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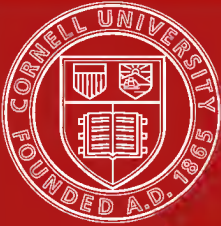
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT
ON THE
MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
EARL OF EGMONT.
VOL. II.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. W. PAGE, F.S.A., who is also responsible for the Index.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present report continues the calendar of the letters and papers of general interest contained in the collections of the Earl of Egmont from the beginning of the reign of Charles II. to the end of that of Anne. It carries on the fortunes of the Perceval family, but owing to the fact that it covers a period of less historical interest, and one during which the successive heads of the Perceval family were either minors or too young to take a prominent position in public affairs, it is not of equal importance to the earlier volume. The greater part of the letters and papers refer to the management of the Perceval estates in Ireland by trustees and agents, and are not of general interest, although they occasionally throw some light upon the condition of that country.

There is a small collection of papers relating to Sir John Perceval, the first baronet, whose biography, however, is dealt with in the first volume and the introduction to that volume. As a man of some note in his day, he held important offices in Ireland under Cromwell. He was a friend of the Protector's family, particularly of Henry Cromwell, and it is said, though with what degree of truth is uncertain, that by this intimacy he was able to induce Henry Cromwell, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to acquiesce in the restoration of the royal house. By this service he is supposed to have ingratiated himself with the royal party. In any case at the Restoration he was in favour at court, being sworn of the Privy Council and created a baronet. His patent of creation, dated 1661, contains a singular clause—that each heir apparent upon attaining his majority may receive the order of knighthood from the king. Sir John about this time obtained grants of several offices. His father had held the very lucrative office of clerk and registrar of the Court of Wards in Ireland, which is said to have produced an income in 1640 of 7,500*l.*, and to have yielded on an average not less than 3,400*l.* a year (*House of Yvery*, II., p. 351). Although there was little profit from it during the Commonwealth, the abolition of the Court of Wards in 1662 was a serious blow to Perceval. Down to 1666 only 500*l.* had been received in compensation for this office out of 2,200*l.* allotted (p. 16). Possibly in part recompense of his loss Perceval received a grant of the offices of general registrar, chief clerk and examiner to the Commissioners for the Settlement of Ireland (p. 13), said to have been granted to him by Charles I. (p. 11), but which were claimed by Sir James Shaen (pp. 1, 3, 11, 13). His father had also held the offices of clerk of the crown, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and keeper of the Public Accounts, and these Sir John Perceval also

claimed, and to them his sons were afterwards appointed. He was also made one of the four counsellors to the President of Munster, and had a grant jointly with Sir Richard Lane of the profits of all markets and fairs in Ireland which had become forfeited by the rebellion (p. 4).

According to the custom of the time these offices were served by deputies, who received some small remuneration, while the titular holder took all the profits. In the case of the offices of registrar, chief clerk, and examiner of the Court of Claims, Thomas Kennedy acted as deputy and executed the office, while Perceval received two-thirds of the profits (p. 5). Thus it may be imagined that Perceval in a settled condition of affairs in Ireland had potentially a very large income derivable from the many offices he held. The traffic in offices was openly carried on at this time as a common practice both in England and Ireland. George Perceval, writing to his brother, Sir John, in 1661, stated he was in dealing with "my lord primate" for the office of registrar of the Prerogative Court, the composition for which was to be made with the archbishop's son-in-law, Sir James Grimes, to whom all the profits of the transaction had been given (p. 1).

Sir John Perceval resided at Dublin, and led an active life as member of Parliament for the County of Cork, and as a leader in many political and charitable works. He distributed the charities granted by the Hon. Robert Boyle to the poor ministers of the County of Clare, and as a member of the Council of Trade for Ireland he took a prominent part in the opposition to the Act prohibiting the importation of Irish cattle into England. In connection with this Act he urgently pointed out that the consequences of it would be to beggar Ireland (p. 9). In this cause it is said he went to England in June, 1665, crossing by the *Dartmouth* frigate to Mostyn, thence by Chester to Gloucester, and so on to Bath. He was at this time in a bad state of health from gout and dropsy, and found that the journey by road was so injurious that he procured the use of a barge, probably down the Severn, which he described as a feather bed, "for I was so bad that no coach or wain could have been endured" (p. 13). At Bath he obtained some slight relief; but in July he appears to have been unable to use his hands for writing. Valentine Savage quaintly urged him to forbear drinking wine and strong liquors, "for as strong liquors break naturally through my face and elsewhere, it gets into your joints and limbs" (p. 14).

Sir John remained in England until the autumn, when, fearing his illness might prove fatal, he hastened back to Ireland, and died at Dublin on 1 November, 1665, at the early age of thirty-six. He was a capable and amiable man, given perhaps like his family, and according to the ways of the times, to self-interest. His solicitude for the comfort and safety of his wife when travelling from Cork to Dublin, and more particularly his anxiety with regard to Mrs. Dillon's little daughter, exhibit a tender and affectionate side of his character. With regard to the latter he wanted to send the little girl to travel home in November, 1664, by his coach, but the man who came for her said he had positive order to take her away.

"It went very much against my heart," he wrote, "to let the pretty babe go away at this time of year, being to ride behind the man and to be tied to him all the way." He requested his wife, who was staying near the child's home, to send a man to enquire how the child got home (p. 12).

Sir John Perceval's heir, Sir Philip Perceval, was but a boy of nine years of age at the date of his father's death, and the management of the estates was put into the hands of Robert Southwell, Lady Perceval's father, and Valentine Savage, the family lawyer and agent. Lady Perceval and her daughters lived with her father at Kinsale, and the three sons, Philip, Robert, and John, were sent to school and the Universities in England. Questions arose with regard to the properties left by Sir John, titles were disputed, and some of the estates were consequently lost. Difficulties were likewise experienced about the offices, and some of them were also lost. Robert Southwell, notwithstanding the advantages of a time when Ireland enjoyed comparative quiet, had considerable trouble in managing the estates, which had not recovered from the disturbances of the time of the Commonwealth.

It had been the intention of Sir John Perceval to build a house at Burton, Co. Cork, and he employed William Kenn, an architect, in 1665 to design and make estimates of its cost. By Sir John's death, however, the project was delayed, but in 1669 Robert Southwell again opened negotiations with William Kenn, and a year or two later many details of the house which was then built are given. This was the house which was burnt to the ground during the Irish rebellion of 1690.

Robert Southwell died in 1677, just as his grandson, Sir Philip Perceval, had reached his majority. Sir Philip after leaving Oxford was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn. An interesting description of him is given by his grandfather when he was eighteen years of age in reply to a proposal of marriage from Sir John Champant: for a lady whose name is not divulged. His estate was then said to be worth about 3,000*l.* a year, a very large fortune for that date, and as to a suggestion "if he might not be made an earl," the grandfather adds "that both his father and grandfather if they had lived were resolved to have taken some titles of honour upon them more than they had, and you know it is no difficult matter to enter into that station when the person finds himself fitly qualified for it" (p. 39, compare note, Vol. I., p. li.). Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, described Sir Philip as "a young gentleman of a very vigorous spirit, and if ever there be business to be done in the nation he will not fail to be in the head of it, which renders it exceeding desirable that he should have all advantages of principles" (p. 39).

