

that they shall and will settle dispose convey and sell and dispose of the proffitts thereof according to the directions of this my will for the payment of my debts and the maintenance of my wife and Children Alsoe I doe give and bequeath unto the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter all that Lease Terme and interest and estate That I have of and in Five hundred pounds per annum payable out of the post office for the terme of one and thirty years or the life of Sir Samuell Morland or which of them shall have the longest continuance my Lease of the house at Pickadilly And all houses, lands and rents which remayne yet unsold of my wives beyond the seas And all shares and parts of any thing granted mee by his majesty And all other my Leases money Debts, goods and Chattells whatsoever, subject nevertheless to the Trust hereafter in this my will declared touching the same And my will and mynd is and I doe hereby desire and direct That the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter and the survivors and survivour of them and his heirs shall settle and dispose and suffer the rents fines and proffitts of all that my mansion house called Bifrons with all out houses yards gardens orchards and appurtenances in the parrish of Patricborne in the said County of Kent And of all those two orchards thereunto nere adjoining conteyning three acres and all my two Cherrye orchards with a part of the Forestall conteyning five acres And of all those two peeces of arrearable land called the Coaches conteyning eightene acres and of one peece of arrable land called the horse Lease conteyning Eight acres and of all that peece of meadow land called the Cowleaze conteyning eleaven acres and of all that peece of meadow ground called the lower meadow conteyning six acres all now in my owne occupation And of all that other parte of the forestall conteyning two acres now in the occupation of Valentine Staynes at the yearly rent of forty shillings and of all that Tenement with the appurtenances in Lease to Christopher Sympson at the yearly rent of fiftie shillings And of all those two tenements with the appurtenances and a pasture close above the house conteyning two acres and of one peece of meadowe conteyning fower acres called the Little horse Lease, two peeces of pasture being part of Colland field conteyning eightene acres and of one peece of arrable land called the Tenne acres and of one peece called the six acres and of one peece called the eight acres And of one peece called Magate conteyning seaven acres all lying in Patricborne aforesaid and in lease to Thomas Badcock at the yearely rent of Fiftie three Pounds And of one Tenement with the appurtenances and two peeces of meadow called the Upper and the middle meadowes conteyning nyne acres and of one peece of arrable land called the five acres and of one peece called Stone acres conteyning eighteen acres and of one peece being parte of Colland Field conteyning Eight acres in all five peeces conteyning forty

acres All scituate lying and being in the parrishes of Bridge and Patricborne in the said Countie of Kent and in Lease to Valentine Rucke at the yearely rent of Fiftie eight pounds And of those three Tenements with the appurtenances in Bridge aforesaid in Lease to Mr. Robert Bargrave at the yearely rent of eight pounds and Tenne shillings And of all that Tenement with the appurtenances in Bridge aforesaid in Lease to John Cooley at the yearely rent of three pounds And of all that Tenement with the appurtenances in Bridge aforesaid in the Tenure of widow Butcher And of all that Tenement with the appurtenances in Bridge aforesaid in Lease to widow Cheston at the yearely rent of thirty shillings and of one Tenement with the appurtenances with two peeces of arrable land one behind the house and the other adjoining to Bridge hill towards Canterbury conteyning sixe acres All in the occupation of Richard Gilman at the yearely rent of Nyne pounds And of one Tenement with a Tanne Yard and the appurtenances in Bridge aforesaid and a peece of Meadowe conteyning three acres by the house And of one peece of arrable land called Tanners Field conteyning Foure acres in the occupation of one Thomas May at the yearely rent of Twelve pounds and of all rent Capons rent Hennes and other such like rents or proffitts payable by any of the tenants to be received and taken as I have herein after appointed That is to say That they the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter and the survivors and survivor of them and his heirs shall permitt and suffer my wife to have the use of my said house called Bifrons dureing her naturall life for her habitation And my will is That she suffer her children to live with her in the house whether single or married soe as they marry not without the consent of my wife or the consent of my executors or of my brother Francis Slingsby but my will and mynd is That when my eldest sonne then liveing shall marry or come to the age of one and twenty yeares That his brothers and sisters shall not but with the consent of him and his mother by vertue of any Clause in this my will Clayme any right to live and inhabitt in the said house But my confidence is that They will not deny them that priviledge without very just cause and my will is that my said kinsman Sir Arthur Caley my brother Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter doe permitt and suffer all my household goods now in my house at Bifrons to continue there after my death for the use of my wife and children and that the same be continued there dureing my wifes life and after for the use of my heir And my further will and mynd is that my wife dureing her naturall life be permitted to have and receive to her owne use the Moyety or one halfe of the rents issues and proffitts of all the perticularly before mentioned lands tenements and herditaments And that when the said messuages lands Tenements and hereditaments shalbe settled upon my children as I have in this my will directed That the said Moyety of the said lands be settled upon or secured

unto my said wife for her life And my further will is that the said Sir Arthur Caley and my brother Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter doe out of the other Moyety of the rents issues and proffits of the said particularly mentioned lands pay (during the minority of my sonne Charles the somme of thirty pounds to my sonne Peter Francis and thirty pounds to my daughter Anne Charlott Slingsby for their maintenance by quarterly payments at the Feastes of our blessed Lady Saint Mary the virgin the nativity of Saint John the Baptist Saint Michael the Archangell and the nativity of our saviour to commence at the first of those feasts after my decease And that they pay the overplus to my sonne Charles and that at the fullage of my sonne Charles or of such sonne as shalbe my heir they settle the said messuages tenements and lands in manner and forme following vizt. the house with the appurtenances and the one moyety of the messuageslands and tenements upon my wife for her life. And the other moytie and also the said house (and that moyety lymitted to my wife) after her death upon my sonne Charles and the heirs of his body And for default of such issue upon my Sonne Peter Francis Slingsby and the heirs of his body And for default of such issue upon all and every other sonne and sonnes that I shall happen to have by my wife And upon the heirs of the bodyes of such sonnes severally and respectively according to their seniority and ages the eldest and the heirs of his body to bee preferred before the younger and the heirs of his and their body and bodyes And for default of such issue to all such daughters as I shall happen to have by my wife and to the heirs of their boydes And for default of such issue to my deare brother Francis Slingsby for an dureing the terme of his naturall life And after his decease to my Nephewe Guilford Slinesby and to his heirs And my further will and mynd is That the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter at the full age of my said sonne Charles or such of my sonnes as at his full age shalbe my heire shall not settle my estate upon him or them as is before by me in this my will directed or suffer my heire to receive any of the rents issues or proffits thereof until he hath given security to the good likeing of the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter That my sonne Peter Francis Slingsby and my daughter Anne Charlett Slingsby shall at their respective ages of one and twenty years or Dayes of Marriage or which shall first happen have five hundred pounds a peece paid unto them and thirty pounds per annum be in the meane tyme yearly paid unto them by equall quarterly payments at the aforesaid fower most usuall feasts of the yeare The first payment thereof to be made at the first of those feastes which shall next happen after my death. And that my wife shall quietly have and enjoy her habitation dureing her life in the house and the use of all the goods there And the moiety of all the rents and proffits of all the before particularly

mentioned lands And my further will is that dureing the minority of my heire the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter or any of them shall with a servant have free egresie and regresie into my said house and there reside as long as hee or they please for the ordering and settling my affairs according to the direction of this my will And I doe perticularly recommend it to my deare brother to comfort assist and advise my deare wife and children in their affairs aswell in England as beyond the seas and to live with them as much as his affairs will permitt him And if my brothers affairs will permitt him and that he will looke after such estate as doth or shall belong to my wife or children beyond the seas in Flanders Brabant or elsewhere that he shall allowe himselfe the charges of his Journey And I doe heartily recommend it to my deare wife to make him a present according to her ability and the efforts of his negotiaton And my further will is that for lands from all ingagements and the satissfaction of such legacies as I have given by this my will the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter doe with what convenient speed they can sell these perticular messuages and landes following or soe many of them as shalbe necessarie to doe the same vizt. one tenement with the appurtenances and eleaven peices of arrable land pasture and meadow ground in the parish of Bridge aforesaid in Lease to Daniell Ovenden at the yearely rent of Thirty and six pounds The parcell of which lands and the quitrents and proffits which Daniell Ovenden enjoys and pays by vertue of that Lease appeares in my booke of the perticulers of my estate kept for information of my trustees And also one other Tenement with the appurtenances And tenne fields of arrable pasture and meadow ground conteyning one hundred and forty acres or thereabouts in the Parish of Bridge in Lease to John Castle at the yearly rent of Fiftie pounds and also one other Tenement with the appurtenances and fower parcell of land conteyning fourteene acres or thereabouts in the parish of Bridge aforesaid in Lease to Nicholas Fasman (?) at the yearely rent of eight pounds and tenne shillings And alsoe one peece of Woodland called P hill conteyning Eleaven acres or thereabouts And one other peece of woodland conteyning three acres or thereabouts all in my owne hands in the parrish of Bridge aforesaid which my will is should be alsoe sold unlesse my executors shall thinke fitt to keepe it and annex it to my sonne Charles his estate and to settle it as I have directed the estate that I have by this my will appointed to be settled on him with the like remainders as I have directed to be lymitted upon that estate to my sonne Charles which I doe here give them power to doe if they shall soe thinke fitt And my will is that the said Sir Arthur Caley Francis Slingsby and Robert Walter with the money that shalbe raised by the sale of the aforesaid Lands and tenements appointed to be sold as aforesaid and by the sale of my leases and of such

other parte of my estate as I have by this my will given unto them which are all my goods and Chattells (except those household goods which I have directed by this my will to be left in my said house called Bifrons my will is That in the first place they soe discharge all such debts as my lands or any parte thereof are ingaged for And after those ingagements discharged that they satisfie all my just debts And if it shall happen that my wife shalbe with child at my death That then they dispose of Five hundred pounds to be employed as a portion for that child wherewith my wife shalbe with child at my death And then my will is that the remaine and overplus of my estate be equally divided amongst all my children then living share and share (a) like And my will is that such estate as shall fall or come to my wife and children by their Aunt D'hautron (? D'hanton) if she order it not otherwise may after my wives death be equally divided amongst my children And mywill also is that what Legacies I shall give in any Codicill hereafter written with my owne hand to be subscribed by my selfe with my owne name and sealed with my owne seale shalbe paid after my debts and before any division of my estate amongst my children or as I shall appoint them to be paid And where- as I have given a security to Mr. William Tompson of Bruxells merchant by a certain Smithes house and shop and land in the occupation of William Gilman in Bridge at the yearely rent of Nyne pounds which is to be voyd upon condition That my sonne Peter Francis Slingsby shall at his full age make voyd a rent charge of Fiftie Florence Brabant money charged upon a house that my wife and I sold in Bruxells to the said Mr. Tompson I doe hereby devise That when my sonne Peter Francis Slingsby shall avoyd that rent that my sonne Charles shall pay him one hundred pounds over and above the five hundred pounds devised to himas aforesaid And then my will is that the said house shop and lands in Bridge be settled upon my sonne Charles in such manner and for such estate and with like remainder as the rest of my lands hereby appointed to be settled on him as directed to be settled and of this my will I doe constitute and appoint my said kinsman Sir Arthur Caley and my said brother Francis Slingsby and my said kinsman Robert Walter Executors And I doe give to every of them twenty pounds a peece to buy every one of them a horse And I would have mourning apparrell only allowed to my wife and children my executors Collonell Walter Slingsby and my two sisters My body I would have decently buried without any pompe whatsoever desireing that if I dye within any reasonable distance it may be buried in the Chappell belonging to my house in Patrixborne Parish Church In witness whereof to this my last will written in twelve sheets of paper affixed together at the toppe thereof with a red silke ribbon I have to every sheete thereof subscribed my name and upon the last sheete there of and alsoe on the knott of the said ribbon have sett my seale on hard wax and have published the

same to be my last will this six and twentieth day of January in the sixteenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the second 1664 Arth Slingsby signed sealed declared and published by the said Sir Arthur Slingsby as his last will the day of the date above written in the presence of G, Benion William Singleton Bar Carpenter

Probate. The above written will was proved at London before the Venerable Man Thomas Reade Doctor of Laws Surrogate of the pre-eminent Man William Mericke, Kt., also Doctor of Laws and lawfully constituted Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the first day of the month of March A.D. 1665/6, by oath of Francis Slingsby one of the Executors in named the will to whom the administration was committed (being) sworn (to) well (and faithfully administer) reserving a similar grant to Sir Arthur Caley, Kt., and Robert Walter the other executors named when they shall come.

Queries

REGINALD TURNER (1869-1938)

Stanley Weintraub, Editor of 'The Shaw Review', wrote, in a letter to "The Times Literary Supplement" (10 December 1964 page 1127) ".... in 'Reggie', my forthcoming biography of Reggie Turner, I am demonstrating the equally plausible cases for Turner's having been fathered by Lionel Lawson or by his nephew Edward Levy-Lawson (Lord Burnham), as well as the curious problems involved in tracing Reggie Turner's mother - another intricate puzzle." The Editor would be pleased to receive any evidence for inclusion in an article entitled 'Who Was Reggie Turner?' which is due to appear in the next (June) issue of 'Blackmansbury'.

EMLEY FAMILY

Information would be welcomed regarding this family in England. Please reply to James O. Emley, 2118, S. Park drive, Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.

PICTURES AT BIFRONS

Bifrons, near Canterbury, the property of the Conyngham family, was demolished about ten years ago. A valuable and interesting collection of pictures hung in the house before the last war but no information can be obtained regarding their fate. Enquiries of the Conyngham family have not met with any response, but it is known that a painting of Bifrons by Wootton, which was in the house before the war, recently passed through the hands of a London dealer. Can any reader help, please?

English Civil War Timeline

13th June 1625 King Charles Marries

King Charles I married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France at St Augustine's Church, Canterbury, Kent. The marriage was not popular because she was a Catholic.

1628 Thirty-Nine Articles

Charles re-issued the Thirty Nine Articles into the Church of England. This was seen as a move towards Rome and evidence of the King's Catholic leanings.

1628 Petition of Right Parliament formed a committee of grievances and prepared a Petition of Right which was presented to the King. The Petition was designed to protect subjects from any further taxation unauthorised by Parliament.

Charles signed the document reluctantly.

March 1629 Petition of Right

There were outbursts in Parliament when the Petition of Right was debated and the doors were locked to keep royal guards out. The Speaker, who wanted to adjourn the proceedings, was held in his chair. Parliament passed three resolutions:

1. That they would condemn any move to change religion.
2. That they would condemn any taxation levied without Parliament's authority.
3. That any merchant who paid 'illegal' taxes betrayed the liberty of England.

Charles dismissed Parliament.

March 1629 MPs Arrested

Charles arrested nine members of the Commons for offences against the state. Three were imprisoned. This action by the King made him more unpopular. The King, defended his action by stating his belief in his own divine right saying that 'Princes are not bound to give account of their actions, but to God alone.'

1632 Thomas Wentworth

Known as 'Black Tom Tyrant' by the Irish, Thomas Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland, ruled Ireland with a firm hand. However, his rule alienated the planters of Ulster and antagonised the landowners of Connaught.

1633 Archbishop Laud

Charles appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud was known to have Catholic leanings and Charles hoped that his appointment would help to stop the rise of the Puritans.

18 June 1633 King of Scotland

Charles was crowned King of Scotland at Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh.

1638 Ship Money

This tax was paid by coastal towns to pay for the upkeep of the Royal Navy. In a bid to raise more money, Charles now imposed the tax on inland towns as well. John Hampden, challenged the King's right to impose such a tax but he lost the case and the court ruled that the King was the only authority that could impose such a tax.

1638 Scotland and Book of Common Prayer

Charles demanded that the Book of Common Prayer be used in the Scottish Kirk. The Calvinist-dominated Scottish church resisted the move. There were riots and a National Covenant was formed which protested against any religious interference in Scotland by England. The Scottish Kirk was so incensed that it expelled the Bishops installed in Scotland by James I.

1639 Pacification of Berwick

Thomas Wentworth's had led a scratch army against the Scots but had been defeated on the border and had been forced to sign a temporary truce at Berwick. Wentworth told the King that in order to raise an efficient army he must recall Parliament. Charles, who had enjoyed his eleven years tyranny, was forced to recall Parliament.

1639 Short Parliament

The new Parliament refused to authorise any new taxes until the King agreed to abandon 'ship money'. The King said that he would only abandon ship money if Parliament would grant him enough money to re-open the war with Scotland. Parliament refused and was dismissed.

1640 Oliver Cromwell

Oliver Cromwell was elected to Parliament for the second time. He openly criticised Charles taxes and the level of corruption in the Church of England.

Oct 1640 Scotland

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, set out for the Scottish border with a makeshift army. However, the army mutinied and the Scots seized English land. The Scots demanded a daily rate be paid until a satisfactory treaty was put in place.

21 Oct 1640 Treaty of Ripon

This treaty between Scotland and England allowed the Scots to stay in Durham and Northumberland until a final settlement was concluded.

Nov 1640 Long Parliament

Charles had to have money to pay for an efficient army with which to defeat the Scots. However, he couldn't have the money until he agreed to Parliament's demands which included an Act which stated that parliament should meet once every five years and the arrest for treason of Strafford. Charles had no choice but to comply.

20 May 1641 Wentworth Beheaded

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was executed on Tower Hill.

Summer 1641 Triennial Act

This act allowed Parliament to be summoned without royal command and declared 'ship money' to be illegal.

Late Summer 1641 Revolt in Ireland

A revolt broke out in Ireland. Parliament critical of the King's handling of matters in both Ireland and Scotland, passed propositions that the Parliament and not the King should be responsible for the country's defence.

Late Summer 1641 Grand Remonstrance

This document, put together by Pym, listed parliament's grievances against the King since his reign began.

22 Oct 1641

Catholic Rebellion in Ireland

A Catholic rebellion broke out in Ulster and quickly spread across the country. Many Protestant settlers were driven from their homes and the rebellion became war.

4 Jan 1642 Charles Arrests five MPs

Charles instructed his attorney-general to issue a charge of treason against one peer and five members of the Commons including Pym and Hampden. When Parliament refused to recognise the charge, Charles sent a troop of horsemen to make the arrests. However, Parliament had been warned and the five men had fled. This move by Charles was extremely unpopular and across the country people declared themselves for Parliament and against Popery. Charles removed himself and his family from Whitehall to Hampton Court.

Jan 1642 Preparations for War

Charles sent his wife Henrietta Maria to the Continent to enlist Catholic support for his cause against Parliament. She was also to pawn the crown jewels to buy arms. Although both sides were now preparing for war, negotiations continued.

March 1642 Militia Ordinance

This allowed Parliament to take control of the Militia, virtually the only armed body in the country.

April 1642 Charles - Hull

Charles tried to secure an arsenal of equipment left in Hull from his Scottish campaign. He was

blocked by Sir John Hotham, with parliamentary and naval support and was forced to retire to York. Charles made his headquarters in York.

June 1642 Nineteen Propositions

The Nineteen Propositions were issued by Parliament in the hopes of reaching a settlement with the King. They called for a new constitution recognising their own supremacy; demanded that ministers and judges should be appointed by parliament not by the King and also that all Church and military matters should come under the control of Parliament.

22 Aug 1642 Civil War - Standard raised

Charles raised his standard at Nottingham formally declaring war. However, both sides hoped that either war could be averted or that one decisive battle would put an end to the matter.

7 Sept 1642 Portsmouth falls to Parliament

The vital port and fortress of Portsmouth surrendered to Parliament.

23 Oct 1642 Battle of Edgehill

In the early afternoon, Charles sent his army down the hill to meet the Parliamentary army commanded by Essex. On the royalist right was Prince Rupert who broke Essex's left flank. In the centre, reinforcements arrived and they managed to push forward putting the lives of the King's sons, Charles and James, in danger. The battle was a stalemate with neither side able to advance.

12, 13 Nov 1642 Small Battles

The Royalists led by Prince Rupert managed to surprise and capture Brentford. However, the following day Rupert was surprised to find his route to the city of London barred at Turnham Green by Essex and an army of some 24,000. The Royalist commander decided to retire rather than fight.

Jan 1643 Royalist Victories

The Royalists had victories over Parliament at Braddock Down and Nantwich

1643 Skirmishes and Battles

Parliament took Lichfield, Reading, Wakefield, Gainsborough, Royalists took Ripple Field, Tewkesbury, Chewton Mendip, Chalgrove Field, Landsdowne Hill, Bristol and Yorkshire. Re-took Lichfield and Gainsborough, and held Cornwall, Newark and Devises

30 June 1643 Battle of Adwalton Moor

The Royalist commander, William Cavendish decided to try and enclose the Parliamentarian army in Bradford. However, Fairfax, the Parliamentary commander decided that his army had a better chance of survival if they fought the Royalists in a battle rather than being surrounded and forced to surrender. The Royalists won the battle.

13 July 1643 Battle of Roundaway Down

The Royalists were the first to charge but there was no counter-charge. After two more charges the Parliamentary cavalry had fled. Waller then turned his attention to the Parliamentary infantry who stood firm until a force led by Hopton attacked them from behind. Caught between two Royalist armies the majority of Parliamentarian soldiers simply fled from the battlefield giving the Royalists victory.

Aug 1643 Solemn League and Covenant

This document swore to preserve the Church of Scotland and reform the religion of England and Ireland 'according to the word of God and the example of the best reformed churches' and to protect 'the rights and liberties of parliaments'. It was accepted by the English Parliament in September.

20 Sept 1643 First Battle of Newbury

Essex's force of tired wet and hungry Parliamentarians intended to rest at Newbury, a town sympathetic to the Parliamentarians. However, Rupert had arrived there first and Essex had no choice but to fight.

Essex moved the Parliamentarians before daybreak and secured the 'Round Hill', just south of

Newbury. The surrounding countryside was criss-crossed with lanes and hedgerows which offered excellent cover for the foot soldiers but was quite unsuitable for horse. Parliament won the battle

June 1644 Battle of Marston Moor

This was the largest single battle of the Civil War involving 45,000 men. Although the Royalists were outnumbered, they decided to fight. They were defeated by Parliament. For the first time since the Civil War had begun Rupert's cavalry were beaten by a Parliamentary cavalry charge.

27 October 1644 Second Battle of Newbury

The Royalists were sandwiched between two Parliamentary forces. Each time Parliament made some gain they were beaten back by the Royalists. The battle, which lasted all day, ended in a draw.

14th June 1645 Battle of Naseby

The Parliamentarians broke their seige on Oxford and forced the Royalists into battle. Initially the Royalists took up a defensive stance but later the order to attack was given. The battle lasted just three hours and saw the death of most of the Royalist foot soldiers. It was a decisive victory for Parliament. Charles fled the battlefield as soon as it was apparent that he had lost both the battle and the war.

After June 1645 Interregnum

Parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell, took control of the country.

30 Jan 1649 Execution

King Charles I was executed by beheading, outside Whitehall Palace, London. He was buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Cromwellian Settlement

By Catherine O' Donovan



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The execution of Charles I in 1649, on the orders of Oliver Cromwell, brought the English Civil War to an end. England became a Commonwealth or republic ruled by parliament with Cromwell as Lord Protector. Cromwell and his army of well trained and experienced soldiers, called Ironsides, came to Ireland in August 1649 with the intention of subduing the rebellion and stamping out all opposition to parliament.

Cromwell, a Puritan, 'believed he was an instrument of divine retribution for (alleged) atrocities committed by Catholics against Protestants in 1641 and he accordingly gave orders to deny mercy to Catholics.' His campaign was savage and is remembered for the slaughter of women and children as well as unarmed captives. He captured Drogheda and slaughtered the garrison. At Wexford the townspeople as well as the garrison were put to death. Cork, Kinsale, Bandon, Youghal and Clonmel had surrendered before he returned to England in May 1650. His son-in-law, Henry Ireton, continued the campaign. He captured Waterford, then Athlone and Portumna and finally attacked Limerick which surrendered after a four-month siege. Ireton died in November 1651 and was replaced by General Ludlow. Ludlow proceeded to break down the resistance of the remaining garrisons. Galway was the last to surrender, in April 1652, after which the rebellion was declared over.

Government agents were employed to round up beggars, widows and orphans to be transported to the sugar plantations of the West Indies where they became servants and indentured slaves. The Puritan Parliamentarians persecuted not only Catholics but Ulster Presbyterians, members of the Church of Ireland and those of other minority religions. Priests were hanged, exiled or transported to the West Indies and Puritan preachers were brought over from England to replace them.

Parliament was now faced with settling its enormous debts. The English army in Ireland had not been paid for 18 months and the adventurers were demanding to be recompensed. The adventurers were so called because they lent or adventured money to parliament, a decade earlier, in response to an act called the Adventurers' Act. They were members of Parliament, merchants and tradesmen. Cromwell himself was one; he advanced £600. The money was required to raise an army to subdue the rebels in Ireland. The adventurers were offered two and a half million acres of Irish land, which was to be confiscated at the end of the rebellion, as security of their money. Suppliers of provisions and ammunition to the army also had to be paid. Irish land was to be used to settle all these debts. The lands of the defeated Irish and Old English Catholics were declared confiscated and preparations began for its distribution to the various people to whom the government was indebted. In order to facilitate the redistribution a survey of the land was begun.

THE SURVEYS

Part of the country, including Clare, had been surveyed during the 1630s under Strafford. The Gross Survey was the initial undertaking in preparation for the transplantation, very little is known about it. The final and most important was the Down Survey carried out under the direction of William Petty. It was so called because the information collected was noted down on maps for the first time. The

earlier surveys were merely descriptive lists of the landscape and its features.

THE ACT FOR SETTLING IRELAND, 1652



The act for settling Ireland was passed by the English parliament in August 1652. While the land was being surveyed the government was deciding who should forfeit land. Degrees of guilt were established and penalties defined. The result was that owners of Irish land, whether they were Catholic, Protestant or Old English were to suffer. Some were dispossessed totally; others forfeited one fifth, one third, two thirds or three quarters of their land depending on whether their part in the rebellion was a major or minor one. They were to be recompensed from forfeited land west of the Shannon by an area equal to the proportion they were entitled to retain. For example, Donogh O' Callaghan of County Cork forfeited three quarters of his 12,000 acre estate. He was assigned 3,000 acres in East Clare in lieu of the proportion he was entitled to retain (he lost all his Cork land). One of the Clare landowners

who was forced to make way for him was Donogh O' Malony of Kilgorey who forfeited 166 acres and was assigned in turn, 41 acres in Kilseily parish nearby. Some were dispossessed merely for being Catholic, while many Protestant landowners who were considered to be less of a security risk, were allowed to retain their land on payment of a heavy fine.

'The province of Connacht and the county of Clare were set aside for the habitation of the Irish where they were to transplant themselves, their families, dependents, livestock and goods before 1 May, 1654.' The penalty for not transplanting was death by hanging. Connacht and Clare were chosen as the area of transplantation because they were surrounded by water, (the sea, the Shannon, the Erne and the bogs of Leitrim) except for a ten mile stretch of land which was to be protected by a series of forts. A one mile strip, called The Mile Line, around the perimeter of Connacht and Clare was reserved for military settlers 'to confine the transplanted and to cut them off from relief by sea.' The Irish were forbidden to live in the towns of Connacht. 500 acres around Clarecastle and lands of 'a mile compass' around Carrigaholt and Leamaneh were reversed for the English.

The resident landowners of Connacht and Clare also came within the category of transplanter. They too had their holdings reduced and were often transplanted from one parish to another. Some Clare landowners were transplanted to Galway, Mayo and Roscommon. The native landowners regarded the transplanters from other provinces as enemies and encouraged their followers to give them a rough reception. Some of the principal landowners who were transplanted to Clare and their counties of origin were: Ellen Cheevers, Waterford; Marcus Cransborough, Waterford; John



Ryan, Tipperary; Col. Garret Fitzmaurice, Kerry; James Bourke, Limerick; James D'arcy, Galway; Sir Valentine Browne, Kerry; Donogh O' Callaghan, Cork and Edward Butler, Kilkenny. 44,210 names were recorded on certificates of transplantation by 1 May, 1654.



There were three categories of transplanter; proprietors, tenants and landless. The first were to have lands assigned to them corresponding in quality to those they had left; the second were to be assigned land as tenants of the state proportionate to the number and kind of livestock they brought with them e.g. for each cow three acres, for each horse four acres, etc.

The landless were to be allowed to settle on state-owned land provided they were not within ten miles of the Shannon, or they could remain where they were to become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to the Cromwellian settlers. Ploughmen and other skilled workers were excluded from the penalties of the act.

TRANSPLANTATION

The initial step taken by an Irish landowner was to appear before delinquency courts where he was interrogated about his political conduct over the previous ten years thus determining his degree of guilt and the amount of land he was to forfeit. His local revenue commissioner then issued him with a Transplanter's Certificate, a licence to cross the Shannon. The certificate gave a brief description of the transplanter and those travelling with him, the type and number of livestock and other goods he proposed to take with him. He then appeared before commissioners in Loughrea who allotted him land in Clare or Connacht on a temporary basis according to his entitlement. He would have had to appear at court in Athlone a year or two later when he would have been given permanent title to his Connacht or Clare land. This was called his final settlement.

The Government offered every facility to those who obeyed orders and moved by the appointed day. The transplanters did not have to pay tolls for their cattle, neither did they have to pay rent on their land until their claims were finalised by the Athlone courts.

Some of the dispossessed joined the Tories in the woods and hills. They were outlawed by the Government but some of them were regarded as heroes by the Irish. The landless Irish who did not transplant risked their lives by giving the Tories food and shelter. They became a serious menace to the new planters, raiding their land, attacking and killing them. The Government offered large rewards for their capture so that Tory hunting and Tory murder became common pursuits. Members of the army were the first to be settled on the land vacated by the Irish, followed by the adventurers. The last adventurer was settled on 1 May 1659 marking the end of the transplantation.

The transplantation proved to be an enormous administrative problem. Acts and orders were constantly being reversed and revised, members of the army sold their debentures (documents entitling them to confiscated land) against orders, the supply of land was insufficient to meet the demands of those entitled to it culminating in what was officially described as 'frustration, fraud and injustice.'

RESTORATION

In May 1660, Charles II was restored to the thrones of England, Scotland and Ireland to the great joy of the majority of the people. Puritan rule had been extremely harsh. Catholics and others were again allowed to practise their religion in peace. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the confiscation of Irish land decreed by the Adventurers' Act was confirmed but people who could prove they were innocent of any part in the rebellion were to have their lands restored. A Court of Claims was set up to hear their pleas and a small number, mostly Old English, succeeded in being restored to their former lands. Very few Irish had their lands restored because the courts were abolished before their claims could be heard. The courts sat for only eight months in 1663 during which they heard 829 of the 7/8000 claims submitted. Although the Transplantation existed on paper it took so long to get under way that by the time of the Restoration many people had not moved and were restored to their old lands. Whether people moved or not can only be discovered by detailed local investigation into the history of various families.

A new Ireland emerged after the Cromwellian Plantation. Land ownership and political authority passed from the older inhabitants to the new colonists, from Irish and Old English Catholics to a landed ascendancy of English Protestants who were to control the life of Ireland until the twentieth century.

