt Bromfield, do; and I assure you I as much wish for the arrival of the ships to bring me that news, as to keep us from starving, which really in this time of war is as much as we can do to avoid, though my master's generosity in trading is greater than I can be sufficiently thankful for. *Seal of arms.*

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1694, June 30. Aleppo.—I will not blame you for being so long silent, not doubting that the repeated misfortunes of our ships has been the occasion I have been so long without hearing from you. This last misfortune of our ships is truly a great loss to the nation, but to the traders hither the greatest they or any other society of merchants ever felt at one blow. I cannot compute this factory's loss to be less than 250 or 300,000 crowns, which is no small matter among five or six and twenty persons. You cannot think me exempt from so general a calamity, in which I have but too great a share, but possibly less than others, who have lost not only the labour of ten or twelve years but are deprived also of all future hopes. What effect it may have on my fortunes I cannot yet tell; I doubt it will force me to try some other way to raise them.

I am very glad to hear the king is like this summer to have a much greater force in Flanders than ever before. The great sums the Parliament have given him shew plainly how free the English will be to a prince they can trust. The Italian gazettes tell us of a difference that had like to have been between him and the Parliament, being raised by some hot men who are passed by these gazetteers under the odious character of having almost ruined not only their own country but also the whole confederacy. You may well think I was not a little surprised to find the names of some of our friends among the number. Certainly that distrust which was reasonable in former reigns cannot be thought so now. We are a very unhappy people that when we have a prince that makes the interest of his subjects his own, yet we ourselves are for perpetuating that unhappy difference between the King and people, as if he that serves the one cannot also the other.

I pray God continue the life of so brave a prince and let not the malice of his enemies nor the follies of his friends defeat his generous undertakings for the good of England and all Christendom. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1694, July 20. Aleppo.—By my master's letter I understand the death of my aunt Bromfield. The loss of so excellent a person cannot but be a great affliction to all her relations.

We are now expecting the poor remains of our convoy; and though we shall receive few goods by them, yet they will not be unwelcome if they bring the news of some considerable success by sea or land which may possibly produce a good and lasting peace.

On this side of the world there seems little probability of peace, though it is not unlikely the present Vizier may have the same inclination to it as most of his predecessors have had and be as little able to effect it. None of the Viziers since Kuponlee have enjoyed that power he and others before him had. The Sultan being an ignorant and effeminate person is wholly governed by the men of their law and the eunuchs of the Seraglio, who, to keep the stroke they now have in the government are for continuing the war, which obliges the Vizier to be often absent from the Porte, and can never fail to afford them an opportunity to change or take him off, if he attempt anything against them. And indeed the method that has been used by embassies to persuade them to peace is the most effectual means that could be used to make them continue the war, they not making a judgment of things as others do, but even go counter to what is desired in a civil manner, which they look upon as the effect of fear, and does never fail to make them bold and insolent. All arguments will be lost upon them unless backed with the force of arms and money, either of which are very persuasive and will work strange effects on a Mussulman's understanding, and make them more humble and pliant than can be imagined. Our present ambassador makes no great figure at Court, contenting himself with being feared by his own nation. The French ambassador has a greater interest, and has lately obtained a command to force all Venetians out of the Empire and to seize their ships, which has not been done before; the Turks even permitting the merchants to continue their trade when they have been in war with that state, which is more commendable than what is practised in Christendom. He has also procured a command to put the Syrian Patriarch of this place into the galleys for speaking scandalously of the French King, but in truth for opposing the endeavours of the Latin fathers to bring over that people to their church. It is not to be imagined how they have abused the poor man, and what methods they take to intrigue and ruin the poor Christians of the country, that oppose this their grand design.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, A. HARLEY.

1694, August 30. Aleppo.—I cannot think of anything more likely to divert the melancholy to which I am now subject, than reading your letters, and for want of a proper date I am now reading one almost six years old.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1694, December 11. Aleppo.—Regretting that he would not write a long letter on account of a violent fever from which he had been suffering for more than a month and which had reduced him very much.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, EDWARD HARLEY.

1694-5, January 3. Aleppo.—I congratulate your recovery from a very dangerous distemper. I myself am scarce yet recovered from a sickness no less dangerous, which I took at a village where we frequently go to hunt the boar.

I desire that if there be any likelihood of peace that you will let me know, and what ground you have for it. If I could have such advice quick it might be of great advantage to me. Pray send your letters both by way of Leghorn and Marseilles. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, April 3. Aleppo.—I have received your kind letter of the 10th of August, being the only one I have received in three years. It brings me the good news of your recovery from the small pox, and I heartily wish you may never have the like again.

The East India Company are sending so much cloth to Persia that they will quickly ruin the trade of this place and oblige us all to return home. I wish I could assign a shorter time for mine, for it is the one thing I desire, and you shew how much you desire it too by your unwearied endeavours to solicit friends in my favour. How many jaunts do you take to the Exchange and thence to Coffee Houses, and even ransack the Court itself to find me principals. I had several competitors for the tin Mr. Boscawen sent me, but to tell you the truth they were of my own raising, and had they played their parts as well as I did mine we had all succeeded, and they had gained what I was content to lose. *Two copies.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Enclosing a letter from Dr. Halifax to Dr. Woodroffe. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1696, May 14. Aleppo.—It has pleased God to visit the whole kingdom and indeed all Christendom by taking away the Queen who was the joy of all good people's hearts and under whose shadow we promised ourselves to live happily for a long while; and indeed she seems to have been endowed with such excellent qualities and to have had such a charming piety as might have outshone and been too hard for vice, and brought religion and virtue in fashion at Court, as well as over the whole nation, who I am glad to find were so sensible of her virtue and their own loss, which they have shown by their writings as well as their mourning. The loss of so much virtue at once can be exceeded only by a loss I understand we had like to have felt if the designs of some villains had taken effect, who at one blow would have enslaved all Europe; the happiness or misery thereof depending on a life they would have taken away, which it is no wonder should be discovered, human nature itself recoiling at such a piece of villainy. Such an attempt may very well alarm the nation and show them their misery if it had succeeded. I suppose my brother Harley acquainted you with a design I had to settle at Cairo, but not having had your approval, and other rubs intervening, has caused me to let it fall.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, ABIGAIL HARLEY.

1696, May 14. Aleppo.—Thanking her for three letters, of the 22nd December, 6th June, and 27th January which he read over almost every day, and almost always found in them something pleasant and diverting.

NATHANIEL HARLEY, to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1696, October 20. Aleppo.—I am much obliged to Mr. Swayne and Mr. Love. The badness of our trade renders their kindness so much the greater. I cannot but wonder to see men take so much trouble and run so much danger, and if their adventure comes safe, twenty per cent. loss is the best account they can make. But the Turkey Company may thank themselves, who not content to enjoy the trade themselves, com-

plained that the East India Company carried out no cloth, and thereby gave themselves a mortal blow never to be recovered. For now they do it with that success, that they supply Persia which was wont to be done from Smyrna and this place; and I suppose Parliament so well understands the interest of the nation as not to alter what is so happily begun, which in time may grow to a vast trade and beat out the Dutch from thence, as it will us from hence. This may seem very impertinent here but I mention it because it is an event that may cause a very great alteration in the trade of the world, and more than any person in England does imagine.

The Turks are much exalted upon the news of a victory in Hungary. Their Sultan is certainly a brisk, active, prince, and appears the more so by succeeding such weak, inactive princes as his two immediate predecessors were.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother [EDWARD? HARLEY].

1696, December 26. Aleppo.—Concerning the proposals for a general peace, and asking for copies of the works of Mr. Boyle and Sir William Temple. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1697, July 26. Aleppo.—“Aeth” we hear is taken and Barcelona besieged. Such successes are not likely to produce a good peace. The Grand Signior is gone into the field, and with him the French ambassador accompanied with about two hundred Frenchmen, most of them officers and engineers. Our ambassador we hear is changed.

The SAME to the SAME.

1697, September 22. Aleppo.—The baulk the French have met with before Barcelona may possibly facilitate a peace, especially if the King should have any success in Flanders. We do not hear there is like to be any action in Hungary, though the Grand Signior has a good army.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY, at
Brampton Bryan.

1698, June 8. Aleppo.—I praise God for the recovery of my brother Harley from the small pox.

I have long thought my stay here very tedious, and your desire now makes me entertain some thought of returning. It is no ways agreeable to reason and not at all to my inclinations any longer to live here in hopes, which I had rather and may as well do in my native country. The Turkey trade is reduced to a low ebb, and there is as little to be got by factors abroad as by our friends at home; nor has the peace any ways bettered it, nor is there any likelihood it should. One between the Emperor and the Turks may indeed somewhat relieve it, of which there never was a greater probability than at present. Both parties seem well inclined, so that Lord Paget will find no great difficulty to adjust all differences, and may obtain a great deal of honour at a very cheap rate. The Turks have made their utmost effort to bring a large army into the field this summer, but not such a one as will care to look those iron fellows, as they call the Germans, in the face, who might easily make an entire conquest of them, or at least beat them out of Europe; to effect which there seems only to want a prince of a great genius like the King of England.”

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, MARTHA HARLEY.

1698, July 5. Aleppo.—Time itself that alters all things, and that has already powdered my head with grey hairs, has not been able to wear out any part of the esteem and affection I have for you.

[NATHANIEL HARLEY] to EDWARD HARLEY.

1698, October 14. Aleppo.—We have yet no news of the peace being concluded, and if it should not succeed none are to be blamed but those that drew the treaty out in length, quite contrary to the genius and custom of the Turks who would dispatch such a business in five days as well as five years; for if once the government or the ministers find a peace necessary for them they do not stick upon punctilios of honour, but make an end as well and as soon as they can. Our ambassador is of too refined sense and understanding for so barbarous a people as the Turks, with whom, as well as with our own nation, he might pass better if he could conform himself to common rules; but sense itself does become contemptible to some people by being common.

In my last I think I told you my mind very plainly in answer to your letter; but rather than that the lady should continue longer without a husband, I will repeat that I have no thoughts of altering my condition, being resolved never to advance my fortune either by wives or prentices. The one is dangerous, and the other is seldom honest. But I would not have you think I declare against the sex, but rather that our family having had such good fortune that way, it would be unreasonable for me to expect the like. Pray give my humble service to the lady you love best. Nothing but your conversation could put me in so good a humour after so great a misfortune as I had yesterday when I lost that horse I told you of, who was killed by the Arabs, and after he had received three mortal wounds, by his invincible spirit brought me safe home. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his father, SIR EDWARD HARLEY.

1698-9, March 15. Aleppo.—The sword you sent me is of the best form and mettle that can be, and does far exceed those of the country, though there are blades here that are exceedingly valued, but are so brittle that they are of no use. Indeed the Turks swords and their courages are of the same temper and make a great shew, but are very unfit for action.

I formerly acquainted you of my design of returning, and thought that by this time I should have been able to have got from hence, but the death of a friend of mine, who left his own and his friends concerns to my care, is like to detain me longer than I can now foresee.

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, September 30. Aleppo.—I once thought myself very near the happiness of coming home, and then was stopped by the death of a friend, and now I am stopped again by a thing I little expected. A gentleman that left this place last summer died on his passage home and in his will ordered his brother here, Mr. Christopher des Bouverie, to make a partnership with me, which was very surprising to me as well as to all others, being a person that was thought to have no great kindness for any one, and with whom I never had any intimacy; but his brother immediately made me such propositions which I thought it my interest to accept, and I hope a little longer stay here may be more advantageous to me than all the time I have already been abroad.!

The Grand Signior is at last come to Constantinople and now it will be quickly seen whether the Grand Vizier or the Mufti's interest will prevail. The latter has lost a great advantage by the peace, and therefore exclaims much against it, and the other endeavours to defend it and persuade the people that it was absolutely necessary. There is no Court in the world fuller of intrigues nor arrayed with more fineness than the Turkish Porte, nor hardly any Government that depends more on the good will of the soldiery and the people than it. Infinite arts have been used to quiet and satisfy their minds since the peace. At present it is pretended the Persians are ready to break with them, and at the same time the Persians are afraid of them, and neither of them in a condition or have any desire to begin a war.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, ABIGAIL HARLEY.

1703-4, March 23. Aleppo.—Yesterday I received the letter my niece favoured me with, bringing with it a few lines from yourself, which I assure you is the only syllable I have received from you these last five years, which you may guess have passed away not without some uneasy minutes on that account. I pray you tender my service to my sister Martha and also to my brother Harley and his lady. I have been so long absent and am so entirely ignorant of the family and of all things which relate to it that I know not what more to add or who I ought to remember. If my Aunt Stephens be yet alive be pleased to tender to her my humble service as well as to all of that family.
Signed.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, EDMUND HARLEY.

1703-4, March 23. Aleppo.—Mr. Musgrave left the fleet and went by way of Venice, in which he has certainly done very prudently, for if the reports we have from the French be true, our ships return in a great deal of danger. The great and unheard of storm that has been in England fills all the prints and newspapers with the damage it has done, though I hope it is less than our enemies make it to be, to whom we are beholden for most of our news.

Some there are, I find, who think that this will not be a long war; for my part I cannot expect a peace so soon; much will depend upon the success of our new King of Spain. It is happy the Turks are not in a condition to make war; for if they were it would be easy for them at this juncture to recover all that they have lost, which they are not insensible of themselves, nor is the French minister at the Porte wanting to use all such arguments as are most likely to prevail with a Mussulman's understanding. The smart of what they endured in the last war is not yet worn out, and will keep them from renewing it. Nor indeed have they men or money to do it. The Venetians they look upon as a mere despicable enemy, and a few months ago it was thought they would have attempted the recovery of the Morea, which is a rich province and brought in a great treasure every year. The loss of it sticks in their stomachs, and as they often say, they will never suffer those fishermen, as they call the Venetians, to digest that delicious Morea. The broils in Poland will likely draw them to attempt somewhat that way. The delivering up of Caminetz by treaty, they say is contrary to their religion, and was the pretence they made use of to depose the last Sultan, which they did by formal sentence of the Mufti. But he had so many friends that they feared he would get again into the saddle, which was the occasion of his and his son's death. The present Sultan has

cut off all who were concerned in the revolution, which verifies what is usually said of princes, that they love the treason but hate the traitor. My affectionate service to my sister, not forgetting my little nephew.

I see you wonder so many of your letters should miscarry. I suppose the gentlemen you gave them to are ashamed to ask you for the postage and yet do not care to pay it themselves. For my part I cannot tell the reason why any postman cannot forward a letter at the post house as well as the best merchant on the Exchange. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—When I consider the vast deal of trouble and business my brother Harley undergoes, I cannot but be apprehensive it may injure his health, and could almost wish he were freed from that troublesome though honourable post.

I am afraid the present war will be of longer continuance than many people have been willing to hope; the Great Monarch not being in such bad circumstances as some would flatter themselves, though certainly in much worse than he was in the preceding war. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, September 5. Bylan Mountains, three days journey from Aleppo.—We are earnestly expecting to hear the success of this summer's campaign. The march of the Duke of Marlborough into Germany was a design well laid and as bravely executed; and indeed all the summer success in Spain and perhaps the fate of the whole war may depend upon it.

The Turks shew no inclination to break with any body, and will not as long as the present Vizier continues, who is a person that likes the pleasures of the Court more than the fatigues of war. The other day I met in print that the Speaker of the House of Commons was made one of the Secretaries in the room of Lord Nottingham. The removal of the one, and that the other should succeed him, may possibly seem strange, but I wish him joy of it and health to go through so laborious a place. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, ABIGAIL HARLEY.

1704, September 5. Bylan Mountains.—Having an opportunity of writing to my dear sister, I know not how to omit it, though I am in a place where I am very ill provided for it, being among mountains inhabited by none but wild beasts or as savage men. But however the near resemblance the air has to that of England has invited several of us to this dreadful place. Had I time I would give you a description of it; it is certainly one of the most extraordinary places in the world. We can enjoy the spring in the midst of summer; nay with the small remove of one or two hundred yards can enjoy summer or winter. Though we are in the clouds and scarce ever dry, yet everybody enjoys his health.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, MARTHA HARLEY.

1705, June 25. Aleppo.—I could not get such flowered silks as you desire, but I send you five pieces of our striped silk, which contain about one hundred and fifteen yards. I have not divided them into little pieces and tacked them together as you desired, apprehending it is only India silks and not those of Turkey of which you are forbid the use.

Nothing can be more pleasing than to see the spritely humour of little Ned. Please let him know his uncle with great whiskers does not forget him, and will answer his letter before he is able to read it unless he loves his book better than his uncle did.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, AUDITOR [EDWARD] HARLEY.

1705. December 29. Aleppo.—I am glad S[ister] M[artha] is married so much to her satisfaction. It must be acknowledged Her Majesty's reign has been blessed with great success, and if it were possible for English men to be satisfied, one would wonder how it should be possible for any to be otherwise now. Notwithstanding the great blow France received at Hochstadt, and the successes that were expected would follow this year, yet she is still able to defend herself and keep the war out of her own country. The Duke of Marlborough forcing the lines in Flanders was doubtless a brave action and managed with a great deal of conduct, but the advantages that ensued were not equal to people's expectations. As for the Germans they come so late into the field and are so ill provided with all necessaries that it is almost impossible for them to carry this war into the enemy's country. Success in Italy and a revolution in Spain may have mighty effects, and possibly at length produce a happy peace.

We have lately had here several earthquakes and some terrible shocks, which have done no harm here; but at Damascus, Tripoli, and towards Jerusalem, have overturned many buildings and done much mischief.

The rest of the letter is taken up with a long account of the horses of the country and the difficulty of obtaining pure bred Arabs.

[The SAME to the SAME.]

1710, December 29. Aleppo.—I will begin my letter with what lies very heavy on my heart and that is a piece of news which is written here by a female correspondent of our consul's, from which I gather that one of my sister's is extremely unfortunate in marrying a person who broke soon after, and as the lady says, one who never had an estate. Having never heard that sister Abigail was married, I conclude it must be poor sister H[utchins] who is thus unfortunate, and with her, I am too, and I wish to God I could do anything to ease her.

The Turks by the persuasion of the Tartar Han and the King of Sweden have at last entered into a war with the Muscovite and Poles. It was with great reluctancy they engaged, everybody presaging ill success. A prophecy which they have amongst themselves and is in the mouth of everybody, that the Muscovites are to take Constantinople and overturn their Empire, strikes a strange damp upon their spirits, and should they have any ill success they would be put into a great consternation, and many of the inhabitants of that great city might leave it. They are at present in no good condition to engage in war, for though they have a great treasure, and can bring great numbers of men into the field, yet they have few soldiers and no officers fit to govern them or that have any experience in military affairs.

By what I can judge, the Czar will have little reason to fear them, for having entirely reduced Livonia, he will be able to bring his whole force against the Turks, which, I have heard, consists of 100,000 regular troops nearly as good as any in Europe, besides great numbers of Cossacks and Calmuck Tartars.

The King of Sweden continues at a place called Bender on the frontier of Moldavia. Whether he will be able to force his way through Poland to his own country is much doubted. He is certainly a prince of most

invincible courage and inflexible constancy and resolution. I have been informed by some Swedish officers who were in the last action that it was with great difficulty and even violence that he was persuaded to retreat, choosing death rather than to turn his back on the enemy. His present condition is most deplorable, being an instance of the fickleness of fortune and inconstancy of human greatness, few princes having been more successful or now more unhappy.

I hope you will inform me how affairs are in Britain, which by all foreign prints and some private letters are represented to be in the greatest confusion it is possible for anybody to imagine. It is scarcely to be imagined with what industry and speed the French have spread it not only over France but almost over all the world, and though things go ill with them both in Spain and Flanders, yet they reckon our divisions do more than balance those misfortunes. But it is not the French only but letters from England which give such fearful accounts of things, as might well startle a man and make one think oneself very happy in being out of such embroils.

Some lay all the blame on Sacheverel, but I cannot think one fire-brand could cause such a flame unless the fuel were very dry and prepared for it. His summer's campaign was indeed a notable expedition which none but a proud priest would have undertaken, and no government under heaven would have endured, but ours, where liberty itself is become a grievance, which makes it evident that too much of it is almost as bad as none at all, and as inconsistent with the ends of government. It is a great pity he had not been made chaplain in ordinary to the two American princes, which had been admirable preferment for him.

We are told that the chief cause of complaint is that the best and most substantial men both in city and country are turned out of all places, disgraced and disobliged, that no merit is sufficient to screen a man from the fury of the prevailing party. They further complain that during such a war as this, so able and successful a m[inistr]y as the last should be entirely laid aside without any cause, and a Parliament dissolved that was so entirely in the interest of the Court and the nation; but no doubt there must be weighty reasons for it, else the Queen would never have fallen into such measures. It is possible that a ministry so tied and linked together may be apt to act rather as regents than servants, and consequently must depress the royal authority, which is as necessary to be supported as any other part of the Government. But it is neither becoming nor safe to look into the *arcana imperii*, which are sacred, and above the compass of a merchant's understanding. I think however one may safely say that the new m[inistr]y have a hard game to play, great difficulties to surmount, and many enemies to encounter, having to contend with the heat and extravagance of some of their own party and with the malice and revenge of the contrary, from whom they must expect no quarter, unless discarded m[iniste]rs are become better natured than they used to be.

The Turks have a saying which runs best in their language but the import is that the Grand Signior's salt has so good a savour, that one who has once tasted of it will never forsake the Porte. I am apt to think other princes salt has the same taste and the same effect. Something there is so charming in all Courts that nobody cares to leave them. A friend of ours who tasted of this salt and experienced the bitter as well as pleasant relish it affords, has, I find, taken another dose of the same, and has a great stroke in the Government, in which I wish him all success, being assured he can have nothing else in view but the glory of the Queen and the happiness and prosperity of the Kingdom.

I congratulate him upon his advancement, being a sign at least of health, for notwithstanding the blasts and ill vapours which are so frequent at Court, yet the air is so healthy that few die in it. But to be serious, when I consider how many enemies he had before, and how many more this last revolution at Court must have made him, how slippery the ground is on which he stands, and inconstant the favour of princes, I protest it strikes me with fear and concern for him, and makes me think that as in a war a good retreat is esteemed equal to a victory, so in the scuffles at Court it is much to be preferred before it. But when I consider what an honour it is to serve one's sovereign and how much good a man in such a station is capable of doing, I must then conclude that no private consideration must come into competition with the public good. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, [ABIGAIL HARLEY?].

1710-11, January 1. Aleppo.—This, Madam, is to introduce a stranger who take a long journey with no other intent than that he may have the honour to kiss your hands; and being modest, and unacquainted with the breeding and customs of Europe, he dares not approach you without a line to recommend him to your favour and acceptance. And indeed some caution is necessary to prepare you for such a spectacle which might otherwise surprise you. But let not his whiskers or his habit frighten you; and though he appears in a Turkish dress I hope you will use him as a Christian and afford him a lodging somewhere in your closet, which you may do both with safety and honour. Could he speak so as to be understood, he could entertain you with a relation of almost twenty-five years travels and how much he has suffered in that time, and how often he has lamented his misfortune in being so long banished your company and conversation.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother. [EDWARD HARLEY].

1711, April 23. On board the *Burford* in Scanderoon Bay.—I am come here to pay a visit to our relation and countryman Mr. Cornwall, and find myself abundantly rewarded for my pains. He has obliged me in many things and particularly by ordering a couple of horses to be taken aboard the men of war. Pray take care the captains are gratified as they well deserve, likewise any charges they may be at in the way for the horses. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, A. HARLEY.

1711, July 10. Aleppo.—On the 20th of June there drops in a letter for me from a gentleman at Constantinople which came a very uncommon way and accompanied with no other to any body else. In this letter there was this expression "*I am heartily sorry to read in the Gazets the tragical story of your brother,*" without explaining anything or adding one syllable more. In what perplexity or rather desperation did this throw me, such as is impossible to express. After sixteen days in this wretched condition, your letter from Eywood of the 15th March raised me from the most wretched to the happiest condition imaginable. I heartily congratulate with you upon so great a deliverance vouchsafed to our dear brother, which is a most signal instance of the favour of heaven to our family.

You mention Lord and Lady Dupplin; I should not have known whom you meant had I not been informed by Mr. Cornwall when I was at Scanderoon; which was the first I heard of that marriage.

You touch so gently upon what relates to poor sister Hutchins, as if you were afraid I should know it, which gives me reason to believe there's too much truth in what I have heard here. Her misfortunes do very sensibly touch me and I wish with all my soul I could be serviceable to her.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his cousin, [THOMAS HARLEY?].

1712, June 3. Aleppo.—I cannot break our long silence better than by congratulating you upon your employment to the Court of Hanover. If matters are truly represented to us here I am sure that it is highly necessary that there should be a better understanding between the two Courts than seems to have been of late; which, if you can effect will be no small honour to yourself, and a general benefit to the whole nation.

We have been for some time entertained with discourses of peace, which have been as different as the different persons they have come from and the different parties they espouse. It is wonderful to observe how men of good sense and understanding in other things are entirely biased and led by the notions of the party in which they list themselves.