When Sir Philip was nineteen years of age it was thought desirable that he should travel. He at first made a tour through England into Ireland, and left London in June, 1676, travelling by slow stages to Windsor, Chichester, Salisbury, and eventually to Bristol, where he and his tutor crossed to Cork and then to Kinsale. They stayed in Ireland for two months, and returning to London for a few weeks, they crossed from Dover to Calais on 1 October, and then went to Angers. Some curious details are given of Sir Philip's residence in

France. He took lessons in geography, law and languages, and learnt dancing and fencing. His greatest inclination was, however, towards music, and he spent much time in practising on the flute, guitar, flageolet and virginals. He met with English society, and among those with whom he associated was the young Lord Kingston, who stayed at the same *pension* with him. It was with Lord Kingston that he apparently committed some excesses. His tutor, John Gailhard, a Frenchman, reproved him for these and his extravagance, which caused a difference between them, and necessitated the appointment of a new tutor, Mons. De Rasigade. Sir Philip was joined by his mother and sisters in the autumn of 1677, and having settled them at Saumur he travelled into Italy, and remained in Rome for some time. He rejoined his mother in Paris, and returned to England with her at the end of March, 1679. He went with her to Kinsale, where he remained till her death in August following, and then settled either at Kinsale or at his home at Burton till his death in September 1680. His death is supposed to have been caused by poison, but there is little positive evidence on the point.

Sir Philip Perceval was succeeded by his youngest brother, John, his next brother Robert having been murdered. Robert seems always to have been wild. He was at Christ College, Cambridge, in 1674, and was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn in the same year. Two years later his conduct evidently gave his uncle, Sir Robert Southwell, some uneasiness, and he was put under the charge of the Bishop of Landaff, with whom he lived for some time at Mathern, in Monmouthshire. Here it was hoped he would be reclaimed by a course of study of "*The Whole Duty of Man*," Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, and other like works, which did not probably appeal to a high spirited and wayward youth. He apparently returned to London early in 1677, and in March he had chambers in Cursitors Alley, removing shortly after to Lincoln's Inn. On 6 June, 1677, he was found dead near the Maypole in the Strand, and it was discovered he had been killed by a rapier wound. Various persons were suspected of the murder, among them Beau Fielding, with whom it is said Perceval had a quarrel at a play, but the murderer was never found. As he was apparently a gambler, and it was reported he had been engaged in nineteen duels before his death, which occurred when he was only nineteen years of age, he probably had many enemies.

John Perceval, who succeeded his brother Philip at the age of twenty, led an exemplary life at school and college. He was his mother's favourite, and was the example held before the eyes of his unfortunate elder brother Robert. At Westminster school he was in the good graces of the famous Dr. Busby, then head master, and his letters from Christchurch, Oxford, at the age of sixteen, leave somewhat the impression of a youthful prig. They are full of moral expressions as to his own conduct and that of his elder brothers. He was of a cautious disposition, and seldom spent anything "unless it is on those things which are lasting, profitable, and shew me a gentleman." His tutor at Oxford gave the opinion that "his parts are well adapted for the study of the law; he hath

a thinking and arguing head, and will not easily be wrangled out of the possession of an opinion. His discourse is free enough and perspicuous, but labours under an obscurity of writing, especially in Latin."

His eyesight gave him much trouble, his right eye particularly being dim. Various remedies were recommended by his mother, such as the cutting of his hair and wearing a periwig, which he dutifully proposed to do. These specifics, however, proved ineffectual, but a course of battledore and shuttlecock had better results. The next remedies suggested by his mother were of an unpalatable nature. The first was pounded woodlice in beer as a morning draft, another was powder of pimpernel, and again, another was daisy roots, *oculus Cristi*, woodbine and woodlice pounded together and put in a bottle with stoned raisons and beer, to be drunk night and morning. Fortunately for John Perceval, Sir Robert Southwell consulted a physician in London, who prescribed "powder of eye-bright," and suggested that the use of the other remedies should be delayed.

Sir Philip Perceval was also solicitous regarding his brother John's health and recreations. He recommended him to play tennis "as well, because it is healthy, and because it is a genteel recreation" (p. 68), and that he should go "hare hunting." When he hunted he should be careful not to take dangerous leaps, "but rather alight and lead your horse over," and he also enjoined him not to ride over the dogs. In this letter Sir Philip gravely admonishes him to say his prayers, clean his teeth, and keep good company (p. 69).

John Perceval left Oxford in 1679 to study law at Lincoln's Inn. He went over to Ireland, and was with his mother at the time of her death in August of that year. After being with Sir Robert Southwell at Spring Gardens for a time he settled at Lincoln's Inn in December.

He and his brother Robert had obtained in May, 1677, jointly for their lives the reversion of the offices of Clerk of the Crown, Prothonotary and Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and of the office of Custos or Keeper of the Records of the same Court, which their father had held before them (p. 62), and in August following, after the death of his brother Robert, the grant was made to John Perceval and William Blathwait (p. 67).

The most important correspondence in this collection is that of Robert Southwell, and of his more famous son, Sir Robert, which reaches the period of its greatest interest at about this time. Robert Southwell, whose father, Anthony, had settled at Kinsale in the time of James I., was father-in-law of Sir John Perceval, the first baronet. Although Robert had helped to provision the fleet under Prince Rupert while it was blockaded by Blake, he obtained employment under the Commonwealth, and at the Restoration received in 1666 a grant of the forfeited estates of Philip Barry Oge in Kinsale. In the following year he was instrumental in strengthening the fortifications of Ringcurran, near Kinsale, in anticipation of an attack by the Dutch fleet. Of this fort he was made governor, and in 1670 he was appointed vice-admiral of Munster.

Robert Southwell, the father, died in 1677, aged seventy, leaving

an only surviving son, Robert, a man of considerable ability and a staunch adherent of the Whig party. His kinsman, William Dobbvyns, in 1656, when Southwell was about twenty-one years of age, described him "as well a fashioned and handsome young gentleman, and of a mild good disposition and very modest and civil, as I have seen" (Vol. I., p 576). In his younger days he suffered from ill-health, but travel in France and Italy seems to have strengthened his constitution. At the time at which this volume opens he had just returned from Italy, and in September, 1664, was appointed clerk of the Privy Council in England. He kept his brother-in-law, Sir John Perceval, informed of events in England, and assisted in procuring him the office of Registrar to the Commissioners for Settling Ireland. He was appointed envoy to the Court of Portugal in November, 1665, and in December following was knighted. He carried out his mission satisfactorily, effecting the treaty of Lisbon of 13 February, 1668. His wife Elizabeth, who was daughter of Sir Edward Dering, joined him at Lisbon in 1666, as he found it necessary to entertain largely. He returned early in 1668, but he had been at home only two or three months when he was a second time appointed envoy to Portugal, and started out again to Lisbon in June of that year. The royal appreciation of these embassies is set out in the preamble to a warrant for Sir Robert, dated 27 February, 1679-80, for a discharge of 75*l.* quit rent from his lands in Ireland (p. 89). He came back to England in August, 1669, and visited his father in Ireland. In the autumn of 1671 he was appointed envoy to Brussels, but was only out of England till the spring of 1672. He settled at Spring Gardens about this time, and took a keen interest in his nephews, the young Percevals, of whom, by January, 1672-3, he had undertaken the entire tutelage. This was by no means a nominal task, for they poured out to him their troubles, ailments and successes at school and college, and he advised them in all as the best of fathers might have done, and with considerable kindness and tact. His public position as a politician and diplomatist on the Whig side caused him many enemies, against whom he was frequently obliged to defend himself. Reference to these attacks upon him will be found in the correspondence.