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| Section | Land Description | Area | Notes |
|---------|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| 7 | <i>Intenlouphoge</i> <i>Baron's land</i> <i>part of County of Clare</i> <i>1711</i> | | |
| M | <i>Mountains & part</i> | 209 3 000000 | 209 3 000000 209 3 000000 |
| 8 | <i>Part of County of Clare</i> | | |
| A | <i>Acres</i> | 200 0 00 | |
| B | <i>Part of County</i> | 200 0 00 | 200 0 00 |
| M | <i>Mountains & part</i> | 209 3 000000 | |
| 9 | <i>Land in Connacht</i> | | |
| A | <i>Acres</i> | 200 0 00 | 200 0 00 |
| L | <i>Land</i> | 200 0 00 | 200 0 00 |
| 10 | <i>Connacht</i> | | |
| A | <i>Part of County</i> | 200 0 00 | 200 0 00 |
| B | <i>Part of County</i> | 200 0 00 | 200 0 00 |

The Book of Survey and Distribution, Co. Clare.

The Books of Survey and Distribution contain a fascinating record of the old Gaelic landowners, the quantity of land they forfeited and the transplanted, both from Clare and across the Shannon, to whom it was granted under the Restoration land settlement.

This is a copy of a page from the Clare book. It shows the owners of land in the townlands of the parish of Killno in the barony of Tulla. On the left is the landowner in 1641 before the Cromwellian confiscation and transplantation. On the right hand side appears the transplanted either from Clare or from another province. In between is the townland, with a description of the land and the number of acres and then the quantity of that land granted to the newcomer.

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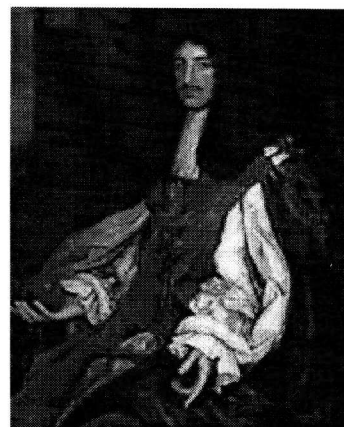
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Charles II (1660-85 AD)

Charles II, second son of Charles I and Henrietta Marie of France, was born in 1630. He spent his teenage years fighting Parliament's Roundhead forces until his father's execution in 1649, when he escaped to France. He drifted to Holland, but returned to Scotland in 1650 amid the Scottish proclamation of his kingship; in 1651, he led a Scottish force of 10,000 into a dismal defeat by Cromwell's forces at Worcester. He escaped, but remained a fugitive for six weeks until he engineered passage to France. Charles roamed Europe for eight years before being invited back to England as the Commonwealth dissolved. He married Catherine of Braganza, but sired no legitimate children. His oldest child, James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, made a failed bid to capture the crown at the time of his father's death and was executed by James II, brother of Charles II and Uncle to Monmouth. Charles II died in February 1685 from complications following a stroke.



Charles arrived in London to claim the throne on his 30th birthday, May 29, 1660. He was extremely tolerant of those who had condemned his father to death: only nine of the conspirators were executed. He was also tolerant in religious matters, but more from political wisdom than overwhelming morality. England was overjoyed at having a monarch again. However, royal powers and privileges had been severely limited by Parliament. He was forced to fund his administration from customs taxes and a healthy pension paid to him by France's Louis XIV. Royal prerogative, the soul of the Tudor monarchs, James I and Charles I, had all but vanished. This moment was a turning point in English political history, as Parliament maintained a superior position to that of the king, and the modern concept of political parties formed from the ashes of the Cavaliers and Roundheads. The Cavaliers evolved into the Tory Party, royalists intent on preserving the king's authority over Parliament, while the Roundheads transformed into the Whig Party, men of property dedicated to expanding trade abroad and maintaining Parliament's supremacy in the political field.

The first decade of Charles' reign was beset by many problems. Defeat at the hands of the Dutch in a mishandled war over foreign commerce cost him domestic support. The Great Plague of 1665 and the Fire of London in the following year left much of the city in ruins. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up the Medway, sunk five battleships and towed the *Royal Charles* back to Holland. King and Council were ridiculed for not having enough interest in the affairs of government.

The 1670's saw Charles' forging a new alliance with France against the Dutch. French support was based on the promise that Charles would reintroduce Catholicism in England at a convenient time - apparently, that convenient time never came, as Charles did nothing to bring England under the Catholic umbrella, although he made a deathbed conversion to the Roman faith. The Whigs used Catholicism to undermine Charles; England was in the throes of yet another wave of anti-Catholicism, with the Whigs employing this paranoia in an attempt to unseat the heir

apparent, Charles' Catholic brother James, from succeeding to the throne. Titus Oates, a defrocked Anglican priest, stoked the fires of anti-Catholicism by accusing the queen and her favorites of attempting to murder Charles; ten men fell prey to false witness and Oates' manipulation of the anti-Catholic movement, and were executed. Many accused Anthony Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury and founder of the Whig Party, of inciting the anti-Catholic violence of 1679-80; this has remained one of the greatest mysteries in British history. The Whig-dominated Parliament tried to push through an Exclusion Bill barring Catholics from holding public office (and keeping James Stuart from the throne), but Charles was struck down by a fever and opinion swayed to his side. His last years were occupied with securing his brother's claim to the throne and garnering Tory support.

Charles' era is remembered as the time of "Merry Olde England". The monarchy, although limited in scope, was successfully restored - the eleven years of Commonwealth were officially ignored as nothing more than an interregnum between the reign of Charles I and Charles II. Charles' tolerance was astounding considering the situation of England at the time of his ascension, but was necessary for his reign to stand a chance at success. He was intelligent and a patron of scientific research, but somewhat lazy as a ruler, choosing to wait until the last moment to make a decision. The British attitude towards Charles II is humorously revealed in this quote from *1066 and All That*: "Charles II was always very merry and was therefore not so much a king as a Monarch. During the civil war, he had rendered valuable assistance to his father's side by hiding in all the oak-trees he could find. He was thus very romantic and popular and was able after the death of Cromwell to descend to the throne."

Charles II's Genealogy

A guide to the monarch's ancestors and offspring. These trails can lead you through the history of Europe's royal houses and to some unexpected places.

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The Mistresses of Charles II

by Brenda Ralph Lewis

Monarchs and mistresses were an expected combination when royal wives were chosen for dynastic or political rather than for personal reasons. However, even by the permissive standards this implied, King Charles II (1630-1685) was an extraordinarily active monarch, who ran more than one mistress in harness at a time and made no secret of his fourteen illegitimate children. Charles started young, at eighteen, when he was in exile in France following Parliament's victory in the Civil War against his father, Charles I. There, in his idleness, Charles had little to do but womanise. The first pretty girl to catch his eye and the first of at least fifteen mistresses, was a Welshwoman, Lucy Walter whom he met in The Hague in the summer of 1648. Lucy took up with Charles shortly after his arrival, and in 1649 gave birth to his first child, James, later Duke of Monmouth. Lucy was her lover's constant companion, but he made the mistake of leaving her behind when he left The Hague in 1650. He returned to find she had been intriguing with a certain Colonel Henry Bennet. Charles ended the affaire there and then, leaving Lucy to a life of prostitution. She died, probably of venereal disease, in 1658.

Charles, meanwhile, moved on to other mistresses and enjoyed at least four more before his exile ended and he was recalled to England to become king in 1660. The list of illicit royal affaires burgeoned after that, and came to typify the unbuttoned society which grew up around the restored monarch. Joyless puritans did not berate Charles as 'that great enemy of chastity and marriage' for nothing, One of the spectacles at his court was Charles 'toying with his mistresses,' and surrounded by his favourite spaniels. For a scene of decadence, that took some beating.

Charles was not fussy about the status of his women. A pretty face and a comely figure were enough for a mistress to be taken on the strength, and he was particularly prone to actresses. The stage provided a handy hunting-ground for the regular royal theatregoer, and it was here that Charles encountered Moll Davis in about 1667. Moll was a popular singer-dancer-comedienne, but she had her dark side. Mrs. Pepys, wife of Samuel Pepys the diarist, called her 'the most impertinent slut in the world' and she was grasping and vulgar with it. Moll flaunted her success as a royal mistress, showing off her 'mighty pretty fine coach' and a ring worth the then vast sum of £600.

Moll, who gave up the stage in 1668, had a daughter by Charles the following year but soon fell foul of Nell Gwynne, one of the King's concurrent mistresses, who had a wicked sense of humour. Hearing that Moll was due to sleep with the king on a night early in 1668, Nell invited her to eat some sweetmeats she had prepared. Unknown

to Moll, her rival had mixed in a hefty dose of the laxative jalap. After that, the night in the royal bed did not exactly go as planned. Charles, too, had a sharp sense of humour, but this time, he was not amused and Moll was summarily dismissed. Being a generous man, though, Charles sent Moll packing with a pension of £1,000 a year.

However, Nell herself was the target of some opposition from another of the royal mistresses, the high and mighty Louise de Keroualle who berated Charles for taking up with this coarse, common 'orange wench'. Nell's name for Louise who had a slight cast in on eye, was Squintabella. Another name Nell gave her was 'weeping willow', since Louise would use tears to prise some gift or favour from the King. Both nicknames infuriated Louise, but amused Charles.

Yet the fact remained that Louise was socially more exalted than Nell, who had emerged from the squalor of London's east end as first, a whore in a bawdy house, next a theatre orange-seller, then an actress before becoming a royal mistress. The daughter of a Breton family of ancient and distinguished lineage, Louise was maid of honour to the Duchess of Orleans, Charles' sister, who took her to England in 1670. The King fell for Louise's baby-faced beauty on sight and she became maitresse en titre - official mistress - in 1671. The following year she gave birth to her first child, Charles Lennox, later Duke of Richmond. Louise herself was created Duchess of Portsmouth.

Louise, however, had an agenda of her own. She attempted to persuade Charles to become a Catholic, a suicidal move in strongly Protestant England. Charles was canny enough to resist, despite his own Catholic leanings. But Louise had fingers in other pies. She reportedly engineered the disgrace of the prominent courtier, the Duke of Buckingham and in 1677, another of Charles' mistresses, Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. She fought off several rivals, including the Duchess of Mazarin, a further mistress, and the young Duke of Monmouth. She ingratiated herself, sometimes through sexual favours, with powerful men, including the influential statesman the Earl of Danby.

. Meanwhile, Louise was building a substantial nest-egg. She enjoyed a splendid apartment at Whitehall Palace, which was redesigned three times to satisfy her expensive tastes. In addition, she was allowed £40,000 a year from the royal coffers. In total, the rapacious Louise accumulated over £136,668 from her royal connection.

Barbara Villiers, later Countess of Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland was another beauty with a less than beautiful disposition. Barbara, a Viscount's daughter, was already married when she met Charles soon after his return to England in 1660. When Charles' future queen, Catherine of Braganza arrived from Portugal in 1662, Barbara appears to have been heavily pregnant by him. She gave birth to a son on 18 June, five weeks after Catherine's arrival. That

same day, the Queen visited Barbara in her apartment at Hampton Court, and was so shocked to see the newborn child that she threw a fit and had to be carried out.

Charles had a dichotomous attitude towards Barbara. Although, like Louise, she was never faithful to her royal lover, the King used to visit Barbara four nights a week at her apartments in Whitehall. When her second son was born in 1663, Charles denied paternity but nevertheless gave Barbara lavish Christmas presents the same year. Yet the couple had ferocious arguments and she was not above threatening Charles. When she was expecting another child in 1667, Barbara swore that if he denied paternity again, she would dash the infant's brains out. Barbara's power over Charles was such that he went down on his knees to be 'pardoned' for his very well-founded suspicions.

Ultimately, Barbara's demands were so great, her temper so fierce and her infidelities so brazen that Charles tired of her. Louise de Keroualle was on to a surefire thing when she conspired to get her rival removed from court. Barbara left for Paris in the spring of 1677, to embark on more liaisons which produced yet more children until her tally totalled seven, fathered by at least six different men. Her husband was not one of them.


No mistress could have been more different from these haughty grasping beauties than the kindhearted, faithful, diverting Nell Gwynne. She first met Charles at the Duke's House theatre in 1668. He was enchanted by the unaffected girl Pepys later called 'pretty, witty Nell' and before long, they became lovers. Nell was totally committed to the King, so much so that she punched the Duke of Buckingham over the ear when he tried to kiss her. Buckingham was not the only would-be seducer at court, but like him, all of them found Nell was completely uninterested.

Charles never tired of Nell, who gave him two more sons, and understandably so. Although he lavished two fine homes on her, one of them in London's Pall Mall, she never treated them like prizes or personal gains to be flaunted, but as places where he could relax and enjoy what his other mistresses never gave him - a real home and an interesting social life.

When Nell used her influence with Charles, it was often in the cause of others. She persuaded him, for instance, to free the disgraced Duke of Buckingham from prison and campaigned for the foundation of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea after coming across an old soldier begging in the street. Her great worry, though - and his - was their twenty year age gap. On his deathbed in 1685, the King begged his brother and successor, James 'Do not let poor Nelly starve.' James generously paid Nell's debts and gave her an allowance, but it was not for long. Nell survived her king by only two years. She died of 'the pox' in 1687, aged 37. Afterwards, Nell became something of a legend, as a goodnatured charmer, and an ordinary girl from the slums who was probably the only mistress of King Charles who truly

loved him.



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The Jacobite Era, 1685-1702



By **Brian Ó Dálaigh**

When Charles II became king of England in 1660, many Catholics in Ireland expected the lands, which had been taken from them by Cromwell, to be returned to them. However, in this they were only partially satisfied. Charles II could not afford to offend the new Protestant land owners of Ireland, so that the period 1660 - 85 was one of instability and dissatisfaction: the Catholics feeling aggrieved that their lands had not been returned and the Protestants feeling insecure that the lands, so lately hard won by them, would once again be lost.

Disturbances

In 1685 a Catholic, James II, succeeded as king of England. In Ireland Catholic hopes for the restoration of their lands rose. They were encouraged in their hopes when James began a process of putting Catholics into important positions in government. In February 1687, for example, Richard Talbot, the earl of Tyrconnell was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, the first Catholic to hold the position since the Reformation.

Probably the first indication the people of Co. Clare had of this new Catholic policy, was in the appointment of Catholic judges. At that time Judges went on circuit twice a year and held assizes (law courts) in the principal towns of each county. We have an account of an incident that took place in Ennis at this time, which shows how disturbed the county had become with the rising Catholic expectations.

At that time men awaiting trial by the visiting judges of assize were held in the county jail in Ennis. In October 1686 just days before the judges were due to arrive, two of the Ennis jail keepers helped the prisoners to escape and joined them as outlaws.

Relations between Catholics and Protestants

As the reign of James II progressed relations between Protestants and Catholics in the county worsened. This process can best be seen by the attempt to reform the Municipal Corporation of Ennis. The government of the town was in the hands of Protestants; any attempt to reform the corporation was seen as a threat to the Protestant position. The corporation was ruled by a provost and twelve Protestant burgesses; Catholics were excluded by virtue of their religion from governing the town. In 1687 a new charter was issued for Ennis under James II, which allowed Catholics for the first time to become burgesses; a Catholic, David White was made provost or mayor. The Protestants, who had controlled the corporation since 1612, were incensed and resolutely refused to accept the new charter or co-operate in the governing of the town.

A Son is Born to James II

Events in England were to bring matters to a head. In June 1688 a son was born to James II. This caused alarm among English Protestants who feared a succession of Catholic kings of England. Leading English politicians invited the Dutch prince William of Orange to become king of England. By December 1688 James II had been compelled to abandon his throne and flee to France. These events in England caused great commotion in County Clare. Naturally the Protestants of the county declared their support for William of Orange, while the Catholics on the other hand, fearing they

would lose whatever limited rights they had won, declared for King James.

Lord Clare

The leading supporter of King James in Co. Clare was Daniel O'Brien, 3rd Lord Clare, who lived in Carrigaholt Castle. In January 1689, Lord Clare seized Clare Castle. On his orders the Protestant men of military age were rounded up and imprisoned in the castle, since their loyalty to King James could not be counted on.

Parliament of 1689

In March 1688 James II landed at Kinsale. He hoped that with the help of the Irish Catholics he could win back the throne of England. A special Parliament was held in Dublin, four members from Clare attended. Daniel O'Brien and John McNamara of Cratloe represented the county and Theobald Butler and Florence McNamara represented the borough of Ennis. At this Parliament it was decided that those who were in possession of land before 1641 could now reclaim it. Since most Protestants had come into possession of their lands after 1641, it meant that they would now lose them.

Clare's Dragoons

However not all Ireland supported King James; the Protestants of Ulster supported William of Orange. It was clear war would have to be fought to decide who would eventually own the land and thus the wealth of Ireland. To help with the war effort a three monthly tax of £1,798 was levied on County Clare. A Cavalry regiment known as Clare Dragoons was established. They were called dragoons because it was thought the smoke rising from their muskets resembled dragons. A supply of good horses was essential for this regiment, so an order was issued for the seizure of all horses in the county for the service of the king.

The hastily recruited dragoons had little experience of fighting and so did poorly in battle. The regiment was sent north to help with the siege of Derry in July 1689. They were drawn into an ambush at Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh and cut to pieces. The regiment performed just as badly at the battle of the Boyne.

Blowing up the Guns at Ballyneety

At the battle of the Boyne, July 1690, the supporters of King James suffered a major defeat. James immediately fled the country leaving his Irish army to fend for themselves. Under the command of Patrick Sarsfield the Irish army decided to hold the line of the river Shannon. The Williamite Army then laid siege to the city of Limerick. Sarsfield on hearing that the Williamite army was bringing a siege train of large guns to smash the walls of Limerick, left the city by the Clare side on 11 August 1690. He took with him 500 picked horsemen. Under the direction of the Reparee (outlaw) Galloping Hogan they crossed the Shannon at Ballyvalley near Killaloe. Sarsfield and his men encountered the siege train at Ballyneety, Co. Limerick, resistance was quickly overcome, the large guns filled with powder and blown to pieces. The action of Sarsfield and his men was largely responsible for the failure of the first siege of Limerick.

We have little information of what was happening in Co. Clare in the winter of 1690. We know for example that Teige McNamara of Ayle near Tulla had raised a troop of soldiers at his own expense, with which he fortified Clare Castle. It also seems likely that the Jacobite Cavalry were encamped in the county close to Ennis.



Battle of Aughrim

In June 1691, the Williamite forces under General Ginkel finally succeeded in crossing the Shannon at Athlone and the Jacobite army was pushed back from the line of the Shannon. Galway and Limerick were now the only two substantial towns in Jacobite hands. A French General called the Marquis de Saint Ruth was put in charge of the Jacobite Army. He decided to make a stand at the hill of Aughrim in County Galway. After a heroic fight the Jacobite Army was finally crushed. Thousands of Jacobite soldiers were killed, including Saint Ruth. Patrick Sarsfield, the commander of the cavalry gathered up what remained of the army and retreated to Limerick.

It seems that on his retreat from Aughrim Sarsfield spent a night in a tavern in Ennis. This claim is based on the discovery, in the last century of a receipt for a night's lodging signed by Patrick Sarsfield, which was discovered in the recess of a wall of a house in Abbey Street.

Clare Castle

It would appear that no substantial military action was fought in County Clare. In order to put a quick end to the war, General Ginkel at this time promised that any Jacobite commander who would surrender a castle or town would not have his lands and property confiscated. It seems that this is what happened in the case of Clare Castle as there is no evidence of a military action having been fought there. And indeed the commander of the garrison, Teige McNamara, was afterwards allowed to retain possession of his Tulla estates.

Siege of Limerick 1691

Sarsfield and his men retreated into the city of Limerick. This time there was no escape for them as the city was surrounded on all sides. The last desperate action of the war was fought on Thomond Bridge - the bridge that connected Co. Clare with the city of Limerick. About 850 soldiers were defending the bridge against the Williamite advance. As the men retreated across the bridge hotly pursued by the enemy, the French commander in charge of the city gate, fearing that the Williamites would enter the city, ordered that the gate be closed, leaving the 850 men to be butchered on the bridge.

As there now seemed to be no hope of success and to avoid further useless bloodshed, Sarsfield and his men decided to surrender and thus brought the war to a close.

Treaty of Limerick

The Treaty of Limerick was signed on 3 October 1691. Under it the Irish army was allowed to go to France. The Clare Dragoons were transported to the continent and were later to achieve great distinction and fame on the battle fields of Europe, particularly at the battles of Ramilles and Fontenoy.

Confiscation of Lands

However the fate of the Jacobite land holders of Co. Clare was fairly predictable. Any land owner who had supported James II was attainted for high treason and lost his estates. Lord Clare for example one of the biggest land owners in Co. Clare lost all his property, over 80,000 statute acres.

King William of Orange gave generous grants of the confiscated lands to his many followers. Lord Clare's estates were presented to the king's Dutch friend Joost Van Keppel. Van Keppel quickly sold

on the land for £10,000 to three Protestants from Co. Clare, Nicholas Westby, Francis Burton and James MacDonnell. These Protestant families and others like them became the new land owners in Co. Clare and largely controlled the wealth of the county for the next century and a half.

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Slingsby, Sir Robert, baronet (1611-1661), naval officer and administrator, was the second of five sons (there were also four daughters) of Sir Guylford Slingsbie or Slingsby (1565–1631) of Bifrons, Canterbury, comptroller of the navy, and his wife, Margaret (*d.* in or after 1661), daughter of William Walter of York. The Slingsby family, staunch royalists, originated from Scriven, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire. In 1630 Sir Guylford sent his son to Bristol to supervise the sale of a royal prize lying there, and in February 1633, his father having recently died, the navy officers urged the admiralty to appoint Robert to command a small vessel, the eighth or tenth *Lion's Whelp* (12 guns), preparing to serve in the channel, from which ship he moved in 1636–7 to the third *Whelp* and then the first *Whelp*. He was soon venturing out of home waters: in 1638 he commanded the *Expedition* as the second vessel escorting the Moroccan ambassador home from Portsmouth, and in January 1640 the *Expedition* convoyed troops and munitions from the Tower of London to Edinburgh for the second bishops' war. In June that year he was back in the channel in the *Happy Entrance*, commanding a small defence squadron—a command he held until June 1642 when he transferred to the *Garland* to convey the Portuguese ambassador to Lisbon.

During the winter of 1641–2 Slingsby had taken lodgings in Russell Street, Covent Garden, where he appears to have been an uneasy link between Admiral Sir John Penington and the king. Unhappy about developments in parliament, he passed 'not a merry Christmas, but the maddest one I ever saw' (*CSP dom.*, 1641–3, 217). On the outbreak of the civil war Penington declared for the king, who appointed him to command the fleet. Slingsby was one of the few captains to support him, refusing to obey parliament's order appointing Warwick to command. Next day Warwick sent an ultimatum and threatened to attack Slingsby in the *Garland* and Baldwin Wake, who was holding out in the *Expedition*. Slingsby and Wake abused the boat crews who brought the message, whereupon the crews seized the two ships and their captains. The pair were held prisoner by Warwick; on 21 July they petitioned the House of Lords to be freed or charged, and they appealed again after seven weeks in gaol in London.

In December, Warwick urged the Lords to release the prisoners; they were called to the bar and freed on condition that they did not accept any employment or command against the interests of parliament, to which they agreed. In December 1643, however, Slingsby received £100 from the king at Oxford and early in 1644 he sailed from Weymouth for France, where he was to gather intelligence and raise funds in Paris and Amsterdam. From April he was awarded 40 shillings a day indefinitely for services abroad, and June that year found him in Paris. He seems to have travelled back and forth, however, for in 1643–5 he set out ships at Bristol for the king at his own expense, and he was probably the Colonel Robert Slingsby who was at Bristol with Prince Rupert in 1645 when the town fell to parliament. With his younger brother Colonel Walter Slingsby, deputy governor of Bristol, he attended a council of war on 5 September 1645, shortly before the surrender. During the years 1643–6 he was also sending arms to the king from abroad, for which in 1660 he petitioned for the sum of £5800 still owed to him.

While Charles was held captive after the war, Slingsby visited him as a confidential messenger, perhaps incognito, on several occasions, and was himself thrown into a 'loathsome dungeon', receiving a royal message of sympathy and reassurance.

In January 1649 Slingsby petitioned parliament from Hemlington, Yorkshire, for permission to compound; he asked again in June, noting that he had never been judicially impeached or sequestered. In March 1650 he was permitted to compound for £200; in February 1652 he asked for the sum to be reduced, and on 3 June the fine was settled at £140. In September he petitioned over his manor at Barkway, Hertfordshire, detained from him by the earl of Arundel. This manor had come to him through his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Brooke of Newcells, Hertfordshire, having been sold to the couple by her parents' heir.

Nothing is heard of Slingsby during the remainder of the 1650s, when presumably he was living quietly in Yorkshire. In April 1660 he stood for election as a knight of the shire—perhaps Yorkshire. In May he was in competition with Sir George Carteret for the post of navy treasurer; in August he secured the appointment of comptroller of the navy. Samuel Pepys recorded his first meeting with Colonel Slingsby on 5 September, referring to him by this title until Slingsby was created a baronet on 18 March 1661. He also met and approved of Slingsby's second wife, Elizabeth (daughter of Sir Edward Radcliffe or Radclyffe of Dilston and widow of Sir William Fenwick, baronet), and her daughter. In January 1661 Pepys read Slingsby's 'Discourse upon the past and present state of his majesty's navy' in which he advocated regular payment, prohibition of trading by officers, and the encouragement of merchant shipping. It was presented to the duke of York, then lord high admiral, and remained unpublished until 1801. The original is probably that now in the Pepys Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge, with later copies in the British Library and elsewhere.

Slingsby barely had time to reap the reward of his loyalty for in the autumn he fell sick of the intermittent typhus then circulating in London. Pepys went to visit him on 22 October, and reported on his decline. He died on 26 October 1661 at his house in Lime Street, much regretted by Pepys, who considered him to be a staunch friend and jovial companion, 'he being a man that loved me, and had many Qualitys that made me to love him above all the officers and Commissioners in the Navy' (Pepys, 2.202). Pepys was invited to view the body four days later, but confided to his diary that there had been much disorder in the house, and 'pretending that the corps stinks, they will bury it tonight privately, and so will unbespeak all their Guests, and there shall be no funerall' (ibid., 2.204). Slingsby was buried at St Andrew Undershaft on 30 October; his second wife apparently survived him. There were no children of either of his marriages and the baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Robert's elder brother, **Guilford Slingsby** (1610-1643), graduated MA of St Andrews University in 1628 and was incorporated at Oxford the following year. He was elected to represent Carysfort in the Irish parliament in 1634 and became secretary to the earl of Strafford, who appointed him lieutenant of the ordnance office and vice-admiral of Munster. On Strafford's fall from favour he took refuge in the Low Countries but returned to his estate at Cleveland about December 1642 and levied a regiment there for the king's service. Leading it into battle at Guisborough on 16 January 1643 he was defeated by Sir Hugh Cholmeley, and taken prisoner. He died shortly afterwards from his wounds, and was buried in York Minster on 26 January.

Arthur Slingsby, one of Sir Robert's younger brothers, who inherited Bifrons, was knighted by the king at Brussels in 1657 and in October 1658 made a baronet by a patent dated from Bruges.

He married a Flemish lady, and was the only one of the brothers to leave descendants.