The last news we had of the King of Sweden was that he continued at Bender, whither a message was lately sent him from Court that he should withdraw from their territories. How he received it is not yet known but it is probable it will be in much the same manner as he did about eight months ago to a message from the Grand Signior, that the first year he looked upon him as a friend, the second as a tributary, and if he stayed any longer he should esteem him no other than a subject. The King had notice of the coming of this message, and when the "Capuge Bashaw" arrived who brought it, the King drew up all his men and put himself at their head, having all their swords drawn. The Bashaw seeing him in this posture was afraid to deliver his message, but his apprehensions being removed he delivered his message, and the King bid him say that he came voluntarily and would not go away but when it pleased himself, and that those who would force him must come in the same posture they saw him in. This was a bold answer to give in his circumstances, but the Turks put it up by calling him *delle*, which is a madman. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, ABIGAIL HARLEY.

1712, September 6. Aleppo.—The hopes of peace are very pleasing, and the hopes of enjoying your company ere long fills me with more joy than I can express, though to confess the truth, if I could enjoy it here in this pure serene air, I believe it would tempt me never to think of entering into that thick gloomy air and more boisterous scene in Great Britain, where for aught I can see there is nothing but faction and embroil.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, MRS. HUTCHINS.

1712, September 6. Aleppo.—Condoling with her on her misfortunes and making offers of assistance.—*Signet.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, AUDITOR [EDWARD] HARLEY.

1712, September 6. Aleppo.—There appears to be a general concurrence of the whole nation for a peace. The great difficulty seems to be surmounted, and care taken that the two crowns of France and Spain

should never be united. Sister Hutchins tells me you are extremely kind to her, but it is not reasonable that you who have a family should be at all the expence. I am content and expect to do my share, nor would I have her live as a broken merchant's wife, but as our sister. "Pray Sir inform your clark who superscribes your letters that no merchants are wrote Esqs. but fools, coxcombs, and cuckolds." *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, MRS. HUTCHINS.

[1713, April 1.]—It is but lately that I heard of your husband's death, and though everything that relates to you touches me very sensibly, yet I cannot act so insincere a part as to condole with you on that occasion, thinking it a great mercy that you are eased of so great a trouble; and now you are once more alone, let me recommend you to keep up a cheerful spirit.

By this ship I send you three pieces of stuff. When you have laid by your widow's weeds, I believe you will think them grave enough.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, [EDWARD HARLEY].

1713, April 1. Aleppo.—Mr. Blunt had only time to see this place and not how pleasantly we live in it. But I am now preparing to leave these pleasures for others more agreeable, near your dear self, and I hope in a short time to take possession of the apartment in your country seat, to which you kindly invite me. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME, in London.

1714–15, February 15. Aleppo.—By this ship I have sent a cargo of great value, which I take the liberty to recommend to your care. The hawks are both long winged, but of different kinds, and such as we fly at antelopes; and if they show you as good sport in England as they have done here I flatter myself that they will not be unworthy of Lord Harley's acceptance. If they arrive, it is impossible but that they must be in very bad condition, which together with the forwardness of the season will render it necessary to put them immediately into the mew. I send also a little greyhound bitch of this country that has been used to the hawks.

If more than one horse should go I am sure you will laugh at me for sending such a poor scrub as the Arab; but under the pretence of sending him away I hope to get off the dun or cream colour, which is a horse that has made more noise and been more taken notice of than I desired, and has had the honour of being visited by the Turk himself incognito, who would have him for the Grand Signior's own stable. It was no longer in my power to keep him, and I believe it would have been in no one else's power to send him away, for upon the first notice of it three expresses were sent after him, and all the passes of the mountains between this and Scanderoon ordered to be watched, and the marine strictly guarded to prevent his being shipped off. I have heard of his being got safe to the place where I sent him, but I shall not be easy till I hear he is on board ship.

Now that I have despatched away my horses, my dogs, and my hawks, you may be sure I shall not remain long here, designing to embrace the first opportunity that presents for Italy, which may be some time this spring. *Copy.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715, November 4. Aleppo.—I am sending a horse by this ship which I design for my own riding “I am unwilling to send you the draft of a mind under the last extremity of disorder and distress; I am expecting my fate, but my heart is too full to permit me to say more on this subject.” *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, ROBERT, EARL OF OXFORD and MORTIMER.

1716, May 15. Aleppo.—It will appear very surprising to your Lordship that I who could never find in my heart to make one single address to you when you were in power, with the white staff in your hand, confirmed and strengthened by the royal favour, should now trouble your Lordship when the tables are quite turned and yourself a prisoner in the Tower; and what is still more strange, that I should congratulate your Lordship in these unhappy circumstances. No one will ever believe I am allied to your Lordship either by blood or friendship, that sees me thus pleased, or at least so little concerned at your sufferings and troubles. But for my part I must own I do not regard them as I suppose others do, but as I believe posterity will, which never fails of doing justice to all men, by shewing everything in its true light, and freeing it from the dust and disguises which the heat and rage of parties raise, the better to carry on their pursuits of ambition, interest, malice, or revenge.

Let your sense of ambition run ever so high, yet I am persuaded you will not think two or three years imprisonment in the Tower with all the fine preliminaries to it, too much to purchase the glorious occasion of shewing your fidelity and gratitude to your Royal mistress, and doing right to the character of that excellent princess, at a time when no advantage can be expected from it, but on the contrary to revile and traduce her memory passes for the highest merit.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to EDWARD, LORD HARLEY.

1716, May 15. Aleppo.—It is a very sensible satisfaction to hear that the dun horse sent from here last year was safely received and had the good fortune to please you, and therefore I hope, may deserve your acceptance, which is more than I dare say of the hawks, there being none of their proper game in Britain, nor falconers to train them. I should be glad if I knew of anything in this country or in Italy, where I hope to be shortly, in which I could pleasure your Lordship.

[NATHANIEL HARLEY] to AUDITOR [EDWARD HARLEY].

1716, May 15. Aleppo.—I should be very unworthy of the honour I have to be related to Lord Oxford if I were not concerned at his troubles, not because I ever the least doubted his innocence, but because I knew very well the number, power, and malice of his enemies who would stick at nothing to bring about his ruin; and I was well informed though not from England, that they had not only possessed our Court against him but also that of Vienna and some others, and carried their malice to that pitch as to put them upon demanding his blood, as we say in this country, and making it the bond of their friendship. To fill up my paper I will give you some account of these people who are now just going to enter into a war with the Germans. The prodigious success they had last summer, or rather the little resistance the Venetians made in the Morea, has puffed them up to a degree not to be imagined;

however there are those among them who have not forgot the blows they received last war from the Germans, and are very apprehensive of the danger of engaging now against them; but the last years successes, meeting with a proud insolent temper, will hurry on the Chief Vizier, and it is not unlikely will give the Germans an opportunity of revenging the cruelty he committed last year in the Morea. The Vizier is an enemy not only to Christians but to all mankind, and is hated by all; so that the Turks themselves would be content to lose a battle so he might fall in it, and he will have good fortune if he does not, either by the Christians, or his own people. He has been a great favourite with his prince over whom he has a great ascendant. The Sultan has more knowledge of affairs than many of his predecessors, but he has two very unprincely qualities which render him neither esteemed nor loved by his people, being very timorous, and very covetous, and any considerable ill success may put him in danger of being deposed as his brother was, of which they make no manner of scruple. *Copy.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1716, November 29. Aleppo.—Mr. Bateman, who has just arrived, tells me that Lord O[xford] is in a manner perfectly recovered, and cheerful to a degree not to be imagined. Dear brother, would but you imitate that bright example! What dear Sir is there to be concerned at? Such a wife and children as you have got are enough to make any man happy, and the family affairs never flourished so much. It would be an unpardonable crime in any of our family to be sad or look melancholy when the head of it is acting that glorious part in the Tower. The very thought of it fills me with a pleasure not to be expressed.

In three months I believe I shall be out of Turkey. I had thoughts of visiting the Holy Land, but have now laid them aside; nay if you command me, I will deny myself the satisfaction of making the tour of Italy. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, MRS. HUTCHINS.

1716, November 29. Aleppo.—I am now making what haste I can out of this country, and I fancy you and I might pass our time well enough together in your little house. But please to consider whether it should be situated in the dirt and smoke of London or in the most pure air of the country. Anything will please me that pleases you, only I except against that part of town towards Wapping and Stepney, where I find you have taken up your lodgings. Where ever it be, I desire all things may be settled before I come home, for I am ever for taking things as I find them rather than giving myself or others any great disturbances. If you doubt of any thing or any difficulty arises, please to call sister Abigail to your assistance. She may dispose of me just as she pleases herself and I do by these presents constitute her my plenipotentiary.

By this ship I have sent you a box of the best tobacco this place affords. It is cut after the way of this country; and in the same box is a small bundle of uncut tobacco, which is of Constantinople. You may try which you like best. I would have sent you more but I know it is liable to confiscation, and the larger the box is, the more difficult it would be to get it ashore. I have also sent you a small bundle wherein are four "burdets," which I fear will go but a little way in our house furniture. The next ship shall bring you more.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his nephew, ROBERT [HARLEY].

[e. 1716.]—"Some time ago myself and some gentlemen went abroad after din'er in pursute of antilops—or gazels as they are called here—which is a creature so exceeding swift that no greyhound can take them without the assistance of a hawke, which by her buffets about the head, and often seazing them, so stops their course that the dog easily overtakes and seazes them. We had been advanced but little in the plain before we discovered a heard. After some time of following them on a walk in order to separate them and fling off the hawke, we at last discovered which way they were bent, and out of it 'tis impossible to turne, even tho' you ride over them. So coming into the midst of 'em, we singled out one of the largest, when one of the hawkes was cast off, but not flieing so well as we expected, another was flung off. Both of 'em buffeted the antilop a great while, but didn't fix upon him, which made it smart riding and a long flight, but at length each hawke seazed, the one on the head, and the other on the haunches, and extending their wings so stop'd his course that the greyhound came up and pulled him down. After we had a little refreshed our horses, the hawkes, and the dog, by a short stop, we advanced further in quest of more game, and hadn't gone far before we observed a single buck comeing across the plain as if he came to seek his companion we had killed. By help of a smal rising that covered us from his sight, and after a pretty long gallop, we met him exactly, and casting off a hawke and slipping the dog, we made no doubt of takeing him, both performing their parts very well. But behold the uncertainty of sportsmen. After a long flight, and when we thought ourselves secure of our game, the hawke instead of fixing on the head, unwarily struck herself on the horn, which so wounded her that we took her up for dead. This misfortune, and being near sunset, broke off our sport, and put us upon looking out for a lodging, which we took up under our tent in the open campania, and after haveing eat a good supper and drank a chearfull glass wine, and talked over our sport, we betook ourselves to our repose, giving coffee enough to the fawkner to entertain him all night with strict orders not to sleep himself or let the hawke do it, that we might be the fitter for sport the next morning, when we were up by peep of day and a horseback soon after sunrise. Being in the midst of our sport, 'twasn't long before we saw game, nor before the hawke was flung off. But after a few trifly boxes she forsook her game and towied about, when we soon found the fawkner hadn't contented himself with his coffee, but had been tasting of our wine, which had put him to sleep, and the hawks had rested too. After about an hour's stop the hawke recovered her kifee, as we call it, and we pursued our sport, and having walked a good while without discovering any game, at length a single antilop rose up just before us. The hawke was flung off close at the very head, but only boxed and buffeted and didn't fix so soon as she used to do, thereby making the chase long and the riding very hard. But at last she seazed upon the cheek of the antilope, and there hung for more than a mile, and forced him round and round til at length the dog came up and put an end to the chase and the gazel's life. After so strong a flight the hawke could not but be much tired; but however being flushed with our sport we were resolved to flie her again, and we soon came in sight of a heard, but they were so cautious as to avoid us, and the ground not been favourable to come up with 'em, we were forced to follow 'em a long while before we could fling off the hawke, which at last we were obliged to do without seperating the heard. The hawke singled out a young one and forced it out of the heard, but such care and tenderness had the dam and others of the herd for it, that they would

often cross and sometimes for a great while together keep just before the dog to decoy him after them and leave the young one which the hawke pursued. This their tenderness succeeded so far as at last to entice the greyhound after them, and in regard to the tenderness of the dam, I for my part could have been well pleased to have had the young one escape. But the hawke was more cruel, and still pursuing the poor creature, and often striking him over and over, at last gave it so home a stroke, as in the fall broke the shoulder and the leg below the knee, which put it out of a possibility of escaping and we on horseback performed the part of the dog. Thus ended our sport being an hour and a half's riding from home, where we got by dinner time, and at my return I was most agreeably surprized with a packet of letters which waited for me. Upon opening of which, among others, I found one from you my dear nephew, which I thought at first sight had been above my learning to read, and that you had put a Westminster trick upon me by writing in Greek. But upon further trial I found myself mistaken, and the reading of it gave me a far greater pleasure and of a different nature from that I have been so long relating to you. However Robin, I believe you would like well enough some of the pleasures and diversions we have here. If that I have been so long recounting to you doesn't please you, my next shall bring you a journal of hunting the wild boar, which, with other sports we have here, I fancy you would like better then going to Westminster School. If you'll undertake the voyage and come hither, I'll promise that besides the sports I have mentioned already, you shall go a'hunting twice a week, hawking and coursing as often as you will. And what is more, you shall always ride such horses as my Lord Harley's dun. Now Robin this is worth thinking on, tho' nothing can be resolved upon without your father and mother's consent, which I'm apprehensive will be exceeding difficult to obtain, for they'll immediately conclude you'll show 'em such a trick as your uncle Nat has done, and when you are once here 'twill be no easy matter to persuade you to return again. So I think the best way will be for me to come and fetch you, and not to trouble our heads any more about this project til that time, when ten to one but I shal prevail with your father and mother to let you go with me, or they will prevail with me to stay with you." *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, EDWARD HARLEY.

1716-7, February 21. Aleppo.—I have sent down to Scanderoon a horse to be shipped aboard the *Onslow*. I cannot tell whether he can be got off, the prohibition being very strict at present. He is a Gordeen horse, one of the best breed among them. I brought him from under a Bey of the mountains. In about two months time I shall leave this place and go by way of France or Italy as a conveyance offers. Please tender my service to all friends, especially to the hero in the Tower, who I am glad to understand was recovered of his indisposition. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister [in-law], MADAM HARLEY, the Auditor's Lady.

1716-7, March 7. Aleppo.—Congratulating her on her recovery from the small-pox, and asking to be received as a guest in her family on his arrival in England. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his niece, A. HARLEY.

1716-7, March 7. Aleppo.—It must be a mighty pleasure and delight to Lord Oxford to be waited upon by so pretty a little maid, and oh the pleasure it will be to you, Miss, hereafter, to think on the attendance you have given, and the diversion you have afforded his Lordship in the Tower, which is a happiness everyone cannot enjoy. And since Fortune has been so kind to you now you are so young, I make no doubt but she will be ever so. But that you may have her ever at your command, I now send you the Goddess herself, and though she be blind and fickle, yet I make no doubt that your virtue, prudence, and good humour, will so far charm her as to oblige her to be ever constant and true to you. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his sister, MRS. HUTCHINS.

1716-7, March 12. Aleppo.—Our consules has brought with her a great many pretty children, and is ready to lie in of another. They are a great diversion to me; scarce a day that I spend less than two or three hours in the nursery. It was a bold undertaking to venture upon so long a voyage with so many small children, but they are all come safe, though most of them had the measles aboard ship.

My stay here will not be long, but I am uncertain whether I shall return through Italy or France. Where ever I land you shall quickly know, so you need not lay any letters for me, especially not at Leghorn, where I find they are very inquisitive and open all the letters you send that way.

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother [EDWARD HARLEY].

1717, May 15. Aleppo.—Our new ambassador is lately arrived at the Porte. His negotiation I believe is come to nothing, these people having a mind I believe to try their fortune this campaign, for which they have made great preparations and will have a vast army in the field. Should they have ill success, they will be discouraged to a degree not to be imagined, and it will be no difficult matter to beat them out of Europe. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1717, May 18. Aleppo.—The horse I intended for you and which I sent to Scanderoon, has returned here, the sea, as they tell me, having been too rough to ship him off; but I believe the true reason is the apprehension of a war with Sweden having made the Captain unwilling to incumber his ship with a horse and the necessary provisions for him. *Copy.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1718, August 6. Bylan.—Sending him a packet containing twenty eight precious stones of different sizes, valued at 3,000*l.* *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME, in London.

1718, August 7. Bylan.—I cannot say I have yet perfectly recovered my health, but I have found infinite advantage by the air of this place, which will keep me in it longer than I designed; however I hope I may leave the country before winter. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1718, August 10. Scanderoon.—Captain Peacock will inform you how stoutly I trudge up and down the mountains of Bylan, by which I have found great benefit, and indeed is the reason why I do not embark on his ship, where I cannot have the mountains of Bylan to walk up and down every evening. I hope my health may be so established as I may leave this country before winter. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1718, September 18. Bylan Mountains.—From Bylan I am got up to the mountains above it, the air of which, with the great deal of exercise I use has done me a great deal of good and removed almost all my pains. In a few days we shall decamp and go to Aleppo.

We have been these four days in the clouds which so moistens the paper that it is difficult to write. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1719, June 16. Aleppo.—I must trouble you at this time merely that you may see I am alive, for I believe you have had dreadful accounts of the plague being in this place, and probably not more than it deserves, the like not having been known here in the memory of any-one. Scarce any family where it has not entered and done some execution and a great many it has swept entirely away. It is thought that in three months it may have taken off more than 60,000, above a thousand dying a day for a good while together. It came upon us so suddenly that we could not well fly from it, nor indeed could we tell where to go without running into greater danger than we were in here; the whole country being generally infected, no place being free. This made me resolve to stand it out here, and most gentlemen of the factory did the same, confining ourselves closely to our houses, as we have now been about three months, which you will easily imagine have passed in a way melancholy enough. Our ears have been continually alarmed with the doleful cries and lamentations which these people made over the dead. About ten days ago as the weather began to get warm, it began to abate, and it is in a manner quite over and we might be free from our confinement, but it is not prudent to go abroad too soon, and besides we have such great conveniences as we are, that we have no great reason to desire it. It is very observable that so many who have been in this manner confined, being at least a hundred including our servants, not any have been infected with the distemper, though it has come as near as it possibly could without coming among us.

I have been lately informed that cousin T. Harley arrived at Marseilles about three months ago, which it seems has caused a great deal of speculation. *Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to [his cousin, THOMAS HARLEY].

1719, June 16. Aleppo.—You will perhaps be as much surprised to receive a letter from me, as I was to hear of your being arrived at Marseilles. But since you are advanced so far eastward it would be ill manners not to welcome you. If I had had the least notice of your journey I would have met you half way, and should not be obliged if you would let me know what course you design to steer. If you intend to continue any time in France I should be very glad to kiss your hands there, but if you have thoughts of making the tour of Italy I should be very glad to meet you there.

I have had a long indisposition and cannot say I am quite well yet, but I find exercise the best physic, and therefore think change of air and rolling from place to place may agree as much with my health as with my inclination.

The malignity and contagion of the plague has been very great, and has spared no age or sex.

The boldness and intrepidity of these people is incredible, who visit and mix with the infected without any fear or apprehension of dangers. But some there are who are acquainted with Franks, and observing that by flying away or shutting close up in their homes, they avoid the infection, have practised the same themselves, though it be contrary to their religion, which teaches them that they may avoid coming into a place which is infected with the plague, but upon no account must go out of it when once in.

It is very observable that not one of the Franks, who have been shut up, nor any of their servants, have been infected. Our blood I believe is of a different temper and not so apt to take the infection as the natives, our way of living and diet being very different from theirs.

The infection is general and spread over the whole country and I wish it does not travel into Christendom, as I remember the murrain among the cattle did some years ago, which began in further Tartary, then came into Persia and these parts, and so travelled westward till I think it crossed the seas into Great Britain.—*Copy.*

NATHANIEL HARLEY to his brother, EDWARD HARLEY.

1719-20, January 6. Aleppo.—I send by these ships a few pistachio nuts, some Cyprus and Mount Libanus wine, and some melon seeds, which I fear will hardly grow in your cold climate, though you may make the experiment. You never let me know how the Cyprus wine is liked; however I continue sending it, being sure it must be good both for Lord O[xford] and you. The Mount Libanus is most excellent upon the place of its growth but I fear will not bear the sea. At first you will not perhaps like the taste, but if it comes sound and good you'll find it very agreeable to the stomach.

I send a grey horse that I have had by me more than four years and have two or three times attempted to send him away but have been disappointed. It is of the "Gordeen" breed of which there is few now remaining and is the chief cause of my sending him. He is of great spirit but no great speed; would soon learn anything in the "manage." I bought him of a Bey of the Gordeens when he was only two years and half old. You will observe a reddish stain on one of his shoulders, which is now much worn out but when I bought him was as red as blood. I will give you the account the owner of him gave me without assuming it to be true. The owner, he told me, of the mare that brought this colt was a robber on the road, and being much wounded he leant over his mare's neck and his blood ran down upon her shoulder; and she being then with foal of this colt he had this mark on his shoulder.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1719-20, January 18. Aleppo.—Introducing Mr. Bateman, son to Sir James, a young gentleman returning to England to enjoy a plentiful estate left him by his father. *Copy.*

THOMAS BASKERVILLE'S JOURNEYS IN ENGLAND,
TEMP. CAR. II.

The volume of manuscript from which the following extracts are taken appears from internal evidence to have been compiled by Thomas Baskerville from notes made by him during his tours, though the accounts thus drawn up are not put in chronological order. Baskerville was the son of the antiquary Hannibal Baskerville, and was born at Bayworth House, near Abingdon, in 1630; little is known of his life which was extended to the year 1720.

Among the Harleian MSS. is a similar volume recording journeys made by him in Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire.

[A JOURNEY FROM OXFORD TO CAMBRIDGE, YARMOUTH, NORWICH, ELY, &C.—MAY 1681.]

“The names of the towns from Oxon to Cambridge and other places as we went from thence to Yarmouth and Norwich. Thame, 10 miles from Oxon, in the way from thence to Aylesbury we saw these country villages, viz. Long Crandon, Haddon (Haddenham), Winchenell (Winchendon), where the Lord Wharton’s eldest son has a fair house on the top of the hill.

“Ethrop (Eythrope) is next, where the Lord of Carnarvon hath a house, whose sir-name is Dorner.

“Stone, another country parish. Hartwell, where Sir Thomas Lee has a fair house.

“Alesbury, a great market town where is sometimes kept the assize for Buckinghamshire, situated on a pleasant hill overlooking the vale, which has its name from thence. In it are many fair inns to entertain travellers, of which the “White Hart” is chief, famous for a large room overlooking a fine garden.

“From Aylesbury to Layton Buzard, another market town . . . with one church and a small river in the county of Bedford. . . .

“From Wooborne in the way towards Bedford about ten miles off we had sight of a tall steeple in a town called Handslip (Hanslope), and on the hill above Marston a fair prospect over the vale of Bedford.

“Bedford is a great town, situated on the river Ouse, it has in it 5 churches, and the ruins of an old castle, containing within it a fine bowling-green. Mr. Lownes, the master of the “Swan” where we lay, looks to it, this inn is the best in Bedford, and is built by the river’s side at the bridge foot, having a passage through the back-side to the bowling-green, where we found very good company, and drank excellent bottled ale and wine.

“From Bedford to Cambridge is accounted 20 miles, these villages lie in the way, viz. : Fenlake next Willington, where Mr. Gostick has a house and park, then Muggerhanger where we saw St. Neots about 4 miles off, vulgarly called St. Needs, a market-town where boats come from Lynn with coals and other lading. This town is about 8 miles from Bedford, and the river Ouse is navigable for boats of burden no further than this town.

“Passing over a fine sandy down we came to a thoroughfare town called Gam[lin]gay, where nothing is remarkable but a new alms-house,

a mile from this place; people told me of a great market town called Potton, famous for corn. A mile beyond Cambridge we had a fine prospect of the University and King's College Chapel.

"Cambridge is a great town with 14 parish churches in it besides King's College Chapel and other college chapels, and people there told me the beauty of it consists most in the situation of the colleges on the bank of the river, of which there are five that have fair bridges over to delicate walks, bowling-greens, and gardens on the other side, viz. St. John's College, Trinity College, Trinity Hall, Clare Hall, and King's College.

"St. John's College is famous for 3 curious quadrangles with the gates built in such exact order that you may see through all 3 to the bridge that goes over the river. Trinity College is little less than Christ Church in Oxon, having a fair conduit in the first quadrangle or front of the college towards the town, and by the river-side a very stately library is now a building and almost finished. The walls of Clare Hall are exquisite for workmanship, and King's College Chapel is the wonder of England for a gallant structure.