In April, 1677, he stated his intention of purchasing Kings Weston, near Bristol (p. 61), and on 14 July, 1679, he wrote to his nephew that he did not purpose to seek re-election to the new Parliament, "that so I may be free to look after mine own occasions, which I have hitherto for many years neglected." With this object in view he surrendered his office of clerk of the Council to Francis Gwyn for the consideration of 2,500*l.* on 5 December, 1679, purposing to settle with his family at Kings Weston in the following spring. His intention of retirement from public life was soon frustrated, for early in 1680 he was called upon by the king to go as envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Brandenburg. He describes his appointment as a "matter of great inconvenience to my own private concerns as you may well judge, but whenever death or the king do call they must be obeyed." The object of his mission was to sound the German courts about a defensive alliance against France. His instructions, dated 1 March, 1679-80, will be found in this collection

(p. 90), and they show how marvellously little the English ministry at that time knew about the condition of the courts of the German States, even as to the ages and families of their rulers, and even as to the character of the Prince of Orange. Sir Robert sailed for Holland on 3 March. While at the Hague he transacted business with the Prince of Orange, when he probably laid the foundation for a future intimacy. The Elector, Southwell wrote on 25 May, 1680, "is resolved to stand neuter, and so will not enter into the alliance that I had proposed; but he hath refused also the same offer made to him from France."

Sir Robert remained at Berlin for some months longer without being able to effect the object of his mission. He was then ordered to go on to Dresden, but as the plague had broken out there and the Elector of Saxony was said to be dying, this service was dispensed with. He remained, however, until the end of the year, and in October he again met the Prince of Orange near Berlin.

On his return to England he retired for a time from public life to his house at Kings Weston. He visited Cork and Kinsale in August and September, 1681, and then settled down with his family to look after his private affairs. On 16 May, 1682, he wrote to his nephew, Sir John Perceval, a long and most important letter setting out the condition of Ireland, where Sir John was about to take up his residence. Sir Robert took the liveliest interest in the happiness of his nephew and nieces, between whom there was a very strong affection, and wrote constantly giving them advice.

Upon the ascendancy of the Tory party under the Earl of Rochester in 1681 further attacks were made upon Sir Robert as to his unsuccessful embassy to Berlin. This evidently caused him considerable annoyance, and in the autumn of 1683 he proposed to obtain some fresh public employment to give him the opportunity of vindicating his character. He was for a time in London probably with this in view, but he again retired to Kings Weston till May, 1685, when he went to London, on the accession of James II., in order to serve in the first Parliament of that reign. During his attendances at Parliament Sir Robert frequently communicated the news of London to Sir John Perceval up to the time of Sir John's death in 1686. After this date the letters of Sir Robert Southwell on public matters cease in this collection.

When Lady Perceval, his sister-in-law, became a widow she and her children went to live with him at Kings Weston, and Sir Robert acted as their guardian till the time of his death, on the 11 September, 1702. As a staunch Whig he was in favour with William III., who made him Commissioner for managing the Customs in 1689. He entertained William III. at Kings Weston on that monarch's return from Ireland in 1690. Sir Robert was appointed Principal Secretary of State for Ireland in that year, and about the same time he was elected President of the Royal Society. He was a man of great tact and prudence, upon whom his party could unswervingly rely, and to whom its leaders frequently appealed. His generosity and unselfishness are amply exemplified in this volume.

Sir Robert Southwell had a high opinion of his nephew, Sir John Perceval, the third baronet, which he expressed on many occasions,

and when he went as envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1680 he left with John Perceval, then but a youth, a copy of his will, together with full instructions regarding his affairs and a request that he would look after his son Ned (p. 91).

Shortly after he succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, in February, 1680-1, Sir John married privately Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, Kent, and sister-in-law of Sir Robert Southwell, thus strengthening the alliance between the two families. The match, however, met with some opposition from Sir John's grandmother on account of disparity in age and fortune (p. 103).

Sir John remained in London for a short time after his marriage, but in the summer of 1681 he paid a visit to Burton, the family seat in the County of Cork, returning to London in January, 1681-2, while alterations were made in the house at Burton. He went, however, to take up his residence permanently in Ireland in May, 1682, visiting Sir Robert Southwell at Kings Weston on the way. While at Burton he was principally occupied with family affairs in proposals of marriage for his eldest sister, Katherine, who finally selected, after various negotiations with others, William, son and heir of Sir Emmanuel Moor, and in restraining his sister Helena from an engagement to his brother-in-law, Colonel Daniel Dering, to whom, however, she was married almost immediately after her brother's death.

When the troubles in Ireland began on the accession of James II., Perceval, who had a clear-headed view of the state of affairs, took a prominent position in suppressing the Tories and quieting the district adjoining his property. He was evidently trusted by the Lords Justices and Lord Lieutenant, and had he lived he might have played an important part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion. His death, however, occurred on the 29 April, 1686, at the age of twenty-six, just as the rebellion was beginning.

Sir John's eldest son and heir, Sir Edward Perceval, was four years old at his father's death, and only survived him some five years. He was succeeded by his brother, another Sir John Perceval, fifth baronet (afterwards first Earl of Egmont), of whose education at Westminster and Oxford some information is given in this calendar. Like other members of the family he was fond of music (p. 193), and after travelling on the Continent and in Italy he patronised the Fine Arts. His correspondence with Gouge and Laurence Magnolfi, the painters, and James Gibbs, the architect, will be found in this calendar.

The most interesting letters in the latter part of this collection, however, are those by Francis Parry and Peter Le Neve suggesting itineraries for Sir John and giving particulars of the places in the southern and eastern parts of England which he ought to visit, much of the detail in which is of considerable value for topographical purposes (pp. 193, 196).

Although, as it has been already mentioned, the collection for the period dealt with in this volume does not afford so much material of historical interest as that referred to in the earlier volume, yet the correspondence throws some light on the condition of Ireland.

The people of that country generally welcomed the Restoration, which was followed by some twenty-five years of comparative peace and prosperity, mainly attributable to the tactful rule of the Duke of Ormond. Notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of the Act of Settlement and the Explanatory Act, beyond the Limerick Plot and other like abortive conspiracies there were few disturbances, and those that occurred were more in the nature of riots than rebellions. We have mention of the Mutiny at Carrickfergus in June, 1666, which the Duke of Ormond took immediate steps to suppress, hanging nine of the mutineers and sending the remainder to the Barbadoes (p. 16). Again, in 1675, twenty-four tories and other prisoners broke the gaol at Armagh, killed the keeper and gagged his wife, then, with proverbial Irish humour, instead of making good their escape, they broke open the Sessions House, appointed a judge and other officers of the court, and commenced the mock trials of one another. Some troopers hearing of what had occurred surrounded the Sessions House and made all the tories prisoners again (p. 36). Other like disturbances, not probably of a political character, seem to have happened, and bands of tories are occasionally referred to, but they do not seem to have made themselves a serious nuisance to the country.

The proposals previous to the Act of Explanation of the Act of Settlement and the Act of Settlement itself are discussed, and important correspondence on the subject will be found (p. 9, &c.). The report by Robert Southwell as to the Hon. Robert Boyle's charity gives interesting particulars regarding the condition of the Protestant clergy in 1672 in that part of the province of Munster where the Hon. Robert Boyle held the impropriations. The majority of the clergy, we learn from this report, were pluralists, and in some parishes it is said that the minister did not officiate because the parish consisted mostly of Roman Catholics. The incomes of the ministers were usually from 10*l.* to 20*l.* a year, but in some cases they fell as low as 4*l.*

The desire by the English landowners in Ireland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to obtain English tenants is reiterated time after time in this correspondence. The complaints about the Irish were that they were improvident agriculturalists "contented to lie at rack-rent ploughing and tearing up the heart of the ground, which they easily compass in five or six years, and when they have done their worst upon the land away they run to the mountain and turn tory" (p. 82).