Bernard Capp and Anita McConnell

Sources *CSP dom.*, 1631–61 · Pepys, *Diary*, vols. 1–2 · *Fifth report*, HMC, 4 (1876) · *The manuscripts of the duke of Leeds*, HMC, 22 (1888), 40 · *JHL*, 5 (1642–3) · B. E. Warburton, *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the cavaliers*, 3 vols. (1849), 3.175 · J. R. Powell and E. K. Timings, eds., *Documents relating to the civil war, 1642–1648*, Navy RS, 105 (1963) · M. A. E. Green, ed., *Calendar of the proceedings of the committee for compounding ... 1643–1660*, 4, PRO (1892) · J. Foster, *Pedigrees of the county families of Yorkshire*, 2 vols. (1874) · H. Chauncy, *The historical antiquities of Hertfordshire*, 1 (1826); repr. (1975), 102 · *VCH Hertfordshire*, 4.29 · J. Burke and J. B. Burke, *A genealogical and heraldic history of the extinct and dormant baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*, 2nd edn (1841); repr. (1844), 490 · parish register, St Martin-in-the-Fields, City Westm. AC · parish register, London, St Andrew Undershaft, GL [burial]

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Bernard Capp and Anita McConnell, 'Slingsby, Sir Robert, baronet (1611-1661)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [accessed 18 Nov 2004: <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/25729>]

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GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVE COLLECTIONS
OF THE YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
1931-1983
AND TO COLLECTIONS
DEPOSITED WITH THE SOCIETY

by

Sylvia Thomas

ARCHIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR WEST YORKSHIRE
WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHIVE JOINT COMMITTEE

1985

- mainly 14 - 18 cent.
Wills etc., mainly of the Norton family 17 - 19 cent.
Licences, letters of administration and appointments relating mainly to the Norton family 17 - 18 cent.
- DD53/II Papers of the Norton family, Barons Grantley. Deeds and wills, family settlements etc., relating mainly to Yorkshire, especially to BISHOP THORNTON, CRIGGLESTONE, EAVESTONE, FOUNTAINS Park, GRANTLEY, BRIDGE HEWICK, HUNGATE p. RIPON, KIRKBY MALZEARD, NETHERTON, RISPLITH, RYHILL, SANDAL MAGNA, SAWLEY, SKELDING, WAKEFIELD and WINKSLEY; also to Middlesex, Nottinghamshire, Somerset and Surrey 16 - 19 cent.
- DD53/III Grantley Collection formerly at Burton Constable Hall [E. Riding]. Large collection of deeds (mainly medieval), most of which relate to the W. Riding, but also much material on the E. and N. Ridings. Further deeds relate to Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Dumfriesshire, Durham, Hertfordshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, East Lothian, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Sussex, Westmorland and France 13 - 18 cent.
Includes receipts and letters of the Duchy of Lancaster 1320 - 1476
Various accounts 1358 - 1366, 1521
Inquisition into knights' fees in Harthill wapentake [E. Riding] 1346
Transcript of a visitation of monasteries in the province of YORK, the bishopric of COVENTRY and LICHFIELD, etc. [temp. Henry VIII], 1.17 cent.
Annals of the city of YORK and officers of the city c.1645 and c.1655
See YAJ 12 (1893) and 13 (1895)
See also MD37, MS43 - 59 and MS321
- DD54 Various deeds and papers 16 - 20 cent.
Includes deeds and papers relating to Raygill Farm near LOTHERSDALE 1588 - 1817
Deeds of the Margetson family of DRIGHLINGTON 17 cent.
Inventory of TEMPLE NEWSAM House p. WHITKIRK 1808
- DD55 Deeds relating to SHERBURN [W. Riding] with some wills 19 cent.
- DD56 Slingsby of Scriven Collection
Papers of the Slingsby family of Scriven Park relating mainly to estates in the honour of KNARESBOROUGH but also to BOLTON PERCY, HARSWELL, HOWTHORPE, HUTTON RUDBY, KIRKLEATHAM, KIRBY SIGSTON, MOOR MONKTON,
- NABURN, GREAT OUSEBURN, STAINSBY and STAVELEY and to Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Kent, LONDON and Somerset 13 - 20 cent.
Includes deeds for many places 13 - 20 cent., notably for lands of St. Robert's priory, KNARESBOROUGH [13] - 19 cent. Some of these are published in YRS 39 (1907), 50 (1913) and 111 (1946)
Extracts from KNARESBOROUGH court rolls 15 - 19 cent.
Papers relating to the prebend of BEECHILL 16 - 19 cent. including court rolls of the manor of BEECHILL 1540 - 1719
Rentals and surveys 16 - 19 cent.
Stewards' accounts 16 - 19 cent.
Enclosure and other papers relating to the forest of KNARESBOROUGH 13 - 18 cent.
Papers relating to waterworks, railways, canals and gas undertakings 18 - 19 cent.
Maps and plans 16 - 19 cent., notably plan of KNARESBOROUGH by Solomon Swale 1629
Papers relating to various public office, military commissions in the KNARESBOROUGH Yeomanry Cavalry, etc. 16 - 19 cent.
Slingsby family correspondence and personal papers 15 - 19 cent.
Account rolls of SELBY Abbey 1411 - 1414, 1420 - 1421
Papal bull addressed to the abbot of EGGLESTONE 1250
- DD56/
Add.
(1952) Slingsby family and other deeds, letters patent, accounts, surveys etc. 14 - 19 cent.
Includes various accounts for the castle, manor, forest and honour of KNARESBOROUGH 1393 - 1472
- DD56/
Add.
(1966) Further collection of Slingsby family estate and personal material 13 - 20 cent.
Includes deeds etc. relating mainly to Yorkshire estates but also to property in Essex, LONDON, Lincolnshire and Westmorland 13 - 19 cent.
Maps and plans of Slingsby estates (mainly Ordnance Survey) 18 - 20 cent.
- See also DD148, DD149 and DD188
- DD57 Wentworth of Woolley Collection
Deeds etc. relating to ARTHINGTON and Creskeld Hall, NOTTON and district, and WOOLLEY and district, mainly medieval 14 - 17 cent.
Includes manuscript transcripts with an introduction to the collection, notes, etc.
Estate vouchers 1717 - 1721
Some of the deeds are published in YRS 63 (1922)
See also DD164, MD272, MS681, MS755 and DD200

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- DD142 Surveys [photocopies] of the manor of ALMONDBURY [1340, 1425 and 1578]
Lay subsidies and hearth tax arrears returns [photocopies] for the wapentake of AGBRIGG and MORLEY [1523, 1545 and 1664]
- DD143 Records of Thomas Leefe's ironmongery, MALTON 16 - 20 cent.
Includes accounts etc. 18 - 20 cent.
Title deeds of the shop premises and of lands at ACKLAM and KIRBY GRINDALYTHE 16 - 17 cent.
- DD144 Exemplification of a recovery of a message and land etc. at BROTHERTON and KNOTTINGLEY 1806
- DD145 Copyhold admittances for the manor of ULLESKELF 1779, 1814
- DD146 Fawkes of Farnley Collection
Papers of the Fawkes family of Farnley Hall, Otley relating to their estates in Wharfedale, mainly at ARTHINGTON, BURLEY, CALEY, CASTLEY, FARNLEY, HAWKSWORTH, LEATHLEY, LINDLEY, MENSTON, OTLEY, POOL, RIGTON and STAINBURN and some in S. Yorkshire, together with papers of the Ramsden, Ayscough, Atkinson, Gascoigne, Tomlinson, Shafto, Hawkesworth, Palmes, Fairfax, Savile, Calverley and other families relating to further estates in BARKISLAND, DENBY, DENTON, DEWSBURY, DRAUGHTON, ELLAND, GREETLAND, HAWORTH, HOLLIN HALL p. ILKLEY, KEIGHLEY, COLD KIRBY, LIVERSEEDGE, MIRFIELD, MIXENDEN, OTLEY, OVENDEN, RIMINGTON and STAINLAND [11] - 20 cent.
Includes deeds 12 - 19 cent. notably of Byland abbey c.1270, 1315 and 1538 [see YRS 39(1907) and 111(1946)].
Fountains abbey lands in STAINBURN 13 - 14 cent.
[see W. T. Lancaster, ed., Chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, 2 vols., 1915], the Knights Hospitallers 1336 and lands formerly of Arthington nunnery 17 cent.
Court rolls for BAILDON 1427 - 1490, FARNLEY 1591, 1635 - 1762, HAWKSWORTH 1367 - 1446, LEATHLEY 1533 - 1535, 1641 - 1696, 1759 - 1761, LINDLEY (rolls) 1604, 1722 - 1752, (book) 1722 - 1762, MENSTON 1370 - 1727, STAINBURN (rolls) 1564 - 1754, (book) 1718 - 1762 and other manorial material
Rentals and surveys 16 - 19 cent. notably of OTLEY rectory (tithe) 16 - 17 cent., BAILDON 1645
Inquisition relating to lands at BURLEY formerly of Kirkstall abbey 1620
Maps 17 - 20 cent. notably of BAILDON common by Robert Saxton 1610
Accounts etc. notably building and household repairs

accounts, mainly for LINDLEY Hall 1706 - 1748
Documents relating to the boundaries of LINDLEY, STAINBURN and the forest of KNARESBOROUGH 16 - 18 cent., KIRKBY OVERBLOW [1362], ILKLEY c.1592, FARNLEY, HAREWOOD, LEATHLEY and RIGTON 18 cent.
Journal relating to the funeral of Mrs. Christiana Fawkes 1767
Estate and personal correspondence, notably letters to Rev. Charles Burney of Greenwich and his son from his family and friends including his sister Frances D'Arblay (Fanny Burney) 1802 - 1838
Papers relating to the foundation of EARBY grammar school 16 cent. and school at ELLAND 1735
FARNLEY township officers' accounts 1738 - 1848
See also DD161, DD193, DD198 and MS1193

- DD147 Deeds and papers of the Wilson family relating to estates at CROFTON, KILHAM and RUDSTON 18 - 20 cent.
Includes maps and papers relating to the Scarborough and E. Riding Railway, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway 19 cent.
- DD148 Deeds and papers of the Slingsby family of Scriven 13 - 19 cent.
Includes deeds of the Ughtred family relating mainly to MOOR MONKTON 13 cent. - 1531 [see YRS 50(1913)]
Papers relating to Duchy of Lancaster lands at KNARESBOROUGH and to officers of the forest of KNARESBOROUGH 14 cent. - 1675
Papers relating to the office of sheriff of Yorkshire, 1612, 1660
Deeds etc. relating to properties of the Slingsby family mainly in KNARESBOROUGH, the Thwaites family in YORK, the Harris and Turner families in Yorkshire [N. Riding], Cornwall, Devon, Durham, London, Norfolk and Somerset 16 - 18 cent., notably documents relating to the printing of Sir John Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England 1668, 1677
Bonds of the Pepys family of London, 1624 - 1642
Recipe books (2) 17 and 18 cent.
See also DD56, DD149 and DD188
- DD149 Letters of the Slingsby family relating to their estates, legal affairs, personal matters and the civil war 16 - 20 cent., notably papers relating to the sale of delinquents' estates 1651 - 1652
Many of the letters are published in D. Parsons, The Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart..., 1836
See also DD56, DD148 and DD188
- DD150 Deeds and papers of the Wood family relating to

- DD185 Personal papers of the Nussey, Leathley and other related families of Leeds and the W. Riding 16 - 20 cent.
- DD186 Deeds, copyhold admittances etc. relating to property in OTLEY including the manor house 1807 - 1854
- DD187 Notes and transcripts of W. E. Preston, mainly of documents seen at SKIPTON castle [16 - 18 cent.] [See DD121]
Draft of article on ARTHINGTON nunnery n.d. [20 cent.]
Notes and extracts relating to the BRADFORD area [16 - 17 cent.]
- DD188 Slingsby of Scriven Collection (additional deposit)

Further papers of the Slingsby family of Scriven, including estate and personal material 1869 - 1973 but mainly relating to the case of C. E. E. Slingsby v. H. M. Attorney General 1913 - 1916
See also DD56, DD148 and DD149
- DD189 Deed relating to HALIFAX 1620
- DD190 Settlement certificate of John Bell and family at HORSFORTH 1724
- DD191 Deeds relating to land at CHURWELL for building a primitive methodist chapel 1837 - 1892
- DD192 Osborne, Duke of Leeds Collection (second deposit)

Further deeds and papers of the dukes of Leeds relating mainly to their Yorkshire estates including NORTH and SOUTH ANSTON, WEST APPLETON, ARRATHORNE, ASTON, AUGHTON, BARNSELY, BRAMLEY p. BRAITHWELL, CONISBROUGH, DEEP CARRS, DODWORTH, HACKFORTH, HARDWICK, HARTHILL, HOOTON ROBERTS, HORNBY, HUNTON, KIVETON, LANGTHORNE, GREAT LANGTON, NETHERTHORPE p. ASTON, PATRICK BROMPTON, SEAMER, THORPE SALVIN, TODWICK, TREETON, ULLEY, WAKEFIELD, WALES, WOODALL and WOODSETTS and also to Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall and WESTMINSTER 18 - 20 cent.
See also DD5
- DD193 Maps and plans [photographs and photocopies] of estates of the Fawkes family at GUISELEY, HAWKSWORTH, LEATHLEY, LINDLEY, MENSTON, STAINBURN and STEAD t. BURLEY IN WHARFEDAILE [1727 - c.1872]
- DD193/
Add. Surveys of MENSTON [18 - 19 cent.] and HAWKSWORTH [1811] and draft deposition relating to boundaries of HAWKSWORTH common [1733]. [Photocopies]

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See also DD146, DD161, DD198 and MS1193

- DD194 Wills, letters, etc. relating to Wales and Wiltshire 1705 - 1900
- DD195 Engraving of LEEDS Mixed Cloth Hall n.d. [18 cent.]
- DD196 Plans of premises of E. J. Arnold and Son Ltd. wholesale stationers, LEEDS 19 - 20 cent.
- DD196/
Add. E. J. Arnold, 3 Briggate, LEEDS, general ledger 1871 - 1888 and other items
- DD197 Further estate records relating to STOCKELD Park, WETHERBY 19 - 20 cent., mainly correspondence 1935 - 1964, and some plans 20 cent.
See also MD59, DD163 and DD170
- DD198 Fawkes of Farnley Collection (additional deposit)

Further estate records of the Fawkes family of Farnley Hall, Otley 19 - 20 cent., mainly correspondence 1954 - 1972
See also DD146 and DD161
- DD199 Photograph on glass of a lady [?Mrs. Sam Tate of Leeds] n.d. [19 cent.] with other Tate items 1885 and 20 cent.
- DD200 Further papers of the Wentworth family of Woolley Hall 16 - 19 cent.

Includes deeds etc. relating to DARTON, WISTOW and WOOLLEY 16 - 18 cent.
Papers relating to WOOLLEY Moor enclosure 18 cent.
Papers relating to the tithes of HICKLETON, NOTTON, ROYSTON and WOOLLEY [15] - 19 cent.
Papers relating to the church, poor and school of WOOLLEY 16-9 - 1764 and WOOLLEY colliery 19 cent.
Plan of DARTON 1822
See also DD57, DD164, MD272 and MS755

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- MS734-739 Papers of Henry Lawrance (1873 - 1947)
See also MD248 and MS769 - 802
- MS734 Notes, bibliography etc. mainly relating to heraldry and armour, particularly that of the E. Riding, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, and to heraldry in churches including YORK minster 1.19 - 20 cent.
Includes 'The borough and port of Faversham' [Kent] n.d. [?1.19 cent.]
'Notes on the pedigrees of the heralds' visitations of Derbyshire' n.d.
- MS735 Autograph letters and other documents of Sir William Dalton, Col. Thomas Metham, William Penn, Sydney Smith, Robert Walpole and others, 17 - 19 cent. with transcripts, notes etc. 20 cent.
Includes probate inventories of Mary, Viscountess Fairfax 1639 and Sir Thomas Norcliffe 1642
- MS736 Notes and papers mainly relating to the Norcliffe family of Langton 17 - 20 cent.
Includes extracts from the parish register of LANGTON [printed] [1653 - 1725] and FRAISTHORPE p. CARNABY [1698 - 1779]
Accounts and list of hounds for an E. Riding hunt 1711
See also MD69, MD161, MD237 and MS721
- MS737 'A catalogue of the high sheriffs of the county, mayors and bailiffs' by R.H. Skaife 1860
See also MS206 - 228 and MS371 - 372
- MS738 Henry Lawrance's collections for a work on Yorkshire ecclesiastics n.d. [20 cent.]
- MS739 Extracts by C.B. Robinson from the parish registers of ALDBOROUGH [1538 - 1821], GREAT DRIFFIELD [1656 - 1693], DUFTON [Westmorland] [1571 - 1741], NEWBIGGIN [Westmorland] [1577 - 1741], SHERIFF HUTTON [1627 - 1759], THORNTON-LE-STREET [1599 - 1791], WHELDRAKE [1604 - 1782] and YORK Bedern chapel [1682], Holy Trinity, Goodramgate [1582 - 1772], St. Martin [1557 - 1851], St. Mary Bishophill junior [1602 - 1772], St. Maurice [1651 - 1756], St. Michael le Belfry [1566 - 1778], St. Sampson [1640], 19 cent.
Extracts from the cartulary of OLD MALTON priory [13 cent.] and of deeds etc. of the Pudsey family [14 - 15 cent.] n.d. [19 cent.]
See also MS771, MS772, MS789 and MS1037 - 1040

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- MS740 'Hebden of Hebden in Craven and some possible descendants' by W. Hebden 1935 - 1945
- MS741 Account of moduses due in lieu of tithe hay in the various townships in the parish of BIRSTALL 1776
- MS742 Cash book of J. Beevers on account of Henry Vernon's income and expenditure 1803 - 1809
- MS743 'Howell wood or the Raby hunt in Yorkshire' by Martin Hawke, (?)1812 with a shorter, printed version 1803
A collection of tradesmen's bills e.19 cent.
- MS744 Notes on the Mauleverer family by W.P. Baildon e.20 cent.
- MS745 Papers of W.A. Atkinson consisting of manuscript articles and notes on various topics, mainly industrial, including lead smelting, WHITBY and GUISBOROUGH alum works, SHEFFIELD plate, Yorkshire pottery, LEEDS clock-makers, LEEDS brass foundry, SCARBOROUGH candle works, HESSLE shipbuilding works, Cleveland iron mines etc., TADCASTER cooperage, British ships and the Slingsby family of Scriven c.1904 - 1947
- MS746 Extracts from wills of the Armitage family of Almondbury [16 - 18 cent.] made by H.T. Clay 20 cent.
See also MS756
- MS747 Transcript of an Exchequer roll listing the retinue of the earl of Northumberland at NEWCASTLE [Northumberland] [1523]
- MS748 Paper on John Mence, vicar of Barnsley in the 18 cent. by M.B. Weinstock 1950
- MS749 Pedigrees etc. of Yorkshire families, notably Armitage and Charlesworth c.1948 - 1949
- MS750 Part of a diary [photocopy] of a journey from N. Ireland to LONDON [c.1659]
Letter [photocopy] of W. Burgh to [?John] Foster including a description of STUDLEY ROYAL [1773]
Note: originals are in the P.R.O. Northern Ireland
- MS751 Notes on the Thweng family by William Hebditch n.d. [c.1940]
- MS752 Account book of the Hoyland family of Brierley and Hemingfield and Anthony Marshall of Ferrymoor, Grimethorpe, including some accounts of Trinity College, CAMBRIDGE 1629 - 1742
See also MS754

- MS1069 Minutes of the commissioners of the SOUTH MILFORD and LUMBY enclosure 1793 - 1803 with a copy of the Act 1793
- MS1070 Sketches of various N. Riding churches by W.F. Saunders 1854
- MS1071 Drawings and sketches of Yorkshire abbeys, churches, rectories etc. by various artists c.1815 - 1924
- MS1072 Copies of drawings by _ Fellowes of scenes in BRIDLINGTON [1836 - 1855] by F. Hutchinson 1920
- MS1073 Watercolours of SANDAL MAGNA parish church by S.H.L.H. 1872 and n.d.
- MS1074 Drawing of WAKEFIELD bridge and chantry chapel n.d. [19 cent.]
Copy of a sketch of WAKEFIELD chantry chapel in the British Museum [1790], 1898
- MS1075 Plan, section, drawings and photographs of the Roman site at RUDSTON by K.A. Steer and R.H. Stanwell 1936
See YAJ 33 (1938)
- MS1076 Proofs of Early Man in North-East Yorkshire by Frank Elgee with author's corrections and various illustrations, notes and photographs 1930
See also MS987 - 989 and MS1048
- MS1077 Reports, plans and photographs [copies] of work carried out by B. Hutton and the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group 1969 - 1974
and MS1077/
Add. See MS1275
- MS1078 No document
- MS1079 Autobiography of Israel Roberts of Stanningley, clothier and Wesleyan methodist c.1881
Note: edited and published by R. Strong 1984
- MS1080 'Old ILKLEY', a paper read by Robert Collyer at the opening of ILKLEY museum 1892
- MS1081 Commonplace book with entries on international affairs, politics, Irish schools and other Irish matters 19 cent.
- MS1082 Section through the Roman road, CASTLEFORD to ABERFORD, near Sheldon Hill by L. Smith 1964
- MS1083 Catalogue of unpublished finds reported to the YAS Prehistory Research Section n.d. [19 cent. - 1967]

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- MS1084 Drawings, photographs, letters etc. relating to prehistoric finds at Pexton Moor, THORNTON DALE, CAWTHORN, LEALHOLM, HIPPERLEY p. WYKEHAM, HOLME UPON SPALDING MOOR, MARKET WEIGHTON and HUTTON-LE-HOLE 1936 - 1950 and n.d.
- MS1085 Report, section and plan of the Roman road at HARTSHEAD MOOR TOP by D. Haigh 1972 and report on Roman road at BLACKSTONE EDGE by H. Ludlam 1973
- MS1086 Genealogical notes, extracts etc. relating to the Hemingway family and other DEWSBURY families [14 - 20 cent.]
- MS1087 Manuscript copies of a bibliography for WAKEFIELD 1891 and an EMLEY almanack 1884, with notes on events in EMLEY 1854 - 1881
- MS1088 Enrolments [photocopies] in the West Riding Registry of Deeds relating to property of the Pitts family in WETHERBY [1794 - 1831]
- MS1089 Notes relating to HEALOUGH and the Wharton and Brooksbank families 1.18 - e.19 cent.
- MS1090 Plan [photocopy] of CAYTON Hall estate [W. Riding] [1.18 cent.]
- MS1091 Rental [photocopy] with transcript of the estates of FOUNTAINS Abbey [1496 - 97]
Note: original is West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds District Archives Vyner MSS 5458
- MS1092 Pedigree of the de Trappes family of NIDD Hall c.1908
- MS1093 Letters to J.W. Walker 1936 - 1937 and notes and pedigrees relating to the Ingram, Radcliffe and Green families by J.W. Walker n.d.
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- MS1094 Funeral notice and order of procession [photocopies] for Sir Charles Slingsby of Scriven 1869
- MS1095 Letter of R.G. Rawnsley to J. Sprittles with photographs of the GUISELEY ciborium 1964
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WYAS, WAKEFIELD

Ref. YAS guide

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Pepys' diary 20 July 1664 - draw for items e.g. coach,
plate jewels, a variety of furnishings, tapestries, gilt
leather hangings, chairs, cabinet and marble table.

People paid £10, most went away with a pair of gloves.

Letters were granted as favours to private individuals, and were
limited in number to eight a year at this time.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys

Tuesday 29 January 1660/61

Mr. Moore making up accounts with me all this morning till Lieut. Lambert came, and so with them over the water to Southwark, and so over the fields to Lambeth, and there drank, it being a most glorious and warm day, even to amazement, for this time of the year. Thence to my Lord's, where we found my Lady gone with some company to see Hampton Court, so we three went to Blackfryers (the first time I ever was there since plays begun), and there after great patience and little expectation, from so poor beginning, I saw three acts of "The Mayd in ye Mill" acted to my great content. But it being late, I left the play and them, and by water through bridge home, and so to Mr. Turner's house, where the Comptroller, Sir William Batten, and Mr. Davis and their ladies; and here we had a most neat little but costly and genteel supper, and after that a great deal of impertinent mirth by Mr. Davis, and some catches, and so broke up, and going away, Mr. Davis's eldest son took up my old Lady Slingsby in his arms, and carried her to the coach, and is said to be able to carry three of the biggest men that were in the company, which I wonder at. So home and to bed.

Annotations

- [dirk](#) on Thu 29 Jan 2004, 11:18 pm | [Link](#)
"The Maid in the Mill"

Another Beaumont & Fletcher play (1647).

Cfr. also background info:

<http://www.pepysdiary.com/p/289.php#10022>

- [Andrew Hamilton](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 12:19 am | [Link](#)

This passage reminds me, apropos

manly feats including hard riding, which we discussed recently, that today's hardest-riding billionaire sheikhs manage less than 11 mph on the best mounts - one more sign that Sam rides well. I cite the following item from the Khaleej Times- Gulf News of September 17, 2002 (condensed):

"Sheikh Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum was crowned world champion after he won the World Endurance Championship in Jerez, Spain, yesterday. Sheikh Ahmed crossed the finish line three minutes ahead of his nearest challenger... The brilliant UAE rider ... took his 13-year-old gelding Bowman [over] the 160 kilometre race in 9 hours, 19 minutes and 29 seconds." (I work that out to 10.64 mph, including rests. The Maktoums own the best horseflesh available, and it is superbly trained. Sam was riding rental horses, and did nearly as well, although his ride of Jan 16 was considerably shorter - 3-plus

hours vs. 9-plus.)

- [language hat](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 1:44 am | [Link](#)

“The Mayd in ye Mill”:

This “ye” is, of course, a graphic representation of “the,” and would not have been pronounced with a y; the OED says:

Another value of y arises from the assimilation of y and þ, the runic thorn (see th), which had become indistinguishable from each other in some MSS. of the early 14th century (e.g. the Cotton MS. of Cursor Mundi). After 1400 þ fell more and more out of use, and in some scripts was represented only by the y-form in the compendia ye, yt or yat, yei, ym, yu = the, that, they, them, thou, and the like, many of which continued to be extensively employed in manuscript in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two of these, ye or &672., yt or &673., were retained in printers’ types during the 15th and 16th centuries, but often with a form of y somewhat different from that used in other positions. (In Sir John Cheke’s translation of the New Testament, a dotted y stands for th.) In manuscript (e.g. in letter-writing) ye lasted well into the 19th century. It is still often used pseudo-archaically, jocularly, or vulgarly (pronounced as ye), e.g. in Lewis Carroll’s ‘Ye Carpette Knyghte’, and in shop-signs like ‘Ye Olde Booke Shoppe’.

- [Mary House](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:11 am | [Link](#)

What is meant by “some catches?” Does this refer to music or games?

- [The Bishop](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:44 am | [Link](#)

Catches are what we now call ‘singing in the round’.

- [vincent](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:44 am | [Link](#)

“Catches” Just how my mind works ? Reading between the lines, there was a little gamboling going on, frisky maybe, Fresh maybe, note the weather spring like , It does bring out the best in men? at least the word is impertinent “...and after that a great deal of impertinent mirth by Mr. Davis, and some catches, and so broke up...”

[disrespectful,] the synonym, being saucy, insolent, impudent, pert, fresh, rude, audacious, cheeky, sassy. Take your pick?

- [The Bishop](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:50 am | [Link](#)

‘The Maid in the Mill’ was actually by Fletcher and Rowley (Wm. Rowley).

It was licensed for publication in 1623 (and presumably performed about then), long after Beaumont was dead. It was, however, included in the 1647 collection of Beaumont and Fletcher’s plays, which is what dirk’s 1647 date refers to.

- [Emilio](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:53 am | [Link](#)

“we three went to (White)fryers”

Sam has goofed here: “Pepys cannot be referring to the famous Blackfriars Theatre used by the King’s Men from c. 1608 until 1642, because it had been pulled down on 5 August 1655. His ‘Blackfryers’ is an error for ‘Whitefriars’, i.e. the Salisbury Court Theatre, at which the Duke of York’s company was performing at this time. Cf. below [on 9 Feb], where Pepys again makes the error but corrects

it.” (L&M footnote)

I’m surprised that Wheatley didn’t footnote this fact as well—it seems exactly the sort of historical detail he would revel in. The upcoming Feb 9 entry should confirm the situation by reading ‘Whitefriars’ rather than ‘Black-’.

From a later L&M footnote: “Not the Whitefriars Theatre opened c. 1605, but the Salisbury Court Theatre (opened in 1629), situated in the Whitefriars district east of the Temple and south of Fleet St. The Duke of York’s company, managed by Sir William Davenant, played here before he transferred it to a new theatre in Lincoln’s Inn Fields in June 1661.”

- [vincent](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 4:50 am | [Link](#)

Bishop’s comment on Rowley, William

(b. 1585?, London, Eng.—d. 1642?), English dramatist and actor who collaborated with several Jacobean dramatists, notably Thomas Middleton appears to be correct.

<http://search.eb>

Fletcher, John and Rowley, William The maid in the mill..com/shakespeare/micro/511/98.html

press release of the day about one of Fletchers works.

: Poets lives; wonder not how or why

Fletcher revives, but that he er’e could dye:

Safe Mirth, full Language, flow in ev’ry Page,

At once he doth both heighten and aswage;

http://emsah.uq.edu.au/drama/fletcher/ff/frontmatter_23.htm

the most famous line from the play a song [poem]

How long shall I pine for love? /

first staged: (performed 1623) The Maid in the Mill (licensed 1623 ... The Elder Brother (printed 1637)

- [dirk](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 5:36 am | [Link](#)

catches

“... what would nowadays be called ‘coarse music’ was not left out of an evening’s entertainment in the seventeenth century. Both in tavern and home, the ‘catches’, normally written for three unaccompanied voices in canon as a round, were widely heard. The words of many or most catches have been thought unsuitable for mixed company in most ages between the seventeenth century and our own century, but their musical invention is often remarkable”

From:

<http://www.ecwsa.org/entofdrinkandsong.html>

There is a CD available with some of these 17th c. catches:

“The Art of Bawdy Song” by the Baltimore Consort and the Merry Companions, CD Ref: DOR 90155

You can hear some samples from this CD on:

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/exec/obidos/ASIN/B000001Q93/026-6208702-3580445>

- [Mary](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 8:00 am | [Link](#)

..by water through the bridge home....

Bearing in mind our earlier discussion of the perils of 'shooting' London Bridge, it's interesting that Sam finds it noteworthy that he achieved passage through the bridge rather than around it. Presumably the benign weather and a slack tide allowed this.

- [Leslie Silberhans](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 10:24 am | [Link](#)

The defining characteristic of a 'catch' (as opposed to a 'glee'), is that words from, say, the second line insert themselves into the first, thereby changing the meaning, commonly in a ribald manner. they are very clever and oftentimes beautiful. I recommend Purcell's, in particular.

- [Hic retearius \(ut fluminis nauta!\)](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:01 pm | [Link](#)

Mary, catching the tide.

The impression Sam created here was just the opposite, he was in a rush to get home and took advantage of the current in the river. To this reader; the facts of "... it being late...", that he had to leave a play that he was enjoying early and in the doing abandon congenial company meant that he was under time pressure. He zoomed home by the fastest means possible, catching the flood or ebb so that he could nip over to Turner's house in time for a power dinner (followed by a roaring good time, a great way to network then as now!)

- [Rex Gordon](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:06 pm | [Link](#)

For a great collection of English song lyrics, many of them bawdy, visit this site:

<http://www.acronet.net/~robokopp/english.html>

Songs from Sam's era are particularly featured in the "Cavalier Ballads" section. Although bawdy songs are always the ones I enjoy the best, the satirical, political songs commenting on the momentous events of the era and how people perceived and felt about them are also fascinating. (The Baltimore Consort, mentioned above, hails from my hometown, Baltimore, in the state of Maryland in the USA. Maryland was founded and settled by English Catholic families in the first part of the 17th century: Calverts, Howards, Somersets, Crosslands and others ... Cavalier ballads must have been familiar to the first English-speaking Marylanders.)

- [Brian McMullen](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:11 pm | [Link](#)

From a later L&M footnote: "Not the Whitefriars Theatre opened c. 1605, but the Salisbury Court Theatre (opened in 1629), situated in the Whitefriars district east of the Temple and south of Fleet St.

The Rocque map reference is:

<http://www.motco.com/Map/81002/SeriesSearchPlatesFulla.asp?mode=query&title=Temple+Street+White+Fryers%28%3F%29&artist=384&other=316&x=11&y=11>

White Fryers is on one side of Water Lane and Salisbury Court is on the other side. The map bears no indication of a theatre in the area.

- [mary](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 3:36 pm | [Link](#)

Catching the tide?

It's not many weeks since Sam got an unwelcome soaking when passing beneath

the bridge. He's on his way to dinner and certainly wants to get there quickly, but surely isn't going to risk another soaking en route if the river looks less than calm. We noted earlier that passage beneath the bridge, through the very narrow waterways between the stanchions, could be uncomfortable and dangerous when the tide was either ebbing or flowing. Hence my surmise that it was slack when Sam needed passage; he was lucky to be able to avoid the delay normally incurred when leaving one boat, walking past the bridge and taking another on the other side.

- [vincent](#) on Fri 30 Jan 2004, 7:15 pm | [Link](#)

Catch as catch can: no doubt catching the tide [rising]singing bawdy
songs especially those rigger songs { Rolling in the h.... oh! sweet memories}

- [PHE](#) on Sat 31 Jan 2004, 12:54 am | [Link](#)

{memories sweet oh!...h the in Rolling}

songs rigger those especially songs bawdy singing [rising] tide the catching doubt
no : can catch as catch.

Any better? Worth a try.

- [john lauer](#) on Sat 31 Jan 2004, 3:47 am | [Link](#)

re: Catches and Glees

The three 12" LPs I find still in my collection are

allegro 107 (3008), Catches and Glees of the English Restoration, Purcell, et al.;

allegro 3046, More Catches and Glees, the Glee Singers, John Bath, Dir. (1953);

and

EA-0312, Catch That Catch Can (1958), the NY Catch Club.

Annotate this entry

TrackBack

Listed below are links to entries that reference this entry (if any).

The Diary of Samuel Pepys

Slingsby, Col. Robert (Comptroller of the Navy)

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[References in the diary](#)

Annotations

- [Paul Brewster](#) on Fri 26 Sep 2003, 6:15 am | [Link](#)
Wheatley: “Colonel, afterwards Sir Robert Slingsby, Bart., appointed Comptroller of the Navy in 1660. He died October 28th, 1661, and Pepys grieved for his loss.”
L&M: “Second son of Sir Guildford (himself Comptroller 1611-d 31); Entered naval service 1633; secretary to Strafford and protege of Digby. He refused in 1642 to serve under the parliamentary admiral and after a brief imprisonment became a colonel in the royalist army, and later an active royalist agent, well thought of by Clarendon.”
- [Phil](#) on Mon 19 Jan 2004, 10:30 pm | [Link](#)
Husband of Elizabeth: <http://www.pepysdiary.com/p/1857.php>
- [vicente](#) on Thu 27 May 2004, 2:39 am | [Link](#)
A look ahead to next year for Sir Robt:
1662 c. 29 Sir Robert Slingsby’s estate: sale of lands for payment of debts.
<http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/legislation/chron-tables/private/chron03.htm>

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Samuel Pepys Diary January 1661

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1660-61

At the end of the last and the beginning of this year, I do live in one of the houses belonging to the Navy Office, as one of the principal officers, and have done now about half a year. After much trouble with workmen I am now almost settled; my family being, myself, my wife, Jane, Will, Hewer, and Wayneman,--[Will Wayneman appears by this to have been forgiven for his theft (see ante). He was dismissed on July 8th, 1663.]--my girl's brother. Myself in constant good health, and in a most handsome and thriving condition. Blessed be Almighty God for it. I am now taking of my sister to come and live with me. As to things of State.--The King settled, and loved of all. The Duke of York matched to my Lord Chancellor's daughter, which do not please many. The Queen upon her return to France with the Princess Henrietta. The Princess of Orange lately dead, and we into new mourning for her. We have been lately frightened with a great plot, and many taken up on it, and the fright not quite over. The Parliament, which had done all this great good to the King, beginning to grow factious, the King did dissolve it December 29th last, and another likely to be chosen speedily. I take myself now to be worth L300 clear in money, and all my goods and all manner of debts paid, which are none at all.