"The mode of college building in this town in these days is brick cased with free-stone, the brick is brought from the Isle of Ely, and the stone from Peterborough, up the river Cam, by water, and so is their fuel of turf and coal. They have here pleasure boats on the river, as at Oxon, which go down stream to Ely, distant 10 miles by land from Cambridge, but more by water, and Lynn, the sea-port town to this river and others is accounted sixty miles from Cambridge. They have a better fashion for under-graduates' caps in Cambridge to keep off the sun than we at Oxon, and the tufts of silk on the masters' caps are 4 or 5 inches long.

"The people of the town are very civil to strangers and the scholars as kind to their acquaintance that come from Oxon, as we found by experience, being treated with wine and other good things by them. Mr. Collingson the proctor in May 1681, Mr. Martin a beadle, Mr. Thornborough, the Lord Chancellor Finch his two sons, were persons who obliged us with their kind favours.

"We lay at the 'Angel,' a good inn for beer and mum, Mr. Peck now master of it, and the 'Rose' inn tavern joins to it, where Mr. Page a genteel man was then master, they have generally very good claret, and are well served with sea fish, but the barbel is not in the river Cam.

"From Cambridge to Audley Inn (End) is accounted 10 miles; . . . Sarson (Sawston) where one Mr. Hudleston has a house; Chesterford, here the country is so pleasant and parish towns so thick that one may tell 9 towers the farthest not above 2 miles off as we ride between Stapleford and Sarson. Audley Inn is a great and sumptuous house inferior to none in England for bigness, built, as I suppose by a Duke of Suffolk, but now belonging to the King, and the present Earl of Suffolk for his life; 'tis seated on a small river containing within a square of buildings, a large quadrangle, having a fair park, and sumptuous fish-ponds adjoining. 'Tis adorned within with many fair rooms, divers of them richly hung with arras, with many rare pictures and chimney pieces in most rooms of well polished marble of various colours. And in that most noble gallery is the best ceiling for plaster work as ever I saw, having many various figures of birds, beast, flowers, fishes, trees and men.

"We rode from hence through the park to Saffron Waldron, a fine market town about half a mile off, governed instead of a mayor, by a treasurer and 2 justices and aldermen. It has in it a very fine

church and a tower of exquisite workmanship, one Mr. Norton, a very respectful gentleman, being their parson, with whom we fell acquainted at a very good bowling-green without the town. We lay at the 'Bell' and had very good bottled ale, Mr. Mayow being then master of the inn.

"From this town we went to Newmarket, which is accounted 15 miles, towns in the way thither are Little and Great Chesterford, Bournbridge, in the fields and grounds about these towns is much saffron planted. They usually take up the heads or roots once in 3 years, about mid-summer, of the saffron, to dung and dress the ground,*and then set them again to bear a crop of flowers in autumn, which are few the the first year, but the value of that commodity is much fallen over what it was. A bushel of saffron heads is now got for 1s. 6d. and sometimes 1s. and the saffron about 1l. 5s. the pound.

"Newmarket is a poor thoroughfare town, with 2 small churches, having little else remarkable in it save the King's house lately built to entertain him when he comes thither to hunting and racing; but environed on all sides with a rare downy open country

"St. Edmondsbury is a very beautiful inland town full of rich shops, and tradesmen, the streets spacious and the houses well built, governed by a bailiff and 12 aldermen, for public buildings most remarkable; here is the ruins of a large abbey with the largest porche as yet standing I have seen yet to any house in England. Near unto it are 2 great churches, so near one the other as they seem to be in one church-yard. There is also a fair market house, with some lesser houses for the sale of things. There is also a free school, one Mr. Leeds now master, and because gentry do much frequent this town they say here are five physicians, for which reason the apothecaries' shops are large and full of good drugs, and the milliners' shops as full of variety of rich wears. We lay at the 'Bull,' Mr. Payne now master of it, near unto which is a fine bowling-green. This town is in the county of Suffolk, and has a small stream of water running by it.

"From St. Edmondsbury we rode to the famous Scole Inn, whose sign-post, as my landlord told me, cost 500l. the making. The inn at Scole is large and well built, with fair dining room, and a balcony to it, to look on that sumptuous sign-post. The sign-post having most of the effigies cut in full proportion is contrived with these poetical fancies for supporters to the post, on the further side of the way there is Cerberus or a large dog with 3 heads on one side, and Charon with a boat rowing an old woman with a letter in her hand on the other side. The other figures are Saturn with a child in his arms eating it up; Diana with a moon crescent on her head; Actæon with his hounds eating him, and the effigies of his huntsmen. Here are also cut in wood the effigies of Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude, Neptune, the sea god, with his sceptre or trident, and for a weather-cock a man taking the altitude with a quadrant, moreover this sign-post is adorned with 2 figures of lions, 2 of harts, the one painted on a board, the other cut in wood in full proportion of it, 10 escutcheons, 2 figures of angels, Bacchus, the god of wine, and a whale's head spewing out Jonas, with other figures and flourishes, and adjoining to the house is a fair garden; we found good wine and beer, and one Mr. Palten now lives there, and after the first setting of it up there was a great resort of company came to see it

"Harleston, a tolerable good market town, where we lay at the 'Swan,' one Mr. Disermew master; here is an ingenious gardener, one Ludlar, late come to town, who is contriving a dainty garden.

Five miles further on the road towards Norwich lies Bungay, another market town as big as Harleston, and here also the country towns stand thick on the river Waveney, till you come to Beccles, 5 miles beyond Bungay. In these parts many towers are built round, some round from bottom to top, and some 2 third parts round from the foundation upward, the rest round in 8 squares to the top of the tower. The materials for walls to churches and towers in these parts of Norfolk and Suffolk are flint and free-stone, the round towers have usually two or three bells. The square towers have very good rings, and are curiously wrought with flint and free-stone, especially one between Bungay and Beccles, being lately built by Norwich workmen. At a place called Flixton in Suffolk, we being then in our way of Norfolk side of the river, we saw Mr. Tasborough's house.

"From Bury to Beccles, this country affords good and well tasted beer and ale, both in barrels and bottles, and here in the way between Bungay and Beccles I had first sight of a man at plough with 2 horses, for they seldom go with more at any time in these parts, he held the plough and drove the horses himself, he had but one handle to his plough and had 3 things to do with 2 hands, viz.—to hold his plough, to hold his whip, and to rein his horses with little cords that reached to the handle of his plough, all this he did with great dexterity, turning very nimbly at the land's end.

"The women also in this country I saw go spinning up and down the way as I went with a rock and distaff in their hands, so that if a comparison were to be made between the ploughmen and the good wives of these parts, their life were more pleasant, for they can go with their work to good company, and the poor ploughman must do his work alone. In the fields of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, as we rode along we saw people baiting their beasts at the ends and between cornlands, and commonly a man or a woman had 5 or 6 beasts with cords tied to their horns, in their hands at once.

"Beccles is a fair well built town in Suffolk, seated on a pleasant hill, overlooking to the eastward a large common belonging to the town, containing by estimation 1700 acres or more, and to the westward, on the other side the river Waveney—the town on this side extending to the river side—are large commons belonging to other country towns. It hath a large market place, with fair streets and divers well built inns belonging to it, as also a great and well built church on the brow of the hill, besides market houses and shambles for butchers and such like places. There being so large commons—as I formerly said—belonging to this town, they are governed, instead of bailiffs and mayor, by the grass stewards, and the profits that occur by the common is the cause, as some told me, of much poor people in this town, for customs permitting them if they are able to rent a house of so much per annum, to enjoy the profits of the common, so when their stock fails and poverty comes upon them, then they come to the parish's charge. We lay at the "King's Head," Mr. Lambkin being master then of the inn, and we were merry with good claret, with one Captain Plater of this town, and one Mr. Watts of Elsingham, a town about 3 miles off, an acquaintance of Mr. Baker's, my companion in this journey.

"From this town we rode to Lostaft (Lowestoft) a market town, 7 miles from Beccles, in the Isle of Lothingland, by the sea side.

"Great Melford bridge . . . is a dam of earth between 10 and 20 yards broad, secured on the right hand sea-ward with piles of wood to break the fury of the waves, and on the left hand runs the fresh water river of Waveney, which I did then observe to be lower than the salt water, so that if the sea should break through the bank it

would overflow a great deal of the marsh country, by the river; and about a mile from this bank Lostaft is seated on a pleasant brow of the hill, overlooking the sea, pretty well built having in it many large houses to dry herrings. Here is no castle for defence, but we saw a fair church, tower, and steeple, at the entrance of the town, and one church more in the town. Here we dined, and had fish incomparably well dressed, with excellent good claret and beer, but the sign of the house and the name of our landlord and land-lady who dressed the fish I have forgotten.

“From this pleasant town, for situation, we rode along by 2 watch or light-houses, one for candle and in the other a great fire made with coal. For in the sea hereabouts are dangerous shelves of sand, so every night, especially dark nights they keep lights and fire to give ships warning of those dangerous places. After we had rode some 2 miles on the sea-shore we came to a tall post with inscription on it to signify that so far the bounds of Yarmouth did reach. After we had rode six miles, some part by the sea, the rest on the brow of a hill a little above the shore, it affording a delicate prospect both to landward and also to seaward, by the reason of many ships that then came sailing by, and also of the town at a distance, and ships that rode there. We came at length to Galston (Gorleston), the suburbs or beginning of this famous town of Yarmouth, that part of the town being in the Isle of Lothingland and here at the beginning of the town is the mouth of the river Yare, and Waveney, or entrance into the haven, and hard by stand a strong built fort well planted with guns. Travelling about a mile through this town, replenished with inns and ale-houses for the entertainment of seamen, and also a place to bowl in on the greens of the shore, we came at length to a well built bridge over the river Yare and Waveney, with a draw-bridge in the middle and weighty chains of iron crossing each side to save passengers from falling in, and also to draw up the bridge when occasion requires. These rivers unite not far above the bridge, or here about a bow-shot over, on which the bailiffs of this town in their pleasure barges once a year, being attended with music, much good company and cheer, go in procession to assert their bounds and franchises, and where the rivers meet the bailiffs part company, the one part sailing up Yare, the other Waveney. But to proceed, having as I rode along told 102 ships riding in this river—and some gentlemen of Yarmouth told me they had 600 sail belonging to their town—we went out of the Isle of Lothingland over the bridge into Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk, the best built and best contrived of any town or city I have seen in England. The materials for the most part brick and excellent hewn stone, brought from the Isles of Portland and Purbeck; it hath a gallant quay stretching along by the river of great breadth and length and as fair a market place for breadth and length. And between these 2 eminent places as there are fair and large streets for coaches and carts to pass to and fro at pleasure so are their narrow streets contrived on purpose answering to all parts of the quay to carry goods from their ships to any part of the town, which is performed usually by a horse and a man with little low carts, no higher than the carriage of a gun; of these there are many in this town who gain a good livelihood by it.

“For other public buildings in the town there are in the market place 2 round market houses at good distance one from the other covered with lead, and they have both fair dials on the tops, there is also on one side of the market place a ‘Bordwell’ house, and at the end of the market place before the chief church of the town a large building for the townsmen to meet about their affairs. And behind this building which

stands as a gate-house is the church-yard and church. The church is large and hath many galleries for the reception of people, and a chancel, the fairest for breadth and length that I have seen to any church, and on the church a leaden steeple of no great curiosity for workmanship. Here is in the town also a large room above stairs which they call the Dutch church, and thither the people go every afternoon to hear prayers, where their fine women may be seen.

“All parts to landward this town is fortified with a strong brick wall with forts to plant guns, and gates at convenient places to go out. Out of one we went to a fair garden where was good fruit and liquor for the entertainment of persons that go thither.

“The chief trade of this town is herring catching, curing and smoking, so that they are brought from many parts hither to market, which in the season employs many hands to gut, salt, and dry them, for which purpose they have square rooms built from the foundation to the roof of brick, being covered with slate, in which they hang their ranges of herrings in stories one above the other on sticks as chandlers do candles. To dry them they make fires with great billet on the floor in several places of the room, which with the heat and smoke, the doors and windows being shut close, effects the business; they require about 3 weeks time to dry for ordinary sale, but a month or more to send as far as the straits.

“This town, as some persons of quality told me, is now over built or too numerous in shipping, so that they are now at a loss for want of trade. The people of the town, though I have heard some say to the contrary as to strangers, was very civil to us. We were kindly treated by Captain England and Mr. John England his brother at their house, who after dinner went abroad with us to the places of good liquor in the town, by which means we gained the acquaintance of Mr. Huntington, Mr. Simmond, Mr. Good, Mr. Reynolds, and divers other worthy gentlemen. We lay at the sign of the ‘Feathers,’ a very good inn, one Mr. Craske being master.

“As we rode along by the river side to Yarmouth we saw an engine in the river to take up mud in shallow places as the people told me. From Yarmouth to Norwich is accounted 16 miles, in the way thither we went over a river on this side a place called Okley (Acle?), where we saw much Alexander or Elessander grow wild. For the rest of the way, it being almost night, we took notice of but few towns till we came to Norwich which we obscurely saw from the brow of a hill a mile above the town.

“As to Norwich it is a great city and full of people. I cannot say which is the bigger, Bristol or Norwich, but of the two I think Norwich. It hath 34, some say 35 churches, and those for the most part not small, but large and well built of free-stone and flint; I told, as I stood upon the castle yard myself 28 towers, of these Christ Church, the cathedral is chief, situate in the lower parts of the town not far from the river; it hath a tall spire or steeple in the middle and 2 small spires at the West end front, with thick bulky pillars in the body of the church, like those of Wells in Somerset, and so is the cloister adjoining containing like that, a church-yard within it. The bishop hath now a large ancient house hard by the church, but by the ruins which Mr. Burton the school-master shewed us, it hath been much bigger. Dr. Reynolds the late bishop of this diocese hath built to the now standing part of the house a very fine chapel, and as I remember lies buried in it. Bishop Sparrow, late of Exeter, is now the present bishop of that diocese.

“The doctors’ and prebends’ houses, they lie here and there scattering about the church, and at the entrance in of the gate from the city to the church is a fair school house and a house for the school-master and scholars to lodge in, which Mr. Burton the school-master told me had formerly in it, before the dissolution of the abbey, four religious men, preachers, who had good lands belonging to their place. Here is also not far from the church—formerly some abbey or religious house—a good alms-house whose first founder was Edward the 6th; to this hospital Dr. Smith an honest prebend of this church brought us and shewed us the rooms of the house, viz. :—2 long large rooms below stairs for men and women, and 2 long large rooms above stairs for men and women, thick set with small beds, and little partitions on both sides the rooms for their lodging, where these ancient people, wearied with the toils and care of their fore-past life, find a comfortable subsistence, and have a chapel, and prayers constantly read to them every day. From this place Dr. Smith and Mr. Burton led us to shew us the rarities of a flint wall of the Bridewell house, this wall being made of 4 square pieces of flint, each square about 3 or 4 inches, and so smoothly set, and so closely jointed together in exact ranges, that one would admire, considering the brittleness of that kind of stone, how it could possibly be effected.

“This city is encompassed with an ancient flint wall, with towers at convenient distance for defence, and gates for entrance, and this wall is of such extent that within the compass of the city are many gardens, orchards, and inclosures, so that a man may boldly say it hath the greatest inclosures of any town in England. There are also on the other side the river some forts or towers of stone, where they may cross the river with chains of iron to hinder the passage of boats.

“Here also remains the ruins of a very stately castle, built on the top of an eminent hill in the midst of the town, over-topping all the rest of the city, and to this castle, surrounded with deep dikes, there is an entrance by one bridge having only one great and entire arch under it, of such a vast breadth and height that it surpasses any of the bridges in Yorkshire, over the river Wharfe or elsewhere. A little way from this castle on the opposite side of a hill, is the chief market place of this city, and this being the only place where all things are brought to be sold, for the food of this great city, they not as in London allowing markets in several places, make it vastly full of provisions, especially on Saturdays, where I saw the greatest shambles for butchers’ meat I had ever yet seen, and the like also for poultry and dairy meats, which dairy people also bring many quarters of veal with their butter and cheese, and I believe also in their seasons pork and hog-meats. These people fill a square of ground on the side of a hill twice as big Abingdon market place. They setting their goods in ranges as near as may be one above another, only allowing room for single persons to pass between; and above these the butchers have their shambles and such kind of people as sell fish, of which there was plenty of such kinds as the seas hereabouts afford, viz. crabs, flounders, mackerel, very cheap, but lobster for sea fish and pike or jack for river fish, were dear enough. They asked me for one pike under 2 foot, 2s. 6d., and for a pot of pickled oysters they would have a shilling. Here I saw excellent oatmeal which being curiously hulled looked like French barley. With great store of ginger-bread and other edible things. And for grain in the corn market, which is on the other side the market-house, as large for space of ground as that on which the dairy people stand, I saw wheat, rye, oats, malt ground and not ground, French wheat, and but little barley, because the season for malting was over.

“Their chief market-house stands in the midst of this great market-place, now very full of people and provisions, being circular or round in form, having chained to the several pillars thereof bushels, pecks, scales, and other things for the measuring and weighing of such goods as are brought to the market. And over against this declivity where the market people stand is a fair walk before the prime inns and houses of the market place, called the gentlemen’s walk or walking place, which is kept free for that purpose from the encumbrance of stalls, tradesmen, and their goods. About the middle of this walk is the sign of the ‘King’s Head,’ where we lay, Mrs. Berne, a widow, then landlady, who keeps a good ordinary on Saturdays for 12 pence meat, where we dined in the company of many gentlemen. The names of those I remember and was most intimate with were Captain Springhall of Reedham, Mr. Elwin, and Mr. Wharton, gentlemen of Yarmouth. Here is also in the compass of this market place a fair town-hall, where the mayor and his brethren with the livery-men of this city keep a great feast, presenting the ladies that come thither with marchpanes to carry away. They have also fine shows in the streets, in some measure like that of the Lord Mayor’s Day of London and, as Mr. Burton told me, one of the eminent scholars of his school does usually make an elegant speech to the mayor and his brethren as they pass by, richly clad in their scarlet robes.

“The chief trade of this famous town mostly consists in making stuffs, and worsted stockings, they in these sorts of manufactures excelling all other places. As to the river it is not so broad as the Thames below Oxon, yet the boats that trade between this and Yarmouth usually carry between 20 and 30 tons. Taking a boat for pleasure to view this city by water the boatman brought us to a fair garden belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, having handsome stairs leading to the water by which we ascended into the garden and saw a good bowling-green, and many fine walks; the gardener now keeping good liquors and fruits to entertain such as come there to see it. From this garden for the rest of the city down stream, and about a furlong up stream, there are no houses built on the other side the river to hinder that prospect into the country; but after, as we went further up the stream, the city is built on both sides the river, here being divers parishes and a tolerable big town for houses on the right hand side. In this passage where the city incloses both sides of the river we rowed under 5 or 6 bridges and then landed at the Duke of Norfolk’s palace, a sumptuous new built house, not yet finished within, but seated in a dung-hole place, though it has cost the Duke already 30 thousand pounds in building, as the gentleman that shewed it told us, for it hath but little room for gardens, and is pent up on all sides, both on this and the other side the river, with tradesmen’s and dyers’ houses, who foul the water by their constant washing and cleaning their cloth, whereas had it been built adjoining to the aforesaid garden, it had stood in a delicate place. Above this house there are more bridges upon the river which I cannot give account of.

“Here is in this city an order the like is no where else to be found in any town in England, and that is, the butchers are obliged to sell the meat they kill the fore part of the week by Thursday night, for on a Friday night speaking to our landlady for a joint of mutton to be roasted for our suppers, she told us it was not to be had. And this they do to oblige the fishermen to bring plenty of fish from the sea, as also to make good the sale of that kind of food, so that, as some gentlemen of Yarmouth told me, they many times there for that reason have but bare or scanty markets of fish.

“On our way homeward we went to a market town called Windmonham (Wymondham) . . . where Mr. Baker had an acquaintance, one

Mr. Clark, school-master there, who treated us kindly at his house. He said there was an abbey formerly in their town but the ruins are now almost lost. This gentleman brought us upon the road as far as an eminent gentleman's house, one Sir Thomas Woodhouse, who was but lately dead, some rooms being hung with mourning and escutcheons. Here we were kindly treated at dinner by the widow lady and Mr. Woodhouse her 2nd son, now a cornet of horse in my Lord of Oxford's regiment. This worthy gentleman brought us from this house to Mr. Payn's house, another gentleman of Mr. Baker's acquaintance, where we lay that night and were friendly treated, and next morning he went with us to one Mr. Cowper's house, about a mile from Hingham, another market town in Norfolk, to show us that famous tree which Mr. Evelyn, as he had an account from Dr. Brown, mentions in his discourse of forest trees. This famous lime tree for bulk, height, and goodly spreading limbs, surpasses all other trees I have yet seen in England, so that it seems to appear ather a wood than one tree in the air. Mr. Payne first, and after myself, did pace it and found it to be 16 of our paces in compass. From hence Mr. Payne had us to a famous mere in the Lady Woodhouse's lordship full of excellent clear water, and replenished with good jack, perch, and other fresh-water fish, some of which we tasted, both at Mr. Payn's and the aforesaid lady's house. In the way from Hingham to Watton, another market-town 5 miles further in our road, we went by more of these meres, of which there are many more in these parts as Mr. Baker told me.

"Watton is a small town, lately burnt, but now rebuilt, in which there is little remarkable save a fine new bowling green at the 'George' Inn, where we dined, Mrs. Jeames is the landlady's name. From Watton we rode to Bran a thorough-fare town 5 miles below Thetford on a river navigable from Lynn to both towns. The way, nine miles distant from Watton, is over a fine downy country, and so it continues from Bran to Brandon, surrounding the fens till we came to Milden Hall. . . . Here is a large church and a well built house of the lords of the manor, whose name I've forgot. Mr. Maxe was the master of the house his name where we lay.

"The city of Ely is accounted 12 miles from this town, although to the prospect of the eye it seems not to be so far. We went the bank way through the depth and level of the fens to this town, a great part of the way being by the river side, it being now in May 1681, after a dry winter and scorching dry spring, the effects of the late comet, or else it had hardly been possible so early, and as dry as it was we could hardly get over the rotten bridges with our horses, being glad to alight for fear they should break through and stick in the rotten bogs under them, but they have another way to go thither in the winter, but something further about; but to proceed. This level or country from Milden Hall to Ely being nothing but turf or peat, and is by its insufferable heat and dryth (*sic*) having exhausted all the moisture out of the ditches, it was so suffocating hot by means of the brimstone or sulphury vapours, we could hardly breathe or endure it, so that I verily think 'twas possible to have set the country on fire, the earth was then so dry. As we rode along this bank we saw here and there some poor cottages and wretched farms where some poor souls, at a hard rate, do weather out a winter to look after the cattle that feed here. But doubtless here is incomparable fowling to make those amends that will undertake that pleasant toil, for the red-shanks and other birds were very tame and not afraid of us. Here is also good snaring of jacks, for we saw abundance for 2 miles riding in the ditches on this side the town of Ely.

“ At 9 miles distance from Mildenhall, this bank winding about the river and not made in a direct line towards Ely, we came at length to a place where this and another river met. Here on an old high wooden bridge we went over Mildenhall river, where were 2 or 3 ale houses for boatmen to refresh themselves, and about a bow-shot below this bridge the 2 rivers met, viz. :—that of Cam and Ouse united below Cambridge, and this of Mildenhall. From these ale-houses ’tis accounted 3 or 4 miles to Ely, the way thither as before, lying on a bank of earth with enclosures on both sides, as most of the fens between Ely and Mildenhall are, save what they allow at large for the way itself, where here and there poor men that have no land do dig peat or turf for fuel to burn. In this passage between the ale-houses and Ely bridge it was we saw so many jacks sunning in the ditches, between the highway and the enclosures. At the bridge, which lies about half a mile below the town we came into the winter way or grand road which comes from London and the country adjacent to Ely. On this bridge, it being now the time of washing sheep, was sheep to be washed. The bridge on which they stood was high, it may be 10 or 12 yards above the water, and from hence they were tumbled into the river within the compass of a frame of fir poles to keep them from swimming away till such time as they were cleansed by the washer. The men, as I suppose, stood on a boat sunk in the water middle high, for the water was deep where the sheep fell, and which being thoroughly washed, they lifted them over the frame and so they swam ashore.

“ The cathedral and market place of the city of Ely is on the plain of a hill, but one street extends down the hill almost to the bridge. The buildings of the town are very indifferent, but the structure of the cathedral being different from most I had seen before, is very noble and stately to look on. For over the choir there is a large round or lanthorn full of lights or windows, mounting perhaps 20 yards above the body of the church, this with the two towers at the west end makes it appear to such as travel on the downs beyond Newmarket like a great man on horseback. The inside of it is very well repaired, for the body is lately paved with large squares of new freestone, the vaulting beautified and the lanthorn or round over the choir well painted, and the east end above the choir is a very noble and spacious building surpassing any I have seen in other cathedral churches. Here is one small church more in the town and little else to be said more of the other buildings.