The increase of prosperity about 1665-1680 attracted a considerable number of English settlers, both farmers and tradesmen, to Ireland. Sir Philip Perceval, writing on 1 August, 1679, stated that people were "mad for land, and will rather give any rent for it than go without it. Some think the reason of this may be the great number of English which have come into Ireland within these ten or fourteen years. I have got eight or nine new English tenants, and we do not consider that a very considerable business" (p. 84). And again, about a month later, he wrote that he was going to Kilkenny to meet a party of English tradesmen who wished to settle at Kanturk, which he hoped to make into as pretty an English

plantation as any on that side of the country. He had people flocking to him for farms from all parts, and four competitors for every farm on his estate (p. 85).

When Sir John Perceval took up his residence in Ireland in 1682 Sir Robert Southwell wrote a highly interesting letter on the condition of the country from the point of view of an English Whig at the close of the reign of Charles II. (p. 111). "You will find Ireland," he stated, "in a profound quiet, as it has lately been when Scotland had in it an actual rebellion and England been filled and disgusted with the plot." This peacefulness he attributed to the influence of the Duke of Ormond and to the fact that Protestants had the authority of government, the garrison and arms whereby they could drive the Irish into the sea "if that were fit and thought convenient in such sort to unpeople the land." Some of the Protestants were dissatisfied with the Duke for showing any favour at all to the Irish, others who were dissenters from the Church of England without fortunes desired a new scramble. All the English proprietors who came by purchase, and all the churchmen and such of the Irish (about 500) who were restored to their estates, were devoted to the Duke. Sir Robert gave copious reasons for showing that Ireland had increased in prosperity. The great danger lay from the dispossessed Irish landlords, for the labourers and farmers "never saw such days as under the English Protestant, for the one knows what he is to receive and the other what he is to pay, where the Irish landlord was a sort of tyrant, and by the style of the country commanded at pleasure the labour and the industry of all that were about him." The priests sympathised with the dispossessed lords, urging the people to contribute to their maintenance, and it was in the influence of the priesthood that Sir Robert considered the mischief lay.

The period of peace and limited prosperity in Ireland was broken shortly after the accession of James II. by the proclamation of the Lords Justices issued on 20 June, 1685, for securing the firearms of the militia (p. 154). This proclamation immediately raised an alarm among the English Protestants and hopes among the Irish. Some twelve days later it was known in England that disturbances were probable. Lawrence Clayton, writing from London to his cousin, Sir John Perceval, said that some would be glad to see the English stir in Ireland. He hoped, however, their expectations would be blasted, and "that no considerations whatever will induce the Protestants to swerve from their allegiance" (p. 158). Sir John Perceval, in a letter to Sir Robert Southwell, 14 July following, pointed out that the proclamation had disquieted the minds of the militia. It was thought that endeavour would be made to represent them as persons disaffected to the King and unfit to be trusted with arms, although they were English churchmen who had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy only a year previously. The Irish gentry, it was stated openly, spread reports that the arms had been called in to be given to them, and charged all the English with complicity with Monmouth's Rebellion and with being unfit to be trusted by the King. They told the English "that now their turn is come, and they will make the English of this country good sub-

jects." There was much jealousy between the two parties, "inasmuch each say they are afraid the other will cut their throats." Some spoke of sermons being preached in many places by the friars upon the fifth, sixth, and seventh verses of the ninth chapter of *Ezekiel*.* Perceval, however, could not find any evidence of this. Disturbing elements such as these so paralysed the country that all trade was at an end, and as a consequence there was no money current, so that Perceval could not obtain a sixth part of his rent in coin, but was obliged to accept the rest in beef or corn, or go without it. His friends urged him for his security to go to England, or at all events to send some of his children there. The merchants were further dejected at the revival of the Act prohibiting them from trading directly with the Plantations, and from carrying hides and tallow into England (p. 156-9).

In accordance with the proclamation Sir John Perceval certified on 23 July that all the carbines of his troop had been delivered into his hands, but the pistols having been paid for by the men themselves were left in the men's hands; "this part of the country being at this time so infested with Power, the proclaimed robber, and a great number of his associates, as that they are every day in danger from them as well on the road as in their houses" (p. 161). The militia were not, however, permitted to retain their pistols, and on the 16 October Sir John Perceval certified that in pursuance of a later order from the Lords Justices and the Council the pistols, amounting to twenty-three cases, had been delivered into his custody and handed over to the storekeeper of Cork (p. 162).

The statement that the country was infested with robbers was no exaggeration, as will be seen by the letters here noted. Bands of Tories overran Munster, committing frequent robberies and occasionally murders. The troop under Captain Aungier sent to keep order was quite inadequate. The justices of the peace did what they could to put down the disorders, but being unsupported by the central authority their efforts proved fruitless. Attempts were made, as had been made at an earlier date, to create a feeling of insecurity among the Tories themselves by commissioning justices of the peace and others to grant forty-eight hours protection and give a reward to Tories "who may do service in getting the rest and discovering their haunts and places of resort." Even then the government did not seem to have had the inclination or the power to protect the informers (pp. 180, 181).

Sir John Perceval showed much zeal in the suppression of the Tories, and information with regard to this subject will be found in his correspondence up to the time of his death on 29 April, 1686.

Little more in this calendar relates to the condition of affairs in Ireland. William Taylor, the agent of the Percevals in Ireland,

* "And to the others he said in my hearing: Go ye after him through the city and smite; let not your eye spare, neither have ye pity. Slay utterly old and young, both maids and little children and women; but come not near any man on whom is the mark; and begin at my sanctuary. Then they began at the ancient men which were before the house, and he said unto them: Defile the house and fill the courts with the slain: go ye forth, and they went forth and slew in the city."

after the death of Sir John and the retirement of the family into England, invited some of the Irish militia to Burton House to defend it from rapparees, but the house was plundered and much damage done. After the battle of the Boyne, Burton House, being in the sphere of influence of the forces of James, was burnt, together with about fifty substantial houses and smaller habitations and the villages of Kanturk and Churchtown (p. 187). A little before this last event William Taylor gives a dismal picture of the state of the country. "There is not one Englishman in the County of Kerry," he writes on 24 April, 1689, "that has the value of sixpence left, neither do I believe twenty Englishmen are left in the county. Our stock in this county is also destroyed, and so it is all over the province, so that I fear there will be a famine for that there is such a destruction of all sorts of provision." The condition of the country, he adds, was growing worse and worse every day. "Those of us that have not lost all expect to loose every minute . . . all the people of the Protestant profession have lost the greatest part of their substance, and I fear that abundance of us will starve if God of His mercy do not relieve us" (p. 190).

Sir Robert Southwell shortly before his death in September, 1702, wrote a letter of advice to his nephew, Sir John Perceval, the fifth baronet, upon his taking up his residence in Ireland. This letter, however, does not give that picture of Ireland which the letter sent on a similar occasion to the third baronet depicts. It is filled with good advice as to Perceval's conduct, and repeats the warning "that English tenants are best and safest for you even at ten in the hundred cheaper than the Irish" He recommended that no more land should be let to one man than his stock could manage, for he points out the practice has been "to let a great deal to some Irish gentlemen that has nothing of his own, that so he may bring in his followers," from whom he takes double rent and lives idly on the surplus. "Besides, while all these depend on his protection they follow his bagpipe whenever disturbances happen, and he is aided by the priest in gathering these colonies because they pay after the tithe which the Protestants pay only to the minister." As a consequence there was no inducement to the sub-tenants "to make improvements or to grow rich because the idle gentleman and priest come and live upon them." The only remedy for this, Sir Robert suggested, was the introduction of Protestant tenants, or failing that to let land to a community of Irish of no clan who are not obliged, as they think, to maintain the old proprietor (p. 209).