January 1st. Called up this morning by Mr. Moore, who brought me my last things for me to sign for the last month, and to my great comfort tells me that my fees will come to L80 clear to myself, and about L25 for him, which he hath got out of the pardons, though there be no fee due to me at all out of them. Then comes in my brother Thomas, and after him my father, Dr. Thomas Pepys, my uncle Fenner and his two sons (Anthony's' only child dying this morning, yet he was so civil to come, and was pretty merry) to breakfast; and I had for them a barrel of oysters, a dish of neat's tongues, and a dish of anchovies, wine of all sorts, and Northdown ale. We were very merry till about eleven o'clock, and then they went away. At noon I carried my wife by coach to my cozen, Thomas Pepys, where we, with my father, Dr. Thomas, cozen Stradwick, Scott, and their wives, dined. Here I saw first his second wife, which is a very respectfull woman, but his dinner a sorry, poor dinner for a man of his estate, there being nothing but ordinary meat in it. To-day the King dined at a lord's, two doors from us. After dinner I took my wife to Whitehall, I sent her to Mrs. Pierces (where we should have dined today), and I to the Privy Seal, where Mr. Moore took out all his money, and he and I went to Mr. Pierces; in our way seeing the Duke of York bring his Lady this day to wait upon the Queen, the first time that ever she did since that great business; and the Queen is said to receive her now with much respect and love; and there he cast up the fees, and I told the money, by the same token one L100 bag, after I had told it, fell all about the room, and I fear I have lost some of it. That done I left my friends and went to my Lord's, but he being not come in I lodged the money with Mr. Shepley, and bade good night to Mr. Moore, and so returned to Mr. Pierces, and there supped with them, and Mr. Pierce, the purser, and his wife and mine, where we had a calf's head carboned, [Meat cut crosswise and broiled was said to be carboned. Falstaff says in "King Henry IV.," Part I, act v., sc. 3, "Well, if Percy be alive, I'll pierce him. If he do come in my way, so; if he do not, if I come in his willingly, let him make a carbonado of me."] but it was raw, we could not eat it, and a good hen. But she is such a slut that I do not love her victualls. After supper I sent them home by coach, and I went to my Lord's and there played till 12 at night at cards at Best with J. Goods and N. Osgood, and then to bed with Mr. Shepley.

2d. Up early, and being called up to my Lord he did give me many commands in his business. As about taking care to write to my uncle that Mr. Barnewell's papers should be locked up, in case he should die, he being now suspected to be very ill. Also about consulting with Mr. W. Montagu for the settling of the L4000 a-year that the King had promised my Lord. As also about getting of Mr. George Montagu to be chosen at Huntingdon this next Parliament, &c. That done he to White Hall stairs with much company, and I with him; where we took water for Lambeth, and there coach for Portsmouth. The Queen's things were all in White Hall Court ready to be sent away, and her Majesty ready to be gone an hour after to Hampton Court to-night, and so to be at Ports mouth on Saturday next.

I by water to my office, and there all the morning, and so home to dinner, where I found Pall (my sister) was come; but I do not let her sit down at table with me, which I do at first that she may not expect it hereafter from me. After dinner I to Westminster by water, and there found my brother Spicer at the Leg with all the rest of the Exchequer men (most of whom I now do not know) at dinner. Here I staid and drank with them, and then to Mr. George Montagu about the business of election, and he did give me a piece in gold; so to my Lord's and got the chest of plate brought to the Exchequer, and my brother Spicer put it into his treasury. So to Will's with them to a pot of ale, and so parted. I took a turn in the Hall, and bought the King and Chancellor's speeches at the dissolving the Parliament last Saturday. So to my Lord's, and took my money I brought thither last night and the silver candlesticks, and by coach left the latter at Alderman Backwell's, I having no use for them, and the former home. There stood a man at our door, when I carried it in, and saw me, which made me a little afeard. Up to my chamber and wrote letters to Huntingdon and did other business. This day I lent Sir W. Batten and Captn. Rider my chine of beef for to serve at dinner tomorrow at Trinity House, the Duke of Albemarle being to be there and all the rest of the Brethren, it being a great day for the reading over of their new Charter, which the King hath newly given them.

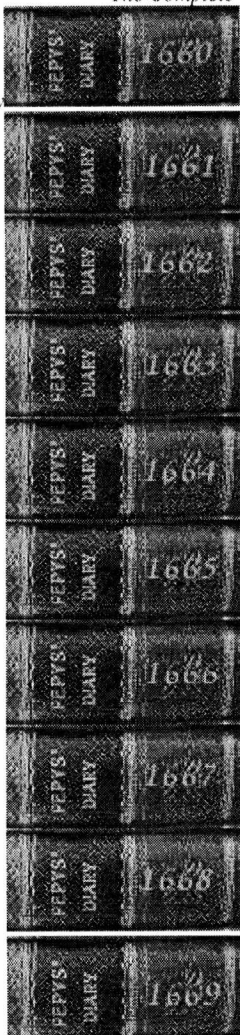
3d. Early in the morning to the Exchequer, where I told over what money I had of my Lord's and my own there, which I found to be L970. Thence to Will's, where Spicer and I eat our dinner of a roasted leg of pork which Will did give us, and after that to the Theatre, where was acted "Beggars' Bush," it being very well done; and here the first time that ever I saw women come upon the stage. [After the Restoration the acting of female characters by women became common.]

From thence to my father's, where I found my mother gone by Bird, the carrier, to Brampton, upon my uncle's great desire, my aunt being now in despair of life. So home.

4th. Office all the morning, my wife and Pall being gone to my father's to dress dinner for Mr. Honiwood, my mother being gone out of town. Dined at home, and Mr. Moore with me, with whom I had been early this morning at White Hall, at the Jewell Office, to choose a piece of gilt plate for my Lord, in return of his offering to the King (which it

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Diary



seems is usual at this time of year, and an Earl gives twenty pieces in gold in a purse to the King). I chose a gilt tankard, weighing 31 ounces and a half, and he is allowed 30; so I paid 12s. for the ounce and half over what he is to have; but strange it was for me to see what a company of small fees I was called upon by a great many to pay there, which, I perceive, is the manner that courtiers do get their estates. After dinner Mr. Moore and I to the Theatre, where was "The Scornful Lady," acted very well, it being the first play that ever he saw. Thence with him to drink a cup of ale at Hercules Pillars, and so parted. I called to see my father, who told me by the way how Will and Mary Joyce do live a strange life together, nothing but fighting, &c., so that sometimes her father has a mind to have them divorced. Thence home.

5th. Home all the morning. Several people came to me about business, among others the great Tom Fuller, who came to desire a kindness for a friend of his, who hath a mind to go to Jamaica with these two ships that are going, which I promised to do. So to Whitehall to my Lady, whom I found at dinner and dined with her, and staid with her talking all the afternoon, and thence walked to Westminster Hall. So to Will's, and drank with Spicer, and thence by coach home, staying a little in Paul's Churchyard, to bespeak Ogilby's AEsop's Fables and Tully's Officys to be bound for me. So home and to bed.

6th (Lord's day). My wife and I to church this morning, and so home to dinner to a boiled leg of mutton all alone. To church again, where, before sermon, a long Psalm was set that lasted an hour, while the sexton gathered his year's contribution through the whole church. After sermon home, and there I went to my chamber and wrote a letter to send to Mr. Coventry, with a piece of plate along with it, which I do preserve among my other letters. So to supper, and thence after prayers to bed.

7th. This morning, news was brought to me to my bedside, that there had been a great stir in the City this night by the Fanatiques, who had been up and killed six or seven men, but all are fled. My Lord Mayor and the whole City had been in arms, above 40,000. To the office, and after that to dinner, where my brother Tom came and dined with me, and after dinner (leaving 12d. with the servants to buy a cake with at night, this day being kept as Twelfth day) Tom and I and my wife to the Theatre, and there saw "The Silent Woman." The first time that ever I did see it, and it is an excellent play. Among other things here, Kinaston, the boy; had the good turn to appear in three shapes: first, as a poor woman in ordinary clothes, to please Morose; then in fine clothes, as a gallant, and in them was clearly the prettiest woman in the whole house, and lastly, as a man; and then likewise did appear the handsomest man in the house. From thence by link to my cozen Stradwick's, where my father and we and Dr. Pepys, Scott, and his wife, and one Mr. Ward and his; and after a good supper, we had an excellent cake, where the mark for the Queen was cut, and so there was two queens, my wife and Mrs. Ward; and the King being lost, they chose the Doctor to be King, so we made him send for some wine, and then home, and in our way home we were in many places strictly examined, more than in the worst of times, there being great fears of these Fanatiques rising again: for the present I do not hear that any of them are taken. Home, it being a clear moonshine and after 12 o'clock at night. Being come home we found that my people had been very merry, and my wife tells me afterwards that she had heard that they had got young Davis and some other neighbours with them to be merry, but no harm.

8th. My wife and I lay very long in bed to-day talking and pleasing one another in discourse. Being up, Mr. Warren came, and he and I agreed for the deals that my Lord is to, have. Then Will and I to Westminster, where I dined with my Lady. After dinner I took my Lord Hinchinbroke and Mr. Sidney to the Theatre, and shewed them "The Widow," an indifferent good play, but wronged by the women being to seek in their parts. That being done, my Lord's coach waited for us, and so back to my Lady's, where she made me drink of some Florence wine, and did give me two bottles for my wife. From thence walked to my cozen Stradwick's, and there chose a small banquet and some other things against our entertainment on Thursday next. Thence to Tom Pepys and bought a dozen of trenchers, and so home. Some talk to-day of a head of Fanatiques that do appear about Barnett, but I do not believe it. However, my Lord Mayor, Sir Richd. Browne, hath carried himself very honourably, and hath caused one of their meeting-houses in London to be pulled down.

9th. Waked in the morning about six o'clock, by people running up and down in Mr. Davis's house, talking that the Fanatiques were up in arms in the City. And so I rose and went forth; where in the street I found every body in arms at the doors. So I returned (though with no good courage at all, but that I might not seem to be afeared), and got my sword and pistol, which, however, I had no powder to charge; and went to the door, where I found Sir R. Ford, and with him I walked up and down as far as the Exchange, and there I left him. In our way, the streets full of Train-band, and great stories, what mischief these rogues have done; and I think near a dozen have been killed this morning on both sides. Seeing the city in this condition, the shops shut, and all things in trouble, I went home and sat, it being office day, till noon. So home, and dined at home, my father with me, and after dinner he would needs have me go to my uncle Wight's (where I have been so long absent that I am ashamed to go). I found him at home and his wife, and I can see they have taken my absence ill, but all things are past and we good friends, and here I sat with my aunt till it was late, my uncle going forth about business. My aunt being very fearful to be alone. So home to my lute till late, and then to bed, there being strict guards all night in the City, though most of the enemies, they say, are killed or taken. This morning my wife and Pall went forth early, and I staid within.

10th. There comes Mr. Hawley to me and brings me my money for the quarter of a year's salary of my place under Downing that I was at sea. So I did give him half, whereof he did in his nobleness give the odd 5s. to my Jane. So we both went forth (calling first to see how Sir W. Pen do, whom I found very ill), and at the Hoop by the bridge we drank two pints of wormwood and sack. Talking of his wooing afresh of Mrs. Lane, and of his going to serve the Bishop of London. Thence by water to Whitehall, and found my wife at Mrs. Hunt's. Leaving her to dine there, I went and dined with my Lady, and staid to talk a while with her. After dinner Will comes to tell me that he had presented my piece of plate to Mr. Coventry, who takes it very kindly, and sends me a very kind letter, and the plate back again; of which my heart is very glad.

So to Mrs. Hunt, where I found a Frenchman, a lodger of hers, at dinner, and just as I came in was kissing my wife, which I did not like, though there could not be any hurt in it. Thence by coach to my Uncle Wight's with my wife, but they being out of doors we went home, where, after I had put some papers in order and entered some letters in my book which I have a mind to keep, I went with my wife to see Sir W. Pen, who we found ill still, but he do make very much of it. Here we sat a great while, at last comes in Mr. Davis and his lady (who takes it very ill that my wife never did go to see her), and so we fell to talk. Among other things Mr. Davis told us the particular examinations of these Fanatiques that are taken: and in short it is this, of all these Fanatiques that have done all this, viz., routed all the Trainbands that they met with, put the King's life-guards to the run, killed about twenty men, broke through the City gates twice; and all this in the day-time, when all the City was in arms; are not in all about 31. Whereas we did

believe them (because they were seen up and down in every place almost in the City, and had been about Highgate two or three days, and in several other places) to be at least 500. A thing that never was heard of, that so few men should dare and do so much mischief. Their word was, "The King Jesus, and the heads upon the gates." Few of them would receive any quarter, but such as were taken by force and kept alive; expecting Jesus to come here and reign in the world presently, and will not believe yet but their work will be carried on though they do die. The King this day came to town.

11th. Office day. This day comes news, by letters from Portsmouth, that the Princess Henrietta is fallen sick of the meazles on board the London, after the Queen and she was under sail. And so was forced to come back again into Portsmouth harbour; and in their way, by negligence of the pilot, run upon the Horse sand. The Queen and she continue aboard, and do not intend to come on shore till she sees what will become of the young Princess. This news do make people think something indeed, that three of the Royal Family should fall sick of the same disease, one after another. This morning likewise, we had order to see guards set in all the King's yards; and so we do appoint who and who should go to them. Sir Wm. Batten to Chatham, Colonel Slingsby and I to Deptford and Woolwich. Portsmouth being a garrison, needs none. Dined at home, discontented that my wife do not go neater now she has two maids. After dinner comes in Kate Sterpin (whom we had not seen a great while) and her husband to see us, with whom I staid a while, and then to the office, and left them with my wife. At night walked to Paul's Churchyard, and bespoke some books against next week, and from thence to the Coffeehouse, where I met Captain Morrice, the upholster, who would fain have lent me a horse to-night to have rid with him upon the Cityguards, with the Lord Mayor, there being some new expectations of these rogues; but I refused by reason of my going out of town tomorrow. So home to bed.

12th. With Colonel Slingsby and a friend of his, Major Waters (a deaf and most amorous melancholy gentleman, who is under a despayr in love, as the Colonel told me, which makes him bad company, though a most good-natured man), by water to Redriffe, and so on foot to Deptford (our servants by water), where we fell to choosing four captains to command the guards, and choosing the places where to keep them, and other things in order thereunto. We dined at the Globe, having our messenger with us to take care for us. Never till now did I see the great authority of my place, all the captains of the fleet coming cap in hand to us. Having staid very late there talking with the Colonel, I went home with Mr. Davis, storekeeper (whose wife is ill and so I could not see her), and was there most prince-like lodged, with so much respect and honour that I was at a loss how to behave myself.

13th. In the morning we all went to church, and sat in the pew belonging to us, where a cold sermon of a young man that never had preached before. Here Commissioner came with his wife and daughters, the eldest being his wife's daughter is a very comely black woman.--[The old expression for a brunette.]--So to the Globe to dinner, and then with Commissioner Pett to his lodgings there (which he hath for the present while he is building the King's yacht, which will be a pretty thing, and much beyond the Dutchman's), and from thence with him and his wife and daughter-in-law by coach to Greenwich Church, where a good sermon, a fine church, and a great company of handsome women. After sermon to Deptford again; where, at the Commissioner's and the Globe, we staid long. And so I to Mr. Davis's to bed again. But no sooner in bed, but we had an alarm, and so we rose: and the Comptroller comes into the Yard to us; and seamen of all the ships present repair to us, and there we armed with every one a handspike, with which they were as fierce as could be. At last we hear that it was only five or six men that did ride through the guard in the town, without stopping to the guard that was there; and, some say, shot at them. But all being quiet there, we caused the seamen to go on board again: And so we all to bed (after I had sat awhile with Mr. Davis in his study, which is filled with good books and some very good song books) I likewise to bed.

14th. The arms being come this morning from the Tower, we caused them to be distributed. I spent much time walking with Lieutenant Lambert, walking up and down the yards, who did give me much light into things there, and so went along with me and dined with us. After dinner Mrs. Pett, her husband being gone this morning with Sir W. Batten to Chatham, lent us her coach, and carried us to Woolwich, where we did also dispose of the arms there and settle the guards. So to Mr. Pett's, the shipwright, and there supped, where he did treat us very handsomely (and strange it is to see what neat houses all the officers of the King's yards have), his wife a proper woman, and has been handsome, and yet has a very pretty hand. Thence I with Mr. Ackworth to his house, where he has a very pretty house, and a very proper lovely woman to his wife, who both sat with me in my chamber, and they being gone, I went to bed, which was also most neat and fine.

15th. Up and down the yard all the morning and seeing the seamen exercise, which they do already very handsomely. Then to dinner at Mr. Ackworth's, where there also dined with us one Captain Bethell, a friend of the Comptroller's. A good dinner and very handsome. After that and taking our leaves of the officers of the yard, we walked to the waterside and in our way walked into the rope-yard, where I do look into the tar-houses and other places, and took great notice of all the several works belonging to the making of a cable. So after a cup of burnt wine--[Burnt wine was somewhat similar to mulled wine, and a favourite drink]--at the tavern there, we took barge and went to Blackwall and viewed the dock and the new Wet dock, which is newly made there, and a brave new merchantman which is to be launched shortly, and they say to be called the Royal Oak. Hence we walked to Dick-Shore, and thence to the Towre and so home. Where I found my wife and Pall abroad, so I went to see Sir W. Pen, and there found Mr. Coventry come to see him, and now had an opportunity to thank him, and he did express much kindness to me.

I sat a great while with Sir Wm. after he was gone, and had much talk with him. I perceive none of our officers care much for one another, but I do keep in with them all as much as I can. Sir W. Pen is still very ill as when I went. Home, where my wife not yet come home, so I went up to put my papers in order, and then was much troubled my wife was not come, it being 10 o'clock just now striking as I write this last line. This day I hear the Princess is recovered again. The King hath been this afternoon at Deptford, to see the yacht that Commissioner Pett is building, which will be very pretty; as also that that his brother at Woolwich is in making. By and by comes in my boy and tells me that his mistress do lie this night at Mrs. Hunt's, who is very ill, with which being something satisfied, I went to bed.

16th. This morning I went early to the Comptroller's and so with him by coach to Whitehall, to wait upon Mr. Coventry to give him an account of what we have done, which having done, I went away to wait upon my Lady; but coming to her lodgings I find that she is gone this morning to Chatham by coach, thinking to meet me there, which did trouble me exceedingly, and I did not know what to do, being loth to follow her, and yet could not imagine what she would do when she found me not there. In this trouble, I went to take a walk in Westminster Hall and by chance met with Mr. Child, who went forth with my Lady to-day, but his horse being bad, he come back again, which then did trouble me more, so that I did resolve to go to her; and so by boat home and put on my boots, and so over to Southwarke to the posthouse, and there took horse and guide to Dartford and thence to Rochester (I having good

horses and good way, come thither about half-an-hour after daylight, which was before 6 o'clock and I set forth after two), where I found my Lady and her daughter Jem., and Mrs. Browne' and five servants, all at a great loss, not finding me here, but at my coming she was overjoyed. The sport was how she had intended to have kept herself unknown, and how the Captain (whom she had sent for) of the Charles had forsooth [*To forsooth is to address in a polite and ceremonious manner.*] her, though he knew her well and she him. In fine we supped merry and so to bed, there coming several of the Charles's men to see me before, I got to bed. The page lay with me.

17th. Up, and breakfast with my Lady. Then come Captains Cuttance and Blake to carry her in the barge on board; and so we went through Ham Creeke to the Soverayne (a goodly sight all the way to see the brave ships that lie here) first, which is a most noble ship. I never saw her before. My Lady Sandwich, my Lady Jemimah, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Grace, and Mary and the page, my lady's servants and myself, all went into the lanthorn together. From thence to the Charles, where my lady took great pleasure to see all the rooms, and to hear me tell her how things are when my Lord is there. After we had seen all, then the officers of the ship had prepared a handsome breakfast for her, and while she was pledging my Lord's health they give her five guns. That done, we went off, and then they give us thirteen guns more. I confess it was a great pleasure to myself to see the ship that I begun my good fortune in.

From thence on board the Newcastle, to show my Lady the difference between a great and a small ship. Among these ships I did give away L7. So back again and went on shore at Chatham, where I had ordered the coach to wait for us. Here I heard that Sir William Batten and his lady (who I knew were here, and did endeavour to avoyd) were now gone this morning to London. So we took coach, and I went into the coach, and went through the town, without making stop at our inn, but left J. Goods to pay the reckoning. So I rode with my lady in the coach, and the page on the horse that I should have rid on--he desiring it. It begun to be dark before we could come to Dartford, and to rain hard, and the horses to fayle, which was our great care to prevent, for fear of my Lord's displeasure, so here we sat up for to-night, as also Captains Cuttance and Blake, who came along with us. We sat and talked till supper, and at supper my Lady and I entered into a great dispute concerning what were best for a man to do with his estate--whether to make his elder son heir, which my Lady is for, and I against, but rather to make all equall. This discourse took us much time, till it was time to go to bed; but we being merry, we bade my Lady goodnight, and intended to have gone to the Post-house to drink, and hear a pretty girl play of the cittern (and indeed we should have lain there, but by a mistake we did not), but it was late, and we could not hear her, and the guard came to examine what we were; so we returned to our Inn and to bed, the page and I in one bed, and the two captains in another, all in one chamber, where we had very good mirth with our most abominable lodging.

18th. The Captains went with me to the post-house about 9 o'clock, and after a morning draft I took horse and guide for London; and through some rain, and a great wind in my face, I got to London at eleven o'clock. At home found all well, but the monkey loose, which did anger me, and so I did strike her till she was almost dead, that they might make her fast again, which did still trouble me more. In the afternoon we met at the office and sat till night, and then I to see my father who I found well, and took him to Standing's' to drink a cup of ale. He told me my aunt at Brampton is yet alive and my mother well there. In comes Will Joyce to us drunk, and in a talking vapouring humour of his state, and I know not what, which did vex me cruelly. After him Mr. Hollier had learned at my father's that I was here (where I had appointed to meet him) and so he did give me some things to take for prevention. Will Joyce not letting us talk as I would I left my father and him and took Mr. Hollier to the Greyhound, where he did advise me above all things, both as to the stone and the decay of my memory (of which I now complain to him), to avoid drinking often, which I am resolved, if I can, to leave off. Hence home, and took home with me from the bookseller's Ogilby's AEsop, which he had bound for me, and indeed I am very much pleased with the book. Home and to bed.

19th. To the Comptroller's, and with him by coach to White Hall; in our way meeting Venner and Pritchard upon a sledge, who with two more Fifth Monarchy men were hanged to-day, and the two first drawn and quartered. Where we walked up and down, and at last found Sir G. Carteret, whom I had not seen a great while, and did discourse with him about our assisting the Commissioners in paying off the Fleet, which we think to decline. Here the Treasurer did tell me that he did suspect Thos. Hater to be an informer of them in this work, which we do take to be a diminution of us, which do trouble me, and I do intend to find out the truth. Hence to my Lady, who told me how Mr. Hetley is dead of the small-pox going to Portsmouth with my Lord. My Lady went forth to dinner to her father's, and so I went to the Leg in King Street and had a rabbit for myself and my Will, and after dinner I sent him home and myself went to the Theatre, where I saw "The Lost Lady," which do not please me much. Here I was troubled to be seen by four of our office clerks, which sat in the half-crown box and I in the 1s. 6d. From thence by link, and bought two mouse traps of Thomas Pepys, the Turner, and so went and drank a cup of ale with him, and so home and wrote by post to Portsmouth to my Lord and so to bed.

20th (Lord's day). To Church in the morning. Dined at home. My wife and I to Church in the afternoon, and that being done we went to see my uncle and aunt Wight. There I left my wife and came back, and sat with Sir W. Pen, who is not yet well again. Thence back again to my wife and supped there, and were very merry and so home, and after prayers to write down my journall for the last five days, and so to bed.

21st. This morning Sir W. Batten, the Comptroller and I to Westminster, to the Commissioners for paying off the Army and Navy, where the Duke of Albemarle was; and we sat with our hats on, and did discourse about paying off the ships and do find that they do intend to undertake it without our help; and we are glad of it, for it is a work that will much displease the poor seamen, and so we are glad to have no hand in it. From thence to the Exchequer, and took L200 and carried it home, and so to the office till night, and then to see Sir W. Pen, whither came my Lady Batten and her daughter, and then I sent for my wife, and so we sat talking till it was late. So home to supper and then to bed, having eat no dinner to-day. It is strange what weather we have had all this winter; no cold at all; but the ways are dusty, and the flies fly up and down, and the rose-bushes are full of leaves, such a time of the year as was never known in this world before here. This day many more of the Fifth Monarchy men were hanged.

22nd. To the Comptroller's house, where I read over his proposals to the Lord Admiral for the regulating of the officers of the Navy, in which he hath taken much pains, only he do seem to have too good opinion of them himself. From thence in his coach to Mercer's Chappell, and so up to the great hall, where we met with the King's Council for Trade, upon some proposals of theirs for settling convoys for the whole English trade, and that by having 33 ships (four fourth-rates, nineteen fifths, ten sixths) settled by the King for that purpose, which indeed was argued very finely by many persons of honour and merchants that were there. It pleased me much now to come in this condition to this place, where I was once a petitioner for my exhibition in Paul's School; and also where Sir G. Downing (my late master) was chairman, and so but equally concerned with me. From thence home, and after a little dinner my wife and I by coach into London, and bought some glasses, and then to Whitehall to see Mrs. Fox, but she not within,

my wife to my mother Bowyer, and I met with Dr. Thomas Fuller, and took him to the Dog, where he tells me of his last and great book that is coming out: that is, his History of all the Families in England; and could tell me more of my own, than I knew myself. And also to what perfection he hath now brought the art of memory; that he did lately to four eminently great scholars dictate together in Latin, upon different subjects of their proposing, faster than they were able to write, till they were tired; and by the way in discourse tells me that the best way of beginning a sentence, if a man should be out and forget his last sentence (which he never was), that then his last refuge is to begin with an Utcunque. From thence I to Mr. Bowyer's, and there sat a while, and so to Mr. Fox's, and sat with them a very little while, and then by coach home, and so to see Sir Win. Pen. where we found Mrs. Martha Batten and two handsome ladies more, and so we staid supper and were very merry, and so home to bed.

23rd. To the office all the morning. My wife and people at home busy to get things ready for tomorrow's dinner. At noon, without dinner, went into the City, and there meeting with Greatorex, we went and drank a pot of ale. He told me that he was upon a design to go to Teneriffe to try experiments there. With him to Gresham Colledge [*The meeting which Pepys attended was an early one of the Royal Society, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1663.*] (where I never was before), and saw the manner of the house, and found great company of persons of honour there; thence to my bookseller's, and for books, and to Stevens, the silversmith, to make clean some plate against to-morrow, and so home, by the way paying many little debts for wine and pictures, &c., which is my great pleasure. Home and found all things in a hurry of business, Slater, our messenger, being here as my cook till very late. I in my chamber all the evening looking over my Osborn's works and new Emanuel Thesaurus Patriarchae. So late to bed, having ate nothing to-day but a piece of bread and cheese at the ale-house with Greatorex, and some bread and butter at home.

24th. At home all day. There dined with me Sir William Batten and his lady and daughter, Sir W. Pen. Mr. Fox (his lady being ill could not come), and Captain Cuttance; the first dinner I have made since I came hither. This cost me above L5, and merry we were--only my chimney smokes. In the afternoon Mr. Hater bringing me my last quarter's salary, which I received of him, and so I have now Mr. Barlow's money in my hands. The company all go away, and by and by Sir Wms. both and my Lady Batten and his daughter come again and supped with me and talked till late, and so to bed, being glad that the trouble is over.

25th. At the office all the morning. Dined at home and Mr. Hater with me, and so I did make even with him for the last quarter. After dinner he and I to look upon the instructions of my Lord Northumberland's, but we were interrupted by Mr. Salisbury's coming in, who came to see me and to show me my Lord's picture in little, of his doing. And truly it is strange to what a perfection he is come in a year's time. From thence to Paul's Churchyard about books, and so back again home. This night comes two cages, which I bought this evening for my canary birds, which Captain Rooth this day sent me. So to bed.

26th. Within all the morning. About noon comes one that had formerly known me and I him, but I know not his name, to borrow L5 of me, but I had the wit to deny him. There dined with me this day both the Pierces' and their wives, and Captain Cuttance, and Lieutenant Lambert, with whom we made ourselves very merry by taking away his ribbons and garters, having made him to confess that he is lately married. The company being gone I went to my lute till night, and so to bed.

27th (Lord's day). Before I rose, letters come to me from Portsmouth, telling me that the Princess is now well, and my Lord Sandwich set sail with the Queen and her yesterday from thence for France. To church, leaving my wife sick . . . at home, a poor dull sermon of a stranger. Home, and at dinner was very angry at my people's eating a fine pudding (made me by Slater, the cook, last Thursday) without my wife's leave. To church again, a good sermon of Mr. Mills, and after sermon Sir W. Pen and I an hour in the garden talking, and he did answer me to many things, I asked Mr. Coventry's opinion of me, and Sir W. Batten's of my Lord Sandwich, which do both please me. Then to Sir W. Batten's, where very merry, and here I met the Comptroller and his lady and daughter (the first time I ever saw them) and Mrs. Turner, who and her husband supped with us here (I having fetched my wife thither), and after supper we fell to oysters, and then Mr. Turner went and fetched some strong waters, and so being very merry we parted, and home to bed. This day the parson read a proclamation at church, for the keeping of Wednesday next, the 30th of January, a fast for the murder of the late King.

28th. At the office all the morning; dined at home, and after dinner to Fleet Street, with my sword to Mr. Brigden (lately made Captain of the Auxiliaries) to be refreshed, and with him to an ale-house, where I met Mr. Davenport; and after some talk of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw's bodies being taken out of their graves to-day, [*The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw, and Thomas Pride, were dug up out of their graves to be hanged at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows. Cromwell's vault having been opened, the people crowded very much to see him.*--Rugge's Diurnal.]

I went to Mr. Crew's and thence to the Theatre, where I saw again "The Lost Lady," which do now please me better than before; and here I sitting behind in a dark place, a lady spit backward upon me by a mistake, not seeing me, but after seeing her to be a very pretty lady, I was not troubled at it at all. Thence to Mr. Crew's, and there met Mr. Moore, who came lately to me, and went with me to my father's, and with him to Standing's, whither came to us Dr. Fairbrother, who I took and my father to the Bear and gave a pint of sack and a pint of claret. He do still continue his expressions of respect and love to me, and tells me my brother John will make a good scholar. Thence to see the Doctor at his lodging at Mr. Holden's, where I bought a hat, cost me 35s. So home by moonshine, and by the way was overtaken by the Comptroller's coach, and so home to his house with him. So home and to bed. This noon I had my press set up in my chamber for papers to be put in.