“ The great trade of this town and country hereabout is making of bricks and earthenware, for which purpose they have excellent sorts of earth. For being myself at Stourbridge fair the September after this journey, it was, methought, a goodly sight to see the vast quantities of earthen ware there spread on the turf, of all sorts to be sold, brought out of these parts.

“ The place where this fair is kept is in the fields a mile without Cambridge, between Barnwell and Chestertown, which is on the other side of the river where the fair is kept, and Mr. Butler of Barnwell, a very civil gentleman in whose stable we left our horses, is now Lord of the manor where they keep the fair. Some say it had its name from a pedlar coming hither to sell his wares, who when suspicious persons came near him in the night time would usually call out and encourage his bitch to be watchful, and cry “stur bitch.” But however it got its name ’tis now the greatest mart or fair we have in England. For here you shall see large streets and shops full of all the variety of wares that are to be sold in London, and great quantities of iron brought from several parts of the nation and elsewhere. The wool fair there to which

they come from all parts of England at that time to be furnished is no less

“Here you shall see carts laden with oysters; here you shall see great heaps of salt fish; and here you shall see on the bank side vast heaps of coal to be sold; and the river thick set with boats for a mile or more in length with all sorts of provisions.

“And to conclude, from the fair to Cambridge, and from Cambridge to the fair, the ways are full with coaches as at London. During the fair time, a street as it were of booths fraught with cheese of all sorts from all parts of our own nation and from Holland and other countries. Now for the decision of all differences that may arise between chapmen and others, the mayor of Cambridge and his brethren do keep a court of ‘Pypoures’ and daily come hither a horseback in their scarlet robes attended by their officers, to a house or court built for that purpose. The concourse of this fair, as also of such another kept in the summer for a fortnight’s time in Barnwell, must doubtless contribute very great riches to Cambridge, for then the town is so full you can hardly get a lodging. And to put a period to this discourse the farmers of Stourbridge fields are also enriched by it, for besides the great rates that are given where shops and victualling houses do stand the soil is greatly enriched with oyster shells and other muck, for when people eat oysters they tumble the shells under the table without more ado in all victualling bowers, and there they remain until the time of tillage.

“From Ely to Huntingdon is accounted 14 miles, the names of such towns in the way as I remember were, first Sutton on the brow of the fen. Then descending down a hill we came to a gate where we paid a penny a horse for passage, this way being on sufferance through another man’s ground and not the common road as they told us, and here is a house where they sell ale.

“Being past this gate we rode on the bank of the other branch of the river Ouse. For the river Ouse parting either above or below St. Ives makes this country an island. On this stream we saw many swans and signets as we rode towards Eriff (Earith?), going over a bridge ere we came to the town. This is a thoroughfare place with some inns in it for entertainment and three miles further lies St. Ives a fair market town on the aforesaid river. And this town is about eleven miles from Ely as I think, in Cambridgeshire. And 3 miles further on the road lies Huntingdon, the chief town in Huntingdonshire, and situate also on the river Ouse.

“The country between St. Ives and Huntingdon is well planted, for we told 14 or 16 towers or steeples in view of the eye at one station and none of them very far off, yet those of Huntingdon were obscured from our sight by trees, and the town not then above two miles from us. Huntingdon hath three churches in it and is an old built town. We lay at the ‘Chequer,’ a very good inn for entertainment, Mr. Foulk and his wife, genteel people, being the present house-keepers.

“Next morning we rode to St. Neots or St. Needs, some 5 miles further in the road to Bedford. The country parishes between in the road is Finchingbrook (*sic*) where the Lord Sandwich hath a fair house, next is Breinton, and then by Buckden, where the Bishop of Lincoln hath a fair house and so through Qaddington (Diddington?) to St. Neots, a good market town, and thus far the river is navigable for boats of burden from Lynn, and no higher. For such goods as are brought hither by water are carried by land to Bedford which is accounted 7 miles. There we baited at one Mr. Cook’s house, an honest traveling cook to Smyrna and Constantinople in company and servant of Sir

Henry Hide when he was trapped to England and beheaded. From hence we went to Great Barford which is 4 miles from St. Neots, and so to Bedford.

“From Bedford we went to Newport Pagnell, pleasantly seated on the brow of a hill overlooking the river Ouse, and the verdant meadows by it. It hath one church and 2 great new built inns, besides many others. We lay at the “Swan,” one of the new inns, Mr. Chambers being master of it. In the road between Newport and Stony Stratford lives 3 gentlemen who have their parks one in sight of another, viz.—Sir Thomas Longfield, of Wolverton Say, Mr. Hanbore-Stoneton, Esq. Whiteron, and Sir John Thompson of Hersom (Haversham?). Stony Stratford is a town of very ordinary building and hath 2 small churches in it.”

[NOTES BETWEEN CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.]

“From Cambridge to go to Oxford or Abingdon in the winter time, the hill country way is best.

“From Cambridge we went to Melsom and so to Royston, a fair town with a great market for corn, in the road from thence to London.

“Here we went out of London road, thwating the fields under the brows of the hills in Hertfordshire to a town called Baldock. In the way thither we saw a hare-warren lately made and railed in by the present Earl of Salisbury. This town is so called from the scarcity of oaks; my landlord told me there is now but one in the parish. He also told me by means of the hare-warren, there being holes to let the hares through the rails, they are now very plentiful in the fields hereabout.

“From hence we went to Dunstable and in the way thither we saw a high round hill, cut off from the main ridge of mountains which are in Hertfordshire. This hill may be seen upon our Rye Hill in Sunningwell and Bayworth. Dunstable is a pretty good market-town in Hertfordshire (*sic*). It hath a fair church in it and the ruins of an abbey or a religious house situate in a plain under the hills, having large fields about it, where in the season they catch good larks which have the greatest esteem for birds of that kind in London. And some people of this town are here very curious in making straw hats and other works of that nature.

“From Dunstable you may go to Tring and through Aylesbury, or else leaving Aylesbury a mile or more on the right go to Thame and so to Oxford.”

“A Dunstable lark and straw hats.

An Essex calf. St. Albans straw tankards and pots.

A Cheddar cheese.

A Warfleet oyster.

Herefordshire cyder.

Derby ale.

An Ock eel. The river Ock by Abingdon.

A March hare.

A Witney blanket.

A Flanders mare.

A Lancashire lass.

And Hampshire honey is current goods for every man's money.

Stroud water reeds.

Burford saddles.

Banbury cakes and Dutch cradles.
 Indian pea cakes.
 French spaniels.
 Barbary horses Arabian camels.
 Canary sack and Bristow sherry,
 Will make a sad man's heart to be merry.
 Bilboa blades and Spanish wool.
 Spanish tobacco.
 Cyprus cats.
 Dorsetshire ewes for the early lambs,
 And Warwickshire breeds most excellent rams.
 Castile hemp.
 Biscane iron.
 Abourn rabbits.
 Muscovy ducks.
 Westphalia hams.
 English saffron and Tewkesbury mustard balls.
 English oak for shipping is good.
 And Irish oak for wainscoting wood.
 Norway for deal.
 Nantes for brandy.
 And the Caribbee Isles for rum.
 And so I think we have done.

To begin again.

Scotch collops.
 Studley carrots by Calne.
 Besselsleigh turnips by Abingdon.
 Saffron at Saffron Walden.
 Nottingham and Pumfret (Pontefract) for liquorice.
 Arundel mullet as they hear.
 Is the best in England for good cheer,
 But at 6*d.* the pound 'tis pretty dear.
 The land of carrots Studley by Calne.
 The land of gates is between Bablock Hieth and Stimlake Brode.
 Norfolk, Lowestoft and Yarmouth herrings.
 Cornwall and Devonshire pilchards.
 Thames sprats.
 Turkey coffee and horses.
 Persian silk and sherbet.
 East Indian rice.
 West Indian maize.
 Newfoundland poor jack and Dorsetshire base.
 Beamdown samphire.
 Shropshire coal.
 Avon Salisbury umbers or graylings.
 Severn Y and salmon.
 Gloucester lampreys.
 Pembroke new found out anchoveys made of young shad.
 Minihend muskels.
 Hol barley broth.
 Bartholomew fair roast pig, and
 Southwark fair roast pork.
 Brazil sugar.

French claret and white.
 Biscane cuttcaleen.
 Lebanon cedars.
 Bermudas oranges.
 Russian sturgeon.
 Holland ling and stockfish.
 Norway deal.
 Patney barley.
 Newbury crawfish.
 Glastonbury peat, and the forest of Windsor turf.
 Greenland whales and bottle-cone noddys.
 Virginian bevers.
 Cordebet hats.
 Cornish tin and Swedish copper.
 Barbary gold and Potozi silver.
 St. Margaret's pearls.
 Bristow diamonds.
 Jamaica spice.
 Norwich stuffs. Colchester baize.
 Arundel mullets, as they say here,
 Are the best in England for good cheer,
 But at 6*d.* the pound 'tis pretty dear.
 . . . salamander lights tobacco and coalfire."

"AN ACCOUNT OF SOME REMARKABLE THINGS IN A JOURNEY
 BETWEEN LONDON AND DOVER."

"Between London and Gravesend by water is accounted sixty miles, and by land 20. The usual passage by water for people, not to mention ships is either in tilt-boats or wherries. The tilt-boat passengers in 1661 gave 8*d.* a piece for their pass; but such as go in wherries, as they can agree. But the number of persons which they carry in either of these boats are stinted by law, though commonly they do transgress it for love of gain, when they get from the stairs. In 4 hours' time, having the tide with them they usually go between town and town.

"Gravesend is as it were the door to London by water. For here all ships must give an account of their lading before they have leave to go forward on their journey to sea. The town and river of Gravesend is guarded with two castles, though at present but one, that on the Essex side, is made use of, and unto this all wherries or other boats going by this castle must give an account of their business where they are going. It has its subsistence by travellers both by sea and land that go to and from the metropolitan city. 'Tis governed by a mayor and common council, and hath but one church; in the church-yard, because stone is scarce, they inscribe the names of their deceased friends on logs of wood fastened to posts at each end of the grave.

Here do happen, because of the continual concourse of strangers, many quarrels. A Frenchman while I was here behaved himself very imperiously, wounding several of the townsmen. And when Sir Walter Rawleigh went his voyage to Guiana betwixt his and the town's men there was a sharp contest for masterdom, but in the end the townsmen prevailed and drove many of Sir Walter's men into the mud of the river.

"From hence to Rochester is seven miles, in the way you shall meet 2 inns before you come to Gad's hill, a dangerous place for robbing. Being past it a mile or more as you descend the hill, the pleasant

situation of Rochester is discovered in the bottom. This city is made up of 3 towns, viz. :—Stroud on the west, Rochester and Chatham on the eastern side of the river. It hath, as a man may say, 4 props to support it, viz. :—the road from France to London, the navigable river, the cathedral and its dependants, and the residence of great part of the Royal navy when they are unrigged. It hath to unite Stroud and Rochester, a stately bridge of stone. Through eleven high and large arches proud Neptune charges the sweet purling stream of Medway, making it recoil 10 miles towards its fountain, 2 miles beyond Maidstone, a great town in Kent, for so far the industrious seamen can navigate their enriching vessels by the help of tides.

“There was on this bridge before the bars of iron were set up many robberies committed in dark nights. Those desperate villains sometimes adding murder to their theft, throwing such persons whom they had despoiled of their goods over the bridge into the water.

“This cathedral church is the worst built and most ruined of any I have seen in England. It [hath] athwart in the eastern length of the church two crosses on 4 aisles stretching north and south, and a stone tower of and leaden spire in the midst of the church. The choir is handsomely repaired since our late happy change, and the rest will be with what expedition is possible. The organ by good fortune was preserved in a tavern in Greenwich and [is] now erected in its proper place. From the body to the choir is a circular ascent of stairs of stone, and over them in the back side of the organ they are setting up the King’s arms very exquisitely carved in wood. Near adjoining to the church stands an ancient castle much ruined, that, and a great part of the town being environed with deep dykes and an ancient wall.

“In the river along by Chatham I told 30 stout ships then riding within the command of the castle of the western side of the river, except the *Royal Sovereign*, which lay at Gillingham, two miles lower. In the late engagement, before the restoration of our King, between the Dutch and us, she was at sea, though they told me 700 men are but enough to man her. She carries between 80 and an 100 guns. The gun rooms, for she hath 3 decks and 2 gun rooms, one under another, are about 60 paces long. Her stern and quarters are curiously carved and painted with imagery work in poetical fancies and richly overlaid with gold. In the lanthorn, that erected in the midst of the stern, I stood upright, it being capacious enough to receive the properest man in England standing upright. The King’s cabin is richly painted and gilded, and so is the great cabin, which hath outlets into 2 galleries on the quarters. Sixty men are constantly kept in pay to keep her clean, and wait on’ strangers, here being built for the more commodious going aboard her, a bridge or way from the bank side to the lowest ebb of water. For her defence and to examine those that pass up and down the river a little lower, do constantly ride two ships, whose names were the *Bramble* and *Truelove*, and these ships are the utmost constant guards on this river.

“But since the restoration of the King, some 2 or 3 years after, the Dutch came up the river and took away the *Royal Charles* and had burnt the rest of the fleet had they not been speedily sunk. The King hath now built on the isle a little below the town of Queenborough, a strong and noble fort, for the security of these parts. The passage from the main into this island is less than a bowshot over, there being a large ferry-boat constantly attending to carry men and horse over.

“But to return, for the reparation and rigging of the navy here the King hath his carpenters’ yard, the fairest of any I have yet seen. In one of the docks lay the *Prince*, little inferior to the *Sovereign* for

bigness. The King's pay to the carpenters is 2s. a day, and leave to carry away chips in their arms at breakfast, dinner time, and the ending of their day's work, which is at 6 o'clock, at which time they likewise begin in the morning all the summer time. Close by this yard is erected a house for spinning and making of cables, 440 of my paces long, and as long again without doors. They draw the threads because the safety of a ship depends much on the length of cables, which breaks the violence and stress of the sea when they ride it out in open roads and stormy weather. Under this house along the shore lie plenty of great guns belonging to the navy.

"Six churches in the town and suburbs adorn this city.

"From Rochester to Roynon (Rainham) 4 miles, then to Newington 3, Sittingbourn the next stage for post-horses, 3 miles more. In the way thither and beyond, grow plenty of chestnut trees. You cannot march the streets of this town on foot in your way but they will be earnestly calling after you to ride their horses, but could I get off as freely as come on I should say the invitation were more acceptable.

"Four miles further on the road lies Green Street, 3 miles further than that Osbridge (Ospringe) where in former times, strangers, pilgrims had a 'Mazen due' (Maison Dieu), or house of entertainment, as the ruins now standing do witness to posterity.

"This street standing on the road longeth to the town of Faversham, distant a quarter of a mile lower on the left hand, being spacious and full of inhabitants, enriched by a creek of the sea on which hoys come to the town. It being now about the 25th of August they have a fair which does last for 2 days, to which the Londoners and clothiers of the adjacent country bring much cheese and cloth to supply the necessities of these parts. Hence you may go while the fair lasteth every day by water to London, and at other times twice a week in hoys.

"Two miles from this town lies Boughton. On the top of Boughton Hill is displayed to you one of the fairest prospects in England. Westward you shall discover a spacious plain and the meanders of the famous rivers Thames and Medway, fertilizing it. North-East the river's mouth and azure ocean. South-East, 4 miles forward in a bottom, the tower of Canterbury's cathedral, and the hills beyond it. Southward, an enclosed country fruitful in cornfields and orchards. From the top of this hill is a fine gravelly way leisurely descending through the midst of pleasant woods, made sociable by several booths where the good-wives stand ready to invite you taste a cup of their good liquor.

"At the bottom stands a village called Harbledown leading almost into Canterbury, which on this side is watered with a sweet river that admits boats some 2 miles below the town to bring commodities, from thence carted to the city. Before the invention of guns this was a strong place, being circled with a formidable wall and deep dike, and at the southern end a castle much consumed by mouldering time. Within the walls there is a court-house erected, where they keep sessions for the county; 16 churches the town and its suburbs may boast of, the chief being Christ Church, the seat of the metropolitan of that province. The western front hath 2 towers formed alike on each side of the great gate, but they differ above, that on the right hand hath pinnacles, that on the left a leaden spire. Two crosses do thwart the length of this church, and one, the hithermost, thrusts up a stately tower overlopping the other 2, but without bells, in the inside hollow almost to the top before 'tis vaulted over.

"At the east end there is a piece of building carried up like a tower, equivalent in height to the body of the church, but never finished. In the body of this church I told from the west door to the iron partition

where they go up into the choir, sixty-eight paces. Within these grates there is an ascent of stairs to the choir, walled on both sides breast high, and under them a vaulted passage. From the top of these stairs Thomas A'Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, after he was stabbed was thrown over into the north aisle and buried in a little chapel by it. But from thence his bones were removed and dug up and buried in the east end of the church behind the high altar, the pavement over them being richly inlaid with precious stones of various colours, on which stood his shrine, so much resorted to in popish times, where were offered gifts of great value.

"In this church do likewise rest the bodies of Edward the Black Prince, Edward the Fourth, and Cardinal Pole, a contemporary of Queen Mary, a great favourite of hers, who concluded his life when the Queen took her exit out of this world; and Cardinal Moreton is here interred. The Archbishop's house is for the most part ruined. The church and cloisters do yet show the madness of the late sacrilegious times. Twelve beads-men are allowed by the King to give constant [attendance] on this church, clad in blackish gowns, having the letters of the King's name embroidered on their sleeves.

"Here was also a palace and park belonging to the Kings of England, till King Charles the first did exchange it for Theobalds or Tibballds with the Lord Wooton. In the great street of Canterbury is a fair conduit, built in the reign of Charles the first, to which the King with many other gentleman were contributors, as their arms did testify till of late defaced.

"This city having 2 liberties, that of the bishop's and that of the town's, in the days of Archbishop Laud, a man of the church liberty was arraigned and condemned to be hanged for coining of money and accordingly executed by the mayor's means, though he was dissuaded from it by the recorder and common council, who told him his power did extend no further than the liberty of the town. This act as some told was a means to divert the charity of the Bishop to other places, who before this peremptory action of the mayor's towards him had a design to have built an hospital in this city.

"Two miles from Canterbury in the road lies Bridge, a small thoroughfare town, 13 miles from Dover. Being got up the hill you shall march on pleasant downs in sight of Sir Anthony Ager's house in the parish of Bishopford. . . .

"Sandwich was formerly more frequented by seamen when the haven and river were not so clogged by sand, nevertheless hoys and some small ships do come up to the town, in the river that comes from Canterbury, which with the trade of malting, constantly employing some vessels towards London, keeps this place from decay. It is fortified with a deep trench and bulwarks of earth, but towards the sea some parts are walled. 'Tis beautified with three churches whose leaden spires at some distance, coming towards the town, seem to stand exactly in rank. On the North side almost a mile without the town is yet to be seen the ruins of a castle on a point of land formerly surrounded with the sea and serviceable in the days of Earl Goodwin. But now 'tis deserted by the sea which comes not within a mile or more of it.

"Four miles southerly on the beach of the sea stands New Deal, lately built on gained ground from the sea, whose dominion formerly did extend to Old Deal two miles further into the land, to which this new town is parish. That part of the sea which washeth this shore is called the Downs, here being so many little downs of sand blown up by the wind. On this place is the usual rendezvous of such of the King's navy that come out of the rivers when they go forth on some expedition, and

also for ships of many others as they trade to and fro, this intercourse of shipping being the only reason that induces men to build in this place. But when foreigners cast anchor here they must pay something towards the maintaining of lights, constantly kept burning in the night in this place to give warning to ships of the dangerous places.

“For land defence and security of the Road here, are 3 castles, Sandown on the north side of the town, Walmer on the south side and Deal castle close by the town. At sea hereabouts or riding in the Road, are for the most part some men-of-war, because England hath not any road lying more commodious to command the sovereignty of the narrow seas than this. No fleet can pass by them in clear weather without being seen of them, the land of France being between Deal and Dover, in sight of such as walk on the shore.

“Seven miles distant from Deal lies Dover, the chief of the Cinque Ports, being nearest to France. In the way you shall meet with 2 parishes, viz.:—Wallborough (Walmer) and Ringoule (Ringswold), both furnished with guns. Besides this to satiate the stranger’s prying eyes a sweet prospect over the curled ocean and her floating inhabitants into the fertile kingdom of France; till in a spacious plain half a mile on this side you are invited to behold the imperious towers of Dover Castle, triple walled, standing on a mount, cut off from the other part of the hill by deep bottoms or coombs. On this side of the hill, in the bottom under the command of this stately fort, lies the town of Dover. The descent to it very steep, it lies in streets stretching this way and that way, as the level betwixt the white clifly rocks and sea will permit, and a good part on the sands, here being a pier made by art in the town for the safe guard of shipping, where they discharge their lading, close by standing a handsome warehouse for the reception of such goods as are brought here. It is watered with a sweet rivulet, streaming out of the hills, and adorned with three churches and a decayed monastery. Six miles from hence into the land is a country parish called Swinford (Swingfield), and in that a religious [house] called St. Jones’s (St. John’s). Three miles further in a bottom lies Eleham, a poor market town 10 miles from Canterbury.

“And now to speak a little in general of Kent. It is one of the best cultivated counties of any in England, and great part of my way that I went being through delicious orchards of cherries, pears, and apples, and great hop gardens. In husbandry affairs they are very neat, binding up all sorts of grain in sheaves; they give the best wages to labourers of any in England, in harvest giving 4 and 5 shillings for an acre of wheat and 2s. a day meat and drink, which doth invite many stout workmen hither from the neighbouring country to get in their harvest. So that you shall find, especially on Sundays, the roads full of troops of workmen with their scythes and sickles, going to the adjacent town to refresh themselves with good liquor and victuals. But many of them poor men paying dearly for coming hither, marching off with Kentish agues, which many times consume all they have got before they go home again. The most dangerous places for taking this disease are the Isles of Sheppey, Thanet, and the adjacent levels near the river and sea; for in these isles the waters are not so wholesome as in other parts, or more especially to those not bred with it.

“Some peradventure may ask why the inhabitants of this country cannot do their own work as well as in other places. In answer to this question I shall give them two reasons, the first and main one is their near neighbourhood to the sea which invites many of their ablest men to that employment, the second is the neatness they use which requires the more hands to accomplish it.

“For carriage all the country in general do use waggons, not so high in the beds as our carts, on which doubtless they can draw a greater burden with more facility than we can with our carts on two wheels, with a like company of horses.

“The most part of Kent is employed either to tillage, orchards, or woods, except Romney Marsh, which is great place of grazing, to which the drovers and butchers go twice a week, where they are met by the owners of the grounds, and have markets to buy and sell as their occasion requires. . . . Maidstone, the usual place where the Kentish assizes are kept, is watered with the Medway on the west, extending some houses by the help of a bridge to the other side of the river. ’Tis populous, round-formed, and built on declining ground, refreshed in the main street with two sweet conduits of water, and for the shelter of market people are three common houses; at the lower end of the town, hard by the river, stands a fair large church capacious enough to entertain the inhabitants. Her chief manufacture is the making of thread and buttons, the grounds hereabouts yielding flax for the purpose, but not so much as they use; which husbandry was brought from Flanders hither.

“From hence to Gravesend is 15 miles, to which they have two ways, that by Rochester, the fairest and best for horsemen, that on the west side the river the nearest and most pleasant for footmen, leading along the banks of the Medway for 3 miles lower through Alsford (Aylesford) a sweet country town beautified with a bridge, a church, and 2 fair houses, my Lady Culpeper’s son on the west side the river, and Sir John Bensteed or Barksteed on the east, which is strongly built with thick walls in the nature of a castle. Along the shore here lay many iron guns but I could not learn whose they were. From hence your way leads on foot through Cobham Park, a place which will feast the spectator’s eyes with delightful objects. Fair lawns bedecked with flourishing groves of yew, oak, teal, and hawthorn trees, under which the nimble deer and coney do sport the time away. This park or rather paradise I may call it belongs to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, in which he hath at the upper end a fair palace surrounded with stately groves of elm and walnuts, and such tall sycamore trees, that had I not seen them I could not have imagined a sycamore could have attained to such height and bigness. The house seems to groan under some abuses offered to it in our late sad times, but the Duke is completing that which was wanting.

“From hence it is 4 miles to Gravesend.”

REMARKS ON A JOURNEY IN ESSEX. [1662.]

“The road from London to Colchester leads through Stepney, the greatest parish in England for multitude of people. Radcliff Highway, Wapping, and most of the houses below the Tower did in 1661 belong unto it. ’Tis something more than a mile from London unto it. Next to this, a mile and half further on the road is Bow and Stratford, both big enough to keep markets were it not within 7 miles of London. A navigable river from Ware in Hertfordshire here, streaming in several branches, separates these towns as I suppose, and is the western bounds of Essex, but at Blackwall uniting again, there commixing with the Thames. Having cleared yourself of these towns in your march on the left hand you shall discover Sir William Hicks his house in a flourishing grove of trees, and then Ilford, 3 miles distant from Stratford, which at spring tides is visited by the water from Thames. . . .