The racial and religious difficulties had not much abated in the early part of the eighteenth century. A general scheme for education whereby "the Irish youth may soon have English habit, and in one or two generations be true sticklers for the Protestant Church and interest" was propounded by Mr Rice in 1703, but history knows nothing of its success (p. 213). There is also some correspondence relating to the Irish Money Bill of 1709 (p. 238-240), and here the political history of Ireland, so far as this calendar is concerned, ceases.

Among other important matters in this volume are the

resolutions presented by the presbyters to the King in 1661 touching church ceremonies and government (p. 2). These differ from what is given in *Baxter's Life and Times*. The rhyme which Robert Bowyer quotes in a letter to Robert Southwell, dated 9 July, 1667, as relating to the death of "Tom Hyde," son of the Earl of Clarendon (p. 18), is identical with that which Thackeray in the *Four Georges* attributes to Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751.

Some interesting observations relating to the Flannel Act of 1678 (p. 74), and full particulars as to the death of Charles II. from the medical point of view, will be found (pp. 145, 148).

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in identifying many of the Irish place names owing to the forms used being often very corrupt.

W. PAGE.

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 92, *line 10*, for "Bradenburg" read "Brandenburg."
,, 110, ,, 3, for "the said Richard" read "Richard
Perceval."
,, 138, *at end of first entry*, add, "Addressed to the High
Constable of the Barony of Orrery and
Kilmore."
,, 148, *line 3 from bottom*, for "above" read "enclosed."
,, 235, ,, 14 ,, ,, for "Sterling" read "Stirling."

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF
THE EARL OF EGMONT.

VOL. II.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY REGISTRAR AND CHIEF CLERK to the
COMMISSIONERS FOR SETTLING IRELAND.

1661, April 16.—Articles of agreement whereby Sir James Shaen undertook to appoint Thomas Kennedy to the above office. *Vol.* 19.

GEORGE PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1661, May 22. Dublin.—“ We have news of your daily recovery. I cannot promise myself the comfort of meeting you in England since I am so crossed in all my attempts that I can neither procure a sufficiency to bring me to you, much less to maintain me at my studies when I am there. I am dealing with my lord primate about the office of registrar in the Prerogative Court which he has promised me, my composition for it is to be agreed upon between his son-in-law, Sir James Grimes (on whom he has bestowed the benefit of it), and Dr. Loftus, who is Judge of the Court.” *Ibid.*

GEORGE PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1661, June 5. Dublin.—“ I suppose you will be arrived in London, having received the benefit of the Bath. Lady Castlecoot set out for the Bath last week in a frigate, but made no more way in three days than she did in three hours on her return. She was in a storm fourteen hours. I hope to make a speedy return to my studies. The match between my sister Dorcas and Mr. Wheeler is very forward.” *Copy. Ibid.*

RAN. CLAYTON, RIC. LANE, RIC. GETHIN, SEAFIOULE GIBSON,
EDWARD BILLINGSLEY, and AL. PIGOTT to SIR FRANCIS BUTLER
and MATTHEW LOCK.

1661, October 12. The Green Chamber in the New Custom House, Dublin.—“ We are not a little sensible of the great endeavours that have been and are daily used by the Irish of being returned to their houses in this city. There are many of them who of late have obtained orders from the Court of Exchequer (upon the attorney-general's confession, we being never summoned nor made parties

to their bills) to strike the rents reserved upon their houses out of charge, and if there be not great care and diligence used in preventing them they will get a clause inserted in the bill for their enjoying the respective estates so stricken out of charge, as aforesaid. Wherefore we shall desire you to have a special care in preventing any such clause to be put into the bill and to use your utmost endeavours for the preserving of our securities in the same quality and condition they were in on the 30th of November last without any alteration, otherwise we should lose the best and most considerable part of our security." *Signed. Vol. 28.*

FUND FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONGST POOR MINISTERS.

1661.—Directions to Sir John Perceval for the distribution of 250*l.*, given by Mr. Boyle, amongst poor ministers in the County of Clare. *Vol. 19.*

The PRESBYTERS resolves to the KING about the CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

1661.—“The last week the King desired the Presbyters to give in writing how far they would consent unto the ancient way of Church Government. They met on Friday last and Saturday at Mr. Calamy's house, and Tuesday at Sion College, and their result is as followeth :—

1. That the government of the Church by Bishops be restored.
2. That every Bishop have twelve Presbyters to assist with them in government.
3. That the Bishop do nothing in ordination or jurisdiction without the consent of the major part of the twelve being present; yet that the Bishop have a negative in both.
4. That the Presbyters be chosen by the generality of the Presbyters in the diocese, and not by the Bishop alone.
5. That any one of the twelve have liberty to examine any that desire ordination.
6. That all those twelve have particular charges, and personally to serve them.
7. That they be chosen as conveniently as may be out of the several parts of the diocese for the best assistance of the government of it.
9. (*sic.*) That confirmation, the Church censures be solemnly performed by the Bishops with the Presbyters and all due proceeding in order thereunto be encouraged.
10. That the ancient use of churchwardens and side-men be renewed according to the canon.
11. That the Presbyters be accounted pastors of their several congregations.
12. That some select number of pious and discreet justices or other fit persons in every diocese be a committee empowered to punish the scandalous with civil penalties as they deserve, according to law to be provided in such cases.
13. That the old liturgy be considered by a committee of godly,

learned and moderate ministers of both sides that are thereunto authorised, and where it seems meet, altered, and then let it be established.

14. That confession of sins and profession of faith be said by the people after the minister aloud, and nothing else except "Amen."
15. That ceremony of surplice, cross in baptism, bowing at the name of Jesus, and the ring in marriage be laid aside as indifferent things, at present inexpedient, by reason of a very considerable party of all sorts of the three nations it is to be feared are offended with them, or at least not pleased.
16. That nothing be innovated after things are once settled, but all things acted according to known laws.
17. Lastly, that a remonstrance be published by men of repute on both sides, showing the reason of this mutual concession for the satisfaction of the people." *Vol.* 208, p. 266.

PETITION OF ANDREW WOODLEY to LORD ROBERTS, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

[1661.]—The petitioner has suffered the loss of 2,453*l.* in the first three months of the first rebellion of Ireland, and served in the war as lieutenant and captain of horse without pay, and also at his own cost supplied the town of Bandon Bridge with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. He afterwards served the late King, in whose service he continued to the last. He prays for a place in the army in Ireland.

Certified as concerns the Kingdom of Ireland by Lord Inchiquin and as concerns England by Sir Edward Seymour, Hugh Pollard, William Godolphin and Richard Prideaux. *Vol.* 19.

GEORGE PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

[1662, June].—Lady Chichester has desired me to write to you concerning the wardship which Lord Orrery, or his brother, Robin Boyle, obtained, concerning which he is now molesting her father and mother in the Exchequer. She desires you to obtain the King's order in Council concerning the remitting of the wardship of Ireland for the time past. Sir Thomas Gifford after a week's marriage and three or four days madness died last Sunday. *Vol.* 20.