29th. Mr. Moore making up accounts with me all this morning till Lieut. Lambert came, and so with them over the water to Southwark, and so over the fields to Lambeth, and there drank, it being a most glorious and warm day, even to amazement for this time of the year. Thence to my Lord's, where we found my Lady gone with some company to see Hampton Court, so we three went to Blackfryers (the first time I ever was there since plays begun), and there after great patience and little expectation, from so poor beginning, I saw three acts of "The Mayd in ye Mill" acted to my great content. But it being late, I left the play and them, and by water through bridge home, and so to Mr. Turner's house, where the Comptroller, Sir William Batten, and Mr. Davis and their ladies; and here we had a most neat little but costly and genteel supper, and after that a great deal of impertinent mirth by Mr. Davis, and some catches, and so broke up, and going away, Mr. Davis's eldest son took up my old Lady Slingsby in his arms, and carried her to the coach, and is said to be able to carry three of the biggest men that were in the company, which I wonder at. So home and to bed.

30th (Fast day). The first time that this day hath been yet observed; and Mr. Mills made a most excellent sermon, upon "Lord forgive us our former iniquities;" speaking excellently of the justice of God in punishing men for the sins of their ancestors. Home, and John Goods comes, and after dinner I did pay him L30 for my Lady, and after that Sir W. Pen and I into Moorfields and had a brave talk, it being a most pleasant day, and besides much discourse did please ourselves to see young Davis and Whitton, two of our clerks, going by us in the field, who we observe to take much pleasure together, and I did most often see them at play together. Back to the Old James in Bishopsgate Street, where Sir W. Batten and Sir Wm. Rider met him about business of the Trinity House. So I went home, and there understand that my mother is come home well from Brampton, and had a letter from my brother John, a very ingenious one, and he therein begs to have leave to come to town at the Coronacion. Then to my Lady Batten's; where where my wife and she are lately come back again from being abroad, and seeing of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw hanged and buried at Tyburn. Then I home.

["Jan. 30th was kept as a very solemn day of fasting and prayer. This morning the carcasses of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw (which the day before had been brought from the Red Lion Inn, Holborn), were drawn upon a sledge to Tyburn, and then taken out of their coffins, and in their shrouds hanged by the neck, until the going down of the sun. They were then cut down, their heads taken off, and their bodies buried in a grave made under the gallows. The coffin in which was the body of Cromwell was a very rich thing, very full of gilded hinges and nails."--Rugge's Diurnal.]

31st. This morning with Mr. Coventry at Whitehall about getting a ship to carry my Lord's deals to Lynne, and we have chosen the Gift. Thence at noon to my Lord's, where my Lady not well, so I eat a mouthfull of dinner there, and thence to the Theatre, and there sat in the pit among the company of fine ladys, &c.; and the house was exceeding full, to see Argalus and Parthenia, the first time that it hath been acted: and indeed it is good, though wronged by my over great expectations, as all things else are. Thence to my father's to see my mother, who is pretty well after her journey from Brampton. She tells me my aunt is pretty well, yet cannot live long. My uncle pretty well too, and she believes would marry again were my aunt dead, which God forbid. So home.

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Charles II King Of ENGLAND [Parents] was born on 29 May 1630 in St. James Palace and was christened there on 29 May 1630. He died on 6 Feb 1685 in Whitehall and was buried on 14 Feb 1685 in Westminster Abbey. He married Catharina Henriette Princess Of PORTUGAL on 31 May 1662 in Portsmouth.

Other marriages:

WALTERS, Lucy
KILLIGREW, Elizabeth
PEGGE, Catherine
GWYN, Eleanor (Nell)
PENANCOET, Louise Renée De
DAVIS, Mary (Moll) Actress
NEEDHAM, Eleanor
MANCINI, Ortensia
STUARDO, Maria
VILLIERS, Barbara Duchess of Cleveland

"The Kings of Scotland", which appeared in volume I [1904] of *The Scots Peerage*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, states on pp. 29-30:

CHARLES II was born 29 May 1630, succeeded his father on 30 January 1648-49, but the kingdom being then in the hands of the 'Republicans' under Oliver Cromwell, who governed with the title of Protector, his early years were spent in exile. The Scottish Presbyterians distrusting Cromwell and the English Independents, had invited Charles to assume the Crown of Scotland, and though their army was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, 3 September 1650, he was duly crowned King of Scots at Scone 1 January 1650-51. Invading England, however, his army was defeated by Cromwell at Worcester on 3 September 1651, and the Young king had to seek safety abroad.

Soon after the death of Cromwell, Charles was restored to his kingdom, and entered London on his thirtieth birthday, 29 MAY 1660. He married, 31 May 1662, Donna Catherine Infanta of Portugal, born 25 November 1638, daughter of John IV, King of Portugal, sister of Alphonso VI and Pedro II., successively kings of Portugal. King Charles died 6 February 1685 leaving no issue by his queen, who retired to Lisbon, where she died 31 December 1705. He had, however, many illegitimate children

Lucy WALTERS was born in 1630 in Of, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. She died in 1658 in Paris. She married Charles II, King Of ENGLAND in Not Married.

They had the following children:

- i **Mary WALTERS** was born on 6 May 1651. She died in 1693.
- i **James SCOTT** was born on 9 Apr 1649. He died on 15 Jul 1685.

The parents of Lucy Walters were:-

William WALTER was born in 1605 in Of, London. He was christened on 29 Mar 1605 in Mawgan, Meneage, Cornwall. He died in Feb 1650 in London. He was buried in St-Giles-In-Feld, London. He married Elizabeth PROTHEROE who was born in 1606 in Hawkesbrook, Carmarthenshire.

Lucy Walters Queen of Scots, father William Walters:

On 9 April 1649 a son was born to Charles II of England and his (wife) Lucy Walters in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Charles II with his wife Lucy Walters and son James in tow, was duly crowned King of Scots at Scone on 1 January 1651. On 6 May 1651 in Scotland a daughter, Mary Walters was born to Charles II and Lucy Walters. Charles II then decided to invade England, but Cromwell's army defeted him and the Scots at the battle of Worcerter on 3 September 1651, 3,000 Scots died and 10,000 were taken prisoners. Charles and his family fled to France were Lucy Walters later died in 1658 in Paris, and after Cromwell's death in 1660, Charles II was restored to the throne of England and Scotland on 29 May 1660. Charles then married, Donna Catherine Infanta of Portugál, the daughter of John IV, King of Portugal, on 31 May 1662. Charles' son James Scott (as he was now known) was brought to the royal court and and raised by his father. When James turned 14 years old Charles II made him the Duke of Monmouth, and in 1674 James Scott at 25 years old was made 'Commander in Chief' of the army. He held other titles as well, Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Doncaster, Earl of Dalkeith, Baron Scott of Tindale, Lord Scott of Whitchester and Eskdale. In 1679 Charles II banished him for claiming his right to the throne of England. He lived in Holland until 1685 after Charles II died and landed in Western England, where he found support for the "The Pitchfork Rebillion" to oust James II. He gathered 4,000 men mostly farmers and met the English troops at the Battle of Sedgemore, where he was routed. He was captured two days later and sent to London to be beheaded on July 15th. As legend has it the man the English army captured was just a farmer, and that James escaped to Virginia to hide out. I think this is why the Walters coat of arms displays the Black Scottish Royal Lion with the Swords of the Commander in Chief of the Army.(Black meaning the loss of the crown).



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The Publication of the Harlequin Series 42, 64 (1898)
9 Visitation of Ker. / published 1900.
63-64 of "Baker".

Thomas Baker age 3, second son of Henry Baker of the Hunt, soldier & baronet,
with several cup's etc and Catherine, first daughter of John Smyth of Osterlanger,
soldier.

John Philipoff The Visitation of Ker, taken = the years 1619-1621. London 1895.

Patuxdone Marriages register

1793 Thomas Baker of this parish, widower

Mary Wilson

Spurister.

19 10. 1793

by Ed Taylor.

Presented by X the ass.

DRAFT

BAKER GENEALOGY

- Simon BAKER (time of Edward IV) of Faversham *~1482, Faversham*
 - =?
 - John (time of Henry VII) of Tenterden *~1504*
 - =?
 - Christopher (time of Henry VIII) of Tenterden *~1532*
 - = Margaret TUFTON daughter of Humphry TUFTON of Ashford
 - |-Peter (†1584, Spain) of Ratcliffe, Stepney; Admiral under Queen Elizabeth I in her wars with Spain; taken prisoner in Spain 1584
 - | =Susan STOCKTON (†1583); daughter of William STOCKTON, chaplain to King Henry VIII
 - |-George of London, chief surgeon to Queen Elizabeth I (†~1548) *1550, Tenterden*
 - | =Anna Swaine then = Ann French
 - |-William of Cranbrook *1550*
 - | =Catherine BATHURST (lived to be very old), daughter of Robert BATHURST of Goudhurst *1564, Horsaenden* and his wife Alice *(†~1560, Smeeden)*
 - |-John (†Rotterdam); merchant in London
 - | =daughter of Sir Thomas HOLMDEN of Tenchleys, Limpsfield
 - |-Robert, envoy at Madrid for 4 years in the time of Charles I
 - | =Jane COOPER, 4th daughter of Sir John COOPER of Rockborne, Hampshire; widow of Sir William SANDERSON¹
 - |-Edward (aged ~70 in 1663); of Patribourne and Canterbury; bought Bifrons 1677
 - | =Anne SEARE, daughter of Stephen SEARE
 - | =Joyce JOWLES, daughter of John JOWLES of Alkham *and Magdalena BEST (= 21.7.1600)*
 - | =Margaret SWAN, daughter of John SWAN
 - |-John (aged ~56 in 1683); of Canterbury, who moved to Bewdley
 - | =Amy DUNCOMBE, daughter of John DUNCOMBE of Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire²
 - |-Joyce *~1673*
 - | =Edward WHICHCOT of Stoke-on-Trent ** ~1648, Great, Shropshire or ~1658, Ludlow*
 - | =Mary GAWTON, daughter of Lancelot GAWTON of Powick, Worcestershire
 - |-Thomas
 - |-Robert
 - |-Susan *2.9.1662, St. Mary's, Sandwich, or St Paul's, Canterbury.*
 - |-Robert SMITH of Sandwich and Dane Court, Thanet *31.7.1654*
 - |-Elizabeth, widow of George WOOD *St Mary, Sandwich*
 - |-Jane CHAPMAN
 - |-Walter of Dover
 - | =May CLEGAT, daughter of William CLEGAT of Canterbury
 - |-John, Captain of Horse and then captain in the service of Charles I and Charles II; one of the Gentlemen of H. M. Horse Guards in 1683
 - | =Catherine GREENSTREET, daughter of James GREENSTREET of Faversham *and Anne Philipot*
 - |-Mary *6.2.1671, St. Paul's, Canterbury*
 - |-Catherine *4.3.1620, Eastling*
 - |-Anne

26.9.1580

DRAFT

–Anthony [Frederick] (*26.9.1907,Bournemouth;†26.3.1983,London); art historian; Surveyor of the Queen's pictures; spied for the

Russians

¹ Grand-daughter of Byron and daughter of Ada Byron (who lived in Bifrons from 1827 to 1830) and the first Earl of Lovelace.

² Of Coombe Place, near Lewes, Sussex; rector of Hamsey and 4th baronet.

and dried [dyed]" and made to be sold, which ought each to have weighed 86 Ibs. and not to lack above 3 Ibs. of that weight, lacked one 4 Ibs. and the other 5 Ibs. - **ref. QM/SI/1606/9/26 - date:** 10 July 1606

FILE - File of indictments for Midsummer Sessions 1606 [all ignoramus] - **ref. QM/SI/1606/10 - date:** 1606

item: Since Sir Thomas Baker, Sir Edward Hales and Sir Thomas Roberts, three justices of the peace, appointed Samuel Sharpie of Marden, clothier "an overseer" "to search Brodeclothes" made in Marden and Samuel Sharpie was bound in £40 to serve the office faithfully, on 18 July 1606, at the house of James Peake of Marden, shearman, at Marden, he found "A Brodecloth" worth £6 of Richard Pyner of Marden, clothier, made to be sold which had not been sealed as it ought to have been. [Ignoramus] - **ref. QM/SI/1606/10/7 - date:** 18 July 1606

FILE - File for Michaelmas Sessions 1606 - **ref. QM/SI/1606/13 - date:** 1606

item: Since John Iggleden, constable of the Hundred of Barkley, having a warrant sealed by Sir Thomas Baker, William Campion, esquire and other justices, to attach Henry Allard of Biddenden, clothier, to bring him before the aforesaid justices to give security to keep the peace and to appear at the next Quarter Sessions, on 1 April 1606 Henry Allard at Biddenden in the Hundred of Barkley by virtue of the warrant was attached but he escaped from the constable. [Ignoramus] - **ref. QM/SI/1606/13/33 - date:** 1 April 1606

FILE - File for Michaelmas Sessions 1610 - **ref. QM/SI/1610/21 - date:** Sept. 1610

item: Stephen Baker, "rippier", Thomas Baker, ripper, Michael Thomas, yeoman, Thomas Poulter, labourer, all of Goudhurst, at Goudhurst, from 1 Aug. 1610 to the day of the taking of the indictment without licence, have kept "Comon tipling howses" and sold "Ale and beare" - **ref. QM/SI/1610/21/3 - date:** 1 Aug. to end Sept. 1610

FILE - File of indictments for felony, Midsummer 1612 [? gaol delivery sessions] - **ref. QM/SI/1612/5 - date:** July 1612

item: Thomas Baker, carpenter, John Stephens, mason, Thomas Bowser, labourer, all of Hernhill, between 10 and 11 at night in the highway at Hernhill assaulted Joseph Heeler and stole 39s. in money from the person of Joseph Heeler. [John Stephens ignoramus, other found not guilty] - **ref. QM/SI/1612/5/5 - date:** 15 Jan 1611/12

In Brige hundred, Richard, son of William, holds of the bishop, Borne. It was taxed at six sulings. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and forty-four villeins, with three borderers having ten carucates. There is a church, and one servant, and four mills of sixteen shillings and eight pence. A fishery of six-pence. Pasture, of which the foreign tenants have ploughed six acres of land. Wood for the pannage of four bogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth eighteen pounds, when he received it ten pounds, now nineteen pounds.

Four years after the taking of this survey, the bishop was disgraced, and this manor, among the rest of his possessions, escheated to the crown. After which it appears to have been divided into moieties, one of which, called afterwards THE MANOR OF PATRIBORNE MERTON, was held by Margerie de Bornes, who carried it in marriage to John de Pratellis, or De Pratis, as he was sometimes written, a Norman, who soon after the year 1200, gave it to his new-erected priory of Beaulieu, or *De Bello loco*, in Normandy, to which it afterwards became an alien cell.^a In which state this manor continued till the 11th year of king Henry IV. when it was, with the king's licence, alienated to the priory of the same order of Augustine canons of Merton, in Surry, whence it acquired the name of Patriborne Merton; and with this priory it remained till the suppression of it by the act of the 31st of king Henry VIII. when this manor coming into the hands of the crown, was granted that year, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Patriborne, and all liberties, free warren, &c. to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold to him and his heirs male *in capite*, as of the castle of Rochester. After which, king Edward VI. by new letters patent, in his

^a Prynne, p. 707. See some account of the state of these alien cells before, under that of Folkestone, vol. vii. p. 179.

4th year, regranted the whole of them, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. He was succeeded in it by his only son Henry Cheney, esq. afterwards lord Cheney; and he soon afterwards alienated it to Sir Thomas Herbert, who in the 21st year of that reign sold it to Thomas Smith, who passed it away before the end of the same reign to William Partherich, and his grandson Sir Edward Partherich, of Bridge, alienated it in 1638 to Mr. afterwards Sir Arnold Braems, of that parish, the heirs of whose son Walter Braems, sold it in 1704 to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, in this parish, in whose descendants it continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of this manor, with the rectory and advowson of the church of Patriborne.

THE OTHER MOIETY of the manor of Patriborne, called afterwards THE MANOR OF PATRIBORNE CHENEY, after the bishop's disgrace, came into the possession of the family of Say, in which it continued till Sir William de Say, in Henry III.'s reign, gave it to Sir Alexander de Cheney. He afterwards resided here, whence it gained the name of Patriborne Cheney; but his son William having married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Shurland, of Shurland, in Shepey, removed afterwards thither. After which it remained in his descendants down to Sir T. Cheney, K. G. of Shurland, who having obtained from Henry VIII. in his 31st year, a grant of the other moiety of the manor of Patriborne, as above-mentioned, became possessed of the whole of this manor, which, notwithstanding, continued as *two separate manors*, in both which he was succeeded by his son Henry Cheney, (afterwards created lord Cheney, of Tuddington) who in the beginning of that reign alienated them to Sir Thomas Herbert. Since

^o Rot. Esch. anno 3 Elizabeth, pt. 3. See more of the Cheneys, vol. vi. of this history, p. 247.

which they both remained in the same succession of ownership, as has already been mentioned before, in the description of the manor of Patricborne Merton, down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of both these manors; which appear now to be united, as one court only is held for both of them, stiled, the court leet and court baron of the manors of Patricborne Merton and Cheney.

BIFRONS is a feat in this parish, situated at a small distance westward from the church, which was originally built by Mr. John Bargar, or Bargrave, whose ancestors were originally of the adjoining parish of Bridge. Robert Bargrave, of Bridge, died in 1600, leaving a numerous issue; of whom John, the eldest son, was the builder of Bifrons, and Isaac, the sixth, was dean of Canterbury, and ancestor of Isaac Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, where further mention will be made of him. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a pale, gules, a sword with the point upwards, the pomel, or, on a chief, azure, three bezants*. His grandson John Bargrave, esq. sold it in 1662 to Sir Arthur Slingsby, knight and baronet, descended of a younger branch of the Slingsbys, of Scriven, in Yorkshire, and created a baronet at Bruffells in 1657; his arms were, *Gules, a chevron, between two leopards faces, in chief, and a bugle horn, in base, argent*. His son and heir Sir Charles Slingsby, bart. in 1677, alienated it to Mr. Thomas Baker, merchant, of London,^p on whose death it came to Mr. William Whotton, gent. of London, and he in 1680 passed it away to Thomas Adrian, esq. who kept his shrievalty here in 1690. He alienated it in 1694 to John Taylor, esq. the son of Nathaniel Taylor, barrister-at-law, descended of a family at Whitchurch, in Salop, whose arms were, *Gules, three*

^p There is a pedigree of Baker, of Patricborne, descended originally from Cranbrooke, in the Heralds office, book marked D. f. 31^a. See Vistn. co. Worcester, anno 1683, p. 103.

roses,

roses, argent, a chief chequy, argent and sable. He died in 1729, leaving four sons and four daughters. Of the former, Brook, the eldest, was LL. D. and F. R. S. a learned and ingenious gentleman, who, among other treatises, wrote one on perspective. He died in 1731, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir William Young, bart. Herbert, in holy orders, of whom hereafter; Charles, a merchant at Moscow; and Bridges. Of the daughters, Mary died unmarried, at Bridge-place, in 1771, and Olive married John Bowtell, D. D. vicar of Patricborne. The eldest son Dr. Brook Taylor succeeded his father in this feat, but dying without male issue in 1731, his next brother the Rev. Herbert Taylor became possessed of it, and resided here. He died in 1763, leaving by Mary, one of the daughters of Edward Wake, clerk, prebendary of Canterbury, and first-cousin to the archbishop, two sons, Herbert and Edward, the eldest of whom succeeded him in this feat, with his other estates in this county, but dying unmarried in 1767, his brother, the Rev. Edward Taylor, succeeded him in it, and afterwards rebuilt, nearly on the old site, this feat of Bifrons, so-called from its double front, and the builder of it, in commendation of his wife, placed this motto on the fore front: *Diruta edificat uxor bona, edificata diruit mala*. It was a handsome spacious house, the front of which had a very grand and venerable appearance. He died in 1798, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Turner Payler, esq. of Ileden, who died at Bruffells in 1780, four sons and three daughters, of whom Edward, the eldest, is a captain in the Romney fencible dragoons; Herbert is a captain likewise in the army, private secretary, and aid de camp to the duke of York; Brook is private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Bridges, the youngest, is a lieutenant in the navy. Of the daughters, the eldest, Mary Elizabeth married Edward-Wilbraham Bootle, esq. M. P. Charlotte married the Rev. Mr. Northey, and

and Margaret. Edward Taylor, esq. the eldest son, succeeded on his father's death to this seat, and continues owner of it.

HODE, now usually called *Hothe*, and *Hothe-house*, in this parish, was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Isaac, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a bend, in the sinister point, a leopard's head, or*; one of whom, John Isaac, held it in the 20th year of king Edward III. His descendant Edward Isaac had his lands *disgavelled* by the act of 31 Henry VIII. and his descendant of the same name, at length leaving only three daughters his coheirs, this estate went in marriage by Jane, his only daughter by his first wife, first to Martin Sidley, esq. of Great Chart, and secondly to Sir Henry Palmer, of Howlets, who by his will in 1611, gave it to his son-in-law Sir Isaac Sidley, bart. and he conveyed his right in it to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Palmer, from whose descendant it went by sale to Merriweather, and Edward Merriweather, about the year 1680, alienated it to Thomas Adrian, gent. who conveyed it, with Bifrons and other estates in this parish, in 1694, to John Taylor, esq. in whose descendants it has, in like manner, continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of it.

RENVILLE is a manor, in this parish, which formerly belonged to owners of the name of Crippen, one of whom, Thomas Crippen, died possessed of it in the beginning of king James I.'s reign, leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, who carried it in marriage to Robert Naylor, gent. whose arms were, *Argent, on a bend, sable, three covered cups of the field, their rims, or*. His son John, about the year 1638, sold it to William Kingsley, S. T. P. archdeacon of Canterbury, who left a numerous issue, of whom George, the eldest son, succeeded to this estate, whose only son William died in 1701, leaving William, of whom mention will be made hereafter; and Anthony, who was ancestor of Thomas Pincke Kingsley, gent. now
of

of London. From William Kingsley, esq. the eldest son, this estate came down at length to his grandson lieutenant-general William Kingsley, who resided at Maidstone, where he died in 1769 unmarried, and bequeathed this manor by will to his first-cousin Mr. Charles Kingsley, of London, for his life,² on whose death in 1785, it came by the entail of the above will to his second son Mr. Thomas Pincke Kingsley, now of London, who is the present possessor of it.

HIGHAM is another manor, for it was formerly so accounted, though it has long since lost the reputation of having been one, situated at the boundary of this parish, upon the high grounds, at a small distance from the northern side of Barham-downs. It was antiently owned by a family of the same name, one of whom, Nicholas, son of William de Higham, by a deed of the 13th year of king Edward III. to which his seal is appendant, viz. *a lion passant regardant, between six crosses formee, fitchee*, appears to have held it at that time, together with the manor of Northington, in the hundred of Downhamford, not far distant. Not long after which it passed into the name of Bourne, and afterwards of Haut, of the adjoining parish of Bishopborne, in which it remained till at length Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, carried it in marriage to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, and he, in the 34th year of king Henry VIII. alienated it to Sir Anthony Aucher, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Hewit Aucher, bart. who dying in 1726, *f. p.* by his will gave it to his sister Elizabeth, who entitled her husband John Corbet, LL. D. of Salop, to the possession of it. He left five daughters his coheirs, viz. Katherine, married to Stephen Beckingham; Elizabeth to Thomas Denward; Frances, to Sir William Hardres, bart. Antonina, to Ignatius Geohagan; and Hannah,

² See vol. vii. of this history, p. 551.

to William Hougham, who became on his death jointly entitled to it. After which, Ignatius Geohagan, esq. before-mentioned, about the year 1768, built the present seat, called HIGHAM PLACE, and resided in it for some time, and then alienated his fifth part of it, as did the heirs of Katherine, Elizabeth, and Hannah, who were before deceased, their respective fifth parts, about 1781, to James Hallet, esq. who now resides in it, and has since purchased the remaining fifth part of the heirs of Frances, widow of Sir William Hardres, bart. who died in 1783.^r

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by will in 1611, gave the sum of 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, towards the relief of the poor of this parish, and he left the like sum towards the relief of the poor of several of the neighbouring parishes, none of which has ever been paid to them.

The poor constantly maintained are about eight, casually 12.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of one middle and two smaller side isles, a high and a south chancel, having a spire steeple on the south side, in which there is only one bell. This church is but small. It seems very antient. The pillars in it are very large and clumsy, and the arches circular. In the middle isle are several memorials of the Dennes, of this parish. The south chancel, formerly called the Isaac, but now the Bifrons chancel, as belonging to that seat, is covered with pews. In it are monuments for the Taylors, of Bifrons. At the entrance a memorial for John Bargrave, builder of Bifrons. In the north isle, in a window, are the arms of Fogge. Under

^r See more of them under Stelling, vol. viii. p. 93, and Bishopborne hereafter.

the

the steeple, on the south side, is a fine arched doorway, circular, ornamented with much carvework and emblematical figures of Saxon architecture, much like that at Barfriston, (of which a plate is given in Grose's Antiquities, vol. i. præf. p. 66); and a smaller one on the south side of the high chancel, of a similar sort, over which is a small stone figure, having on its head, seemingly, a crown, and head-dress on each side hanging down, with its hands lifted up as if having had something between them, perhaps for the virgin and child; but it is so corroded by time, that what it was meant for, can only be guessed at. At the east end of the chancel is a small circular window, of different compartments, like that at Barfriston. In the west part of the church-yard, are tombs for James De Roussell, esq. a truly good and worthy man, obt. 1775, and Elizabeth his wife; and for John Bowtell, D. D. vicar of Patriborne, and Olive his wife; and one for Mrs. Mary Taylor, who died in 1771.

The church of Patriborne, with the chapel of Bridge annexed, was given and appropriated to the priory of Merton, in Surry, as early as the year 1258, anno 43 Henry III. on condition that three canons should reside, for the performance of all parochial duties; and if the profits increased, more should be sent for that purpose.* In which state this church continued till the dissolution of the priory, by the act of the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came, together with the manor of Patriborne Merton, belonging to the priory, into the king's hands, who granted both that year to Sir Thomas Cheney. Since which they have passed, in the same tract of ownership as has been already related before, in the description of that manor, down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present

* *Ord. & approp. eccles.* anno 1528. *Reg. Arundel*, ps. 1, f. 15, Tan. Mon p. 219. *Inquisitio de fructibus eccles. Sine datu.* *Reg. Prior de Merton*, f. 213. *Bibl. Cott. Cleopatra*, Cvii, 20.

owner of the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church, with the chapel of Bridge annexed.

It is, with the chapel of Bridge, valued in the king's books at 5l. 7s. 3^d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 8^d. In 1578 here were thirty-nine communicants. In 1640 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants fifty.

CHURCH OF PATRIBORNE with the CHAPEL OF BRIDGE annexed.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | <i>James Coleby</i> , May 8, 1644. |
| | <i>John Fige</i> , A. B. obt. 1667. [†] |
| | <i>John Mackallan</i> , A. M. Nov. 20, 1667, obt. January 27, 1698. [‡] |
| <i>Margaret Braems, widow</i> | <i>John Bowtell</i> , S. T. P. February 20, 1697, obt. January 5, 1753. [¶] |
| <i>Mary Taylor, hac vice</i> | <i>Herbert Taylor</i> , A. M. February 3, 1753, obt. September 29, 1763. [¶] |
| <i>Herbert Taylor, esq.</i> | <i>Edward Taylor</i> , A. M. Nov. 16, 1763, obt. Dec. 1798. [¶] |
| <i>Edward Taylor, esq.</i> | <i>William Toke</i> , May, 1799, present vicar. |

† Buried in Bridge church.
‡ Buried in the chancel of this church.

¶ Likewise rector of Staplehurst, and lies buried with his wife Olive

under a tomb in Patriborne church-yard.

¶ And by dispensation rector of Hunton.

¶ And rector of Rucking by dispensation.

B R I D G E

LIES the next adjoining parish to Patriborne southward, being written in old deeds, *Bregge*, and taking its name from the bridge, which was antiently over the stream which crosses it. This parish was in early

early times so considerable, as to give name both to the hundred and deanry in which it is situated.

IT IS SITUATED about two miles and an half eastward of Canterbury, on the high Dover road, formerly the Roman Watling-street way, which appears high and entire almost throughout it; in the valley on this road stands the village of Bridge, with the church and vicarage in it, a low moist situation, the bourn or stream of the Little Stour crossing it under a stone bridge, built a few years ago by the contributions of the neighbouring gentlemen. At a small distance southward is Bridge place, now inhabited by lady Yates, widow of the late judge Yates, and of Dr. Thomas, late bishop of Rochester. The hills, from which there is a most pleasing prospect, are wholly chalk, as are in general the other upland parts of it, towards the south especially, where the country is very barren, with heathy ground and woodland, and much covered with stones. In this part of the parish is Gosley wood, once belonging to St. Augustine's monastery, afterwards granted to Thomas Colepeper, esq. It belongs now to Mr. Beckingham.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSBURY, alias BRIDGE, claims over the greatest part of it, and the manor of Patriborne over that part of this parish on the north side of the Dover road. There are two boroughs in it, viz. of Blackmansbury and of Bridge.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSBURY, alias BRIDGE, was parcel of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, belonging to the sacristie, as appears by the registers of it, in which frequent mention is made of this manor, with the free tenants belonging to it, in Honpit, Rede, and Blackmansbury. In which state this manor continued till the suppression of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands,^z where it remained till the 36th year of that reign, when this manor, with divers lands

^z See Dec. Script. col. 1895, 2029.

in Houndpit and Blackmanbury, was granted to Henry Laurence, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, and he that year held a court here; and in his descendants it continued till the 18th of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was alienated by fine levied, by John Laurence, to William Partherich, esq. whose arms were, *Vaire, argent and sable, on a chief of the second, three roses of the first*. His grandson Sir Edward Partherich, of this place, passed it away in 1638 to Sir Arnold Braems, descended of a family originally out of Flanders, where his ancestors were opulent merchants. Jacob Braems, his ancestor, was of Dover, merchant, and built the great house now the Custom house there, where he resided. Sir Arnold Braems above-mentioned, bore for his arms, *Sable, on a chief, argent, a demi lion rampant, gules*. He built a spacious and magnificent mansion on the site of the antient court-lodge here, which he named BRIDGE-PLACE, in which he afterwards resided, as did his son Walter Braems, esq. till his death in 1692; but the great cost of building this seat so impoverished the estate, that his heirs, about the year 1704, were obliged to part with it, which they did by sale to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, who soon afterwards pulled down the greatest part of this mansion, leaving only one wing of it standing, the size and stateliness of which being of itself full sufficient for a gentleman's residence, cannot but give an idea of the grandeur of the whole building when entire. He died in 1729, since which this manor and seat has continued in his descendants, in like manner as Bifrons above-described, down to his great-grandson Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of them. There is not any court held for this manor.