“Romford, a great market town for corn and cattle 2 days in a week, that for cattle one day, and corn another, to which the butchers and mealmen of London do resort. It hath one church handsomely beautified within. . . . Ingatestone, a sweet town on rising ground, . . . hath a handsome church where the family of the Peters have an aisle for the burial of their dead, and in it some fair monuments. The Lady [Petre] now living is a widow, having a good report among her neighbours for charitable works. Adjoining to the church-yard they have a fair bowling-green, frequented by the gentry hereabout. In the next 5 miles march you shall pass through Margetts End (Margaretting) to Wilford (Widford) where upon the road I found growing cammile, organy, and orpines.

“Chansford (Chelmsford), the shire town of Essex, is about the bigness of Reading, watered with a fine river and adorned with a large church in which do lie entombed the Lord Thomas Mildmay and his Lady, who had issue 7 sons and 8 daughters, as is to be seen by their effigies on a fair monument. About this town, as in many parts of Essex they have large hop yards, in which at the time of gathering they employ many women for 6*d.* a day to pick and separate them. Those that are got in green, when they are ripe, they say are the best, the brown they sort by themselves being lower prized, but I have found by experience to gather them in too green is not so good, for unless they be glutinous and stick to the gatherer's fingers they are not come to their full virtue and ripeness. As soon as they have cleasued them from leaves and stems they set them to dry on kilns, for if they neglect them 3 or 4 days 'twill discolour them, in 12 hours time may be dried two kilns, but great care must be taken lest they burn. When they are dried it is good to let them lie a week or more in the heap to air, for if they are put in bags too soon they are apt to grow mouldy.

“But let us pass forward to Springfield by which in the road you shall have a view of that stately mansion, New Hall, which owned the Duke of Buckingham for lord in '62. From the highway it hath a stately walk or riding to the house, set on both sides in exact order double rows of lime and 'hornbin' trees at such distance that at the end of this flourishing walk you may discover the front of the Duke's magnificent palace, which with desires to have further satiated my greedy gazing eyes I left behind and came to Boorham, where one Mr. Cammock hath a neat house and garden finely planted with outlandish trees whose ever verdant tops overlook the vale, adding delight to travellers that pass that way. . . .

“The founder of Colchester was Coellas or Coile earl of Colchester and king of Britain, who began his reign in the year of our Lord 262, ruling it for a certain time to the content of his subjects, till Constantius appointed by the Romans, passed over into this isle with an army, which put Coyle in such dread that he immediately sent an embassy and concluded a peace, covenanting to pay the accustomed tribute and give to Constantius his daughter in marriage, called Helena, a noble lady and learned, who was the mother of Constantine the Great. Shortly after Coyle died, after he had reigned as some write 27 years or as others have but 13 years. But to this day the townsmen of Colchester, in remembrance of King Coyle there found or keep in reparation a well railed about in the chiefest street of the town, and on the top of the pump the effigies of King Coyle, and on each corner of this inclosure the town arms. Conduits they can have none because the situation is on ground as high or higher than any hereabouts, I mean that which is walled. Sixteen churches and a ruinous castle for public buildings

are reckoned within this town and her precincts. The castle now a prison for the county was the palace of King Coyle, of late years made famous for the suffering of those two worthy knights, Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas, who were here shot to death. In that place where they fell the grass at this day doth not grow or hide the earth, although it grows thiek and plentiful round about. Seven thousand came into the town with my Lord Goring and these two knights being hotly pursued by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax so that they had no time to make provision, and yet for all that they held out eleven weeks with a great deal of gallantry against the enemy, being driven by extremity of hunger before they did yield it up to eat their horses. In this siege the suburbs of the town were much 'endannified,' but since for the most part repaired; but St. Buttall's (Botolph's) one of the fairest churches of the town is yet a ruinous spectacle by means of the siege. They after surrendering paid 1000*l.* for composition to the Parliament.

"The chief manufacture of this town does consist in making of rugs and baize, which doth employ so many hands that they are able to make 10,000 able men. They have likewise enrichments from the sea by a river navigable for hoys to St. Leonards, a part of the town. At the mouth of the river lies Cole, their port town.

"Five miles from Colchester in the road to Ipswich lies Nayland, a little market town in Suffolk, surrounded with rich meadows mellowed by a river running through the town, and half a mile from it lies Stoke on the top of the hill, a town as big as Nayland; and between this and Sudbury on the river Stour which runs to Colchester, lies Buash (Bures), Lamarsh, and Hene (Henny) Magna, where my worthy friend Mr. Charles Forbinch, formerly parson of Sandford in Oxfordshire by Oxon, doth live, and is now rector of this place, 1662, at whose house I had a hearty welcome for some weeks.

"About five miles from this gentleman's house on the edge of Suffolk lies Sudbury, a fair market town situate upon the river Stour, a part of it called Ballington (Balingdon) being in Essex. 'Tis beautiful with three fair churches, whose towers and steeples at some distance as you come out of Essex through Ballington, seem to stand in the form of an equilateral triangle. The churches' names are St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and Allhallows. In the last the family of the Edens who live now at Ballington hath a fair monument. By this church there was a priory, now the house of Mr. How's. Here was likewise an abbey, sometime the residence—or else the town was his birth place—of the learned man Simon of Sudbury, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

THOMAS BASKERVILL."

"Essex for the generality is a level and enclosed country, not so well planted with fruit trees as Kent, but in other respects as neatly husbanded. Out of this country and Suffolk they drive like flocks of sheep to London, great legget (?) of turkeys.

"In Essex is a market town called Halstead, built on the declivity of a hill, and in the bottom of a river, here Sir Samuel Trayn hath a fair house, *ann.* 1662. Five miles farther in the road to London is another large market town called Braintree, on the top of a low hill, having adjoining to it another handsome town called Bockhen (Bocking) and by that a river. Between this town and Chelmsford in the road formerly described, is accounted 10 miles.

“From Sudbury to Cambridge is accounted 20 miles, but I found them long ones, the nearest way leads through Bulmer, next Water Belching (Belchamp Water) which is about 4 miles from Sudbury. There is one parish more called Assington (Ashen) I went through before. I got out of this by way of Stoke, which hath two inns in the road from Sudbury to Cambridge, here one Sir Jarvis Alloway hath an ancient house, formerly some monastery. Here is to be noted that this place is in the county of Suffolk, which is divided from Essex by the river Stour, that about Haverel (Haverhill) hath its fountain, which is a thoroughfare town on the road, 4 miles nearer Cambridge, and about 10 from Sudbury. The making of fustian and dimity is here a great trade, also about these parts saffron is much planted, but as to the discourse of the husbandry and planting of it, they gave me this account, viz. :—about mid-summer when they design to new plant a ground, for they usually let the roots stand 3 or 4 years, they dig them up and dung the ground, and then set them again as thick as they can plant them, and 5 inches deep, that so they may hoe off the weeds for 3 or 4 years without spoiling the roots, for they let the weeds grow all the summer for cattle to feed on, and hoe them off about the middle of September a little before the saffron flowers begin to rise. In the first year’s planting the roots do yield but few flowers, the second and third years they bear flowers plentifully and in the fourth year are dug up again to be dunged and planted as above said. When the flowers come up the people are diligent to gather them in baskets and to take out the chives in the middle of them of a reddish colour, and that is that which they call saffron. Then these chives are dried in an iron pan over the fire till they are so well dried that they are not apt to be mouldy. Thus cured, a pound is valued at 25 shillings in these days, but formerly it was double the price of the weight of silver for saffron. These saffron heads or roots are grown so cheap that you may now in these parts buy à bushel of them for one shilling and sixpence, and sometimes a shilling, as this year 1681, the man at the “Dog” at Melsome, in the road between Royston and Cambridge told me.

“A little beyond Havrel (Haverhill) is Cambridgeshire. From Havrell to the University of Cambridge they have 2 ways, the one leads through a market town, if I am not mistaken, called Linton, which is the farthest, and the nearer through Ratton (Wratting), a rotten place in which is a poor inn where I was glad of a bed as hard as a board, and the country hereabouts is a very rotten soil, for the men as well as the women are forced to go in high iron pattens. Four miles forward and not far from my Lord Allington’s house I went by Balsom (Balsham) over Newmarket Heath, where there is a deep ditch thwarting the plains or heath commonly called Devil’s ditch, cast up as I suppose for a boundary between the East Angles and the Mercians. The way leads along the side of this ditch or trench from whence you have 5 or 6 miles distance a goodly prospect of the famous University of Cambridge, seated in a spacious level. By an easy descent from these hills you shall come to Fulbourn, a country town but remarkable because it hath two churches in one church-yard, built by two maids, and covered with moor reed, and are two distinct parish churches, as people then told me in ’62. From whence I went to Chesterton, for the description of which town and Cambridge I shall refer you to another journey, and speak but a little of it here.

“Cambridge situate on the east side of the river Cam might have its name from thence, although some historians derive it from Cantaber, who 375 years before the Incarnation had there settled the muses’ seat,

and albeit in many ages this city like many others hath tasted many woful fortunes, yet now it is beautified and fairly adorned with sixteen colleges and halls full stored with painful students. The most magnificent for building are Trinity and King's College, joining to which is that famous structure built by Henry the Sixth but finished by Henry the Seventh, called King's College Chapel, for elegant workmanship equal if not superior to any church work elsewhere in England, having in it on the right side a fair library. This chapel runs in length without any pillars in the body to support the roof or aisles, thwarting from north to south as in most cathedrals, having curiously carved in stonework upon the inside of the walls, the arms of the then present kings, being divided in the midst to distinguish the choir from the body by a rare partition of joinery work, on which is erected a beautiful organ. At the West end of the chapel on the right side is a staircase, by which I ascended the leads, where besides the view of Cam's meanders courting fair Cambridge with embraces, I discovered a spacious plain of the largest extent that I have seen any in England, so that in this she doth outstrip her sister Oxford. But for sweet air situation, and magnificent buildings, much beneath her, excepting the fabrick on which I stand, which yields to none in England. Upon the chapel at each corner mounting above the leads are four spires or tall pinnacles, and between these on the sides and ends lesser pinnacles.

"The schools of Cambridge are not to be compared to the durable monument of Bodley's in Oxford, yet they have a fair market place, which Oxford wants, and at the upper end a conduit.* St. Mary's church here is well nigh as fair a building as ours at Oxford, but the black dirty streets do eclipse the splendour of their buildings. *Ann.* 1662.

"REMARKS UPON THE WAY FROM ABINGDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, AND OTHER PLACES."

"From Abingdon to Newbury is accounted 15 miles, the way lay through Ilsley a town of small note, seven miles from Abingdon and eight from Newbury. Newbury is seated on the banks of the Kennet that parts it from Spinnum lands (Speenhamland), being a place known to many by the rich manufactures, hats and cloth, but more notorious to the nation by fighting three unhappy battles near it.

"About a mile from Newbury, in the road back again towards Abingdon, upon a hill on the left hand, stand the ruins of Donnington Castle, and a mile further off on the right hand at Shaw, Mr. Doleman hath a fine house, and upon the hill by Donnington Castle, you have sight, about 4 miles off, of a stately house built by the Lord Craven since the restoration of the King. But the time when I went this journey was but a few months after the beheading of King Charles the 1st. At the sign of the "Bear" at Spinnum lands now lives Mr. Phillips, who keeps good wine, a bowling-green, and a cock-pit.

"Newbury hath one fair church, and a handsome market house in a pretty large market-place. It is well served on Thursdays and Fridays with sea fish, because it lies in the road to Oxford, and for river fish it hath delicate trout, jack, and excellent crawfish, with such other sorts of fish as the river Kennet affords. It is a corporation town, but they send no burgesses to Parliament. They are a sociable people, and

* The fair conduit above mentioned was built at the charge of Hobson, a carrier, in the year 1624.—*Note in MS.*

to increase trade do keep great feasts, each several company, they and their wives, feasting together, especially the clothiers and hatters. For coming one day through the town and staying at the 'Globe' inn to dine, one of the companies, they and their wives after they had heard a sermon at church were met at the 'Globe' with the town music, who playing merrily before them, the men in their best clothes followed them, and after them the women in very good order, two and two, neatly trimmed and finely dressed all in steeple-crowned hats, which was a pleasant sight to behold.

"From Newbury we went to Whitechurch in Hampshire, a poor thoroughfare town on the London road from the western parts. The country about it billy and well stored with flocks of sheep, the hedges and enclosures set and adorned with yew trees, here plentifully growing in these parts, though rarely found in other places. About 2 miles from Whitechurch the Lord Delaware hath a good house seated by a fair river.

"Winchester, about 30 miles from Abingdon, the chief and only city in Hampshire, is the next eminent place in the road to Southampton, whose situation is in a pleasant bottom by a sweet river running among the hills. It is strongly immured, with deep trenches, the wall that ingirts it containing 2 English miles or more. It has a castle, but now almost demolished. It has also 7 gates and 7 churches, besides that stately ancient fabrick, the cathedral, under whose vault do rest the bones of divers kings, some of whose bodies lie in chests of stone upon the walls of the choir near the high altar. These sepulchres since the King's restoration have been beautified and adorned with colour, the oversight of these and other reparations in the church being left to the care of my worthy friend, Dr. Dayrell, one of the prebends, who has here built for himself and his succeeding prebends a very fair house; he has also belonging to it a very fine garden, on one side of which there is such a wall of flint as for height the like is not to be seen. At the west end of the choir—to which there is a fair ascent—did stand in brass the effigies of King James and Charles the 1st, but before our return—we then going a voyage to Newfoundland a few weeks after the beheading of the King—they were pulled down, but since the restoration they have been set up again. Here is erected by the present Bishop Morley near the church a good alms-house for such clergymen's widows as stood in need of his charity. This city has been formerly adorned with more churches whose ruins are now scarce discernable; but at the west end of the cathedral there still remains some part of a heathen temple; 'tis a great thick piece of wall built of lime and flint, now more like a natural work than any artificial workmanship, 'tis so strong cemented. And as touching the walls of the city, being built with the same materials, where any part has fallen, it lies like rocks several yards in length without separating, so skilful were they in former times in this sort of building. . . .

"Here is now kept one of the most famous schools in England, from whence do yearly go some hopeful scholars to New College in Oxon.

"Half a mile without Winchester in the way towards Hampton (Southampton), whither we are now going, doth stand St. Cross's church and hospital, being endowed with good revenues. Two miles on this side Hampton, accounted 10 from Winchester, we had a pleasant prospect of the town and shipping in that haven. As we came to the North gate for entrance we saw the effigies of two gigantic men in paint on the walls on each side of the gate, perhaps the famous St. Bevis and some other gallant. This being a seaport town and now strongly

garrisoned we were strictly examined by the guard from whence we came, and what we did there, and at night a gentleman from the governor came to the "Rose and Crown," where we lay, and took our names in writing, and thus they do to all strangers.

"To give some account of the buildings of this town. It is strongly walled, on which do stand twenty-nine fair towers, and it hath seven gates, five churches, an hospital, and on the top of a hill cast up by men, a strong double walled castle, from whence may be seen two fair havens for ships to ride in. It has one fair and broad street beside others of lesser note, running in length from the North gate to the South gate, where is a fair quay to land or send aboard goods, as also to take boat to go to the Isle of Wight, for which purpose they have good boats constantly attending. Here is also another fair quay at the West gate. The trade of this town is much decayed of what it was in former days, for then much French wines and goods were landed here and carried into the countries, but now that trade is diverted to other places.

"The sea or river is navigable from Hampton as far as a town called Romsey, and 10 miles to seaward of Hampton stands Calshot Castle, which commands the entrance of the haven. Taking boat at the south quay we cross the haven to a small village called Hythe, within the verges of [the] New Forest. From whence it is about 3 or 4 miles to Lymmington (Lymington) a small sea-port town. Here is also another passage where boats attend to carry men and horses to the Isle of Wight, much nearer than that of Hampton, for it is not much above a league over here between the main land of England and the Isle of Wight, and it is the safest passage, for in the other passage, between Hurst Castle and the town of Yarmouth, the tides run very rapid, being strengthened in their current by the nearness of the land between Hurst Castle and the west end of the Isle of Wight, which is scarce a mile asunder, and in part of the way there stand up some high whitish rocks above the sea which they call the Needles. This town since the Act of forbidding French wines to be brought over lies very commodious for stealing wines ashore, and that perhaps of late has contributed to their wealth, for here are now built some handsome houses. Here in the year 1679 being in company with Mr. Weeks Huntley, a gentleman related to me, we fell acquainted with one Mr. Dore, a lawyer, who conducted us through the forest to find out Mr. George Rodney, one of the rangers, and it was but need enough, for we rode some 6 or 7 miles through woods, trees, and winding paths, so that sometimes that gentleman himself was at stand which way to go, but at length he brought us to Lindus (Lyndhurst), the King's house, well built, with good stables belonging to it. Here at this time happening to be a court kept for the foresters, were much good company met together, and they had a great feast at a small inn near the King's house, where this worthy gentleman, Mr. Rodney, treated us very liberally with good cheer and wine, and sent a guide with us to conduct us through the forest to Romsey. . . . It is I suppose about 4 miles between Lymmington and Hurst Castle. In the way thither the hedge rows, especially those near Hurst Castle, look as if they were shorn with a pair of shears, so sharp and cutting is the cold weather and winds that blow here from the sea, and the oaks for 2 or 3 miles riding, being not able to weather it or grow upright, do extend themselves to landward in an arbouring way, some of them 9 or 10 yards in length. Hereabouts are many salt ponds, or places into which they let the sea-water to stand and be heightened by the sun's heat, and then in their coppers, for which here are many houses for that purpose, it is boiled up to the consistence of salt.

“Hurst Castle stands upon an isthmus of land, which in former times at high tides was wont to be covered with the sea, but now since the waters have grated a channel nearer the island, it remains dry land. The castle is round and low built, commanding the entrance of the channel between this point of land and the Needles. When the King was kept prisoner at Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, he stayed some days at Hurst Castle in his passage thither.

“The tides do here run so strong at the Needles, the waters being straitened by the nearness of the land, especially the ebbing water when at strength, that ships with a strong wind can hardly stem it, or sail against it. Here are in these seas two dangerous races, the one called St. Alban’s, the other Portland Race. For coming by sea from Plymouth to Portland, the wind was then so calm we were fain to tide it most part of the way, here was in this race such a strange chopping leaping sea which made me much admire it, and yet not a way (*sic*) of wind stirring to disturb the water, and some of our mariners told me that if ships venture to sail through it in tempestuous weather they are in danger to be swallowed up of the sea, so perilous in this place.

“Tis about a league between Hurst Castle and the town of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. Here we met with a boat to carry us thither, and left our horses at a poor inn by the Castle. The boatmen told us they did usually carry over horses but the boat did seem too small to carry over such bulky creatures, and doubtless ’tis dangerous, for in the midway the sea was very rough and troublesome although we had but little wind. Yarmouth is a little town built on the brow of a hill in an island within the main island. The present governor having lately cut a passage through some land to let the sea round it and make it more fortifiable, since we had some fears of a French invasion, whose man went very civilly along with us to show us the town and fortifications. It has also in it a very strong castle to command such ships as sail by it on the sea, and all ships are obliged to lower their top sails as they sail by the castle, if not they must endure the summons of a great gun. For it happened while we were eating our dinner of fish at one Mr. Dod’s house, an inn keeper of the town, that a ship bound for France endeavoured to pass by without the performance of this duty, which the governor seeing, commanded a gun to be fired at him, but those in the ship still refusing to strike he fired 2 or 3 more with bullets which kept a plaguesing in the air, and then he commanded the boatmen that brought us thither to bring the master of the ship prisoner to the castle, who was forced to pay 40 shillings or more money for his presumption before he had liberty to proceed on his voyage. The master’s name of this ship was Phillips, and he told me Mr. Bishop, the milliner of Oxford was his uncle; he pretended when he was brought before the governor, that the sun shone so in his eyes that he could not see the castle, but as we went back again with him towards his ship, for we could get no horses to make a farther progress in the island, he told us he did it purposely, and for haste made so much sail that he was like to have drawn his long boat astern under water.”

“REMARKABLE NOTES ON THE ROAD TO SEVERAL INLAND TOWNS
IN THIS NATION.”

“Loughall 4 miles from Oxford near Gossard (Gosford) bridge, famous for ale and an old woman that always wore a ruff, whose picture is yet to be seen in many ale-houses.

“Islip a thoroughfare town on London road, and 6 miles from Oxford. *Ann.* 1673 at the sign of the ‘George’ where we dined with good usage, lives one Titmash, a merry man, formerly a soldier under Charles the first. . . . [At] Weston-on-the-Green there lives an honest gentleman called Sir Edward Norris. . . . Bicester, a market town on Fridays, having one fair church and a pretty brook of water running by it. Here now lives an honest gentleman of my acquaintance, one Mr. Francis Blower.

“From hence to Buckingham . . . which is seated in a valley by a small river; it being St. Mathias’ day, here was a great fair for cattle and other commodities. The town is pretty large, surrounding a green mount on which remains some ruins of a castle. It being the county town of the shire the assizes are usually kept here, but having no town-hall for the judges to sit in, they do erect sheds for the purpose against the ruinous castle walls. It hath but one church with a leaden spire, and some good inns for entertainment.

From hence we went to a town called Tortester (Towcester) by a place called Lilingstone Dorrel (Dayrel), of which one Captain Dorrell was lord, his estate being said by a knowing man to be worth 600*l.* *per ann.*; being lately dead he was buried this day. . . . We rode through Whittlebury forest . . . [to Towcester], where we lay at the sign of the ‘Talbot,’ one Mr. Jones a genteel man who hath a neat dame to his wife being the present master of the inn, who are curious in their house and garden.

“Tortester is a fine town seated by a small river which runs through Northampton, and hath one church with a great charnel-house under the chancel, and some very good inns for entertainment; here you may buy boots and shoes very cheap. Some half a mile without this town on the other side of the river there is a village called Eson (Easton) where Sir William Farmer hath a good house and park. Not long ago he and the Lord Bryan (O’Brien) were competitors for a burgess’s place in Northampton, one Sir [Henry] Yelverton another burgess in the town dying at that same time they were both elected. Sir William Farmer, I was told, hath the toll of Northampton market. Hampton (Northampton) is about 6 or 7 miles from Tortester. We went through a village called Milton, and being come within 2 miles of Northampton, we had a fair prospect of the town seated by a river, on ground gently rising on the other side the stream, to which the way leads over a stone bridge. And about a mile on the right hand in another road stands a fair cross with the effigies of some kings and queens cut in stone work. The town seems to be not much less than Oxford, having fair streets and strong built houses of free stone of an ochre colour in many places, with fair inns and very spacious market place. It hath likewise to adorn it four churches, viz. :—St. Peter’s, St. Sepulchre’s, Allhallows, and St. Giles’; and at the end of the town which leads towards Daintree (Daventry) an old castle. This town some years since this journey hath suffered under a dreadful conflagration, 3 parts or more of it being totally ruined by that furious element, but ’tis since, Phoenix like risen out of her ashes in a far more noble and beauteous form, the houses of the streets being now built in very good order with excellent freestone and ‘bellconies,’ and some of the inns are such gallant and stately structures the like is scarcely elsewhere to be seen.

“Some weeks after the fire I went thither to see this ruinous heap, when I found about the middle of the town an indifferent house standing, and all the other houses for a good distance round about it burnt down, and yet the upper stories of it were only studded with lathe and

plaster work; 'twas a small inn and had for the sign a shoemaker's last with this motto 'I have sought after good ale over the town and here I have found it at last.' The strangeness of the preservation made me alight to discover of the inn-keeper how it could possibly be effected, who told me by the help of some friends hoisting some hogsheads of beer out of the cellar and being very dilligent to cool those parts of the house which were very hot they did preserve it.

"Sir William Farmer, before spoken of, having a fair house at the lower end of the town, it was turned into an inn immediately after the fire, and so were some other gentlemen's houses in the outward borders of the town. Here is kept on St. James' day a great fair where many good horses are bought and sold, as also at other fairs held in this town when the days come. Kingsthorpe a mile from Northampton was the ancient town and market as country people here told me; here is also a village near it called Abingdon.

"As we went towards Daintree we saw Holmby, one of the King's houses some 2 miles distant on the right hand. This house I have since been at, but there is little now left save ruinous walls, but those show the structure to have been very noble. It stands in a delicate place for prospect here, commanding the view of the country round about, especially the Earl of Sunderland's house, nobly built and seated in a fine park. At Daintree we lay at the sign of 'the Swan,' near the church, Mrs. Bostock a widow, a proper gentlewoman, the landlady of it, *ann.* 1673, and formerly the wife of a handsome tall gentleman of that name who did usually come to the Lent fair at Abingdon with good horses to sell, where I first got acquaintance with him. This town hath one fair church in it, and divers deep wells, along the great street, and very good inns for entertainment. From hence we went by Higher and Nether Shuckburgh where one Mr. Harvey hath a house, and so through a small market town called Southam, where much cattle are bought and sold on Mondays. . . .