OFFICE OF GENERAL REGISTRAR, CHIEF CLERK, and EXAMINER TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

1662, July 7.—Appointment of Sir John Perceval to the above office. *Draft.*

Fiant for the same from the Lord Lieutenant-General of Ireland, dated 31st July. *Ibid.*

KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK.

1662, July 29.—Certificate that Sir John Perceval had been chosen knight of the shire in the place of Sir Henry Tynt, deceased. *Ibid.*

OFFICE OF GENERAL REGISTRAR, PRINCIPAL AND CHIEF CLERK
AND KEEPER OF THE BOOKS, WRITINGS AND RECORDS OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF
IRELAND.

1662, August 28. Whitehall.—Warrant from the King to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that whereas the King by Letters Patent, under the great seal of England, dated 30 March, 1661, appointed Sir James Shaen to the above office, and Sir John Perceval has since procured letters under the royal signet, dated 7 July last, granting to him the same office, the King directs that the latter grant shall in no way prejudice the grant to Sir James Shaen.

Exceptions taken by the Commissioners to the appointment of Sir John Perceval to the above office and his answers to the same, with many other papers touching the dispute between Sir James Shaen and Sir John Perceval as to the right to this office. *Vol. 20.*

RIERDAN O'RIERDAN to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1662, September 15. Dromdowney.—“I have been of late so grossly abused by Col. Hodder that I know no fitter person to make known my grievances than yourself. First, I have been served with a writ by one Richard Ullbury, of Limerick, for a colt promised his child, being gossip to the same, and when I was apprehended, upon neglecting to put in an answer, I was fined, and after compounding with the said Ullbury, Col. Hodder sued me upon my former bond and had me apprehended, keeping me a prisoner in his own house.” *Ibid.*

RICHARD BEARE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL, at Dublin.

1662, November 27. Liscarroll.—“I doubt that the pope's bull will destroy very much of the English interest for want of evidence against the Romans.” *Ibid.*

WARDSHIP OF ANNE CASEY.

1662, December 23. Dublin Castle.—Order of the Lord Lieutenant for payment of satisfaction to the executors of Sir Philip Perceval for the maintenance of Anne Casey, daughter and heir of Thomas Casey, of Rathcannon, in the County of Limerick, whose wardship and marriage was granted to the said Sir Philip, and who refused a marriage without disparagement tendered her by Sir John Perceval, son and heir of the said Sir Philip, and was by the persuasion of Sir Hardras Waller and his lady married to Drury Wray, Esquire. *Ibid.*

GRANT OF THE FAIRS AND MARKETS IN IRELAND.

1662.—Warrant reciting that, whereas, Sir Richard Lane, of Tulsk, in the County of Roscommon, in 1651, in obedience to the command given him by the late Marquis of Clanrickard, the Lord Deputy, for the advancement of the King's service, did demolish the Castle of Tulsk, being the place of his habitation and the only

shelter left him for his family in the times of great distraction, to the damage of 2,000*l*. And whereas Sir Philip Perceval, late deceased, did at his great cost serve King Charles I. in several governments before and during the rebellion, and by command of the said King repaired, with others, to Oxford, for which he never received any compensation; and Sir John Perceval, his son, was sequestered after his decease by the late usurpers, and the King, desiring to reward their fidelity and affection, directs that Letters Patent be made, containing a grant to the said Sir Richard Lane and Sir John Perceval, son and heir of Sir Philip Perceval, and their heirs and assigns, for ever, of all fairs and markets whatsoever in the Kingdom of Ireland, formerly granted to any person or persons whatsoever, bodies politic or corporate, or enjoyed by them, or any of them, by title of prescription (not already granted or engaged to adventurers, soldiers, or any other public interest), which are forfeited by reason of the rebellion. *Draft. Ibid.*

OFFICE OF GENERAL REGISTRAR AND CHIEF CLERK TO HIS MAJESTY'S
COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT FOR THE
BETTER EXECUTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS DECLARATION FOR
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

1662.—Articles of agreement between Sir John Perceval, Bart., and Thomas Kennedy, whereby the said Kennedy undertakes to execute the said office and deliver to Sir John two parts of the fees and profits. *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROAFFTS to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1662[-3,] January 22. 'Wailshistown' [Walshestown?]-—"We are much troubled with wolves, for we lost on one night, at 'Wailshistowne,' three sheep; another night, at Ballyadam, four sheep." *Ibid.*

RICHARD BEARE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1662[-3,] January 30. 'Liscarrol.'—"I omitted to let you know how ill we are served here for want of the preaching of the Word. In the beginning of the year Mr. Packington was hired by Mr. Veasy, Lord Orrery's chaplain (who, it seems, has your parish and this for this year) to give us a visit once a fortnight, but since I hear that by the Bishop of Cork Mr. Packington is confined to Cork, so that except by chance one drop here we are quite destitute. This Veasy has the parish of Shandrum besides, and lets them starve too. We beg that, since our good bishop is so careless of us, you will have some compassion on us, and that you will, if possible, procure one for us against the time you come down." *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROAFFTS to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1662[-3,] February 5. 'Waylshystoune' [Walshestown]-—"There are so many foxes that I am afraid we shall lose many of our lambs this year, because the dogs do not hunt as they used to do. The keeper is providing traps, and says he will destroy many of them." *Ibid.*

THE TENANTS OF CLONTURKE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1662[-3,] February 12. Clonturke.—“Your absence hath no less than heaped treasure of daily and continual troubles over our heads, not only for what charges happen in relation to our abilities, and far beyond the same, but also for the perplexed wrongs and torments and oppressions which we constantly receive since your departure, at the hands of Robert Bevill and John Brewer, both of Clonmeen, who set the Inland Excise of Clonturke, Grenane, and within half a mile round unto some of the inhabitants of the town of Clonturke for a year of set purpose to torment and impoverish the whole town, and seeking the utter ruin of your tenants, the said parties, depending upon the assistance of Sir Richard Kyrle, who is their landlord, procure your complainants to be bound over at every General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Cork, besides what terror, hurt, and fright we are put to by beating women big, and breaking open doors, hutches, and other such forcible misdemeanours, besides upon the least cause of action we must (notwithstanding your manor’s privilege) answer at the sheriff’s court to our further ruin, and when the least distrust is found, your complainants are bound to good behaviour and consigned to prison. Likewise where a poor widow brews two pecks she is charged on a barrel, and enforced to pay accordingly.” *Vol. 20.*

PETITION OF RICHARD BARON OF COLOONY, SIR FRANCIS GORE, ERASMUS SMITH, SIR HANS HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM FLOWER, SIR JOHN STEPHENS, COL. RANDALL CLAYTON, AND LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER PIGGOTT.

1663, April 8.—Touching a proviso in the Act of Parliament, entitled an Act for the better execution of his Majesty’s gracious declaration, &c., relating to such lands in the County of Sligo as were purchased by Sir Philip Perceval for Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and Sir George Radcliffe, deceased. *Vol. 21.*

CHARLES ALCOCKE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1663, April 18. Clonmel.—Sir Thomas Stanley being returned home, informs me concerning my interest in the lands I possess, which formerly belonged to Alexander Power, of Teigencor, which is the house Sir Thomas now lieth in and was laid out to him as part of his lot. This said Power and his father have been sufficiently notorious in rebellion, but the said estate is claimed by the Duke [of Ormond] under the clause in the Act which gives him the forfeiture of all lands where he had any “chiefery.” My fear is that the Duke’s favour is intended for this Power, and may be fixed on my interest, which would be almost my ruin. I request that you will acquaint the Duke of me and of the condition of my adventure, it being of the best qualifications of adventurers. *Ibid.*

AN ACCOUNT OF LANDS FORFEITED TO THE KING IN THE BARONY OF BARRYMORE, AND COUNTY OF CORK.