BEREACRE, now called *Great and Little Barakers* is another manor in this parish, which in the 21st year of king Edward I. was in the possession of Walter de Kancia, as appears by an inquisition taken that year, at his decease; not long after which it had passed into a family

family of its own name. After this name was become extinct here, it came into the possession of the Litchfields, who owned much land about Eastry, Tilmanstone, and Betfanger, and in this name it continued till the 22d year of Edward IV. and then Roger Litchfield passed it away to Richard Haut, whose only daughter and heir Margery carried it in marriage to William Isaac, esq. of Patriborne, from whose descendant Edward Isaac, about the latter end of king Henry VIII. it was sold to Petyt and Weekes, who joined in the sale of it to Naylor, of Renville, from which name it was alienated to Smith and Watkins; after which it was conveyed by sale to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, in whose descendants it has continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by will in 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, towards the relief of the poor of it.

The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually the same.

BRIDGE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of three isles, a high chancel, and a north sept or chancel in the middle of the north isle. It has a spire steeple at the south-east corner, in which are three bells. In the high chancel, within the altar-rails, is a monument for Jane, second daughter of Walter Harflete, of Bekeborne, first wife of Sir Arnold Braems, ob. 1635, and lies buried in St. Mary's church, in Dover; and for Elizabeth, (second daughter of Sir Dudley Diggs) his second wife, obt. 1645, and lies in the middle of this chancel. Against the north wall is a painted portrait of Robert Bargrave, gent. of Bridge, obt. 1649. Under a circular arch in the same wall are two rows of small imagery, carved in stone, the uppermost representing

senting God the Father, with several figures on each side; the lower one, figures taken from the history of the Old Testament. Underneath these, in the hollow of the wall, is the figure of a man lying at full length, in robes, with his two hands joined and uplifted, having on his head seemingly a full perriwig. A memorial for John Hardy, esq. of Bridge-place, obt. 1779. On the east side of the south window is a hollow in the wall, and under it an inscription for Macobus Kasey, vicar of Patrixborne, obt. m.v.c.i.xii. and of his being vicar there xxi years. On the opposite side of the window is carved the figure of a scull, with a snake entering in at one eye, and the end of it out at the other, and a hand with a finger pointing up to it, as if it had been the cause of the person's death, and several bones are interspersed about it. The north chancel is made use of for a school, by voluntary contributions. On the south side of the chancel is a circular arched door-way, with Saxon ornaments. In the register are many entries, from the year 1580 to 1660, of the family of Bargrave, alias Bargar, residents in this parish, and one for Thomas, son of John Cheney, gent. who died in 1620.

The church of Bridge, which is a vicarage, was always esteemed as a chapel to the church of Patrixborne, and as such is included in the valuation of that vicarage in the king's books, the vicar of which is instituted and inducted into that vicarage, with the chapel of Bridge annexed to it.*

The parsonage of this parish therefore, as an appendage to that of Patrixborne, is the property of Edward Taylor, esq. of Bifrons. In 1588 here were eighty-nine communicants, in 1640 one hundred and twenty.

* See the list of vicars under Patrixborne before.

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NACKINGTON,

CALLED in antient writings *Natindon*, and *Natyn-ton*, lies the next parish south westward from Bridge. The greatest part of it is in the upper half hundred of Bridge, and a small district of the northern part of it in the hundred of Whitstaple. It has but one borough, viz. that of Nackington.

NACKINGTON lies about a mile north-east from Canterbury; the high road from which to Hythe and Romney Marsh leads through it; it is a pleasant healthy situation. The east and west sides of the parish are open uninclosed arable and hop-grounds, the eastern part behind Staplegate being mostly planted with them; and the western arable, in which is a large district of land, called from its size the Hundred-acres, formerly Haven field, the property of several different owners. The soil, though much inclined to chalk, is in general very fertile, and worth upon an average twenty shillings an acre, though there is much in it let for more. There is no village, but there are about eighteen houses interspersed throughout it; the church stands on a gentle rise, at a small distance eastward from the road, with the parsonage and the court-lodge of Sextries near it. Beyond Heppington the prospect changes to a barren dreary country, covered with flints, and enveloped among woods. Behind that seat ran the old Stone-street way of the Romans, from their station *Durovernum*, or Canterbury, to that of *Portus Lemanis*, or Limne, only to be traced now over the arable lands, and through the woods, and a little higher up lies Ifsins wood, formerly the scite of the manor of Ytching, as it was antiently spelt in king Henry the Vth.'s reign, a small part of which only is within this parish, close to the bounds of which are the *vestigia* of an antient camp, the

the outward trenches of which contain about eight acres, of which only two acres are level and connected, the rest being cut and intersected by roads, &c. There are numbers of different intrenchments throughout this large wood, and one *vallum* especially, which runs on to the Stone-street road. At the north corner of this camp are the remains of an oblong square building of stone, the length of it standing east and west. At the east end is a square rise against the wall, seemingly for an altar, and a hollow in the wall on one side. The foot or pedestal, of a seemingly gothic pillar, such as were made for churches, was some years ago found among the rubbish in it; so that if this ever was a *praetorium* of a Roman general, a chapel seems to have been erected on the site of it, as was frequently the case, probably by the owners of the manor, and to have been deserted when this part of the country was depopulated by the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Herba Paris, or One Berry, grows plentifully in Iffen wood, and *Lamium Caunabino folio flore amplo luteo, labio purpureo*; hemp-leaved dead nettle, with a party coloured flower, grows in this parish.

There are no *parochial charities*, but there are eight shillings per annum paid towards the repair of the church, out of lands called Willys's lands. The number of poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually as many.

THERE ARE THREE MANORS in this parish, each of which is stiled in antient records, THE MANOR OF NACKINGTON. Of these

THE MANOR OF SEXTRIES, alias NACKINGTON, was part of the antient possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, and was allotted to the use of their sacrificial, whence it acquired the former of those names. This manor, in the year 1046, was demised to one Turstin, belonging to the abbot's household, and was afterwards sold and alienated from the monastery, which

accounts

accounts for its not being mentioned in the survey of Domesday; but in king Edward I.'s reign, it appears by the roll of knights fees to have been again in the possession of the abbot and convent, for Natyndon is mentioned in it as the abbot's lordship. After which this manor of Natyndon, alias Sextries, continued in the possession of the abbot and convent till the dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands,^b who in his 32d year granted it in exchange to Thomas Colepeper, esq. senior, whose son Sir Alexander Colepeper, of Bedbury, alienated it in the 21st year of Elizabeth to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, whose grandson, of the same name, by deed inrolled anno 22 James I. sold it to John Smith, esq. of London, and he devised it by will to John Vaughan, esq. from which name it passed to Stephen Jermyn, esq. who conveyed it to Thomas Page, citizen and stationer of London, and he passed it away by sale to William Fox, of Nackington, whose son, of the same name, reconveyed it to Thomas Page, esq. of London, son of Thomas before-mentioned, and he in 1763 sold it to Edward Jacob, esq. of Faverham, who died in 1788, and his widow now possesses it for her life, the inheritance being vested in their two younger sons, the Rev. Stephen Long Jacob, and Mr. John Jacob, who resides at it. There is no court held for it.

THE MANOR OF STAPLEGATE, alias NACKINGTON, is situated in the northern part of this parish, in the hundred of Whitstaple, just without the bounds of the county of the city of Canterbury. It was formerly the seat of an eminent family of the same surname, who were owners not only of this place, but of lands in Bilsington, Romney Marsh, and in Thanet.^c Edmund Staplegate died possessed of this manor anno 13 king

^b Augtn. off. inrolm. of conventual leases, Kent, bundle 5.
^c Philipott, p. 243. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 619.

Edward II. whose descendant Edmund Staplegate had that noted contest, as lord of Bilsington manor, with Richard, earl of Arundel, for the performance of the office of chief butler at king Richard II.'s coronation.^d He died *f. p.* and was succeeded by his brother John Staplegate, in whose descendants this manor did not continue long; for in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. as appears by the antient court-rolls, it was in the name of Litchfield, one of whom, Roger Litchfield, in the 22d year of Edward IV. alienated it to William Haut, whose son Sir William Haut leaving two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, the eldest, entitled her husband Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, to it, and he in the 1st year of king Edward VI. alienated it to Philip Chowte, esq. who sold it in the 6th year of queen Elizabeth to Walter Waller, and he immediately afterwards passed it away to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopborne, who sold it to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, and he in the 22d year of king James I. conveyed it, with the manor of Sextries, *alias* Nackington, to John Smith, esq. of London. After which they both continued in the same line of ownership, down to Thomas Page, esq. who alienated this manor of Staplegate, *alias* Nackington, to Mr. Hopkins Fox, whose son Mr. William Fox died possessed of it in 1794, and left it to his eldest son William, who now possesses it. There is no court held for it.

HEPPINGTON is a manor and feat, at the south-west boundary of this parish, which in the reign of king Henry II. was possessed by a family of the name of Delce; for in the 29th year of it William de Delce accounted at the exchequer for the tenure of this land of Hevington; but this name was extinct here before the reign of Edward III. in which it was come into the possession of William Talbot, whose heirs possessed it in the 20th year of that reign. The next owners of

^d See Bilsington, vol. viii. of this history, p. 347.

this

this manor were the Chich's, of the Dungeon, as appeared by a record of that time, at the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, it was become the property of Fogge, and Sir John Fogge, of Repton, by will anno 6 Henry VII. devised it to his son by his second wife, Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant-porter of Calais, whose two daughters and coheirs, married to Oxenbridge and Scott, conveyed their moieties of it in 1558 and 1561, to Thomas Hales, esq. of Thanington, and he settled it on his eldest son William, by his second wife Alice, and their son William Hales, esq. together with his son William Hales, in 1640, conveyed the manor of Heppington, with the mansion and lands belonging to it, to Thomas Godfrey, esq. the younger, of Lid, who was knighted the year afterwards, and resided here, being the eldest son of Peter Godfrey, esq. of Lid.^e He died in 1684, without surviving issue, leaving his wife lady Hester Godfrey surviving, who died in 1699, when this manor came by her settlement of it to her great nephew Henry Godfrey, esq. who was of Heppington, who leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, she carried it in marriage to Bryan Fauffett, esq. of Rochester, who rebuilt this feat, bearing for his arms, *Or, a lion rampant, sable, over all a bend, gobonated, argent and gules.* He died in 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son the Rev. Brian Fauffett, rector of Horton Monks, and perpetual curate of Nackington, who died in 1776, having married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Curtois, by whom he had two sons, Henry-Godfrey, of whom below, and Bryan, now of Sittingborne, gent. who married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. John Smith, vicar of Borden, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. Wm. Bland, of Sittingborne. Henry Godfrey Fauffett, esq. the eldest son, succeeded on his mother's death in 1787, to this manor; he married first Susan, daughter of Ri-

^e See the descent of Godfrey, vol. viii. p. 426.

U 4

chard

chard Sandys, esq. of Canterbury, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, she died in 1789; and he married secondly Sarah, daughter and heir of Fetiplace Nott, esq. of Marston-hall, in Warwickshire, late high steward of the city of Litchfield. He is the present possessor of this manor, and resides at Hepington.

NACKINGTON-HOUSE is a seat in this parish, which in the reign of king Charles I. was the residence of Capt. John Nutt, whose descendant Edward Nutt, esq. died possessed of it in 1708, without issue male, upon which it came by entail to his brother William Nutt, who sold it to Thomas Willys, esq. who in 1726 succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of Sir Thomas Willys, bart. of Fen-Ditton, in Cambridgeshire, *s. p.* their arms being, *Parted per fess, gules and argent, three lions rampant, counterchanged, a bordure, ermine.* He died next year, *s. p.* likewise, having devised this estate to trustees, who soon afterwards sold it to Christopher Milles, esq. of Canterbury, descended from ancestors who had resided at the parsonage at Herne, from the reign of James I. and bore for their arms, *Ermine, a millrind, sable, on a chief, two martlets wings, or*; one of whom was clerk of the robes to queen Anne, and king James and of king Charles's privy chamber.^f Christopher Milles, esq. after his purchase of Nackington-house, resided at it, and died in 1742, having married Mary, eldest daughter of Rich. Warner, esq. of Norfolk, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, Richard, of whom hereafter; Christopher, chief justice of Senegambia; John, late captain of an East-Indiaman; Mary, now unmarried; and Anne, married to Sir Edward Astley, bart. of Norfolk. Richard Milles, esq. the eldest son, is of North Elmham, in Norfolk, he served as member for Canterbury in three successive parliaments, having married

^f See Herne before, p. 94.

Mary,

Mary, daughter of T. Tanner, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he has an only daughter and heir Mary, married to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes. He is the present owner of this seat, and at times resides at it.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is but small, and consists of one isle and two chancels, having at the north-west corner a low wooden pointed turret, in which hangs one bell. This church is very small. It is kept very neat and in good repair. By the several narrow small circular windows it seems antient, built perhaps not long after the time of Lanfranc. In the high chancel are several memorials for the Godfreys; a memorial for Bryan Fauisset, esq. obt. 1750, and for his son the Rev. Bryan Fauisset, obt. 1776; arms, *Fauisset*, quartering *Toke*, *Godfrey*, and *Brian*, impaling *azure, three pales, ermine, over all, a fess, chequy.* In the south chancel, which belongs to the Milles family, are several memorials for the Wyllis's and the Nutt's; and memorials for the Pudners, who lie buried in a vault underneath; arms, *Bendy, or, and gules, over all, a cross, argent, a label of three points for difference.* Against the west wall are three elegant small monuments, of different coloured marbles; one for the Rev. Bernard Astley, A. B. second son of Sir Edward Astley, bart. of Melton, in Norfolk, by Anne, daughter of Christopher Milles, esq. another for Christopher Milles, esq. of Nackington, obt. 1742, who married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Warner, esq. of North Elmham, in Norfolk; and another for Mary, relict of Christopher Milles, esq. obt. 1781. In the two east windows of this chancel, are good remains of painted glass.

THE CHURCH of Nackington belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, perhaps part of its original endowment
by

by archbishop Lanfranc. It was very early appropriated to it, and was confirmed to it by archbishop Hubert about king Richard I.'s reign. After which this appropriation appears by the register of the priory, to have been esteemed as a *manor*, filed^k

THE MANOR OF NACKINGTON, alias THE PARSONAGE, which continued part of the possessions of it till its suppression by king Henry VIII. when it came, with the advowson of the vicarage, into the king's hands, where they did not stay long, before they were granted, with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in exchange, to the archbishop, part of the revenues of whose see they continue at this time, George Gipps, esq. of Harbledown, being the present lessee of this parsonage. But the advowson of the vicarage, now esteemed as a perpetual curacy, his grace the archbishop reserves in his own hands.

The vicarage, or perpetual curacy, is not valued in the king's books.^l Archbishop Juxon, in 1661, augmented the stipend of this curacy to twenty pounds per annum; and archbishop Sheldon, anno 28 Charles II. augmented it further to forty pounds per annum, which sum is paid yearly to the curate by the lessee of the parsonage. It is now of the yearly certified value of 62l. 18s. 10d.^h

THERE IS A PORTION OF TITHES arising from a district of land in this parish, which was part of the ancient possessions of the hospital of Eastbridge, and at the endowment of the vicarage of Cosmus Blean, was given to it, being then of the value of five marks. This portion now belongs to that vicarage, and consists of the tithes of about one hundred and sixteen acres of land, let at the yearly rent of forty-two pounds.ⁱ

^k In Bp. Wm's map it is valued at 8l. 4s.

^h *Inq. de vic. de Natindon. Regist. Hen. Prioris, Cant.* in pub. lib. Camb. Ee, f. 37. Limits of the parish, without date, in MSS. A. 11. f. 93. a. in the archives of the dean and chapter of Cant.

ⁱ See Blean, vol. viii. of this history, p. 534.

There

There were several contests between the priory of St. Gregory and St. Laurence hospital, concerning the tithes of Moland beside Heppington, viz. of eighty acres of land; besides which, the hospital possessed the tithes of fifty acres of land in Havefield.^k

CHURCH OF NACKINGTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

CURATES.

George Pulford, A. B. 1645 to 1667.^l

Richard Johnson, 1684.

J. Skinner, 1685.

Simon Devereux, A. M. 1686, obt. 1733.^m

Charles Norris, LL. B. 1733, obt. 1767.ⁿ

Bryan Fauffett, A. M. Feb. 12, 1767, obt. Feb. 10, 1776.^o

Joshua Dix, A. M. 1776, the present curate.^p

^k See Battely's Somn. p. 39, appendix, p. 9.

^l Likewise rector of Lower Hardres.

^m In 1731 he had the king's licence to hold the rectory of Harbledowne with the vicarage of Brookland.

ⁿ Likewise rector of Braborne,

which he held with that of Goodneston.

^o And rector of Horton.

^p He had been vicar of Brookland, which he resigned in 1788 for the rectory of Old Romney, and is a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

LOWER HARDRES,

OR *Hards*, as it is usually pronounced, formerly called likewise *Nether*, and *Little Hardres*, and sometimes *North Hardres*, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Upper or South Hardres, lies the next parish south-eastward from Nackington. There is but one borough in it, viz. of Lower Hardres.

THIS PARISH, called frequently from its smallness *Little Hardres*, is rather an out of the way situation, lying at the skirts of the fine pleasant country last-described, and the village, with the church in it, is in the valley

valley at a small distance from the Stone-street way, which runs near the western boundary of this parish, close to which is a farm and pond called Hermansole, supposed to take its name either from the Saxon idol, named Ermenfeul, or from the Roman military way on which it stands, *Herman* signifying military, and *sole* a pond. From the valley on the other side, this parish extends up to a dreary wild country of high hills and deep dales, the land in which is very poor, mostly chalky, and covered with sharp flint stones, having frequent woodlands interspersed over it, and carrying a face of rustic poverty throughout it.

THE MANOR OF NETHER, alias LOWER HARDRES, which, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

Ranulf de Colubels holds of the bishop, Hardres. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is four carucates. In demesnes there is half a carucate, and nine villeins having two carucates. There is a church, and eight servants, and thirteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of four bogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth six pounds, and afterwards four pounds, now one hundred shillings. Azor held it of king Edward.

Four years afterwards the bishop was disgraced, and all his estates confiscated. After which this manor appears to have come into the possession of the Criols, for John de Criol, younger son of Bertram, held it at his death anno 48 Henry III. Soon after which it passed into the name of Godynton, and John de Godynton died possessed of it anno 28 Edward I. holding it *in capite*; but in the 20th year of king Edward III. this name was extinct here; for then John de Cobham, John de Mortimer, and the heirs of John de Swansham, were become possessed of it, holding it by knight's service. After which *that part* of this manor which belonged to Mortimer, passed at the latter end
of

of king Richard II. into the possession of the family of Diggs. From which it came to be stiled *the manor of Nether Hardres, alias Diggs-court*, and it continued in the descendants of that name,¹ till Thomas Posthumus Diggs, esq. of Barham, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, whose grandson of the same name dying in 1665, and leaving one only daughter and heir Elizabeth, she carried it in marriage, first to Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Warwickshire, and secondly to George, third son of William Sheldon, esq. of Beoly, in Worcestershire, by neither of whom she had issue. They resided at the Dungeon, where she died in 1678, as he did a few months afterwards, possessed of this manor, which his heirs alienated in 1680 to Henry Lee, esq. whence it gained the name of *Lee's court*, and his grandson Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham-abbey, in Norfolk, is the present owner of it.

There is no court held for this manor, but one within memory used to be held for it, at a place called the Butts, in this parish.

ANOTHER PART of the manor, anno 20 king Edward III. held by John de Cobham as above-mentioned, was afterwards called THE MANOR OF NORTH-COURT, alias LOWER HARDRES, for which he had obtained a charter of *free-warren* in the 17th year of that reign, and it continued in his descendants, lords Cobham, till by the female heirs it passed successively till it came by marriage to Sir T. Brooke, of Somersetshire, whose descendant John Brooke, of St. James's, Dover, (being of a younger branch of that family) died possessed of it anno 21 Henry VIII. and his son John Brooke, of Denton, sold it, anno 3 Edward VI. to Thomas Spylman, esq. of Canterbury, whose son Anthony, gent. of Petham, anno 3 Elizabeth, passed it

¹ See inquis. anno 27 Henry VIII. *post obt.* James Digg—anno 2 Edward VI. *post obt.* William Digg.

West Sussex Record Office: Additional Manuscripts, catalogue 15

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Catalogue Ref. Add Mss 11,301 - 11,899


Creator(s):

West Sussex Record Office, Chichester

Documents relating to property in Aldingbourne, Felpham, Middleton, Midhurst and Rumboldswick

FELPHAM

FILE - Power of Attorney to accept seisin - **ref. Add Mss 11,724** - **date:** 18 September 1671

 [from *Scope and Content*] *Witnesses: William Whotton and John Penfold, jun*

B 1623 M Martha Brodnax - Northgate Cir 1655

1616

*1611

1607

{ Thomas Brodnax
Elizabeth Taylor

Tithe maps

William A. Wootton - Martha Brodnax

Marriage of Mary Northgate Carter

1655

3 Lords Day of the fair time was the 16th Sept
the 2nd was the 28th and the 3rd the 16th Sept
both Sept

A member of St. Dunstan's parish, Cranbrook, Sir John Baker, led in rounding up stubborn Protestants many of whom were burned at the stake and became martyrs of their faith. A holding cell, with ^{barred} windows, is located above the church's south porch entrance called "Baker's Jail" the latter name known well as "Bloody Baker".

Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst Castle
 (* ~ 1525)

— Sir John Baker
 — Elizabeth Baker
 = Sir Thomas of Sittshall
 + Sir William J. Sittshall

John Fawkes
 = Nicholas Fawkes
 = Ms Hawksworth

— John Fawkes of Farnley
 = Isabel Arthington

— Antony Fawkes († 1551) = Francis Varatour (1551)
 — Richard Fawkes
 = Margaret Johnson
 — Nicholas
 — Thomas
 + several daughters

— Marmaduke Fawkes
 = Anne Pulleyn of Scotton

John Fawkes † 1546
 Henry Fawkes
 = William Fawkes († 1578)
 = Ellen Harrington (married before 1530)

— Edward Fawkes († ~ 1533)
 † 1578 or 9

—
 — Guy († 1570)
 —

daughter of Ralph Pulleyn + Catherine Sarswell
 her first husband = Peter Baynbridge
 her second husband = Walter Pulleyn
 " third " =

Slingsby of Senen

www.archives.wyjs.org.uk

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1867-1931 2nd edn 1986 £4.50 + 75p p+p 109p~~

John Slingsby
= Margery Pulleyn (↓ 26.9.1581, Knaresborough Church)
- Margery Slingsby
= Joan Mallory

Book = Prominent Yorkshire families, 1870

- Francis (↓ 4.8.1600, Slingsby Chapel) = (1) Elizabeth Ingilby (2) Mary Percy (*1530 + 1598)
 - Marnaduke = Elizabeth Mallory
 - Christopher = Jane Tancard
 - William no issue
 - Peter no issue
 - Thomas no issue
 - Joan = William Barforth
 - Dorothy = ~~William~~ Francis Tancard (Baker)
= William (*1561)
 - Anne = Robert Byrned
= Christopher Heynell
 - Elizabeth = Christopher Conyers
- Henrys (+ 12.1634) = Francis Vavasour
 - Thomas (fr. Francis never named) = William never named
 - Francis (died young)
 - Henry (died young)
- Thomas Elizabeth = Sir Thomas Nettle
 Mary = Sir Walter
 Alice = Thomas Bettell
 Catherine = Sir John Waterston
 Francis = Sir John Fenwick
 Eleanor = Brian Stapleton
 = Sir Arthur Ingrams
 23.5.1665

Visitation of Yorkshire
is major source

Sir Henry Slingsby, Baronet, (↓ 8.6.1658, by beheading at Tower Hill) www.gunpowder-plot.org/index

Done in the time of Oliver Cromwell's "Usurpation" for his
"Signal Loyalty to our present Sovereign King Charles the Second"

Margery Slingsby (supra) married Walter Pulleyn ~ 1530 had 5 Pulleyn children
(1504-80)

↓ previously
He married Francis Vavasour before 1574 - different Francis Vavasour - above - daughter (daughter of John) of William

Wotton's *Mémoires, Voyages, Ambassades de* (Paris, 1768, 4 tom., and *Lettres de Catherine de Médicis*, 1760, vol. 1.; for his embassy in Scotland see Thorp's *Scottish Calendar*, vol. 1.; *King's Scottish Calendar*, 1643-66, Tenlet's *Relations Politiques et Politiques d'Etat* (Bannatyne Club); Forbes's *State Papers*, and Sir James Melville's *Mémoires*. See also *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* 1647-80; *Acts of the Privy Council*, ed. Dasent, 1643-70; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.*, vol. 1.; Haynes and Murdin's *Burghley Papers*; Le Neve's *Festi Ecol. Angl.* ed. Hardy; *Strype's Works* (general index); *Gough's Index to Parker Soc. Publ.*; *Ellis's Original Letters*; *Cat. Lansdowne, Cotton, and Harleian*, and *Additional MSS.* passim; *Cal. Simancas MSS.* 1558-67; *Stow's Annals*; *Holinshed's Chron.*; *Lit. Remains of Edward VI* (Roxburghe Club); *Troubles connected with the Prayer Book*, *Machyn's Diary*, *Chron. Queen Jane*, and *Hayward's Annals* (Camden Soc.); *Herbert's Reign of Henry VIII*; *Hayward's and Tytler's Edward VI*; *Wright's Life and Times of Elizabeth*; *Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. Pocock; *Froude's Hist. of England*; *Burton's Life and Times of Gresham*; *Reliquiae Wottonianae*; *Ascham's Epistolae*; *Hasted's Kent*, iv. 588, and other genealogical references under **WOTTON, SIR EDWARD.**

A. F. P.

WOTTON, THOMAS (d. 1766), compiler of the 'Baronetage,' was the son of Matthew Wotton, who kept a bookshop at the Three Daggers and Queen's Head, near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. According to John Dunton [q. v.], the elder Wotton was 'a very courteous, obliging man' of the highest character, whose trade 'lay much among the lawyers.' Thomas Wotton succeeded to his father's business and carried it on for many years, but retired some time before his death. He was warden of the Stationers' Company in 1754 and master in 1767. Among the works published by him were Rushworth's 'Historical Collections' and editions of the works of Bacon and Selden. In 1727 he issued in three small (16mo) volumes his 'English Baronetage. Being a Genealogical and Historical Account of their Families.' It is dedicated to Holland Egerton of Heaton, Lancashire, son of Sir John, baronet, of Wrine Hall, Staffordshire. William Holman [q. v.] of Halstead, Essex, and Thornhaugh Gurdon [q. v.] of Norfolk had also placed their collections at his disposal; and great assistance had been given by Arthur Collins [q. v.], who himself published a baronetage in 1720. The work is divided into five sections, containing respectively an account of the institution of the order by James I, the descents, creations, successions, and public employments of the baronets; correct lists of existing and extinct baronets, exact tables of

precedence, and an account of the institution of the order in Nova Scotia and Ireland. An explanatory index of terms in heraldry is appended. In 1741 Wotton published in five octavo volumes a revised and enlarged edition, which is usually erroneously attributed to Collins. In it were incorporated the manuscript notes furnished by Robert Smyth, who had published a volume of corrections and additions. Peter Le Neve [q. v.], who published three folio volumes on the same subject, also rendered valuable assistance to Wotton in preparing this edition. Letters, notes, and pedigrees furnished to Wotton for his 'Baronetage' are in *Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS.* 24114-21.

In 1771, after Wotton's death, a further edition of the 'Baronetage' was issued in three volumes, under the editorship of Richard Johnson and Edward Kimber [q. v.]. The copy in the British Museum has manuscript notes by Francis Hargrave. The arrangement of each edition is chronological. Wotton died at Point Pleasant, Surrey, on 1 April 1766.

[*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.* i. 62, iii. 440, 441 *nn.* 602, v. 48, 49 *n.*; *Gent. Mag.* 1766, p. 199; *Dunton's Life and Errors*, 1818, i. 210; *Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.*; *Wotton's Baronetages*; art. COLLINS, ARTHUR.] G. LE G. N.

WOTTON, WILLIAM (1666-1727), scholar, second son of Henry Wotton, incumbent of Wrentham, Suffolk, was born in that parish on 13 Aug. 1666. His father, after seven years at the free school at Canterbury, lived in the household of Meric Casaubon [q. v.], and was by him trained in Latin and Greek. Casaubon's method seems to have suggested to Henry Wotton the advantage of trying from the beginning to interest children in their studies, and his 'Essay on the Education of Children' was published posthumously in 1753.

William could read a psalm when aged four years and six weeks, and from that date his father laboured at his education. He liked reading in big books such as Buck's 'Cambridge Bible.' One day a friend called on his father, bringing with him Bucer's 'Commentary on the Gospel.' The child looked into the book and tried to spell out the Latin words, and thus became eager to know that language. He worked into it by learning the names of things, and so was soon able to read the gospel of St. John in the Vulgate. After two months at St. John's gospel in Latin his father showed him the Greek Testament, and by five years of age he could read St. John's Gospel through. Two months later he began Hebrew, and soon

read the first psalm. Every day he then read English at eight, Latin at ten, Greek at two, and Hebrew at four. He gradually acquired a natural perception of grammar. At five and a half he began Homer and Virgil, and by six he had read the whole 'Batrachomyomachia,' the golden verses of Pythagoras, and the first three eclogues of Virgil, and some Terence and Corderius. He then for the first time learned the declensions, and soon after the rest of grammar. On 24 May 1672 John Ombler, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, examined him and certified to his knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Philip Skippon on 4 Sept. 1672 testified that he could translate Hebrew, Greek, and Latin into English; and on 20 July in the same year Sir Thomas Browne the physician certified that he read a stanza in Spenser very distinctly, also some verses of the first eclogue of Virgil, some verses of Homer, and of the *Carmina Aurea*, and the first verse of the fourth chapter of Genesis in Hebrew, and construed all accurately.

He was admitted at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, in April 1676, and John Eachard [q. v.], the master, recorded in the register that he was less than ten years of age and 'nec Hammondo nec Grotio secundus,' in reading which statement it must, however, be remembered that Eachard had a vein of ironical humour which made Swift come to visit him. James Duport [q. v.], master of Magdalene, described his merits in some Latin verses 'In Gulielmum Wottonum.' He graduated B.A. in 1679. In 1680 Gilbert Burnet invited him to London and introduced him to Bishop William Lloyd (1627-1717) [q. v.], who took him in 1681 to St. Asaph, and employed him to arrange his library. Dr. Francis Turner (afterwards bishop of Ely) [q. v.] got him a fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, and he graduated M.A. in 1683, and B.D. in 1691. He was elected F.R.S. on 1 Feb. 1687.

In 1694 Wotton published 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' a contribution on the side of the moderns to the controversy between Sir William Temple and Monsieur Perrault. Unlike most controversial writings it is chiefly devoted to the clear statement of facts, and may still be read as the best summary of the discoveries in nature and physical science up to its date. A second edition appeared in 1697. Swift, on the other side of the controversy, attacks him in the 'Battle of the Books.' In 1695 Wotton published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' an abstract of Scilla's treatise on petrification, and in 1697 a vindication of that abstract and 'An Examination of Dr.

Woodward's Account of the Deluge;' these were followed in 1698 by 'An Answer to a late Pamphlet.' He paid much attention to medals, and in 1701 wrote a 'History of Rome from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the death of Severus Alexander,' intended for the Duke of Grafton, of which it is said that Leibnitz praised it to George II.