"Warwick is a famous town on the river Avon, over which a bridge of 12 arches or more leads to the castle, which for beauty, situation, and stately structure, yields to none but Windsor within this isle. The Lord Brooke, a courteous gentleman, in whose company I have been at Bath, is the present owner of it, who keeps many men now at work to repair it. It is built upon a rock of excellent freestone, and out of the dike surrounding the wall they drew the stone which built this brave edifice. In the court without the castle are lately built very fair stables after the new mode. Being come within the gate—having at the corners of it square high turrets—is a fair court, and within that encompassed with a pale a dainty bowling-green, set about with laurel, firs, and other curious trees. Upon the south side of this court, respecting the river, is the dwelling house, in which are noble rooms, and on the western square of the castle is a mount well nigh as big as that at Oxford, but divided in the midst with a strong wall, one half lying within the compass of the castle court and the other without, open to the garden, into which being come, we went up a fine winding walk set with herbs and various trees till we came to the top of the mount where grew within a circle of laurel a Scottish fir tree. Here—as the gardener told us before—we had a full prospect of all the garden at once and I must confess it was very delightful to behold the curiosities below, viz.:—the Winter greens, with other trees shedding their leaves—it being now the month of February—the pleasant walks and curious knots, pretty flowers, arbours, and summer-houses; and under all close by the walls of the garden, which are a good height above it, glides the

sweet river, having on the other side verdant meadows and goodly walks of elms and other trees, extending some 2 miles off to a lodge in a park; from hence you may likewise view the town and castle. You have here also a large horizon, with the site of a goodly vale and hills, a dozen and 20 miles off, so that take all together it is one of the best inland prospects our country doth afford.

“As touching the town, it is fairly built, with wide streets, having for public buildings to adorn it two churches and two gate-houses, and over one a chapel, and close by an hospital for 12 men, the Earl of Leicester’s gift. Here is also now a building a fair market house supported on rows of pillars, and they have since built a noble town hall. Here are in this town capacious inns and good entertainment as to wine and other necessaries for man’s delight. The north-eastern side of this town Sir Henry Puckerton hath a fine house. . . .

“From Warwick to Worcester is accounted 22 miles. In the way thither we went by Esquire Heale’s house and park, and so in sight of another great house now owned by Sir Charles Lee, and so to Oster (Alcester?) a small market town 10 miles from Warwick.

“From Oster it is 12 miles to Worcester. We had a fair prospect of it from a hill in the way a mile or more before we came to it. The way to this city is a reddish earth and very bad for travellers in winter, so that for the benefit of horsemen in dirty weather they have made a causeway extending some miles from the town. As touching the city of Worcester, I think ’tis bigger than Oxford, and very full of people, but the streets, excepting that running through the city to the bridge, and another thwarting the upper end of this street, are narrow, and old decayed buildings. Here are 12 or 13 churches, with that on the other side Severn, to which a fair bridge with six large arches big enough for hoys to pass under, gives the passage. This river is navigable for these kind of vessels to Shrewsbury and further, and from those parts they bring down abundance of coal to serve the city and other places beneath it, and from Bristol they bring merchantable goods up stream again to serve these parts. Along the banks of Severn here, which is well nigh a bow-shot over, running with a nimble clear current, are large fertile meadows, but that which is most remarkable as touching ingenuity on the shore of the town side is a waterwork, which the stream of the river, without the help of horses, having a wheel which gives motion to suckers and forcers, it pumps the water so high into a leaden cistern that it serves any part of the city. Nevertheless that water may be more plentiful they have horses also at work to force up water, and here also, which I have nowhere else seen, save in the city of Ely, they fetch water from the river upon horses in leathern bags, to sell. The cathedral of this city is a grave ancient structure with two crosses thwarting the body, having upon the first as you enter a very big and high tower, with pinnacles on the corners too small and short for the bulk and height of such a tower. The stones of this fabric are of a reddish grey, as be also that of a large cloister leading towards the river side which is hard by; here was now no bishop resident, since Dr. Blandford, bishop of Oxford, a worthy gentleman of my acquaintance, is removed thither, who since his decease has left an estate to maintain some almsmen in their gowns.

“This city is enclosed with an ancient wall, having over one of the gates the greatest dial that I have seen, whose style is a long ‘ferrpole.’ Here is also erected at the upper end of the High Street at the charge of the townsmen upon a pedestal of stone the effigies of Charles the 2nd, and upon a stage hard by a woman representing Justice.

“ The butchers of this town, as man may say, keep Christmas all the year round, for they dress their meat on market days with rosemary and bays. We lay at the sign of the ‘ Rein deer,’ where one Mr. Wells, a comely grave man of seventy years was our landlord, who had a handsome maid to his daughter, who was betrothed to a young baker of this town, who intended to marry her as soon as his apprenticeship was over, but falling sick of the small pox he died before the time was expired. He gave his sweetheart, who tenderly looked to him in his sickness, 20*l.*, which was all he was then master of, and she in kindness to his memory spent 6*l.* of it treating his friends with a good supper that night we lay there.

“ From Worcester we went to Hereford 20 miles, near the confines of Wales, the way, in this month of February, very foul and dirty, and through many narrow lanes, but as to the prospect of the country, ’tis delightful, consisting of hills and valleys of a reddish earth, bedecked with fruit trees, large woods, and groves of oak, hazel, and elm, birch, yew, holly, and juniper, and many large hop-yards, it being the husbandry of the country to plant their hop yards and orchards together of red-streak apples, or else to sow corn between them, and turnips in their season. But when the trees do come to some perfection they let their hops decay, the hop-poles are set up in the same ground in round heaps all the winter, with the great ends upward. Many of their poles are forked. Here, and also in Worcestershire when fruit trees grow old they saw them off in the main body and graft them, and they thrive and grow young again, and they also stick sharp pointed sticks in the loam or clay to keep the crows from spoiling the grafts. . . .

“ Hereford is a strong walled town, with a moat surrounding it, it being a frontier garrison, in former days, of great concern, before Wales was reduced to the government of England. It hath the river Wye famous for salmon and other good fish, running by it, under a stone bridge of six arches, which joins with the Lugg some two or three miles below the town, not far from Hom-lacy (Holme Lacy), where my honoured uncle, the Lord Scudamore, now defunct, did live, a person to which the whole country is obliged for his worth, he being the man that brought the now so much famed redstreak cyder to perfection, called by the Prince of Florence or Tuscany, when he came to see Oxford, and had drunk of it, *vin de Scudamore*. He hath rare contrived cellars in his park for the keeping of cyder, with springs of water running into them, but as to the contrivance within I was not so fortunate to see it, his bailliff who had the keys in his keeping, being then gone to the town of Lemster (Leominster), a place famous for fine wool, and my uncle, then alive, was at London at his house called Petty France in Tuttle Street. Here is a good old house built with brick, and a fair park belonging to it. But people tell me his son has now pulled it down, and hath built a fair house of freestone in the place of it.

“ But to return to the description of Hereford, it hath six churches, but that on the other side of the bridge was destroyed in time of war. St. John Baptist, the cathedral, is a well built church, but less than that at Worcester ; the spire upon the tower is covered with lead, and at the west end it hath another tower of stone. The vicars and singingmen are here well provided for, living after a collegiate way, having near the church a handsome house where they dine together, having cooks, bakers, brewers, and other servants belonging to it. Going to see it they gave us the courtesy of the place, viz. :—some bread and beer. Here is now at the cost of Dr. Gardner, late canon of Christ Church, a fair hall abuilding for these people to dine in, but at present they make

use of a room above stairs. They told me such gentlemen as are minded to stay in town may take their commons with paying the usual rate. Sir James of Craft (*sic*, Herbert Croft?) the now bishop of Hereford, lives at his own house by Leicester, who being offended with the townsmen of Hereford hath removed the court formerly kept in this town to Leicester, to the prejudice of the Herefordians who grumble at it.

"We lay at the 'Black Swan,' Mr. Jones, an honest, ingenious man our landlord, whose wife is a distiller of incomparable strong waters. Here we drank brave red-streak cyder, and had beer for our morning draught, of 2, 3, 4 and 5 year's age, for which purpose he has lusty great vessels to keep it. Here my landlord, I having not eaten any of that kind of flesh before, for half a crown, bought a young kid for me; it being small, we roasted the 4 quarters at once, and found it very delicate meat. Here the people of the country bring their butter to sell in piggin pails, and here they make very good gloves to sell. Here is a little without the town a good almshouse. Going to see it we went into one Mr. Cunnysby's chamber, a stout man and formerly a soldier for the king in the days of Charles the first, being fallen into poverty he had a place in this almshouse given him, where to divert himself he has a forge and tools to make such things as he has a mind to, and when he is weary of that employment he goes abroad to wait upon gentlemen, to whom he is very acceptable because of his former loyalty.

"About this town is much saffron planted, and all over the country fruit trees and hop gardens abound, but the most famous and best reputed redstreak cyder is made at and about Kingscuple, for they are an industrious people and very civil to strangers.

"Staying at Hereford some days I went 2 miles from thence to a place called Monk-horne with my land-lord, Mr. Jones, to get some redstreak grafts, and was thence invited to Dewswell (Dewsall) by Sir James Bridges, a worthy gentleman, and as I after found by discourse, my kinsman, who is since created Lord Shandos, and lately sent by his Majesty ambassador to the Great Turk, who kindly treated me with a good dinner and excellent cyder. Mr. Barnard, his father-in-law, an East India merchant, whose daughter Sir James had married, an ingenious, grave, courteous man, was then with him and his wife. In the time of the wars Sir Barnaby Scudamore, long since dead, brother to the Lord Scudamore, and uncle to myself, was governor of the city of Hereford. From Hereford to Gloucester is accounted 20 miles, in the way from Hereford thither we went through Bier and Landinabo, where I gave a woman 12 pence for a dozen right redstreak grafts, which when I came home I grafted, and they grew and are the fairest fruit of that kind I have seen.

"Ross, a market town 8 miles from Hereford upon the river Wye, lies in the roadway to Gloucester. On this side the river stands the ruins of Sir James Bridges's house, demolished in the wars, because a garrison. And here is a long bridge over the river into the town of Ross. From Ross we went to a place called Longhope, and turning a little out of the road saw the furnace or kiln where they melt iron, the bellows, being very great, which give furious blasts to the fire, are driven like an over-shot mill with water, having a great wheel divers yards in diameter. The fire to melt the ore in the furnace made of stone, which may be 7 or 8 yards from bottom to top or in height, is made of charcoal burning day and night for some months, viz. :—so long as the water which is but a small stream, and commonly dry in summer, doth last. The flame mounts fiercely a good height above the furnace; here is also at the bottom of the furnace a hole as big as that of an oven which lets the

dross run away in fiery streaming flames from the melted metal or ore, which metal once in 4 hours is let run into bars or other forms of iron, but the dross when cold becomes a green glassy stone, of which they have vast mounds or heaps about the house and good for nothing but to mend the highways; the heap of charcoal was also great, and the men work day and night in their turns.

“Turning again into our way from Ross to Gloucester, which is accounted 12 miles, after we had passed by Long-hope the way lay in the bottom between steep hills, when at length we came by a fair park of deer belonging to Mr. Cook, who hath by it a fair house built quadrangular, after the new fashion, with large fish ponds adjoining. Being come within a mile of Gloucester we went over a high bridge thwarting Severn with 6 or 7 large arches, which is divided above Gloucester, for another stream runs under the walls of Gloucester, and so far the spring tides from the sea, and some miles above it do make the fresh waters recoil, as we saw by the ooze or mud lately moistened by the flowing water. The river is navigable for pretty big vessels to this town from the sea. From the top of St. Mary’s tower, a lofty pile and curious work, I told 6 churches; they say there were more in this city before the wars. In this cathedral are entombed the bodies of Robert Duke of Normandy and Edward the 2nd, who had a spit thrust up his fundament; in this church we likewise heard and saw that so famous whispering place. Here is a fair cross and conduit in the midst of the High Street of the city, and it is walled, with strong gates for entrance. At the lower end of the town, near the river, is a glass house, where they make great store of glass bottles, selling 15 to the dozen, for which I was fain then to pay 4s. for every dozen quart bottles. Here I ate of the ‘yelver’ cakes, they are made of young eels, which in their season come so numerously up the river that the people skim them up in rangers, and so by an art they have to clean and strip their skins; after boiling they are pressed into cakes for food. At this glass house, now 1682, in Gloucester they sell 12 quart glass bottles for 2s. 6d.

“The effigies of Robert Duke of Normandy is curiously carved in Irish oak and laid upon his tombstone, at the upper end of the choir beneath the communion table. Here lies also entombed, Bishop Goodman, late of this diocese, who sometime came down from London.

“The roof or vaulting of this choir is very curious work, but the pillars in the body of the church are ordinary, viz., round and short, yet these like a foil do set off the more exquisite workmanship of the eastern end of this fabrick. The pinnacles of the tower, its battlements, and those of the church are open airy work, for you see through them. In the middle of the whispering place is a little chapel where he that attends confession may easily hear such as confess, though they do but whisper, and yet never see them, and so give absolution. Adjoining to this church is a fair library, and a great and lesser cloister fairly built and cleanly kept. In the lesser cloister now lives Dr. Washborne, whose son Charles was my great acquaintance.

“Near this church lives one Mr. Sims, a scholar of Oxford, who bid us welcome to his mother’s house, viz., Mr. Thomas Baskerville, Mr. Thomas Cary, Thomas Stevenson, in Jan. 1682-3, when we brought Mr. Stedman so far forwards in his way to Wales. Here we fell acquainted with one Mr. Baker, an attorney, by means of one Dr. Clutterbook, whom we met on the road at Frogmill, a fellow of All-Souls; these civil gentlemen showed us the town and its rarities, amongst which the prison or gaol must not be forgotten, being esteemed for a house of that use the best in England, so that if I were forced to go

to prison and make my choice I would come hither. Mr. Laugborne the keeper or chief master of the prison entertained us kindly and gave us good ale, and while we were there one Mr. Powell a minister read prayers to the prisoners, for which he and another have a yearly allowance to read prayers to them twice a week. Here is within the walls of this gaol a fair bowling green, and hither the townsmen come to divert themselves; the jailor's wife also deserves to be commended for adding to the beauty of the place a neat garden.

"Here are also two market houses and a fair hospital called St. Bartholomew's, not mentioned in the former discourse, and a fair quay by the town side, where they land a great deal of goods, but of the two streams which part at Maresmore a mile above Gloucester where we found very good ale, that which runs by Gloucester, though seemingly narrower, is the deeper channel, and through that the boats go up to Worcester, the other being broader and shallower. Here when oysters are in season the usual price is 6*d.* a hundred, which are taken about Milford Haven, and those parts of the sea near Wales. The best wines to drink in Gloucester are canary, sherry, white wine, for we neither drank nor heard of any good claret in town, but Worcester surpasses this city for all sorts, where not long before we drank excellent canary, sherry, and claret, canary 2 shillings, sherry 1*s.* 8*d.*, claret 1*s.* as good as in London, but for cyder and ale Gloucester doth surpass Worcester, for here we had excellent red-streak for 6*d.* a quart, and good ale 2*d.* a flagon. Here the people are wise and brew their own ale, not permitting public brewers; for curiosity of trades seldom found in other towns, here are 2 or 3 hornmakers that make excellent ware of that kind, viz. :—clear horns for drinking, powder-horns, ink-horns, crooks, and heads for staves, hunter's horns, and other things. Dr. Frampton, bishop, Mr. Web mayor of this town of Gloucester.

"As to inns, which are the chief things which a traveller is to look after that hath money in his pocket, these are the best, The Swan, the Sun, the Fountain, a tavern and coffee-house, Mr. Vaughan, master, the Old Bear, Mr. Crump and his wife, inn-keepers, where we lay, and the New Bear, without a sign, a large square brick built house. As you go out of the town towards Barnwood parish, you see two hospitals as they say built by two sisters, called St. Margaret's and St. Magdalen's hospitals, with little chapels adjoining to them. In Barnwood I saw a great heap of crabs, Jan. 17, lying at a house end in the open air, being so prepared to make cyder, which was not to be made till towards our Lady-day, and then rotten and sound are pounded or ground together; thus ordered they say it will be a strong liquor in summer.

"Next Hosbury bridge a good inn 4 miles from Gloucester, through a long dirty lane leading to it. Here Thomas Stevenson did kill a strange bird which none in the country hereabout or elsewhere had seen before, this strange bird having another by it on the tree where we killed it is near upon as big as a wind-thrush; upon the head and bill, which something resembles that of a bull-finch, it hath a fine tuft of feathers of a cinnamon colour, the feathers of the neck, breast, back, and part of the wings, something darker, the upper part of the tail where the feathers join to the body is ash coloured, then a ring of black, and on the extreme part of the tail feathers a ring of aurora flame or gold colour, but under the tail a perfect cinnamon. The prime flying feathers of the wings are curiously diversified, for upon each wing, whose feathers are for the most part black, are white spots, answerable to each other. Then the extreme points of nine of the longest pinion feathers are tipped with white and lemon or gold colour, the lesser pinion feathers which are

seven in number are tipped with white, and the extreme part of these seven feathers on each side are of a pure vermilion colour, but these vermilion tips are no feather, but of the nature of the stem of the feather, though dilated broader at the ends. . . .

“As to the way from Hosbury bridge to Frogmill, you go through Brockworth parish and see Sir John Guye’s house on the left hand, and so ascending these hills Mr. Cartwright’s house on the right, and so having got the top of these downs you descend again towards Cubberly, where now lives the widow Castleman, a courteous gentlewoman, who not long ago gave myself and some gentlemen a very good treat at her house. Here in the way above Cubberly doth arise the highest spring of Thames, that runs to Cirencester, and below this a little above Cubberly do arise seven springs or wells, which presently make good fish-pools, and hard by the house other great springs do arise. So that for trout, carp, tench, perch, and such like fish, the pools are so large and many they may have great store. This lady’s husband some years ago broke his neck with a fall from his horse as he was riding a coursing; his picture, now in the house, shows him to have been a handsome man, and as to Madame Castleman, now about 30 years of age, she is a well-shaped woman, a good historian, as we found by her discourse, and I believe well skilled in music, for in the parlour was a fair organ, viols, and violins, and about the house, the greens, gardens, and walks, were neat and well kept. Her maiden name was Barefoot, being the daughter of Mr. Barefoot who kept the “Devil” tavern in Fleet Street by Temple bar. This Mr. Barefoot immediately after the great fire of London was then alive in that tavern, and my friend Mr. Edmund Bostock, now defunct, going thither with me to give me a glass of wine, Mr. Barefoot came into our company and told [us] he was lord of Little Balden in Oxfordshire.

“In December 1682 myself, T. B., Mr. James Stonchouse, Mr. John Pollard, Mr. Christopher Blower, senior, and three of our men came to Cubberly to buy colts of Mrs. Castleman, where she gave us a good dinner and invited us to stay all night, it being then a great fog or mist over all the towns, but being loth to give her that trouble, because we were so many, we resolved to lie at Frogmill, and her man went along with us to shew us the way, and brought us within half a mile of Coldcomfort, an inn a mile from Frogmill, and so giving directions left us to go forward on our way in the fog, but we not giving so good heed to his words as we should have done, took the wrong instead of the right, and so after half a mile’s riding coming to the place where the ways part, the left and greatest road being the way to Coldcomfort we went the right hand and better way, and so instead of seeing Coldcomfort after 4 or 5 miles riding, without any sight of houses or people to enquire the way, we found ourselves shut up in darkness upon these comfortless downs where I knew we might ride 10 miles forwards and perhaps not find a house, and upon these very downs Captain Stonehouse of Cockrup told me he lately lost his way, being fain to ride and walk a foot all the night, and when the daylight appeared he found himself fallen down towards Ferford; but this evil ready to fall upon us was prevented by meeting a man on the road with horses going to Cheltnam who told us this way lead to Chidworth, and that at Withington a mile in the bottom on the left hand we might find a good inn to lodge at, so blundering in the dark as well as we could, to our great comfort at last thither we came, where we found excellent ale, good entertainment, and a conscionable landlord and landlady, for being seven men and horses we had good fires, excellent ale, of which we drank very freely, a good dish of steaks or

fried beef, a dish of birds we had killed, well roasted, strong water, and for breakfast bread and cheese and cold neat's tongue well boiled, hay and each horse his peck of oats, and all this for 17s.

“THE DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS ON THE ROADS FROM FARINGDON TO BRISTOW AND OTHER PLACES, viz. :—

“From Bayworth to Faringdon as we account, is ten miles. The way lays through Sunningwell and Blagrove Leaz—where now 1681 lives an honest gentleman and my neighbour Mr. Richard Hyde. The next villages are called Sandford and Cottwell (Cothill) where in the quarries hard by, you may have good sand to scour pewter. From hence passing through Tubney Wood where is a good warren for rabbits, and by it a handsome house, formerly Dr. Langley's—now defunct—you come to Fyfield where my loving friend Doctor Parret hath lately built a fair house, and hard by that is the manor house, belonging to Mr. White. A small mile forward on the road lays Kingston formerly Mr. Latten's lordship, but now in the manor house, beautified with fine gardens, lives Mr. Fettyplace, my loving friend. The soil of this town as also from Sandford to Faringdon is sandy, the road for the most part being as good for travellers in winter as summer, especially if you go a little about by Pissy (Pusey) and Wadley. At Pissy now—*Anno Domini* 1681-2—lives widow Dunse, whose husband not long ago was high sheriff of Berkshire, and at Wadley, Sir Henry Purifoy.

“From Wadley it is two little miles to Faringdon over a fine green or carpet country with spacious prospects over the vale to the downs, and within half a mile of Faringdon they have lately made a delicate bowling green, where, in the summer time the gentry of these parts meet to divert themselves in this pleasant air. At Faringdon Sir Robert Pye hath a fair house and good estate belonging to it. This town was a garrison in the late unhappy wars, and much of it was then burnt, but now is pretty well built, with some good inns for entertainment, of which the “Crown” is chief, Mr. Stibbs the present landlord of it being seldom or never without good wines and such other provisions as are fit to salute his guests. Here is kept on Whitsun Tuesday a great fair for horses, cattle, and other goods.

“From this pleasant town of Faringdon in Berkshire travellers may go two ways to Bristow, either by Leachlad in Gloucestershire or by Hyworth (Highworth) in Wiltshire. In the way to Hyworth from Faringdon which is accounted 4 miles, you shall go by Coltswell (Coleshill) where Sir George Pratt—now defunct—hath built a noble house with curious gardens, seated on the side of a hill which commands as noble a prospect. Here I may take occasion to speak of that ancient land mark or remarkable work of antiquity which gives name to our country, the Vale of White Horse, for in the way betwixt Faringdon and Hyworth, some 5 or 6 miles distant, you have the best prospect of the White Horse, cut in the side of a white chalky hill a mile above Uffington. The manger, as they calleth it, or sides and bottom where this horse is cut, is now in the possession of my loving friend and neighbour Mr. Wiseman of Sparshwell's (Sparsholt?) Court, and some that dwell hereabout have an obligation upon their lands to repair and cleanse this land mark, or else in time it may turn green like the rest of the hill and be forgotten.

“My loving friend Mr. Ellis who wrote this relation for me, going thither to see it, and pacing the tail of this horse, saith it is about 60 yards in length. But the belly where I took this prospect in the way

between Faringdon and Coltswell, appears too gaunt and slender for the length and proportion of the horse. Therefore such as are concerned in the work might do well to make the belly bigger. As touching the original of this eminent land-mark which gives it name to one of the best vales of England, I heard my father say, who was a man well read in antiquities, that he thought it was Hengist the Saxon conqueror, who, in remembrance of his exploits, this being his arms or crest to them, caused this figure to be cut here. This Hengist came into England *Anno Domini* 450, being sent for by Vortiger to assist him in his wars.

“Hyworth (Highworth) is a town in Wiltshire, of which I can say little, save that it is seated on a hill, hath weekly a great market for cattle, and on Lammas day a very great fair for all kinds of beast, especially sheep. Here groweth in Hyworth church-yard nigh the tower, a tree as high as the tower, which to the vale country people about Lechlad seems to be two towers. Here many people for want of wood do burn cow-dung, and to dry it in the summer, do daub it up like so many cakes against their walls and houses.

“At Hanyngton on the right side of the road Esquire Freake hath a fair house, and at Berriton (Bury Town) a mile farther on the same side Sir John Earnly hath a house, and three miles from Hyworth at Little Blunsdon Mr. Cleeve the father of our Cleeve at Wootton hath a great house *anno* 1665. From hence to Benton (Bentham) in the parish of Purton is two miles. Purton church standeth on a small hill a mile from the road on the left hand, remarkable to travellers for having a tower and a steeple. Five miles forward on this road which leads through Brayden (Bradon) forest, lies Gazing (Garsdon); here Mr. Washington hath a fair house and a walled park. Mr. Milborne and Mr. Essex have likewise fair houses in the same parish; at Charlton, hard by lies the Earl of Berkshire’s house.