1663, June 23.—Cloymolt, and the lands adjoining, mortgaged

to Martin Wall, of Kilmallock, by David, Earl of Barrymore, deceased, before the wars.

Ballyrichard and other lands mortgaged to James Galvey, of Cork, merchant.

Woodstooke and Ballylarie, mortgaged to Walter Coppinger, before the wars, by the said Earl.

Ballyadam and other lands, mortgaged before the wars by the said Earl, and now concealed, being the King's interest.

Ballinisperry and Lackinbeghie, mortgaged to Edmond Cotterlong by the said Earl, and now concealed.

Bally John Gaule, the freehold of Patrick Sarsfield, of Cork, and now concealed.

Rathgobbane, purchased by Daniel Duffe O'Cahill, deceased, by lease of four score and nineteen years from the said Earl, and now concealed.

Corbally, mortgaged to Daniel Duffe O'Cahill for a sum of money, long before the wars, by the said Earl.

Rissmoyen, in the little island, the property of Edmond Ruft Barry; his father, John Barry, who, with their ancestors, were in possession of the same above 200 years, but fearing transplantation surrendered the land to the Earl of Barrymore on condition of a lease.

NOTE.—29 June, 1663.—About this time Sir John Percival took Ballymacow (now Egmont) into his own hands and made it his residence, having before lived in the Castle of Lisscarroll. *Ibid.*

DOMINIC SARSFIELD TO RICHARD, EARL OF BARRYMORE.

1663, July 23.—Grant of a chief rent of 3*l.*, to be paid out of every ploughland of the seven ploughlands and a half of Sarsfield's Court. *Ibid.*

A MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1663, August 31.—Praying that he will be a means to have William Thyrry Fitz Oliver, of Ballingarry, in the County of Cork, gent., inserted in the Act which is to be prepared for England, about innocents not yet heard in the Court of Claims, and to remember James Skiddy Fitz Thomas, of Cork, and James Galway Fitz Francis, of Cork, upon the same occasion. *Ibid.*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICES OF SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1663[-4,] February 13.—Certificate that Sir Philip Perceval, of the City of Dublin, knight, deceased, served in the army in Ireland as Commissary-General of his Majesty's provisions in Ireland, from 23 March, 1641, till 28 July, 1647; that he served as provider-general of the horse from the said 23 March, 1641, to the said 28 July, 1647; and that he served as captain of firelocks in Ireland from 15 June, 1642, to 28 July, 1647; during which time he behaved himself faithfully in his Majesty's service. *Copy. Ibid.*

ARREARS OF PAY DUE TO SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1663[-4,] February 13.—Account of arrears of pay claimed for

the services of Sir Philip Perceval, deceased, in his late Majesty's army in Ireland. As Commissary-General of Provisions, from 28 March, 1641, to 28 July, 1647, being 1,952 days, at the allowance of *l.* a day, 1,952*l.* As provider for the Horse, at 14*s.* 8*d.*, 1,431*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* As captain of a company of firelocks in the same army, from 15 June, 1642, to 28 July, 1647, 1,338*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Total, 4,722*l.* 4*s.* *Copy. Vol. 21.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1663[-4,] February 20. Dublin.—The parliament is prorogued till March, and, I believe, will not meet till the Bill comes lest they might fall into faction and impeachments. It is thought the conspirators will come to a trial this month. Shapcott, I hear, has his pardon in his pocket. Your sister desires you to inquire for "Sennertus Riolanus Riverius" and a book called "Physic for the Poor," all translated by Culpepper. Many Quakers being met at Mrs. Hodden's house "the sovereign" sent the four constables with their painted staves to require them to depart; they returned answer that they would not, whereupon "the sovereign" and my father, with others, went and told them of the unlawfulness of their meeting and commanded them all to be carried to the Marshalsey; some escaped, some were carried home against their wills by their neighbours, but about twenty of them were committed, whereof the Bishop of Killaloe's lady was one, who was very resolute, and will give no security to appear the next day. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1663[-4,] February 24. Dublin.—I desire you to buy me two perriwigs, either whole heads or caps, as you please. The whole head I have was bought at the sign of the 'Loyal Subject,' and cost 5*l.* You must be sure the hair be living hair and not cut from a dead head. I would not have it of the monstrous long size, but the middle wear. My wife desires you not to forget her locks. *Ibid.*

DR. J. WESTLEY to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663[-4,] March 14.—Touching the drawings and cost of building Sir George Lane's new house. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1663[-4,] March 19. Dublin.—The two maids whom you say ran naked out of Oxford House were Welsh maids, I suppose, for English maids use to lie in smocks, but Welsh ones without any. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1663[-4,] March 23. Dublin.—To-morrow will go near to despatch all the debentures, and I wish the distributing of that security might be the next work, for besides the security of the Kingdom, which is not inconsiderable in that work, the towns do daily decay beyond imagination, no man going to the charge of laying one slate on his house, because since 1660 the Act allows nothing for repairs. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1664, April 30.—My Lord of Orrery's son is to be married to one Mrs. Udall, who is said to be worth 15,000*l.* She is grandchild to Falkland, and that is the pretext of his going over. *Vol.* 22.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1664, June 29. Dublin.—The Act against our transporting cattle will beggar this Kingdom, and the Dutch war will contribute to it; wool is fallen 2*s.* a stone upon the fear of it. If we must have war with the Dutch methinks Sir William Penn and Sir George Askew should come into play again. *Ibid.*

SIR PAUL DAVYS to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1664, July 30. Dublin.—On Thursday last my son, Sir William Davys, was married to the Archbishop of Dublin's daughter, when my Lord Deputy and his lady did us the favour to honour the wedding with their presence and with their stay until they saw the bridegroom and bride in bed. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1664, August 30. London.—“I have only to inform you what has passed since Saturday, because I know you now expect with some concern the issue of these long preparations, but as yet matters are not final. Yesterday morning there was a meeting at my Lord Chancellor's, and a proposal being made ready, somewhat in the nature of my Lord Orrery's, it was believed they would have stuck there, but notwithstanding some pains therein taken by the solicitor, it was so long debated that it was laid aside, and they reassumed a former point of the 400,000 acres, and most agreeing in this (provided any visible calculation of it could be made), they met some of them after dinner at my Lord Anglesey's to this intent, and at four o'clock all returned to the Chancellor's, where, sitting till night, matters were so far fixed upon as that it was resolved this day to make report thereof to the King, who with the Council sat to-day at my Lord Chancellor's, and these are the heads [which] were there offered, and in a very good degree approved of:—

I. The English offer to make good to the Irish 400,000 acres for nominees, provided they may be allowed these following advantages:—

1. The lands belonging to the Nuncio men in Connaught, computed at 150,000.
2. Of the lands in the King's hands and disposed of by the Act, 95,000.
3. Of lands restored by letters unwarranted by the Act and undecreed, 110,000.
4. Lands set out for English arrears, undecreed, 20,000.
5. To be deducted from grants as their third part, 25,000.

Or else the Irish shall make offer of 400,000 acres, and take to themselves the advantage of the aforesaid heads.