Meantime Wotton received preferment, and was in 1691 given the living of Llandrill-y-n-Rhòs in Denbighshire, became chaplain to Daniel Finch, second earl of Nottingham, and a little later rector of Middleton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. In 1704 he published 'A Letter to Eusebia,' an attack on Toland, and in 1705 a 'Defence' of his own 'Reflections.' Bishop Burnet presented him on 18 Nov. 1705 to the prebend of Grantham South in Salisbury Cathedral, which he held till his death, and Archbishop Tenison in 1707 conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He published in 1706 a visitation sermon, 'A Defence of the Rights of the Christian Church,' which attacked Tindal and received much applause. He was constantly at work, and published in 1708 'A Short View of Hickeys "Thesaurus,"' in 1711 'The Rights of the Christian Church Adjusted,' and 'The Case of Convocation Considered.' He was in embarrassed circumstances in 1714 and retired into Wales, where he wrote a treatise 'De Confusione Linguarum Babylonica' (published posthumously, 1730, 8vo). He published in 1718 two volumes entitled 'Miscellaneous Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees.' The work is in four parts, of which the first two are on Misna, the third on Shema, phylacteries, and gates and doorposts, the fourth on the observance of one day in seven. He urges the clergy whenever possible to learn Hebrew and the history of Jewish customs from learned Jews. Simon Ockley [q. v.], the historian of the Saracens, commended the book in a letter to the author, and it has often been quoted in later theological writings. He published a 'Description of the Cathedral of Llandaff' in 1719.

Wotton diligently studied Welsh, and on his return to London preached a sermon in Welsh, dedicated to the stewards of the Society of Ancient Britons, on 1 March 1722, which was published in 1723. He also made considerable progress in an edition with translation of the laws of Hywel Dda, published after his death as 'Leges Wallicæ' in 1730, fol. He was probably encouraged in Celtic studies at Catharine Hall, which has from the time of Nehemias Donellan [q. v.] to that of George Elwes Corrie [q. v.], and even later, produced a series of students of Celtic

payment of five thousand pounds. This did not satisfy him, and he clung to office some weeks longer in the vain hope of extracting a viscounty as a further compensation. He was excluded from the council on Charles I's accession on the ground of being a catholic (GARDINER, v. 419; BREWER, *Court and Times of Charles I*, i. 8). He retired to Boughton Malherbe, where he died early in 1626; the inquisitio post mortem was taken on 12 April (8 Charles I, vol. iii. no. 92).

Wotton married, first, on 1 Sept. 1575, Hester, daughter of Sir William Puckering, who died on 8 May 1592, and was buried in Boughton Malherbe church; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Philip, third baron Wharton, who survived until 1652 (see *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, p. 2309; *Addit. MS.* 5494, f. 197; and *Lords' Journals*, vii. 302, 388, viii. 254, 315, ix. 118). Wotton had issue by his first wife only, a son Thomas and a daughter Philippa, who married Sir Edmund Bacon. Thomas succeeded as second baron, but, being of weak health and a catholic, took little part in politics. He died, aged 43, on 2 April 1630, and was buried in Boughton Malherbe church; his widow was in February 1632-3 fined 500*l.* by the court of high commission for removing the font in the church to make room for her husband's tomb and for inscribing on it 'a bold epitaph' stating that he died a Roman catholic (*Court and Times of Charles I*, ii. 227; LAUD, *Works*, v. 311). He married, on 6 June 1608, Mary (1590-1658), daughter of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, and had issue four daughters: Catherine, who inherited Boughton Malherbe, and married, first, Henry, lord Stanhope, by whom she was mother of Philip Stanhope, second earl of Chesterfield [q. v.]; secondly, John Polyander à Kirkhoven [see KIRKHOVEN, CATHERINE]; and, thirdly, Daniel O'Neill [q. v.]; Hester (*d.* 1649), who was third wife of Baptist Noel, third viscount Campden [q. v.]; Margaret, who married Sir John Tufton; and Anne, who married Sir Edward Hales, father of Sir Edward Hales, titular earl of Tenterden [q. v.]

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1580-1625; Lansdowne MSS. xlv. 6, l. 87, lxii. 54, lxxix. 19, cxi. 37; *Addit. MSS.* 20770 f. 23, 34176 ff. 37-43, 49, 50 (corresp. with Sir William Twysden); Ashmole MSS. 832 f. 71, 862 f. 411, 1132 f. 3; Collins's Letters and Memorials, vol. ii.; Birch's Mem. of Elizabeth, i. 157; Winwood's Memorials, ii. 151; Brewer's Court and Times of James I, i. 132-3, 176-7, 451-5; Cal. Hatfield MSS.; Cal. Buccleuch MSS.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep. App. p. 487; Official Return Memb. of Parl.; Reg. P. C. Scotl., ed. Masson; Camden's Annals and Britannia, ed. Gough; Baker's

Chron.; Spedding's Bacon; Brown's Genesis U.S.A.; Fortescue Papers (Camden Soc.), pp. 38, 43; Gardiner's Hist. of England; Reliquiae Wottonianae, ed. 1685; Strype's Works (general index); A. W. Fox's Book of Bachelors, 1899 (contains various errors respecting the Wotton family); Hasted's Kent, esp. ii. 429; Archaeologia Cantiana (general index); Burke's Extinct and G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerages; authorities cited in text.] A. F. P.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY (1568-1639), diplomatist and poet, was born in 1568 at Boughton Hall, in the parish of Boughton Malherbe, in Kent. He was grandson of Sir Edward Wotton (1489-1551) [q. v.], and fourth son of Thomas Wotton (1521-1587), being only son of his father's second marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Finch, and widow of Robert Morton of Kent. Edward Wotton, first baron Wotton [q. v.], was his eldest half-brother. After receiving some instruction at home from his mother and a tutor, Henry was sent to Winchester school, and at the age of sixteen proceeded as a commoner to New College, Oxford, matriculating on 5 June 1584. Two years later he migrated to Queen's College, and while an undergraduate there he wrote a play called 'Tancredo,' which was apparently based on Tasso's recently published 'Gerusalemme Liberata.' Wotton's effort is lost. Science also attracted him, and he is said when in his twentieth year to have 'read in Latin three lectures "de oculo," wherein he described the form, the motion, and the curious composure of the eye' (WALTON). At Oxford, despite Wotton's five years' seniority, he began a friendship with John Donne [q. v.], which was only terminated by the latter's death. Alberico Gentili [q. v.], professor of civil law, also became warmly attached to him. Wotton's father died in 1587, leaving him a beggarly annuity of a hundred marks. He supplicated for the degree of B.A. on 8 June 1588, and then left the country for a long tour on the continent of Europe, which seems to have occupied him nearly seven years.

He first proceeded to the university of Altdorf, where he met Edward, lord Zouche [q. v.], a regular correspondent of his in later years. From Altdorf Wotton passed to Linz, where he witnessed some experiments carried out by Kepler. He also visited Ingolstadt and Vienna, and early in 1592 pushed on to Rome, where he was introduced to Cardinals Bellarmine and Allen. After a few months, which he divided among Naples, Genoa, Venice, and Florence, he arrived at Geneva on 22 June 1593; he lodged with the scholar

Casaubon, and left owing his host much money, which Casaubon recovered with difficulty after inconvenient delay (PARTISON, *Casaubon*, pp. 44-6). Subsequently Wotton spent some time in France. He was ambitious of diplomatic employment, and while on the continent he seems to have forwarded foreign news to Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, who appreciated his services. During 1594 he wrote abroad his longest and most important prose work, 'The State of Christendom,' an outspoken survey of current politics, displaying both information and insight; it remained unpublished till 1657, eighteen years after its author's death. At the opening of the work he meditates the possibility of securing a safe return home by 'murdering some notable traitor to his prince and country,' but he thought better of the plan owing to 'the great difficulty to remain unpunished' and to 'the continual terror that such an offence might breed into his conscience.' Again in England in 1595, he was admitted a student to the Middle Temple, but he never was called to the bar. Towards the close of the year he became one of Essex's agents and secretaries.

By October 1595 he was fully in his master's confidence, and visited the margrave of Baden at the earl's instance to win his friendship for Queen Elizabeth (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. Hatfield MSS.). In December 1595 he was sent by Essex to Paris to warn Essex's Portuguese protégé, Antonio Perez, of the treachery of his English attendant Aleyn. Aleyn returned with Wotton and was arrested (BIRCH, *Queen Elizabeth*, i. 346). Essex, who made it his object to collect foreign intelligence from all parts of Europe, entrusted Wotton in 1596 with the department dealing with the affairs of Transylvania, Poland, Italy, and Germany (*ib.* ii. 243). Although Wotton was an active correspondent, his judgment and fidelity to his master were questioned by a fellow secretary, Anthony Bacon [q. v.], and continual bickerings between Wotton and Bacon disturbed the harmony of Essex's household. While in London in Essex's employment, Wotton made the acquaintance of many men of letters, to whom probably his friend Donne introduced him. As soon as Essex fell out of favour with his sovereign, Wotton hastily left England on a second visit to Italy. Unlike his fellow secretary, Henry Cuffe, he seems to have been in no way involved in Essex's futile conspiracy, but he was not free from a suspicion of complicity, and, so long as Queen Elizabeth lived, England was closed to him. He appears to have

at Venice, where he occupied himself in literary work. From Venice he passed to Florence, where he obtained an introduction to the court of Ferdinand, the great duke of Tuscany. In 1602 the duke's ministers intercepted letters disclosing a design against the life of James, the Scottish king. At the suggestion of his secretary Vietta, the duke sent Wotton to warn James of the conspiracy, entrusting him not merely 'with letters to the king' but with 'such Italian antidotes against poison as the Scots till then had been strangers to.' Travelling as an Italian under the assumed name of Octavio Baldi, Wotton reached Sweden, whence he crossed to Scotland and was received by King James at Stirling. After three months' stay in Scotland he returned to Florence, and was there at the time of Queen Elizabeth's death.

Wotton at once returned to England and was accorded a kindly reception by the new sovereign, James I. He received the honour of knighthood and a choice of posts as ambassador at the courts of Spain, France, or Venice. Wotton's means were small, and he accepted the post at Venice as pecuniarily the least onerous of the three. He left London in July 1604. His half-nephew (son of a half-brother), Sir Albertus Morton [q. v.], went with him as secretary, and William Bedell [q. v.] joined him as chaplain in 1607 (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. vii. 281). His friend Donne sent him a letter in verse on his departure (DONNE, *Poems*, ed. Chambers, ii. 7-9, 41-2; cf. WALTON, *Life*, ed. Bullen, p. 119).

Wotton was engaged in diplomatic duties at Venice for nearly twenty years, but he did not hold office continuously. His first term covered eight years, 1604 to 1612; his second four years, 1616 to 1619, and his third four years, 1621 to 1624.

During Wotton's first period he was chiefly occupied in supporting the republic in its long resistance to the authority of the pope. By his exertions, too, many English soldiers who had been brought over to serve the Venetian republic against the Turks were relieved from extreme poverty and sent back to England. He made the acquaintance of Paolo Sarpi, and caused a portrait to be painted of him, which he sent to Dr. Collins, provost of King's College, Cambridge (BURNET, *Life of Bedell*, p. 194; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. vii. 350-1), and he showed attention to James Howell, Thomas Coryate, and other English travellers (cf. CORYATE, *Cruities*, 1776, ii. 7). Donne, writing in 1607, complained that Wotton, 'under the

ing as, was an infrequent correspondent (Glean, Donne, i. 170). Wotton contrived to offend Gaspar Scioppius, a Roman catholic controversialist who had been a fellow student at Altdorf. Scioppius visited Venice in 1607, and was then preparing a confutation of James I's theology. In 1611 he issued a volume of scurrilous abuse of the king, entitled 'Ecclesiasticus.' Incidentally he alluded to an anecdote respecting Wotton which involved the English envoy in disaster. It appears that on his journey to Italy in 1604 Wotton stayed at Augsburg, where Christopher Flecamore or Fleckmore, a merchant, invited him to inscribe his name in his album. Wotton complied by writing the sentence 'Legatus est vir bonus peregre missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ causâ,' 'which he would have been content should have been thus englished: An ambassador is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his country' (WALTON). Scioppius, in noticing this episode, charged James I in his printed diatribe with sending a confessed liar to represent him abroad (*Ecclesiasticus*, cap. iv.)

About the same date as Scioppius's attack on James I was published (1611), Wotton obtained leave to revisit England. He desired a change of employment. He had already received a grant of the second vacancy among the six clerks (18 March 1610-11; *Cal. State Papers*, 1617-18, p. 17). While at home at leisure in the following autumn, he paid much court to Prince Henry and to the Princess Elizabeth; the princess inspired him with an enthusiastic esteem, and he celebrated her charms in beautiful verse. Early in 1612 he went to France on diplomatic business, and wrote to Donne from Amiens. On Lord Salisbury's death on 24 May 1612 he was a candidate for the vacant post of secretary to the king. The queen and Prince Henry encouraged his pretensions; but Wotton had at court many enemies who doubted his sincerity. Chamberlain, who usually called him in his correspondence 'Signor Fabritio,' declared in October 1612 'my good old friend Fabritio will never leave his old trade of being fabler, or, as the devil is, father of lies.'

Finally, Wotton's chances of preferment were ruined by the king's discovery of the contemptuous definition of an ambassador's function which was assigned him in Scioppius's book. James invited explanations of the indiscreet jest. Wotton told the king that the affair was 'a merriment,' but he was warned to take it seriously (cf. NICHOLS, *Progresses*, ii. 468-70; *Cal. State Papers*, 1611-18, pp. 154, 157, 162), and he deemed

it prudent to prepare two apologies. One, privately addressed to the king, is not extant, but James admitted that it 'sufficiently commuted for a greater offence.' The other in Latin was inscribed to Marcus Walser, a burgomaster of Augsburg and patron of Scioppius; it was dated from London 1612, and is said to have been published then, although it is now only accessible in the 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.' It was a vituperative assault on Scioppius, who retorted in a tract which was entitled 'Legatus Latro' (published under the pseudonym of Oporinus Gravinus at Ingolstadt in 1615). A burlesque trial of Scioppius for his insolence was introduced into the prologue of Ruggles's 'Ignoramus,' when that piece was performed in the king's presence at Cambridge on 6 May 1616.

Through 1618 Wotton persistently sought official employment in vain, and his obsequious bearing diminished his reputation (cf. NICHOLS, *Progresses*, ii. 66; cf. WINWOOD, *Memoirs*, iii. 468). In the spring of 1614, still disappointed of office, he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Appleby. He stoutly supported the king's claim to lay impositions on merchandise without appeal to parliament. The right belonged, he argued, to hereditary, although not to elective, monarchs. In the autumn his subservience was rewarded by an invitation to resume diplomatic work abroad. In August 1614 he was sent to The Hague to negotiate with the French ambassador in the Netherlands concerning the inheritance of the duchies of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, which was disputed by Wolfgang William, count palatine of Neuberg, and the elector of Brandenburg. By November 1614 the envoys contrived to bring about an arrangement on paper (the treaty of Xanten) between the claimants, whereby the disputed territories were provisionally divided between them; but the question was not settled, and the dispute contributed largely to the outbreak of the thirty years' war. Wotton also superintended the resumption of negotiations for the amalgamation of the Dutch and English East India companies, and for the settlement of disputes with Holland in regard to the Greenland fisheries; but the discussion on these points also proved abortive, and was broken off in April 1615. In the following autumn Wotton was at home, but he was sent again to Venice early next year, and he completed there a second uneventful term of three years' service. He mainly occupied himself in purchasing pictures and works of art for the king and Buckingham.

Wotton travelled home slowly through

Germany in the spring of 1619. At Munich in May he learned much of the designs of the continental catholics against England. In June he visited at Heilbronn the elector palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia, and was attending in the city a congress of the princes of the union. Distressed by the misfortunes threatening the electress palatine and her husband, Wotton deemed it the bounden duty of James I to intervene effectually in continental politics in the elector's behalf. In August 1619 he had an audience of James at Woodstock, but seems to have been coldly received. In June 1620 he was ordered to Vienna to sound the emperor as to the possibility of staying the war which was overwhelming the new king and queen of Bohemia. Wotton was unable to reach any common basis for negotiation. But although the discussions proved ineffectual the emperor gave Wotton 'a jewel of diamonds as a testimony of his good opinion of him.' Wotton at once handed the gift to 'the Countess of Sabrina,' an Italian whose house had been appointed by the emperor for his accommodation. He was indisposed, he said, 'to be the better of any gift that came from an enemy to his royal mistress, the Queen of Bohemia.' Unable to render her assistance, he returned to his post at Venice in 1621, and remained there until the early months of 1624. Then he came home for good.

Absolutely penniless, Wotton bent all his energies anew to the task of obtaining lucrative employment. In the spring he published his short and jejune tract on architecture, a paraphrase of Vitruvius, which Chamberlain described as 'well spoken of, though his own castles have been in the air' (*Cal. State Papers*, 10 April 1624). James I suggested that he might in course of time succeed Sir Julius Cæsar as master of the rolls, and gave him the reversion. Happily a more suitable office was found for him. In April 1623 Thomas Murray's death had vacated the provostship of Eton. Many candidates had entered the field, among them Wotton's friend Bacon, the disgraced chancellor, and his nephew, Sir Albertus Morton; but Wotton's importunate appeals to secretary Conway were well received, and he was duly instituted to the provostship on 26 July 1624. He had to borrow money to provide for his settlement at Eton. In 1625 he carried a banneret at James I's funeral, and was elected to Charles I's first parliament as member for Sandwich. James I had granted him a dispensation to enable him to hold the Eton provostship without entering holy orders, but Wotton on his own initiative

received deacon's orders in 1627, doubtless with a view to preferment in the church. He was still embarrassed pecuniarily. The income of the provostship was no more than 100*l.* with board, lodging, and allowances. On one occasion he was arrested for debt. In 1627 the king granted him a pension of 200*l.* In 1628 he laid his continued difficulties before Charles I; he applied for a small allowance reserved from the income of the master of the rolls, the reversion to which he had resigned, and 'for the next good deanery that shall be vacant by death or remove' (*Reliquiæ*, pp. 562 sqq.) In 1630 Wotton's pension was raised to 500*l.* in order to enable him to write a history of England and to obtain the requisite clerical assistance. In 1637 he applied for the mastership of the Savoy, should its present holder be promoted to the deanery of Durham (*ib.* pp. 340-2).

Wotton was an amiable dilettante or literary amateur, with a growing inclination to idleness in his later years. He did not neglect his educational duties, and wrote, after long years of cogitation, a suggestive 'survey of education' or 'moral architecture,' as he termed it, which he dedicated to the king (it was printed posthumously in his 'Reliquiæ,' ed. 1672, pp. 73-99); but he found the boys more interesting than their work. 'He was a constant cherisher,' says Walton, 'of all those youths in that school, in whom he found either a constant diligence or a genius that prompted them to learning'—'one or more hopeful youths' being 'taken and boarded in his own house.' The provost was a familiar figure in the schoolroom, and he gave practical trial of the dictum that learning can be taught through the eye as well as through the ear, 'for he caused to be choicely drawn the pictures of divers of the most famous Greek and Latin historians, poets, and orators.' These he fixed to wooden pillars in the schoolroom (lower school) which seem to have been erected about this time. In the Election Hall he placed a picture of Venice which still hangs there. 'He could never leave the school,' adds Walton, 'without dropping some choyce Greek or Latin apophthegme or sentence such as were worthy of a room in the memory of a growing scholar' (cf. MAXWELL LYTE, *History of Eton*, 1889, pp. 208 sqq.; CUST, *History of Eton*, p. 81).

Wotton's literary occupations at Eton led to little practical result. His history of England did not progress beyond the accumulation of a few notes on the characters of William I and Henry VI (*Reliquiæ*, pp. 100-110). He contemplated a life of Martin

luther, but never began it, and he promised, shortly after Donne's death in 1631, to write a life of the dean as introduction to 'Eighty Sermons' by Donne. The publication was delayed until Wotton's life should be ready. Wotton applied to Izaak Walton, whose acquaintance he had made through Donne, to collect materials, and Walton says that he 'did but prepare them in a readiness to be augmented, and rectified by Wotton's powerful pen' (1640), but Wotton never worked upon Walton's draft, and Walton's biography of Donne alone survives (Gosse, *Life of John Donne*, ii. 315). Wotton was one of the few close friends to whom Donne gave one of his bloodstone seals a few months before he died.

Science also engaged some of Wotton's attention at Eton. He had never ceased to interest himself in it since he had been an undergraduate at Oxford. In 1620 he sent Bacon, who was then working at his 'Novum Organon,' an account of experiments witnessed by him in Kepler's house at Linz (*Reliquia*, pp. 298 sq.). In 1622 he had written from Venice to Charles, prince of Wales, promising to communicate such philosophical experiments as might come in his way; 'for mere speculations have ever seemed to my conceit.' At Eton he was consulted by Walton on the ingredients of certain strong-smelling oils which proved seductive to fish (*Compleat Angler*, reprint of 1653 edit. p. 98), and he discussed with Sir Edmund Bacon, who married a half-niece, certain distillings from vegetables for medical purposes (*Reliquia*, pp. 454-5). He also experimented on the measurement of small divisions of time by the descent of drops of water through a filter (*ib.* p. 475).

Wotton maintained to the end a highly valuable correspondence. Among his most interesting letters was one to the great Francis Bacon, thanking him for a gift of three copies of his 'Organum,' and promising to send one of them to Kepler. Wotton wrote the epitaph on Bacon's monument at St. Michael's Church, St. Albans (AUBREY, *Lives*, i. 493). Milton came over from Horton to visit him, and on 10 April 1638 Wotton acknowledged a gift of 'Comus' from a friend, John Rouse [q. v.], in a very complimentary letter to the poet, which was printed with Milton's 'Poems' in 1643. With this letter Wotton sent the poet, who was leaving England to travel on the continent, an introduction to Michael Branthwait, formerly British agent in Venice. Branthwait was at the moment in Paris, 'attending the young Lord S[eudamore] as his governor.' Milton gratefully mentions Wotton's 'elegant epistle' to

him in his account of his visit to Paris ('Defensio Secunda,' *Works*, vi. 287).

Wotton practised at Eton a lavish hospitality, and delighted in the society of his friends, chief among whom in his last years were Izaak Walton and John Hales, a fellow of Eton. Wotton was almost as enthusiastic an angler as Walton. Angling occupied, he said, 'his idle time not idly spent,' and he designed an account of the sport in anticipation of Walton. Wotton and Walton were at seasons accustomed to angle in company close to the college at a bend in the Thames known as 'Black Pots.' 'When he was beyond seventy years of age,' Walton tells us, 'he described in a poem a part of the pleasure of angling as he sat quietly in a summer's evening on a bank a-fishing.' Walton quotes in his 'Compleat Angler' Wotton's verses, which begin:

This day Dame Nature seemed to love;

they reappear with some verbal changes in the 'Reliquia.'

Once a year Wotton left Eton to visit his native place, Boughton Hall, and Oxford. In the summer of 1638 he revisited his old school at Winchester; but on his return to Eton he was seized with 'feverish distemper,' which proved incurable. He died at the beginning of December 1639, and was buried in the college chapel. He wrote the epitaph for his grave: 'Hic jacet hujus sententiae primus author disputandi pruritus, ecclesiarum scabies. Nomen alias quære' (cf. *Reliquia Wotton*. 1672, p. 124). The tombstone is now one of the stones leading into the choir.

In 1637 he made a will, his executors being his grand-nephews Albert Morton and Thomas Bargrave, and the supervisors Dean Isaac Bargrave [q. v.], Nicholas Pey, and John Harrison, fellow of Eton (cf. WALTON, who prints the will in full). Several pictures and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's papers, which Sir Nicholas's son, Sir Arthur, had bequeathed to him, were left to the king; the Throckmorton papers are now in the Public Record Office. To the library of Eton College he left 'all manuscripts not before disposed,' and to each fellow a plain gold ring, enamelled black, with the motto 'Amor vincit omnia' engraved inside.

There is an interesting half-length portrait in oils in the provost's lodge at Eton; this is reproduced in Cust's 'History of Eton.' Another portrait, by Cornelius Janssen, is in the picture gallery at the Bodleian Library; it is reproduced in Lodge's 'Portraits,' vol. iv. 27.

Wotton had published in his lifetime two

slender volumes. The first was 'The Elements of Architecture, collected by Henry Wotton, Knight, from the best Authors and Examples,' London (printed by John Bill, 1624, 4to); a copy in the British Museum Library has the dedication to Prince Charles inserted in Wotton's autograph (C. 45, c. 6). The second volume, a panegyric congratulation in Latin prose to the king on his return from Scotland in 1633, was entitled 'Ad Regem à Scotia reducem Henrici Wottonij Plavsus et Vota. Londini excusum typis Augusti Matusii Anno MDCCCXXXIII' [1633]. The dedication was addressed to Prince Charles; a copy of this rare volume is in the Grenville Library at the British Museum (cf. KNOWLER, *Stratford Papers*, i. 167). The work reappeared in an English translation in 1649.

Immediately after Wotton's death there were issued 'A Parallell betweene Robert, late Earle of Essex, and George, late Duke of Buckingham, written by Sir Henry Wotton, Knight,' London, 1641; and 'A Short View of the Life and Death of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, written by Sir Henry Wotton, Knight, late Provost of Eaton Colledge' (London, printed for William Sheares, no date; another edition, 1642). In 1651 there appeared the main collection of Wotton's works, 'Reliquia Wottoniana.' This was prefaced by an elegy by Abraham Cowley and by a memoir from the pen of Izaak Walton, who apparently had a chief hand in preparing the whole work for the press. The title ran: 'Reliquia Wottoniana, or a Collection of Lives, Letters, Poems, with Characters of Sundry Personages and other Incomparable Pieces of Language and Art. By the Curious Pencil of the Ever Memorable S^r Henry Wotton, K^t, late Provost of Eton Colledge,' London (printed by Thomas Maxey for R. Marriot, G. Bedel, and T. Garthwait), 1651; other editions are dated 1654, 1672, 1685. The volume includes Lord Clarendon's 'Difference and Disparity between the Estates and Conditions of George, Duke of Buckingham, and Robert, Earl of Essex, in reply to Wotton's "Parallell." Wotton's chief contributions are (besides the 'Parallell,' the 'Life of the Duke of Buckingham,' the 'Elements of Architecture,' and an English translation of the already published Latin 'Panegyrick to King Charls') the following previously unpublished essays: 'A Philosophicall Surveigh of Education or Moral Architecture, by Henry Wotton, K^t, Provost of Eton Colledge'; 'A Meditation upon the XXIIth Chapter of Genesis, by H. W.'; letters to several persons, including James I, Charles I, Buckingham, Bacon, Lord Keeper Williams,

Weston, Laud, Izaak Walton, and Dr. I. mund Castle [q. v.]; and many poems.

In 1661 some further letters, dated 161] 1638, were issued as 'Letters of Sir Henr Wotton to Sir Edmund Bacon,' Lond printed by R. W. for F. T. at the Th Dagers in Fleet Street, 1661.

A third and enlarged edition of the 'Reliquia' (1672) contains a few new historical essays on Italian topics, the letters to Edmund Bacon, and others 'to and fr several persons,' mainly on foreign politics. A fourth edition appeared in 1685 with important appendix of Wotton's letters to Edward, lord Zouche.

Finally there appeared 'The State Christendom, or A most Exact and Curious Discovery of many Secret Passages a Hidden Mysteries of the Times. Writt by the Renowned Sr Henry Wotton, K Ambassador in Ordinary to the Most Serene Republicque of Venice, and late Provost Eaton Colledge,' London, printed for Humphrey Moseley, 1657, with portrait (anotl edit. 1679, fol.)

'Letters and Despatches from Sir Henry Wotton to James I and his Ministers in t years 1617-20,' were printed from the originals in the library of Eton College for the R burghe Club in 1850. The letters dated fr Venice begin on 1 Aug. 1617; the last let of Wotton, dated 15 Nov. 1620, is address to Sir Robert Naunton. Many are in Itali and bear Wotton's pseudonym of Gregori de' Monti. Wotton's complete correspond ence was collected in Mr. Pearsall Smith's 'Life and Letters' (Oxford, 1907, 2 vols.)

Wotton's poems are the most valuable his literary remains. Of the twenty-five poems included in the 'Reliquia' only fifteen are attributed to Wotton. The ten which are assigned to other pens include the well-known poem, beginning 'The World is bubble,' which is assigned in the 'Reliquia' to Francis Bacon; in some contemporary manuscripts it is associated with the name of other writers, including Wotton himself. Wotton's fully authenticated verse include an elegy on the death of his nephew, S Albertus Morton (November 1625), and very happy epigram on Lady Morton's death 'An Elegy of a Woman's Heart' was first printed in Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody' 1602. A short hymn upon the birth of Prince Charles was clearly written in the spring of 1630, and the ode to the king on Charles I's return from Scotland in 1633. Two of Wotton's poems rank with the finest in the language. These are entitled respectively 'The Character of a Happy Life,' an verses 'On his Mistress, the Queen of B.

both are justly included in Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*. The poem on the queen of Bohemia was probably written at the end of 1619. It was first printed (with music) in 1624 in the sixth set of books, and again in *Wit's Recreations*, 1640, in *Wit's Interpreter*, 1673, and with the second part of *Cantus Sponsi et Sponsæ*, 1692. It has been consistently imitated and new stanzas have been written to it. It appears with some variations among Montrose's poems (NAPIER, *Life of Montrose*, 1858, Appendix, p. xi). The *Character of a Happy Life* was printed in 1614 with the fifth edition of Overbury's *Wife*. At Dulwich a manuscript copy in the hand of Ben Jonson may be dated 1616; this was printed somewhat inaccurately by Collier in his *Memoirs of Allslyn*, p. 53 (WARNER, *Dulwich Manuscripts*, pp. 59-60). According to the poet Drummond, Jonson had by heart Wotton's *Verses of a Happie Lyfe* (JONSON, *Conversations*, p. 8). The resemblance between this poem of Wotton and a similar poem in *Geistliche und weltliche Geschichte* by a German resident in England, Georg Rudolph Weckerlin [q. v.], does not justify a charge of plagiarism against Wotton, whose poem seems to have been in circulation before Weckerlin wrote (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. ix. 420). 'A Dialogue' in verse on a topic of love 'between Sir Henry Wotton and Mr. Donne' is given in Donne's *Poems* (1635), but the poem is ascribed to other pens in other collections of the period (cf. DONNE, *Poems*, ed. Chambers, i. 79, 282). Dyce edited Wotton's poems for the Percy Society in 1843, and they were included in Hannah's *Poems of Sir Walter Raleigh and other Courtly Poets*, 1870, new ed. 1885, pp. 87 seq.

Sir Henry Wotton should be distinguished from Henry Wotton, son of Edward Wotton [q. v.], and also from Henry Wotton or Wooton, son of John Wooton of North Tudenham, and brother of one Wooton of Tudenham, Norfolk, whose second wife was Mary or Anne, daughter of George Nevill, lord Bergavenny, and widow of Thomas Fiennes, lord Dacre of the South (BLOMFIELD, *Norfolk*, i. 205). This Henry Wotton was responsible for the collection of stories from Italian romances, interspersed with verse, entitled: *'A Courtlie Controversie of Cupids Cautels containing five Tragicall Historyes by three Gentlemen and two Gentlewomen, translated out of French by Hen. Wotton'*, London, 1678, 4to. It was dedicated to the translator's sister-in-law, the Lady Dacre of the South. Two copies, both imperfect, are known—one is in the Bodleian Library, and

the other, formerly belonging successively to George Stevens and to Corser, is now in the British Museum.