“Masberry or Malmsbury a market town two miles forward in this road was heretofore more famous for a great abbey in it and yet ’tis no decayed as it is in many other places, for the town makes use of the abbey church and keeps it up, and Sir Thomas Ivie now owns a house in the abbey and makes it his dwelling place, who is so curious in his gardens that it’s worth a traveller’s pains to go to see it, for on the walls of the abbey which are high and broad he shall find curious borders set with various flowers suitable to every season, which affords a delicate scent, and sight to the eye, as you go from his dwelling-house to a fine banquetting house, a furlong from it on the wall. Here likewise from the height of this wall, as you walk, you see under it a fine purling river which affords good fish, and many moor-hens sporting and playing in it, and within the enclosure it is well set with excellent fruit and garden stuff for the pot and physical uses. Here is a tower built to hold bells at some distance from the abbey church since the monks were forced to leave this place. Between Faringdon and Malmsbury they account 15 or 16 miles. . . .

“At Puckle church lives a worthy gentleman by name Mr. John Denis who is near related to my brother Morgan; himself, brother, and mother, are single people and live together, they have a good estate in lands and coal mines, and do keep a plentiful house as I found, for *anno* 1680, going thither with my brother to see them they treated us nobly for 2 or 3 days. At a mile distance from their house they have a pretty little park with a fine lodge, and some deer in it, but they rent it of another gentleman. In the way from Puckle church to Bristol you go through Margarfield (Margotsfield) and the forest of King’s Wood where be many coal pits.

“ Now to give some account of the other way from Faringdon to Bristol, these are the names of the towns as followeth. About 4 miles below Faringdon lies St. John’s Bridge and Leachlad (Lechlade,) a small market town a little beyond it, in Gloucestershire. But to look back a little before we go out of this country, here is yearly kept on the 29th of August in a meadow by St. John’s Bridge a very great fair for cattle, cheese, and other commodities, more especially sage cheese, in various shapes and colours which I have scarce seen any where else to be sold. And because the meadow is surrounded with the river navigable from Oxford hither ’tis thick set with boats full of provisions brought from thence to entertain such people as come hither, and they go laden back again with such goods as are bought at the fair to go down the stream. Here is hard by the bridge a very good inn for entertainment, and they have commonly strong march beer in bottles to sell, and pretty good wine, for as I remember in Leachlad there is no tavern.

“ The next town in the road forward where are good inns to lodge, is called Ferfett (Fairford) 3 miles from Leachlad. A little without the town on the right hand is a great square new-built house where Esquire Barker, lord of the manor, now lives, who hath the royalty of the river running by the town, in which are very good trout. For the effigies of saints in ancient painted glass you may see more in the church windows of Ferfett than in the riding of many miles elsewhere.

“ From hence ’tis about 6 or 7 miles to Cirencester, but in the way thither scarce a house, yet if you are benighted some 3 miles on this side Cirencester you may turn off on the right to Barnesly, but a mile distance, where Mr. Fage and his wife will give you excellent entertainment. They have also for divertisement a very good bowling-green much frequented by the gentry hereabouts. And from hence ’tis but a little above two miles more to Cirencester.

“ Cirencester is a town about the bigness of Abingdon, having in it some fair streets, good houses and inns, of which the ‘King’s Head’ is chief, Mr. Dancy is now the master. It hath also in it a great and beautiful church with a tall tower containing 8 very tunable bells, with which the young men are much delighted, as also with the art of singing, for lying at the ‘King’s Head’ in the Christmas holidays, in the morning before day, as I lay in my bed I heard them sing some Christmas carols very musically in the streets as they went towards the church to ring. Here runs by this town a small river being near the head or springs of Thames, and at the west end of the town my Lady Poole hath a fair house. Little more can be said of this place, save that the great road or fossway goeth through. Mr. Masters hath also here a fair house.

“ From hence ’tis accounted 7 miles over a dainty Cotswold country to Tetbury *alias* Tedbury, and in the way thither on the downs you commonly see some flights of sea-mews, which birds if you carry a gun with you will afford you recreation, for when you have killed one, if sometimes you swing him in your hand and sometimes lay him on the ground, the rest will soar over you so that you may shoot them at pleasure. Sir William Kyte, of Ebberton or Ebrington, my worthy friend, had a gun made for the nonce which had a barrel contrived with two bores in one stock, which when they were charged he could fire as he pleased one after another, by this means he quickly got a good dish, and as he told me they were pretty good meat.

“ Tetbury is pleasantly seated on the plain of a hill in a very good air, with five bottoms about it in which runs some small streams. In this town are fair streets, handsome houses, good inns, and one large church with a tall stone steeple, here is also a pretty good market house, where

on the market days a great deal of wool and yarn is to be sold. Mutton and lamb is here sold cheap. Three miles from this town, but a little out of the road to Bristol, at a place called Boxwell, now lives my loving kinsman Mr. Matthew Huntley, lord of the manor of Layterton (Leigh-terton) and Boxwell, in which, though but a small parish, are two churches, the present incumbent of them being my loving friend Mr. Cox, now by his long stay there grown old upon them, by means of the pure air he there enjoys. My uncle George Lyte of Layterton when I came thither one time to see him told me there had not been a corpse buried in Layterton Church or church-yard in above a dozen years, and as I remember, for my dear uncle is now dead, he said in 17 years' time. In the year 1641, 2, or 3, Mr. Cox was presented to this parsonage by my kinsman George Huntley then lord of the manor, and now at this present writing 'tis March the eleventh 1681-2.

"Now as to Boxwell a little mile beneath Layterton, 'tis worth a man's sight to go thither, for in England I know but one place more that may compare with this, and that is Box Hill in Surrey; as to the prospect of this ever verdant grove in respect of my kinsman's house which stands in a warm bottom, it groweth about the sixth part of a mile easterly from it, alongst the brow and steep declivities of that hill, having above on the plain of the hill a stone wall surrounding this wood, and many acres beneath it, in which is a good warren, but the fat on the kidneys of many rabbits hath a yellowish tincture, gotten, I suppose, by their eating box. Here also in this warren a little beneath the box wood, breaks forth a fountain of pure water, which well with the box giveth name to the place, then sliding a little way farther, makes a fair fish-pond well stored with carp and trout.

"Here it may not be amiss to speak somewhat in general of these Cotswold or highland countries which contribute such pleasure to travellers, in length and breadth stretching many miles, for we are long and steal up so gently ere we obtain their highest summits we cannot but wonder when we come there how we should get so much above another world full of people and great riches under us, such are the alluring prospects you find at Sir Gabriel Low's house and at Simon's hall Tump hard by Mr. Veal's house the highest land about all these parts. . . .

"In the year, I think, 1678 St. James's Eve, I went with Mr. Stevenson from his house in Mooridge to Cheltnam, 18 or 20 miles thence, and 5 miles beyond it to Tewkesbury a great bayly town in Gloucestershire, 34 miles from Oxford. This town lies in a confluence of waters, three rivers hereabout commixing their streams, viz. Severn, Avon, and Swellgate, which in flood times makes an island of that part of the town where St. Mary's Church doth stand, and in very high floods comes into the church. In this great abbey-church, which is all they have in town, are many tombs of eminent persons. The west window was broken by a violent tempest. The people told, Mr. Wells, formerly their parson, was suspended for speaking words against the King in his sermon. The soil about this town is good for gardening. I saw excellent carrots of which and other garden goods they send store up Severn to Worcester, and Avon to other places.

"Here they have an Aet to make mustard seed into balls which may be carried with little trouble where you please, and when you have occasion for that sauce you dissolve it in vinegar or verjuice. The usual price for balls not gilt with gold is 2*d.* a piece. Coal which comes from Shropshire down Severn 40 miles to Tewkesbury at the cheapest rate is sold for 7*s.* 6*d.* the chaldron. The town is populous, hath some fair

streets, and seems to be bigger than Abingdon. We dined at the 'Swan,' Mrs. Read, landlady. . . .

"The prospect of Evesham offers well at some distance, for it hath three pretty handsome churches in it, two of them in one church-yard, and a fair tower built of hewn stone, with six good bells in it standing alone by itself at some distance from the churches; to go into it here is a stone bridge built over Avon, full of jack, perch, roach, dace, and other kinds. Here are some houses belonging to the town on this side the bridge. Eson (Evesham) is a mayor town, and sends two burgesses to Parliament. The competitors at present for the places were Sir James Rusher (Rushout), Mr. Parker, recorder of the town, and Mr. Ridge. Here they have great markets for the sale of corn and oats. We lay at the 'Crown,' kept by the widow Bayley. . . .

"We went through a town called Bidford 5 miles from Stratford. On the right hand of our way beyond Bidford towards Stratford we saw the ruins of a great house burnt with fire, being the Lord Conaway's, who lives now near Oster. At Ridgely half a mile on this side Stratford Sir John Clapton, a gentleman of my acquaintance related to Sir William Kypt, hath a fair house and good estate. Stratford . . . is a town for the bigness well built, with fair streets and good inns in it, situate in a pleasant plain on the banks of the Avon, made navigable for boats from Severn not long ago. It hath one good church in it and a long and well-built bridge to let people into town that come from Oxford, and other places that way. Sergeant Rawleigh hath a fair house in this town.

"THOMAS BASKERVILE."

"AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAY FROM MORAGE TO WINCHCOMBE AND OTHER PLACES."

"As you ride through Stanton Harcourt fields to Beard mill where now lives our friend Mr. William Parmee you shall see yet standing a large stone, but in our remembrance who live near it viz. :—Mr. Thomas Baskerville and Thomas Stephenson, there was another standing bigger than that, lately taken down by Mr. Whitehall, and there is another now lying under ground in a land of Mr. Stephenson's. Here is also part of a Burg hill, some of it being lately cut away by Mr. Warcup, now Lord of More. These stones, and very probably many more in former days, were set up as people say in remembrance of a battle fought here. At Beard-mill, a mile in the way, you ford over part of Windrush through the meadows, and the other part of Windrush to Hardwick, where yet lives an ancient acquaintance of mine, one Mr. Franklin, and a little farther at Cockrush our worthy friend Captain William Stonehouse; at Duckleton (Ducklington) 3 miles on the road live Justice Bayly, and at Curbridge 4 miles on the road did formerly live Captain Motley's father, now defunct. Captain Mottley a gentleman of my acquaintance has been a captain of foot in the King's guards at London, and went to Virginia to quell the insurrection under Bacon.

"Between Curbridge and Burford is 4 miles. In the way thither a little above Curbridge you see Sir Francis Wainman's banquetting house, and down in the bottom among trees in the parish of Bridge-Norton stands his dwelling-house. Upon the hill they dig good slate, and in the bottom on the right hand before you go down to Burford you may see Swinbrook where Sir Edmond Fettiplace has a good house and delicate gardens. At Burford now lives our neighbour Mr. William

Lenthall who is now, his father Sir John being lately dead, lord of the manor, who is now making a fine garden, a glimpse of which we saw as we rode by. As for the town of Burford, 'tis seated by a river on the declivity of a hill in a delicate air, having such rare hills about it for hunting and racing that it tempts gentlemen far and near to come hither to take their pastime. These hills are adorned with many flowers and plants, amongst the rest the Paschal, or Pussatilla, flowers in the Easter time do very much adorn these downs.

"From Burford to Winchcombe is about 12 miles. These country parishes lie in and by the road :—Tanton (Tainton) a mile from Burford where they dig good freestone, and also at Barrington. At Tanton now lives Mr. Gascoigne, and at Barrington Mr. Bray, who hath a fine house and park. Next, Great Rissington, where now Mr. Hall is parson, 8 miles from Burford, here Mr. Barnard has a good house. Little Rissington lies a mile from it on the side of the hill. Bourton on the Waters lies 2 miles farther, in a bottom on a fine stream whose fountain or spring-head begins at a place called Pinnock above Upper Guyting. About Windrush this stream of Bourton on the Waters joins with the waters that come from Sherbon, and there do get the name of Windrush river.

"Mr. Virnum is now parson of Bourton on the Waters, which parsonage is reported to be worth 300*l.* per annum, and Mr. Trinder, lord of the manor. They have for the generality good houses here about, having good stone to build with, and John Rooke has built a neat house here. Trout breed in these waters, and as high as Guyting.

"Above this town upon the hill on the left hand stands Clapton where Mr. Woodman has a house bigger than the rest. And in the way on the hill above Bourton you may see these country towns, viz. :—Cold Aston, upon the plain of a hill, Ailsworth, and Naunton, in the bottoms. But to proceed, the next town in the road is called Guyting, where as you go down the hill towards it you see a fair new built house in a square called the Grange, one Mr. Gardner the present owner. At Lower Guyting you find an ale house, but at Bourton on the Waters there was none; here also breaks a delicate spring much esteemed by the townspeople, and leaving this town you now begin to go up and mount the highest summits of the Cotswold hills, it being about 2 miles gang before we got thither, having on the right hand great woods.

"Here at the first glimpse of casting our eyes into the bottoms under and large extents of the vale beyond it, begat in us a kind of pleasant horror to see what burly mountains did strut up here and there, which by the intermedium of the dusky air did make them look more strange and terrible. Before us the great Malvern hills did stretch themselves like a mighty bank; upon the right hand of these you may see the top of the famous Wrekin, 8 miles from Shrewsbury, and to the left the black mountain under which is the golden valley not far from Hereford, with a many more mountains in Wales, Shropshire, and other places unknown to me. And so having tired the eyes with staring about, you see under you the ruins of a fine house called Shudly (Sudely) Castle, and the now famed town of Winchcombe because of their late planting tobacco and the soldiers coming hither yearly to destroy it, but now here is little or none planted. The descent of this hill is very steep till at length you come into a narrow lane full of rolling stones very troublesome to horsemen, but in the way, by a farmer's house, a little above the castle is a fountain or well whose springs do bubble or boil up like the waters of a furnace with a strong fire under it. A little below this house is a passage for horsemen into the castle yard, which hath adjoining to it a large park encompassed with a stone wall extending to the brow of

the hill. Here not far from the ruins of this house is the skeleton of a very large barn, and in about a quarter of a mile's riding brings you into the town of Winchcombe through a purling brook strong enough to drive an overshot mill.

"As to the town of Winchcombe, when the castle had its lord, and the abbey its abbots and monks to spend the estates and income of both places here, then here was more to do than at present, yet the town for the bigness is very populous, and the people of it in their callings very diligent to get their livings.

"Here in a morning at 4 o'clock I saw many women of the older sort smoking their pipes of tobacco and yet lost no time, for their fingers were all the while busy at knitting, and women carrying their puddings and bread to the bakehouse lose no time but knit by the way. Here also lives in this town an ingenious cooper or carpenter who makes the best stoopers with a screw to wind up the vessel gently so that the liquor is little or nothing at all disturbed by that motion. We lay at the sign of the Bell, Mr. Houlet, a very respectful man our landlord, and his wife, who gave us very good entertainment, and seldom fail of good ale, for they have very good water in their well. They keep market here on Saturdays and have a fair on St. Mark's day and another on the 17 of July to which many good horses are brought to be sold. Here is one fair church, a small alms-house, and some ruins of the abbey yet remaining. Mr. Pits present owner of the castle and lands of Shudly.

"On St. James' day 1682 we went from Winchcombe to Cheltnum to see a fair there, and so we began to ascend the hills again till we came to a famous beacon above a small house of my Lord Coventry's in a warren with a little chapel by it, which Lord, as a countryman told us, is a kinsman of Sir William Coventry who now lives at Byberry. From the top of this high and airy beacon hill the prospects are so alluring and intermingled with so much variety, that as a man may say it may be like that with which the devil did tempt Christ, a show of the glory of the world and its riches, viz. great cities and towns, and a plentiful country under you, for as you travel this ridge country way, here you see Gloucester, there Worcester, here Tewkesbury, and there Easome (Evesham), with many more eminent places. But to proceed—As to Cheltnum 4 miles from Winchcombe, 'tis seated in a plain encompassed with hills like an amphitheatre, with these rich parish towns about it—Cleve, Pressbury, Charlton Kings, and Lackington. Cheltnum hath one church in it with a spire; as to any other buildings of the town, little else can be said of it save that there was a very fine inn formerly a gentleman's house, but the inn-keeper being lately hanged for coining money it is now shut up. It being St. James' day here was a great fair for lambs and other cattle, and abundance of horses for the cart and other drudging uses, but few for the saddle. Hither also do come some carts laden with fine white salt from the whiches or salt pits, to sell, and country wenches have stockings hanging on their arms to sell to such as will buy them.

"Leaving Cheltnum in our way towards Burlip (Birdlip) we went by Sherrington (Shurdington) and Colonel Norwood's house, where in the way is a curious spring with an iron dish chained for travellers to drink. And so getting up the downs we had sight of 2 famous hills in the vale viz:—Robin Hood's hill, and Chosen hill, which stand opposite one against the other, like great butts of earth for a mighty shooter, and here about 3 miles distance you have an alluring prospect of Gloucester between them. Burlip about 6 miles from Cheltnum is

a thoroughfare village in the road from Gloucester to London, 'tis built on the brow of these downs, in a delicate air, overlooking the vale country, and has some good inns for entertainment.

"Hence in the way towards Stroud about 6 miles farther you ride for 2 or 3 miles through high woods of beech, which muffle or hood-wink your eyes from the pleasant prospects of the vale and mountains of Wales beyond it. Then being clear of these woods you see on the right hand a fine house in a warren on the declivity of the hill under you, and so declining on the left hand you fall into a bourne which leads by Paradise, a little ale-house with the sign on the chimney, to Painswick a pretty neat market town, having in it one fair church with a spire, a school-house, and some good inns for entertainment. Here at this town you begin to enter the land of clothiers who in these bourns building fair houses because of the conveniency of water, so useful for their trade, do extend their country some miles, for they delight to live like the merry rooks and daws, chattering and prating together, and if a man be able to purchase so much ground as will keep a horse or two yearly you shall have a house built there to spend 500*l.* per annum, so that he that hath land in such places may sell it at very good rates, and he that shall take a prospect of Wootton-under-Edge, Croscombe in Somersetshire, and other places where clothiers live, shall find the sides of the hills and country full of little ground and paddocks. . . ."

"As to the town of Stroud itself, little more can be said of it than that 'tis built on the declivity of a hill, having one church and a church-yard by it full enough of graves, because the parish is populous; Biesley (Bisley) upon the Hill was the mother church, and to that formerly they did belong. Here is a pretty large old manor house, and a small market place by it; for inns they are of small concern save the 'George' where we lay, Mr. Parre, a very civil man the present master of it, who hath lately built a fair cellar in which I told twenty-nine vessels, hogsheads and barrels, with 3 or 4 kilderkins more. Here you may likewise have wine and coffee. Here runs in the bottom under the town a bright stream called Stroudwater, which passing by Stonhouse and Eastington doth not, for aught I know, join the Severn till it hath washed Berkeley, for there I saw a river which comes from these parts. . . ."

"AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY FROM BAYWORTH TO ST. ALBANS
—William Griffith then my man.

"I went from Bayworth to East Sandford where now lives Mr. Davies, 1682, thence to Brockington, &c. to Western and Great Wickham (Wycombe). West Wickham is remarkable for having their church on a steep and high hill, but the parish or houses of West Wickham are in a bottom by a pleasant stream, and so is the market town of Great Wickham in Buckinghamshire. This stream is well planted with mills to grind meal for London, and you may perhaps in two or three miles gate see twenty mills. Great Wickham lies in the road between Oxford and London. From Wickham we thwarted the country to Amerstone (Amersham), another thoroughfare town in this shire, from London to Buckingham, and 'tis about 5 miles from Wickham to Amerstone, from hence 'tis two miles more to Chassom (Chesham), another market town in Buckinghamshire, of which my Lord Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire was then landlord, 1671. We lay at the Crown, one Mr. Terry, the Earl of Devonshire's bailiff, being cur landlord.

Here also runs a nimble stream with mills on it to grind meal for London, and in a room over the market house people are much employed to bould, cleanse, or sort the flour from the bran.

“From this town we went to Latnus (Latiners) where the Earl of Devonshire hath a fair house, and thence to Cheney (Chenies), where the Earl of Bedford hath another, and so through the pleasant bottoms of this country, the hills being shaded with beech, oak and birch, to Rickmanstead (Rickmansworth) a pretty little market town, where upon a hill on the other side the stream the Duke of Ormond hath a house and park called Moore Park, and in marching forward a mile or two more you come to Casabell (Cashiobury) a great house of the Earl of Essex, so that in this obscure country, their houses being as it were hid in the bottoms, you find in 4 or 5 miles travel four houses of the greatest peers of England.

“From Cassabell we went to Watford, a market town in Hertfordshire, where the water was then so high, Sept. 24, 1671, we could not well pass over without wetting our saddles, for which reason we went another way to St. Albans, a great market town about six miles from Watford and 20 miles from London, in Hertfordshire. St. Albans is a great town with many fair inns in it, but the Bull inn is the greatest that I have seen in England. It hath four churches, of these St. Albans the abbey church is biggest, it being an ancient old fabric, and now much decayed, but as I heard this year '81 they are gathering money—by the encouragement of the present bishop of London—to repair it. 'Twas built as they told me by Offa, king of Mercia, in honour of that saint, martyred by the Emperor Dioclesian; and in succeeding ages he had here a rich shrine equivalent to that of Thomas Becket's in the cathedral of Canterbury. But in the days when popery was turned out of this land it was taken down and carried to France, as Mrs. Sellicoe's son, told me, of the 'Lion' where I laid. But some unknown author hath contributed these verses to his memory on the wall on the east end of the church where his shrine stood:—

‘Renowned Alban knight first martyr of this land
by Dioclesian lost his life through bloody hand.
Who made him sovereign lord high steward of this isle
and prince of Britain knights to dignify his style.
He verity embraced and Verelam forsook
and in this very place, his martyrdom he took
Now hath he his reward, he lives with Christ above
for he beyond all things Christ and his truth did love.
Hereof a Mercian king did Alban's bones enshrine
so all things there disposed by providence divine.
Nought but a marble stone of Alban's shrine is left
this work of all form else hath changing time bereft.’

“Here also lies interred in the body of this church an ancient English traveller Sir John Mandevile, having in the roof of the church over his body these verses for an epitaph:—

‘Loe in this Inn of travel doth lye
One rich in nothing but a memorye.’

“Here did live in the town of St. Albans in '71 one Mr. Aris (Arris) a parliament man and Doctor of Civil Law. Here is also in this town a great deal of timber to be bought and sold, and gates for highways ready made to be sold.

“Here we heard that the sea had very lately made a breach into the fens of Lincolnshire, drowned 4 or 5 parishes and some thousands of sheep and other cattle, and that there were in the late tempestuous

weather a hundred ships cast away on the coasts of Yarmouth and Norfolk.

“Here is a small river running by the lower parts of the town, but in the upper parts the wells are deep. My landlady told me her well was 40 fathoms deep. Verrulam, a village near this town from whence the Lord Bacon had his title was anciently a city. Here was a great house but of late taken down and sold, and at present Sir Harbottle Grimstone is master of the land. . . .

“Here I may not omit to make mention of a place called Ashridge where the present Earl of Bridgewater hath a great house, formerly some monastery, which stands on the plain of the hill 4 miles above Tring; and because my loving friend Mr. Richard Blower, since dead, had been master of the Horse a long time to the present Earl, as I came from Stourbridge fair with Mr. John Hyde September '81, I went thither purposely to see him and this ancient house, grown more famous in the country by the present lord's great house-keeping, for which to help it he hath here a park for fallow and another for red deer, and in them especially near his house such lofty groves of trees and so thick set together that the like is scarce anywhere else to be seen; which conspiring to keep out the sun-beams makes the ground under them, where they grow, as bare as a barn floor without grass, and doubtless were it not for these trees this would in the winter time be a very sharp cold place, standing as it doth so high and open to all the northern storms, and therefore it is good policy for such as live there to continue them as long as they can; although the Lord Chancellor Hyde coming hither one time to visit the present earl found fault because it had so much wood about it. Here are squirrels plenty which leap and dance from tree to tree.

“As to the fabric or form of the house within the gate houses, for it hath one fair gatehouse which gives entrance through a large court on the northern side of the house to the hall to which they ascend by steps on a terrace walk which leads to the hall, and another gatehouse which leads to the stables, where Mr. Blower had his lodgings. It is a square containing in it a small quadrangle, and in that a little pond of water, walled about with freestone, fed with the water which first comes from a deep well drawn up by a horse in a great wheel in two barrels or large buckets, a man always standing by as soon as the bucket comes above the collar of the well to empty it into a leaden cistern and here the ingenuity of the horse must not be forgotten, for as soon as the man lays hold on the bucket to empty it, the horse turns himself in the wheel without bidding or forcing and travels the other way to draw up the next bucket, and so this water after it hath served all the offices of the house runs into the pond as aforesaid, where do live some few hungry carp, and this is all the fish pools that I saw about the house. Here doth also enclose this pool and quadrangle a fine cloister, remarkable for this, because my lord will not have it blurred out, for having in paint upon the walls some scripture and monkish stories.