[The *Life and Letters of Sir Henry Wotton*, by Logan Pearsall Smith (Oxford, 2 vols. 1907) gives the fullest account. The chief original authority is Isaac Walton's *Life*, which was prefixed to *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 1661, and was included in Walton's collected *Lives*, 1670, and all subsequent editions. The antiquary, William Fulman, prepared a sketch of Wotton's life, which is now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, with some of Wotton's letters. Bliss seems to have used Fulman's work in his edition of Wood's *Athens Oxon.* ii. 644. See also Dr. A. W. Ward's *Biographical Sketch of the Life of Wotton*, 1899; Donne's *Letters*, 1661; Gosse's *Life of Donne*, 1899; Masson's *Milton*; Harwood's *Alumni Etonienses*, pp. 14 seq.; Maxwell Lyte's *History of Eton*; Cust's *History of Eton*, 1899; Spedding's *Bacon's Life and Letters*, iii. 10; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603-1639.] S. L.

WOTTON, NICHOLAS (1497?-1567), secretary of state, diplomatist, and dean of Canterbury and York, was the fourth child of Sir Robert Wotton of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Belknap. Sir Edward Wotton (1489-1551) [q. v.] was his eldest brother. Nicholas is often said to have been born in 1495, but in his epitaph he is described as 'fere septuagenarius.' According to Fuller he was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in civil and canon law, but no record of his matriculation or graduation has been found in the registers or in Wood. Many years later Wotton referred (*Letters and Papers*, xv. 581) to his having lived at Perugia, and probably he studied at some Italian university. During his stay in Italy he was admitted a brother of the hospital of St. Thomas at Rome, and apparently he witnessed the sack of Rome in 1527. He certainly graduated not only doctor of civil and canon law, but of divinity as well, and in 1536 he was officially described as 'sacræ theologiæ, juris ecclesiastici et civilis professor' (*ib.* xi. 60). He was 'clericus' before 9 Dec. 1517, when he was presented by his father to the family living of Boughton Malherbe, and on 6 Sept. 1518 he was presented by Archbishop Warham to the vicarage of Sutton Valence. Wotton, however, preferred the legal to the spiritual duties of his order, and having attracted the notice of Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed the bishop's official. In this capacity he attended the proceedings of the legatine court which sat in London in June and July 1529 to try the divorce question (HERBERT, *Henry VIII*, p. 279), and in June 1530 he

was sent to France to assist Edward Fox [q. v.] in procuring a favourable answer from foreign universities (*Letters and Papers*, iv. 6481; Pocock, *Records of the Reformation*, i. 569). He had resigned the vicarage of Sutton Valence before 20 May, and on 26 Oct. 1530 was collated by Warham to the living of Ivychurch, Kent. In 1536 he was proctor for Anne Boleyn, and subscribed the articles of religion, and in 1537 had a share in compiling the *'Institution of a Christian Man'* (*Letters and Papers*, vi. 299, xi. 60, XII. ii. 402-3). In 1538 Cramer appointed him his commissary of faculties.

On 11 March 1538-9 Wotton was one of the ambassadors sent to the Duke of Cleves to negotiate a marriage between Henry VIII and the duke's sister Anne, and a league with the German protestant princes against Charles V. On 23 April Cromwell requested the ambassadors to procure a portrait of Anne of Cleves, and on 11 Aug. following Wotton reported that 'your Grace's servant, Hanze Albein, hath taken th' effigies of my ladye Anne and the ladye Amelye, and hath expressed theyr imaiges verve lyvelye' (*ib.* xiv. ii. 33). His description of Anne's domestic virtues was, however, pitched in a minor key, and he remarked that she could not sing or play upon any instrument. In July Henry nominated him archdeacon of Gloucester, though he was not admitted until 10 Feb. 1539-40, and on 25 Oct. 1539 commissioned him as sole ambassador to the dukes of Saxony and Cleves. As a further reward for his services Henry designed for him in the same month the bishopric of Hereford, which Bonner had just vacated by his translation to London. Wotton, however, had a rooted aversion to bishoprics; 'for the passion of God,' he wrote to his friend Dr. Bellasis on 11 Nov., 'if it be possible yet, assay as far as you may to convey this bishopric from me,' signing his letter 'yours to his little power. Add whatsoever you will more to it, so you add not bishop' (*ib.* xiv. ii. 501; Todd, *Deans of Canterbury*, 1793, p. 4). On this and on subsequent occasions Wotton successfully resisted all attempts to make him a bishop. Meanwhile he accompanied Anne of Cleves to England in December 1539, and on 27 Jan. 1539-40 was again sent as ambassador to her brother, reaching Cleves on 5 Feb. In April he attended the duke to Ghent, on his negotiations with Charles V about the duchy of Gueldres, returning to Cleves in May. In July he had the unpleasant task of communicating to the duke Henry's repudiation of his sister. Naturally the negotiations for an alliance did not

prosper; the Duke of Cleves threw himself into the arms of Francis I, and on 20 June 1541 Wotton was recalled.

He had in his absence been nominated first dean of Canterbury on 22 March 1540-1 when the monks were replaced by secular canons, but he was not installed until 8 April 1542. He was also appointed first archdeacon of Gloucester on 3 Sept. 1541, when it was erected into a separate see. Subsequently, on 7 Aug. 1544, he was nominated dean of York, being installed by proxy on 4 Dec. following. He retained with it the deanery of Canterbury, and on 13 March 1545-6 was collated to the prebend of Osboldwick in York Cathedral. But even these semi-spiritual functions had no attractions for Wotton, and he soon found relief from them in further diplomatic service. In spite of the unfortunate end of his mission to Cleves, his ability was recognised by Henry, and in March 1543 he was sent with Sir Thomas Seymour (afterwards Baron Seymour of Sudeley) [q. v.] to the court of Charles V's sister Mary, regent of the Netherlands. Their immediate object was to secure the exemption of English goods from import duties in the Netherlands, but the imminence of war between England and France and France and the emperor soon led to negotiations for an offensive alliance between Henry VIII and Charles V, in which Wotton took considerable part, endeavouring especially to persuade Charles to include the Scots in his declaration of hostility (*State Papers*, ix. 363-604). On 24 Nov. 1543 he was transferred from the regent's court to that of the emperor, and, the terms of the alliance having been settled, he accompanied Charles V during his invasion of France in the summer of 1544, while Henry besieged and took Boulogne. His post was difficult for it soon became evident that the allies were pursuing not a common but separate aims, and at the end of August Charles V having penetrated as far as Vitry, made peace with France, leaving Henry at war. Wotton saw clearly enough what was going to happen, but was powerless to prevent it (see *Cal. State Papers*, Spanish, vol. vii throughout; *State Papers, Henry VIII*, vol. x. passim; and FROUDE, iv. 55 seq.) To induce Charles to carry out his engagements Hertford and Gardiner were in the autumn associated with Wotton as special ambassadors to the emperor, but were recalled in December. In the following March Paget joined Wotton in an endeavour to persuade Charles to renew the war on France, and in April Wotton accompanied the emperor to Worms. He was recalled in August, being

by Thomas Thirlby [q. v.] bishop of Exeter. In the following year Wotton's services were required to arrange the terms of peace with France. He was sworn of the privy council on 7 April 1548, and on Paget's recommendation appointed peace commissioner with Paget, Harbord, and Lisle. The conference held at Guines proved successful, and on 25 May Henry VIII nominated Wotton resident ambassador in France, and commissioner with Tunstall and Lisle to receive the ratification of the treaty from Francis I. He set out on his embassy early in July 1548, and remained in France uninterrupted for three years.

Henry VIII showed his confidence in Wotton by leaving him 800*l.* and appointing him executor of his will and privy councillor to Edward VI. Being absent in France he took no part in the appointment of Somerset as Protector, or the measures against Southampton; but he was included in the reconstituted privy council in March. Meanwhile the diplomatic relations between England and France were cordial, and more than one project of marriage between the English and French royal families were proposed. But with the accession of Henry II, on 29 March 1547, the Guise influence became supreme at the French court, and the new king scarcely concealed his determination to support by force of arms the Guise party in Scotland, and to wrest Boulogne from the English at the earliest possible opportunity. To these sources of trouble were added the perpetual disputes about the limits of the English pale, and mutual recriminations and aggressions with regard to the fortifications near Boulogne. France took advantage of England's internal troubles, and declared war on 8 Aug. 1549, and Wotton returned from Paris in time to take part with the majority of his colleagues on the council in deposing the Protector in October. It was proposed to send him as ambassador to the emperor, but on 15 Oct. he was sworn one of the principal secretaries instead of Sir Thomas Smith, who was deprived of the office as being a partisan of Somerset.

Wotton remained secretary for less than a year, giving place on 5 Sept. 1550 to (Sir) William Cecil, and more congenial occupation was found for him in April 1551 in a fresh embassy to Charles V. The occasion of this mission was the emperor's refusal to allow the English ambassador liberty of worship, and his irritation with the English council for its persecution of the Princess Mary, and Sir Richard Morison [q. v.] had neither tact nor firmness sufficient to deal

with the situation. Wotton, he acknowledges, 'had a more mannerly "nay;"' but Wotton's courage was as great as his tact, and to the emperor's threats he replied that, though Mary 'had a king to her father, hath a king to her brother, and is akin to the emperor, yet in England there is but one king, and the king hath but one law to rule all his subjects by.' He had many stormy interviews and theological discussions with Charles, but the imminence of war with France and troubles in Germany made the emperor's threats empty words, and in August the council could afford to recall Wotton. He took his leave on 3 Sept., and reappeared at the council board on 21 Oct., five days after the arrest of Somerset and his friends.

For eighteen months Wotton remained in England, taking an active share in the proceedings of the privy council. On 2 April 1553 he was commissioned with Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder [q. v.] to proffer England's mediation with a view to ending the war between France and the emperor. The genuineness of the council's desire for peace is open to doubt, as the war gave Northumberland his only chance of supplanting Mary without Charles V's interference. On the failure of the duke's conspiracy Chaloner was recalled as a pronounced reformer, and Wotton was left as resident ambassador in France. His chief difficulty consisted in the more or less open support the French king afforded to the protestant exiles like the Dudleys, Carews, and Staffords, and to their plots against Queen Mary, but at the same time their intrigues in France often enabled Wotton to forewarn the English government. Thus he discovered Dudley's secret negotiations with Henry II in 1556, got wind of Stafford's project in 1557 [see STAFFORD, THOMAS], and as early as 1556 reported French designs on Calais. He also used his influence on behalf of the exiles, such as Sir Gawin Carew, his brother-in-law, and succeeded in winning over his predecessor, Sir William Pickering [q. v.], whose disaffection was especially dangerous, as he possessed the key of the cipher which Wotton used in his diplomatic correspondence. On 7 June 1557 Mary declared war on France, and Wotton was recalled, resuming his attendance at the council board on 2 Aug. He had resigned the living of Ivychurch on 28 May 1555, and on 5 June 1557 he was installed treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, but this also he resigned before March following.

In September 1558 Wotton was once more sent to France as commissioner with Arundel and Thirlby for drawing up terms of peace,

in which England and Spain, France and Scotland should be included. Mary died while the conference was sitting at Cercamp, and Elizabeth immediately ordered Wotton to Brussels to renew with Philip the treaties existing between England and Spain. The peace negotiations were continued there, and subsequently at the congress of Cambray. The chief difficulty was the English demand for the restitution of Calais, and Wotton advocated a continuance of the war rather than acquiescence in its loss. Philip, however, was bent on peace, and eventually on 6 May 1559 Wotton was commissioned to receive the French king's ratification of the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis. He was then to return to England, leaving Sir Nicholas Throckmorton as resident ambassador in France.

Four days after Queen Mary's death the Spanish ambassador, De Feria, had urged Philip to offer Wotton a pension, as he would be one of Elizabeth's most influential councillors and possibly archbishop of Canterbury. The archbishopric seems to have been offered him, but even this temptation failed to move Wotton from his attitude of *nolo episcopari*. De Feria implies that there was some difficulty in persuading Wotton to take the oath of allegiance, 'etcetera,' but while Canterbury was vacant Wotton performed, as he had done in 1553-5, some of the archiepiscopal functions. His religious opinions were catholic in tendency, and he absented himself from convocation in 1562.

Meanwhile in April 1560 he laid before the queen his views on the policy to be adopted with regard to Scotland, and on 25 May he and Cecil were commissioned ambassadors to Scotland to arrange terms with the French envoys for the evacuation of Scotland by the French, and other questions raised by the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland and return of Mary Queen of Scots. On 5 June conferences were held at Newcastle, and subsequently at Berwick and Edinburgh. Cecil complained of having all the work to do, 'for Mr. Wotton, though very wise, loves quietness.' On 6 July the treaty of Edinburgh was signed, and Wotton and Cecil returned to London. Wotton remained in attendance upon the privy council until March 1564-5, when he was sent with Montagu and Haddon to Bruges to represent the grievances of English merchants to the Netherlands government, and to negotiate a commercial treaty. The negotiations dragged on for eighteen months, and it was not till October 1566 that Wotton returned to London. He died there on 26 Jan. 1566-7, and was buried in

Canterbury Cathedral; a magnificent tomb, erected by his nephew Thomas [see under WOTTON, SIR EDWARD], is engraved in Dart's 'Canterbury Cathedral' and in Hasted's 'Kent' (8vo edit. vol. xii. p. 1); the inscription on it, composed by his nephew, has been frequently printed, lastly, and most accurately, in Mr. J. M. Cowper's 'Inscriptions in Canterbury Cathedral,' 1897. Wotton's books and papers were presented by his nephew and heir to Cecil in 1583.

Wotton was one of the ablest and most experienced of Tudor diplomatists; his dexterity, wariness, and wisdom, constantly referred to in the diplomatic correspondence of the time, were combined with a perfect self-control, and with a tenacity and courage in maintaining his country's interests that secured him the confidence of four successive sovereigns. He was no more inconsistent than modern diplomatists in serving governments of opposite political and religious views. He made no pretence to theological learning; his clerical profession was almost a necessity for younger sons ambitious of political service, and his resolute refusal of the episcopacy on the ground of personal unfitness is testimony to his honesty. His simultaneous tenure of the deaneries of Canterbury and York is unique, but his ecclesiastical preferments were for the age comparatively scanty. A master of Latin, French, Italian, and German, he humorously protested against his appointment as secretary, on the ground that he could neither write nor speak English. A scholar himself, he was a patron of learning in others, and figures as one of the chief interlocutors in the 'De Rebus Alibonicis' (London, 1590, 8vo) of John Twyne [q. v.], the Canterbury schoolmaster. Verses on him are extant in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS. 840, ff. 293, 297, 299). He was small and slight in stature, and his effigy in Canterbury Cathedral represents him with a handsome bearded face.

[There is a sketch of Wotton's life in Todd's Deans of Canterbury, 1793, pp. 1-29, which is supplemented in a collection of notes about him in Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 20770, but these are quite superseded by the mass of information about him contained in the various calendars of state papers. For his early life and embassy to Germany, 1540-1, see Brewer and Gairdner's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, vols. iv-xvi.; for his embassies, 1543-5, see State Papers, Henry VIII, vols. viii-x., and Spanish Calendar, vols. vi. and vii.; for his embassies in France, 1546-9, 1553-7, and 1558-9, see State Papers Henry VIII, vol. xi., Correspond. Politique de Odet de Selve, Foreign Calendar 1553-60;

In 1723 he revised 'A New History of Ecclesiastical Writers of Du Pin'. Wotton died on 18 Feb. 1736-7 at Buxted in Essex. After his death editions of several of his works appeared, and in 1734 'Some Thoughts concerning a Proper Method of studying Divinity'. He retained a powerful memory throughout life, his learning was always ready, and he helped many other scholars, among them Browne Willis [q. v.]. His handwriting was of fine strokes and very clear. He was of a genial disposition and fond of smoking. He gave a Roman urn, which had been dug up at Sandy, Bedfordshire, to Archdeacon Battely of Canterbury for a tobacco-jar (Letter in NICHOLS'S *Illustrations*, iv. 99). He was the friend of Richard Bentley and of Sir Isaac Newton, and seems to have felt no resentment at the sarcasms of Swift. He left, by his wife Anne Hammond, of St. Alban's Court, near Canterbury, one daughter Anne (1700-1788), who married William Clarke (1696-1771) [q. v.]

[Henry Wotton's Essay on the Education of Children, London, 1753. The Cambridge University Library copy of this work contains a manuscript note stating that the original manuscript of the essay was given to T. Waller the bookseller, who issued it, by E. Umfreville. It was written with a dedication to Charles II in 1673, but not printed till 1753. The same copy contains careful notes by Richard Porson. *Monthly Review*, 1753; *Monk's Life of Bentley*, 1833, vol. i.; *Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Anglicane*, vol. ii.; *Nichols's Literary Illustrations*; *Wotton's Works*.] N. M.

WOTY, WILLIAM (1731?-1791), versifier, was possibly a native of the Isle of Wight, and among his poems is an elegy on his schoolmaster, who lived near Alton in Hampshire. He came to London as a clerk or writer to a solicitor, and soon began speaking in the debating societies and contributing small poems to the newspapers. Some one 'published clandestinely in 1758, without his consent, in a borrowed name,' a small piece of his composition called 'The Spouting-club.' He himself issued in 1760, under the pseudonym of 'J. Copywell of Lincoln's Inn,' a volume entitled 'The Shrubs of Parnassus,' consisting of the 'poetical essays, moral and comic,' which he had contributed to the newspapers, and after its appearance he subsisted for some years as a Grub-street writer. About 1767 he became companion and adviser in legal matters to Washington, earl Ferrers, who created for his benefit a rent-charge of 150*l.* per annum on the family estate in Leicestershire. In his intervals of leisure Woty continued throughout his life

the production of small poetical pieces. The subjects of many poems in the 'Shrubs of Parnassus' testify to his devotion to the pleasures of the table. He died at Loughborough on 15 March 1791, aged about sixty.

Woty's other works included: 1. 'Campanologia: a Poem in praise of Ringing' [anon.], 1761. 2. 'Muses' Advice addressed to the Poets of the Age,' 1761 (cf. *Monthly Review*, xxv. pp. 478-9). 3. 'The Blossoms of Helicon,' 1763. It contained, with a hymn to good nature by Dr. Dodd, an amusing description by Woty of White Conduit House. These lines, which made their first appearance in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1760 (p. 242), are quoted at length in Thornbury's 'Old and New London' (ii. 280) and in Wroth's 'London Pleasure Gardens' (pp. 182-3). 4. 'The Poetical Calendar,' a supplement to Dodsley's collection, 1763; twelve volumes, one for each month in that year. They were edited by Woty and Francis Fawkes [q. v.]. 5. 'Church Langton: a poem, n.d. [1768?], in praise of the charitable projects of the Rev. William Hanbury [q. v.]. 6. 'The Female Advocate: a poem, 1770, 2nd edit. 1771. 7. 'Poetical Works,' 1770, 2 vols.; dedicated to Washington, earl Ferrers. 8. 'The Stage,' n.d. [1770?]. 9. 'Particular Providence: a poetical essay, 1774. 10. 'The Estate Orators: a Town Eclogue' [anon.], 1774; a satire on the London auctioneers. 11. 'Poems on several Occasions,' 1780; this contained reprints of several of his works. 12. 'Fugitive and Original Poems,' 1786, contains 'The Country Gentleman: a Drama.' 13. 'Poetical Amusements,' 1789, dedicated to Robert, earl Ferrers. It contained a Latin version of Gray's elegy; 'Sunday Schools: a Poetical Dialogue between a Nobleman and his Chaplain;' and 'The Ambitious Widow: a Comic Entertainment.'

[*Gent. Mag.* 1791, i. 285, 379; *Baker's Biogr. Dramatica* (1812 edit.), i. 760, ii. 24, 135; *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ii. 479, 498; *Works of Woty*; *Nichols's Leicestershire*, iii. ii. 917, 1142.] W. P. C.

WOULFE, PETER (1727?-1803), chemist and mineralogist, was probably of Irish origin. He first discovered native tin in Cornwall in 1766 (FOURCROY, *Système des Connaissances Chimiques*, vi. 9), was elected F.R.S. on 5 Feb. 1767, on the proposal of Henry Baker [q. v.], John Ellis, Daniel Charles Solander [q. v.], Matthew Maty, and John Bevis, and was admitted on 12 March 1767. On 18 Nov. of the same year he contributed a paper on 'Experiments on the Distillation of Acids, Volatile Alkalies,' &c.

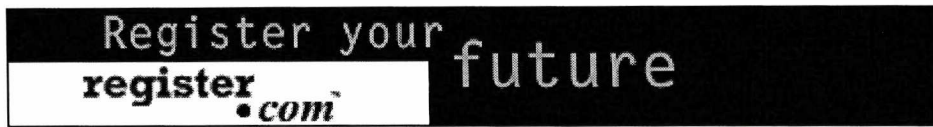
to the 'Philosophical Transactions' (1767, p. 517), in which he describes an apparatus for the passing of gases through liquids, which has since borne the name of 'Woulfe's bottle.' Woulfe's innovation consisted in the introduction of water into a form of condenser previously used, and already figured and described in Glauber's work on 'Philosophical Furnaces' (GLAUBER, *Works*, transl. by Packe, 1689, plate 1, pp. 2-3). But this simple invention formed 'almost an era in chemical discovery' (AIKIN), no convenient method being known previously for obtaining concentrated solutions of soluble gases, or for purifying insoluble gases from soluble impurities. The apparatus was improved by the introduction of a 'safety-tube' by Jean Joseph Welter. Woulfe applied his apparatus to the production of hydrochloric ether by passing gaseous hydrochloric acid into alcohol. In 1768 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal. In 1771 Woulfe investigated the composition and preparation of 'mosaic gold' (stannic sulphide), and showed that on treating indigo, cochineal, and other colouring matters with strong nitric acid, a yellow dye (picric acid) may be obtained (*Phil. Trans.* 1771, pp. 114, 127). He was later nominated by the president and council 'to prosecute discoveries in natural history, pursuant to the will of Henry Baker,' and in 1776 (*ib.* p. 605) published an account of 'Experiments made . . . to ascertain the nature of some mineral substances,' in which he attempted to analyse hornsilver, but found that it contained not only 'acid of salt,' but also 'acid of vitriol.' The paper was published separately in 1777, translated into German, and published at Leipzig in 1778 (GMELIN, *Gesch. der Chemie*, iii. 679). It was followed by another paper on similar subjects in 1779 (*Phil. Trans.*)

Woulfe generally spent his winters in London, and his summers in Paris, and from 1784 most of his publications seem to have appeared in Rozier's 'Journal de Physique' (1784 xxv. 352, 1787 xxxi. 362, 1788 xxxii. 370, 374, 1789 xxxiv. 99). They are of less importance than those mentioned above. He also contributed to the English edition of Crell's 'Chemical Journal' (Gmelin). Woulfe was a firm believer in alchemy. He thought that his 'new method of distillation bid fair to discover the mercurial and colouring earths of Becher' (*Phil. Trans.* 1767, p. 534); he searched long for the elixir, and 'attributed his failure to want of due preparation by pious and charitable acts' (BRANDE). He was altogether erratic, or, according to Scherer, mad at the end of his life; but Scherer only adduces as evidences

of his madness his adherence to the doctrines of the prophet Richard Brothers [q. v.], and his strange alchemical ideas. He breakfasted at four in the morning, and guests gained admittance by a secret signal to his rooms, crowded with chemical apparatus, in Barnard's Inn (No. 2, second floor). His remedy for illness was a journey by mail-coach to Edinburgh and back; but in 1803 the remedy proved fatal. Like Henry Cavendish, he insisted on dying without medical care and alone. Charles Hatchett [q. v.], Woulfe's neighbour and friend, presented an athanor furnace formerly belonging to Woulfe to the Royal Institution.

[Besides the sources quoted and information from Professor James Dewar, F.R.S., the following authorities have been used: *Record of the Royal Soc.* p. 214; *Archives of the Royal Soc.*; *Poggendorff's Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*; *A. N. Scherer's Allgemeines Journal für Chemie*, v. 128; *Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Soc.*; *Fourcroy's Système des Connaissances Chimiques*, an ix. v. 283, vi. 9, passim; *Brande's Manual of Chemistry*, 1848, i. p. xvii; *Gent. Mag.* 1868, i. 187 (art. by John Timbs); *Kopp's Gesch. der Chemie*, passim; *Gmelin's Gesch. der Chemie*, iii. 623-626, passim; *Aikin's Dict. of Chemistry*, 1807, ii. 541; *Chaptal's Chemistry*, transl. Nicholson, 1860, i. 17; *Glauber's Works*, transl. Packe, 1689, plate 1, pp. 2-3; *Priestley's Experiments [on] Natural Philosophy*, 1786, iii. 155, mentions Woulfe as an acquaintance. *Nicholson's Journal*, 1803, iv. 6; *Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Chemistry*, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 342; *Foster's Gray's Inn Admission Register* gives the entry 1 Feb. 1771, 'Peter Woulfe of West End, Middlesex, gent.] P. J. H.

WOULFE, STEPHEN (1787-1840), Irish judge, born in 1787, was the second son of Stephen Woulfe of Tiermaclane, Ennis, co. Clare, who married Honora, daughter of Michael McNamara of Dublin, sister of Admiral James McNamara, and of Colonel John McNamara of Llangoed Castle, co. Brecon. The Woulfes of Tiermaclane settled in Ireland at Limerick at least as far back as the beginning of the fifteenth century, and had remained staunch Roman Catholics. Stephen was educated at Stonyhurst, where Richard Lalor Sheil, Nicholas Ball, and Sir Thomas Wyse were his companions. With them he was one of the earliest Roman Catholic students to gain admission to Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in Trinity term 1814. He was a good advocate and an effective speaker. He took from an early period an active part in Irish politics, engaging in agitation for Roman Catholic emancipation. He soon signalled himself by 'withstanding the tyranny of



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Volume IX. From Steele and Addison to Pope and Swift.

XV. Education.

§ 2. Henry Wotton's *Essay on the Education of Children*.

Of the *trivium*, "grammar" meant Latin literature and, more particularly, its necessary preliminary, Latin grammar, the special business of schools. Indeed, the seventeenth century school course may be said to have consisted of Latin, supplemented by Greek; a few schools added Hebrew, fewer still yet another eastern tongue. The underlying theory is thus enunciated by Henry Wotton (*An Essay on the Education of Children*, 1672): "Observe therefore what faculties are strongest in the child and employ and cherish them; now herein it is agreed that memory and what logicians call *simplex apprehensio* are strongest of all." He infers that a child's instruction should begin with Latin, passing to Greek and Hebrew, since in these three languages are to be found "both the fountain of learning as well philology as philosophy and the principal streams and rivers thereof." Wotton's essay is an account of the method which he employed in teaching his son, William (Bentley's comrade in *A Tale of a Tub*), a child who learned to read before he was four years old, began Latin without book at that age, and at five had already begun Greek and Hebrew. It is not surprising, therefore, that William Wotton took his B.A. degree when thirteen (1679); the surprising thing is that he lived to become the able, judicious and modest collaborator of Bentley in the controversy of ancients and moderns. But his father had always refrained from overburdening the child, and the reformer's note is not entirely absent from his severely classical teaching, for the boy read English daily; "the more gracefully he read English, the more delightfully he read the other languages." 3

The official round of study and of exercises for degrees remained at both universities what they had been in the later middle ages; this fact reacted upon schools supposed chiefly to prepare for the universities. The medieval conception of the degree was that of a licence to teach; the exercises which led to it were, in effect, trial lessons in disputation or declamation given by novices before other novices and fully accredited teachers, the topics being selected from the Aristotelian metaphysics and natural philosophy, school divinity, or trite literary themes susceptible of rhetorical handling. At Oxford, the Laudian statutes of 1636 had stereotyped these exercises, and had given them an appearance of life which they retained to the close of the commonwealth. Speaking of that period, Anthony 4

à Wood says, "We had then very good exercises in all matters performed in the schools; philosophy disputations in Lent time, frequent in the Greek tongue; coursing very much, ending alwaies in blows." 2 The training manifested itself in much of the controversial divinity of the time; at the Savoy conference (1661), both sides seemed to enjoy wit combats greatly, whole pages of *Reliquiae Baxterianae* being filled with arguments and counter-arguments stated syllogistically. But life and reality went out of these medieval exercises at the restoration, and, though they remained part of the apparatus of both universities, they were regarded throughout the eighteenth century as forms more or less empty, to be gone through perfunctorily, mocked or ignored as the fashion of the moment prompted.

During the seventeenth century and long afterwards, neither school nor university, as distinct from the educational system of the colleges, took account of that advance in knowledge which university men were very notably assisting; or attempted to adapt, for disciplinary purposes, science, modern languages, history or geography, and the schools neglected mathematics, teaching arithmetic for purely practical ends. Consequently, educational reformers were many.

Note 2. Clark, *op. cit.* vol. 1, p. 300. "Coursing" (a term not confined to English universities) was a fashion of disputation in which a team from one college disputed with a team from another college; the reason for the usual issue will be appreciated. [back]

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PENNY'S GENEALOGY PAGES

WOTTON

Thanks are due to WOTTON descendants Chris Wootton, Derek Hutchinson, Bette Brooker and Elizabeth Clarke, who have helped make this page possible. The WOTTONs are ancestors of my paternal grandmother. The name can be spelled several ways, often WOOTTON, but my line gradually settled on the single "O".

Andrew (1627-1697) was a Tilemaker, living at Tile Lodge Farm in Sturry, Kent, when he wrote his will in 1697. The farm was passed down through at least 4 generations, to Thomas (1749-1831), father of Elizabeth who married William HUTCHINSON. Thomas' father John (1685-1769), whose tombstone is shown here,



was in his 60's when Thomas was born. He appears to have married at 60 a woman 30 years his junior, shortly after his own father died, leaving Tile Lodge Farm to a nephew if John died without issue. Was this a marriage of convenience? John's tombstone has the following verse:

All you that pass this way along
Think how sudden I was gone
God did to me no warning give
Therefore take care how you do live.

Remarkable words from a man in his 84th year!

Andrew's parents are presumed to be William and Lucia (WELLS) WOTTON of Chislet. Below is a descendant list for 8 generations of WOTTONs, down through Andrew only. He appears to have married four times, and it's not certain which of the first two wives were the mothers of his children. See my [HUTCHINSON](#) page for descendants of Elizabeth WOTTON (1779-1835) and William HUTCHINSON.

1 William WOTTON b. ca 1589, Chislet ? & Lucia WELLS

m. 2 May 1617, Chislet

2 Thomas WOTTON b. 1619, Chislet

2 John WOTTON b. 1620, Chislet

2 Elizabeth WOTTON b. 1624, Chislet & Richard FOX

2 Andrew WOTTON* b. 1627, Chislet & Margaret

m. 1 Feb 1651, Sturry

3 Thomas WOTTON b. 1652, Sturry & Hester

4 Thomas jr. WOTTON* b. 1682, Sturry & Mary EWELL

m. 31 Oct 1711, Canterbury

5 Ann WOTTON b. 1713, Sturry & DADD ?

5 Mary WOTTON b. 1717, Sturry & Thomas GURNEY

m. 17 Nov 1743, Sturry

5 John WOTTON b. 1724, Sturry

4 Thomas jr. WOTTON* b. 1682, Sturry & Mary CULMER

m. 17 Jun 1727, Woodnesboro