“The hall is a noble room in which some good horses which my lord hath been owner of are drawn in full proportion. From hence at the lower end you descend into the buttery or pantry, being a fair room vaulted over and adorned with many heads and horns of stags or red deer which have been killed out of my lord's own park, and out of this room the friendly gentleman of the house led us into the cellars of wine, ale, and beer; in that for beer was a range of vessels bound with iron hoops, each vessel containing the quantity of two pipes; and in some peculiar rooms made on purpose for them, for here was but one great vessel in a room, were some might vie with the Prince of

Heidelberg's tun, they look so big upon you. They told me that to brew one of the vessels of liquor they put in six pounds worth of hops, when hops were at 1s. 6d. and 2s. or 2s. 6d. a pound. Here are fine gardens about the house, and the place took its name from a ridge of ashes, one of which being grown tall and bulky my lord lately cut down and made a fair shuffle-board table in his hall. Here is in the park a neat lodge-house, and a little without the park in the way towards Tring a good country ale-house. In the way as you go to Tring, a small market town in Buckinghamshire you go by Sir Richard Anderson's house, whose son has married Mrs. Spencer, Sir John Stonhouse's wife's daughter by her former husband. The Earl of Bridgewater is now lord lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, *ann.* 1682."

"A JOURNEY INTO THE NORTH WITH MY FRIEND MR. WASHBORNE,
student of Christ Church, Oxford.

"From Oxford we went through Bicester to Brackley in Northamptonshire, 7 miles from Bicester and 17 from Oxford, in the way thither some miles on this side the town you ride over a downy and delicate green carpet country excellent for hunting and racing, here being posts set up for that purpose, but the town lies 2 miles below the racing place in a bottom, in the which as I remember are three churches, but one of them at the end of the town, where my Lord Waynman hath a good house, is but a ruinous heap.

"From hence we went through Towcester to Northampton, about 30 miles from Oxford, seated on the Nine (Nen) which runs to Peterborough and so into the sea at Boston. We lay at the 'Angel,' one Friend, master of the inn, who then had good wine and beer in his cellars; to divert the time in the evening we sent for the town music to hear them, but could not have them, but in the morning they came to plague us when we did not care for them. Rising early on St. James' day, this town beginning to fill apace with people that came to the fair, we got into the road, and after we had turned off 12 long miles we came to Harborough, another market town as I think in Northamptonshire. In the way hither joining company with a very courteous gentleman, one Mr. Hall, a Londoner and a lawyer, going towards Leicester where the assize was to be kept the next day.

"These country towns or villages lie in the road between Northampton and Harborough, if the names be right as I had them from the country people — Kingston (Kingsthorpe), Bowton (Boughton), where the Lord of Banbury hath a house and park, then Brixworth where Mr. Sanders hath the biggest house, next Lamperd (Lamport), where Sir Thomas Isham hath a fine house, and then Maydwell where Sir William Harley hath a fine garden and house. At Harborough we dined with Mrs. Lamb at the sign of the Swan, who shewed us a bed where King Charles the 1st lay, and told us here is a fair kept on the 8th of October, where good horses are sold. In the afternoon we rode towards Leicester . . . and here as I may say I fell into the land of spires, for making prospects round about me upon an indifferent hill for height, for all the country between Northampton and Nottingham, except one hill 3 or 4 miles on this side Nottingham, doth gently rise and fall, I told about four or five and twenty spires and towers, but most of them spires or steeples, and yet the farthest of them did seem to be not much above 5 or 6 miles from me, and yet none of the steeples of Leicester came into this number, although we were then as they said not much above 3 miles from it.

“As to Leicester, accounted 12 miles from Harborough, it is now an old stinking town, situated upon a dull river, inhabited for the most part by tradesmen, viz. : wersted combers and clothiers, for the streets being then a sweeping and cleansing against the judges coming in the next morning the stinking puddles of — and water being then stirred, made me go spewing through all the streets as I went to see it, yet it hath formerly been a town of good remark, for here is an ancient house or palace called the Duke of Lancaster’s palace, as also a large hospital built by some of those dukes, and an old piece of building which they call Janus’ temple. Here is also a bridge over the river which they call Richard the 3rd’s bridge, by which some say he was buried, and out of the town they go over this bridge to Bosworth field, where he was slain. Here are in the town five churches, of which three as I remember have handsome spires, and are to be seen a good distance from the town. The ‘Red Lion’ where we lay is the best and greatest inn of the town, and was then taken up by the sheriff and his men; it hath in it a gallery or dining room of great length with a long table in it to entertain people, the floor of it, which was the first I saw of the kind, being made of plaster, like that of Paris. The stones of these parts, especially those at Mount Sorrill, being burned in a heap with wood almost to lime, when brought to the places where they use it, as soon as it is slaked and made into mortar they lay it while hot on the floor and smooth it immediately with their trowels, and so this floor when cold and dry becomes as hard as a rock; but such as intend to have such kind of floors must be sure to timber it well, for in some places where I came the weight of the lime and stones had made the floor swagg so that it was lower at one end of the room than the other. This kind of flooring you shall find in eminent houses as far as from hence to York. The woman’s name of the house where we lay was Newton, she had now good claret, and our victuals was well dressed. The next morning Mr. Hall, that courteous gentleman and companion, brought us 2 miles on our way towards Nottingham, and then with many expressions of love and civility parted from us for Leicester again. About a mile without Leicester in this road was an abbey which is now my Lord of Devonshire’s house. . . .

“In a field near Gotham, where the wise men were said to live, I saw many spires or steeples, I think I told 14, and the farthest not above 5 or 6 miles off, and I was then a plain or level before I went up the hill towards Nottingham. But here by the way I must not forget that we fell acquainted on the road with one Mrs. Hodgkins, an alderman’s daughter of this town, who when we came to town directed us to one Mr. Sullye’s house, master of the “White Lion,” who formerly had been a quarter-master in the army of King Charles the first; this she did on the score of good ale, and indeed we found it so, for he had a cellar cut under the rock 46 stairs deep, by which means though it was then after St. James’ tide, and hot sultry weather, the beer and ale was rarely good and drank excellently well, but you must conceive they were better malt makers and brewers than at Oxford or Abingdon.

“To give you a little character of Nottingham, it may be called, as a man may say, paradise restored, for here you find large streets, fair built houses, fine women, and many coaches rattling about, and their shops full of all merchantable riches. As to the situation of it, it is upon a pleasant rock of freestone in which every one that will may have cellars, and that without the trouble of springs or moisture, so that excepting Bridgenorth in Shropshire you cannot find such another town in England. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, for when you have a mind to leave the large and more spacious parts of this town on the

plain of the hill and will go down to the lower streets near the river, you must descend down right many stairs ere you get to the bottom, and here you find as it were another town full of shops and people who have a convenience to cut in the rock warehouses, stables, or what rooms else they please for their own peculiar uses. This town hath in the upper part of it a large and long market place.

“For public buildings here are four pillars with many stairs to ascend each of them, and 3 churches one of them bigger than the rest, in which they are now putting up an organ, *ann*: 1675; but that which will yet add a greater beauty and ornament to this town is the Duke of Newcastle’s now building a sumptuous house in the ruins of old Nottingham Castle whose walls were demolished by the Parliamentarian and Oliverian people. This house is seated on a rock extending itself towards the river so far as the land will permit, where such as have a mind from this high precipice may tumble headlong into the river Trent many yards beneath it. They have got up this building as high as the first storey, having in it a noble staircase, each stair being made of one large entire stone, brought hither from Mansfield, carried up as to form in a large square without any pillars to support it, each stair geometrically depending one upon another. For wine here in this town, good claret, white wine, and Rhenish, but as to sack, I cannot say much, and I believe here are about half a dozen taverns in the town.

“My landlord Mr. Sully told me of two things that were remarkable on and in the river Trent, viz. :—30 ancient manors by this river, and 30 sorts of fish in this river, but both he and I had much ado to find out that number, but at length reckoning all that I knew in Thames and those he knew besides in Trent we got to the number, but some are so inconsiderable I doubt they will scarce pass muster.

1, Salmon; 2, flounders; 3, sprats or young herrings; 4, pike; 5, trout; 6, chub; 7, barbel; 8, carp; 9, tench; 10, perch; 11, eels; 12, roach; 13, dace; 14, roof or pope; 15, blay; 16, gudgeon; 17, minnow; 18, cull; 19, crawfish; 20, loach or card. In Trent he named those that are not in Thames viz.: 21, grayling; 22, bret; 23, burbout; 24, rud; 25, banstikel lampurne which are young; 26, lampreys; 27, bream, if it be not a roach; 28, mussel; 29, a shell fish, smelt, if it do come up so high in the river; now what to name for the 30 fish I cannot tell except you allow grig which I could never distinguish from an eel, although our fishermen have endeavoured to shew me.

“From Nottingham to Mansfield is accounted 12 miles; the way leads through Shirwood Forest, by a forge driven by water, where with weighty hammers, bigger than men can handle, they knock or beat out long bars of iron when they are made red-hot in that great forge or fire blown up by those mighty bellows; in these dams or pools of water that forge the iron, for here are many in this country, are great store of trout. A gentleman that was in the inn at Mansfield where I lay, told me he had, with angling, taken 50 trout in a day. As we rode through this forest we saw many old decayed oaks of which abundance were cut down by the Duke of Newcastle’s order to make charcoal. They told me one Mr. Jennings was the chief master or overseer of these charcoal works.

“Mansfield, a town made famous amongst country people by means of that ballad or song called ‘Gelding of the Devil,’ has one fair church in it, and little more can be said of it, save that we lay at the ‘Crown,’ a very good inn where we had excellent claret, potted venison and other victuals well dressed, for we lay here Saturday and Sunday night. Our landlord and landlady were persons well bred, and had lived after a

gentle manner before they kept this inn, his name Hall, her maiden name Frettsville; they were allied to one Mr. Hugh Baskerville, a gentleman of 200*l.* pounds per annum, with whom I contracted acquaintance, and since, his son, an attorney at Chesterton, in Derbyshire hath been at Bayworth to see me.

“ Three miles from Mansfield lies Warsop, 5 from that Worksop, and 4 from that Blyth, then Harrow and Rossington and so to Doncaster, a market town in Yorkshire, 20 miles from Mansfield in Nottinghamshire. When we came within 3 or 4 miles of Doncaster we saw on the left hand a pretty big town with an old castle in it, called Tickle (Tick-hill). Doncaster, a great town of trade on the river Dun hath one fair church in it, and the market is on Saturday. Here they make excellent stockings for horsemen of very fine yarn and variety of colours, and the women of the town are so importunate for they go with bundles of the stockings on their arms from inn to inn where travellers are, that you can hardly evade laying out money with them, for they will follow you up into your chamber and will not be denied without a great deal of trouble, and they are to be commended for it, for this being the great road between London and York, and Scotland, they do by this means vend a great deal of goods. Here we began to pay a groat a flagon for ale, 14*d.* a bottle for claret and white wine, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a quart for sack, but their flagons for ale were good measure and larger than ours in Berks or Oxfordshire, and so it is in the city of York, and as for such victuals as we had at the “3 Cranes,” for there we lay, our landlord had the grace to reckon enough for it, Hunt, his name, and as to behaviour he is a gentleman, a jockey, and one that loves to ride and talk of good horses; his ale being made of a brackish spring we could not drink it, so we went to another house in town where we found very good. Going in to see Doncaster church I saw at the East end of the wall this epitaph.

‘ Ho ! Ho ! who is here ?
I Robin of Doncastere
And Margret my fear.
That I spent that I had,
That I gave that I have,
That I lent that I lost.

Quoth Robertus Burx who in this world did rain 3 score years and 7 and yet lived not one.’ Thus my landlord wrote this epitaph in his house for I wanted a pen and paper to take it in the church. . . . In the way between Doncaster and Wentbrig, 3 of their miles, we saw a fine spring with an iron dish chained by, which they call Robin Hood’s well. Passing Wentbridge we went through Brotherwood, and here is another place called Fraterwood on the other side the river Broad-Aire.

“ Pumfret (Pontefract) is a fine town some 18 miles from York, hath in it two churches, the best impaired by the late wars, as was also a stately castle, of which now only remains the platform and stump or bottom of the wall 2 or 3 yards above ground, but yet it is handsome, because employed to fine gardens and a bowling-green, where you may have for your money good wine, March beer, and fruits, and at the inn where we put our horses we had excellent beer. Here is about this town as also in Nottingham great store of liquorice planted. The upper part of this town is rocky, and I believe where the castle stood, in which there is a stair-case goes down a great depth for water. Leaving Pumfret and going forward 6 miles towards York at night we found a poor inn at a place called Shierbourne, but I must tell you going to see Pumfret let us out of the great road between London and York. Shierborn is 10 miles from York in the way to Tadcaster, a market

town; four miles nearer York is Hazelwood Hall, a great house, Sir Walter Vavaster (Vavasour) owner, there we had the first sight of Wharfe, a great and rapid river running by it, as the name declares, for there is no navigation against it, 'tis so full of great rolling beach stones by means of the nimble descent and fierce current.

“ This river hath its original among the high and great mountains of Cragwemb or Craven, as they now call it, where the rains are so great and frequent, and the floods so violent, such bridges as ours with variety of arches cannot stand against its fury; for this reason where they build a bridge over this river they make but one entire arch from bank to bank. Nevertheless Broad-Aire, a river which runs like Tems—not far from Wharfe—in a level and plain country, and I believe the springs rise in the plainer parts of Lancaaster, and hath bridges as on other streams. And to speak of Yorkshire in general, the greater part is a pleasant plain interlaced with good rivers abounding in fish, among which I here remember these names—Dun, Broad-Aire, Wharfe, the Ouse, Ripple, and Calder.

“ York a very ancient city seems not to be so big as Bristol; from St. Peter's, the cathedral, great tower, the buildings old and streets narrow, I told 19 churches. The wall about it, and a castle where a garrison is constantly kept is in good reparation. In this castle is a large and spacious hall new built, where they keep the assizes for this great shire. This being the time of their assizes, and I happening to go the first day of them to the castle in the morning, when it began this forenoon was spent in calling and repeating the names of the nobility and gentry who were justices of the Peace in this county. The assizes for the city of York is kept in another hall in the town, where the lord mayor sits judge, and in doubtful matters of law does ask the judges' advice, who sit by him.

“ This makes me remember an old prophecy:—
 Winchester (Lincoln?) was
 London is
 York shall be.

“ As to the cathedral or minster at York, it is the greatest now standing in England, but never finished it being covered or ceiled with wood lower than the vaulting of stone was intended, which takes from the beauty of the roof of the body and cross to the westward of the choir, and this ceiling of wood is beneath those two orbicular windows in the north and south of the abovesaid cross. In the vestry of this church they have a well, to which they have stone stairs to go down, and they brought up water for me to taste, called St. Peter's well. The tower of this cathedral, like Winchester, is plain without pinnacles, and the stairs so high to get up and down that it made my thighs ache very much and I fell that night into a fever, but to ascend the pillar at London the labour is not much because those stairs are not above a 3rd part the height of these at York.

“ As to the situation of this town, it lies on both sides the river Ouse, navigable from Hull, of which I shall speak when I come thither, for vessels of near a 100 tons burden by the help of spring tides. The bridge which joins both parts of the town, besides lesser arches, hath one very large and high arch, like one I have seen over the river in Bilbo in Biscay, so that a vessel of 40 or 50 tons may sail under.

“ The largest street of the town is that on this side the bridge as you enter from London road, but the greatest part of the city is on the other side, the river, in which part Wine street, winding about like an arch, hath most esteem, but in general the whole town is old timber buildings and must have a purgation by fire if ever it arise in beauty

like Northampton or London. Here is, near the castle and that part of the town, dead standing water which corrupts the air, of which they make a strong, heavy, sluggish ale, so that I could not well digest it, at the 'Talbot' where we lay near the church, Mr. Bell master; but we went to quench our thirst to a barber's house where we had good China ale, 6*d.* a quart bottle, and after 2 or 3 times coming thither, for 4*d.* Here my landlord did ask us whether we would bite? I asking what he meant he told me if people had a mind to eat when they came to drink at his house they should have cold roast beef and such like victuals for nothing, and indeed at one town on the road between Skipton and Leeds we had our dinner of cold meat for nothing, paying for our ale 4*d.* the bottle.

"This town is pretty well served with fish, fresh cod plenty, but oysters in their season dear, half a crown a hundred, and are brought hither in ships from Scotland, for they had none in the sea near the mouth of Humber till of late, as a man in Hull told me, for a Scottish ship laden with oysters being there cast away they now begin to breed there, so that as the proverb saith 'tis a bad wind which blows nobody good, but that which will much disgust a south-country man when he comes to York is the bad bread he shall find there, a hungry raw tasted manchet, and if you call for household bread they have none but what is made of rye, and that so coarse and black you will care not to eat any of it.

"Now as to fruits, the apples are good for little else save to quadel, so that here you find in these parts quaddings and quaddling tarts all the summer long as soon as they are good to eat, which I believe are not till August, and cherries, which with us are ripe in great plenty at midsummer, were here cried up and down the streets—to sell at Lammas fair. Their artichoke's are small in respect to ours at Oxford. The toll of this fair for 2 days is paid to the archbishop of York, a person with whom formerly I had acquaintance when at London he lay at my worthy friend's, Dr. Jones's, house; and here I met his eldest son at a treat of music which a knight of this city gave such people as came to his house to hear it. But bishop Sterne's house is at a place called Bishopthorpe, 3 miles from York, where he hath a stately palace seated by the river Ouse. I saw it at a distance, but my friend Mr. Charles Washborne went thither to the bishop to have institution of induction for Long Preston, and John Stannyman went with him, but my travail to the top of the tower did so far discompose me I could not go myself.

"Here we got the acquaintance of Mr. Sw . . . land, who is related to Mr. Blakaller of Abingdon, Mr. Mace, and Mr. Harrison. And here is in town a famous midwife who got so much money by her trade that she keeps a coach and a good house, whose maiden name was Baskerville, but now Hodgkin. This woman hearing of my name was very desirous to see me, upon which I went to her house where she bid me welcome, and told me a sad story of the evils which befell her after the death of her husband in the late wars. She told me after her husband's death she was so poor she had scarce a smock to her breech. And that she had two sons, lusty men, who had been soldiers for the late king, but his party being deprest they were driven to such extremity they were fain to rob on the high-way, and being taken, they were both brought to York gaol in the castle, and being arraigned for their lives were both condemned to be hanged, and executed accordingly. Some told her if she would beg the youngest son she might have him but had a mind to the oldest which would not be granted and so both went to the grave together. These sad disasters begat in this city such a commiseration of her condition that they advised her to turn midwife, and in that trade

she has been so fortunate that she keeps a good house, a coach, and is grown wealthy. She hath one daughter who is married to a townsman of York, and they live with her.

“They have good wine in York especially claret and sack, and one tavern has a fair room built over the river Ouse.

“Hull is about 30 little miles from York, and the way good, so we went thither to so see it. This and Portsmouth being the only towns which in England they do always keep garrisons, as these had before the late wars, when in their beginning Hotham shut the gates against King Charles the first. Barnbe (Barmby on the Moor) is 8 miles in the road from York towards Hull-upon-Kingston, or Humber, for so the river is named when the other rivers unite, viz. :—Ouse, Wharfe, Broad-Aire, Dun, Trent, and others. In Barnbe at the sign of the George lives Mrs. Tenins and her son.

“Next Wighton (Market Weighton) 5 miles further, and then Beverley, a large market town 7 miles more. The way thither over fine carpet downs called the Wold. In this town we saw many shops shut up, which are used by the Londoners when they come hither to a fair. Here are two churches, one large with a body and the choir as cathedrals. Here is interred in this church as the clerk told us the so famed Earl Percy, who as the ballad sings was met in Chevy Chace by Douglas a Scottish earl, upon which ensued a hot hunting match, so both the earls with many more gallants were left dead on the spot. Between the downs and Beverley the Lord Burlington hath a great house. Here runs by this town a river called Hangwater. And Hull is 6 miles hence, the way thither for the most part seems to be a forsaken country; by the sea large meadows full of grass, hay, and cattle, but backward in respect of us because of the cold clime and air from the sea, for we were got into August and they here had but newly begun hay-harvest, the first crop.

“As to Hull, the great garrison of the North as Portsmouth in the South, 'tis seated in a level on the banks of the Humber, no hills being near it. Being now got to it, and ready to enter, we saw a draw-bridge and a broad and deep moat full of water surrounding this part of the town; leaving this behind us we came to another deep moat of water with a drawbridge over it where is a strong gate-house, gates, and portcullis, and a strong wall on the inner bank surrounding this moat. Then allowing room for defence where men may stand and use their arms we came at length to another strong gate which let us into the town, with a wall surrounding their houses, both walls and gate-houses being well stored with guns to annoy the enemy whenever he shall come to attack it. Now as to the town, it lies round and close compact together, with some pretty large streets, and may be something bigger than Abingdon, but very populous because of the great resort of shipping. It hath 2 churches, one a large and well built church, to which the governor went on Sunday attended with a band of men who stay there in the church-yard and porch till prayers and sermon are ended, and then they wait upon him back again to his lodging, who quartered at the inn where we lay. The governor's name is Cilby (Selby?) who hath the repute in this town of a very honest gentleman. My landlady where we lay, whose name and sign I have forgotten, keeps an ordinary every Sunday for such folks as will dine there and Colonel Cilby being to dine here this day she would have had us to dine with him but my lips being then very sore and broken out I was loth to engage his company. He took an account of our names the first night we came hither, and so he does of all strangers.

“In our inn we had good sound stale beer and good claret, but we could get no Hull ale. The women of this town have ‘Dutches’ faces for they

are not so clear complexioned as in the upper parts at farther distance from the sea. Oysters are here 2s. the hundred, for all they begin to increase at the mouth of Humber. The river here, like Severn at Ast passage and lower, is very muddy, of a reddish colour, and never clear, because of the intermingling of tides with the river's current. Upon the northern side of the town lies the haven in which a great many ships may ride; at the entrance is a great chain to keep out intruders when they please, and on the other side this haven here is a strong wall, and at the end to seaward a good castle well planted with guns, and another fort some half a mile off, for the defence of the other side of the town.

“On the shore of the sea, or Humber, without Hull, I had a prospect of these parishes, viz:—Pam (Paghill or Paul?) Marfleet, Barton, I think are the names, for they are something blotted in my note book, some of these if not all, are in Lincolnshire, on the farther side of Humber. From Hull we went back again to York another way and came into our former road at Weighton. In a common hereabout I found fine flowers of blue colour, much in form like the jancenella, but their blue was not so deep. I took up some of their roots and brought them to Mooridge and set them in our garden, but they never came up again. Mr. Robert said it was the Calathian violet.

“In that part of Yorkshire called Craven is a strong tree, as to us in these parts called the within tree; it hath leaves somewhat like an ash, and bears beautiful clusters of red berries as big as a Muscadine grape. In Wales some tell me they make a good liquor to drink which cleanseth the blood. I brought home some of these berries and set them in my garden at Bayworth and after two years they came up, so now I have half a score young plants. These berries grew on a tree near Mr. Washborn's vicarage house in Long Preston.

“Having satisfied ourselves with the sight and pleasures of York, Hull, and these parts, we set forward on a journey towards Long Preston, whither Mr. Washbourn was to go to be their vicar or parson. This town lies in Craven, one of the four Ridings of Yorkshire. On our way we went back again to Tadcaster and there struck off on the right hand to Collingame and Harwood, a small market town and a ruinous castle (*sic*) by it. Here we went out of our road to Long Preston again which went through Otley and crossed Wharfe again to see the Spa-water at Harricate (Harrogate), a village in Knarsbrow (Knaresborough) forest, by a town of that name a mile or more distant from the wells. As to Harricate, a village made good by reason of the resort of people to the wells, it stands in a delicate place for pleasure in the summer time, on a plain near a gentle brow of a hill overlooking Knarsbrow, where you have also a noble prospect over the large vale of Yorkshire, and it being then a fair day we saw the minster in the city of York at 18 miles distance. At your first coming hither you shall meet with a troublesome delight, an importunity among the women here almost as eager as that of the water-men of London, who shall be your servant to fill water to you when you go to the wells, or bring it to your lodging when you do not. And this clamour we were fain to endure because we were not resolved to drink the water, this evening and next morning—for they got into our chambers before we got out of our beds—with pots of water one cries out “I am pretty Betty, let me serve you;” another cries “Kate and Coz Dol, do let we tend you,” but to tell you the truth they fell short of that, for their faces did shine like bacon rine. And for beauty may vie with an old Bath guide's ass, the sulphur waters had so fouled their pristine complexions.”

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