II. The English demand the benefit of these following inquiries:—

1. Decrees for more lands than is claimed by the claimant.
 2. Decrees for more than was appointed.
 3. The double penalty allowed by the Act where more lands have been claimed than the claimants were possessed of or entitled to in 1641.
 4. The benefit of such decree or decrees as by the King's appointment shall be received and reversed.
 5. The residue of lands undisposed of and undecreed.
- Out of which these following satisfactions are offered to be made:—
1. The Bishops' augmentations.
 2. The glebes of 2 acres in the 100.
 3. The Duke of York's proviso to be satisfied.
 4. Dublin College to be provided for.
 5. Duncannon fort and hospitals.

Or else it is offered that the Irish take the benefit of these five last heads to fulfil these five intents, and if so, then their decrees to be confirmed, and in all lands not decreed away the English to be discharged of all remainders and incumbrances.

These were the material points read this day before the King, with which he appears hitherto so well satisfied as that he says the Irish shall accept one or the other, and he has appointed Thursday morning to hear what the Irish can say against the reasonableness of these proposals.

This hitherto is the great debate between English and Irish, but when they come down into a subdivision of things, whether those grantees may not better escape that come in on valuable consideration than others I cannot tell, although the solicitor gives encouragement; but the point is not as yet ripe to be meddled with.

The English seem to reckon upon their holding but of about 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 acres of the five millions of sequestered lands, and say the Irish have and are likely to have all the rest.

I spoke this morning to my Lord Duke in your business, and he told me it is fit to petition the King, so Mr. Godolphin did me the favour to draw up a copy of the enclosed petition, which to-morrow I will go to Chelsea early with and have his lordship's approbation of it before it be delivered, and after follow such rule as I shall be best directed in.

My Lord Chancellor on Thursday after Council goes toward Audley Inn, and my Lord Lieutenant and Lord Orrery go with him; he will be out some ten days, and it is said on Thursday sennight the King will go abroad for a short time also; so although on Thursday the bulk of the matter may have a casting resolution, yet particulars will come on at the return, and I would willingly come in with your business late, yet make preparation to it.

The King was yesterday hunting, and after dinner Mr. James Hamilton and Mr. Bernard Howard (whom I travelled with in Italy) flinging mulberries at one the other they grew hot, and drew just as the King was passing out in his coach, and Mr. Hamilton is run through the flesh under the jaws, of which no great harm will come. The King was extremely incensed, and commanded them both to the

Tower ; but I think as yet they are not gone, but lie under a guard.

They speak of a war with the Dutch. I send you what is in print. I suppose my Lord Chancellor writ our answer." *Vol. 22.*

PETITION OF SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1664, September 1.—Desiring [that provision may be made in the Act for the settlement of Ireland, then under consideration, for his exercising the office of Registrar as had been previously granted to him.

Petition referred to the Duke of Ormond.

Attached are some reasons for granting the above petition. That the office had been granted to the said Sir John Perceval by Charles I. ; that Sir John Perceval had always manifested his loyalty to the King, and his father, Sir Philip Perceval, had served the late King and was with him at Oxford ; and that the appointment would meet with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1664, October 13. Dublin.—Here is great talk of famous pills invented by one Locker, which are said to be excellent, particularly for the gout, the scurvy, and the dropsy, and it is said the King has knighted the gentleman and has made use of the pills, and they are in great credit at Court. I desire you to buy me five boxes. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO LADY PERCEVAL.

1664, November 1.—“ I pray God send you safe and well hither. Ambrose is about fitting his coach and getting a new perch put in, suspecting the old one this winter season, and I would not have him leave you in the dirt ; by my next I will acquaint you with the day he leaves this place. I think you would do well to alter your stages, and go by Clonmell, especially if you intend to see my sister Wheeler ; for if the bridge of Cappoquin be down, it will be as bad as a day's journey, the ferrying over, and perhaps the young horses may not endure the boat. And therefore if you begin your journey on a Tuesday, I would advise it thus :—That night at Cork, next day at Mallow, Thursday at Mitchelstown, Friday at Cashel, and Saturday to Grenane, which are all very good ways, except a mile or two about Mitchelstown, and easy journeys. From Grenane is your worst day's journey, for either you must be up very early (because of five or six miles bad way) and then reach to Kilcullen, where you will have tolerable good accommodation, or if you get out late you must lie at Athy, where you will get nothing but lice, and then the next day you will have twenty-seven miles to come.

This choice and hardship you must be put unto. And whatever you do, order your affairs so that you be not put to travel late in the evening ; it is neither safe nor healthy for you, and if any accident should happen it were much better to have an hour or two of day to spare than to want it, and this is got by rising a little early, to

redeem which, if you come in to your inn early, you may go to bed betimes. And these are the stages and method of travel I would advise you to observe. You are very much obliged to my father and mother and cousin Galway for accompanying you so far on your way. My brother George and Val. Savage will meet you at Grenane or Cashel, if their term be over, as I suppose it will be, by the time you get thither.

My mother and all your friends here would have you to consider well before you undertake such a journey, and that you should harden yourself a week or a fortnight extraordinary, than begin such a task a day too soon; and I beg you to consult your own health and strength above anything else. Those things you write for shall be sent you by Ambrose, or anything else you want. And I would have you to send to Lieutenant Beare to summon in Allhallowtide rents, which now grow due, that so you may bring them up with you, and of them you may make use of what you think fit. I will send him the rent-roll by the next post, and in the meanwhile he may summon them. George went hence on Wednesday last, and carried the horse and saddle with him. I suppose he has been with you before this, for he intended to be at Cork yesterday. He carried also with him the little sumpter which will carry all your lumber.

Mrs. Dillon's little daughter, that my sister, Clayton, brought up with her, was here a day, being sent for by her father and mother, and I would have had the man to have left her here until I sent my coach for you. It went very much against my heart to let the pretty babe go away at this time of the year, being to ride behind the man, and to be tied to him all that way. But the man said he had positive orders, and would have her away, and I could not help it. You would do well to order one of the men to call in there to see how the child got home." *Vol. 22.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Clerk of the Privy Council in England.

1664, November 16.—“Col. Shapcot has the King's pardon and is at liberty, but scorns to plead his pardon, as I hear, and my Lord Chief Justice will not suffer him to appear (a pleader) at the bar without he either pleads his pardon or brings him a *supersedes* to all proceedings against him under the great seal. What makes this man so high if there were not mischief in the bottom, methinks he is unworthy of his prince's mercy who scorns to own it.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1664[-5], January 28. Dublin.—“I suppose you have heard of a new Irish Rebellion which has made a great noise here, and I guess a greater with you, but I do not find anything in it. It is said all was but a story, and therefore I shall say no more of it. We hear that R. Talbot is out of the Tower, the two friars being taken and owning the words and acquitting him.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1665, April 19. Dublin.—“I am told that the frigates that are come on this coast are not to receive orders from the Chief Governor here, which I hope is not so, or else it is a hardship on the Government such as never was, and if it should be so I fear we may be disappointed for a frigate to waft us over.” *Vol.* 23.

WARRANT TO SIR HENEAGE FINCH, Solicitor-General.

1665, April.—To fill up the blank for the appointment of Registrar, left in the Bill for the Settlement of Ireland with the name of Sir John Perceval. *Copy.* A further like warrant dated 4 May. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1665, April.—Yesterday the Bill was reported to the King and Council, and the case of the Registrar was passed over without a word said. I went to my Lord Duke and desired him to speak; he whispered me that he looked on it as past and done, and so told the solicitor standing nigh the chair. Not being satisfied with this, standing at the King's elbow when the Council was rising, I desired his Majesty, if it was his gracious pleasure, according to the solicitor's report, to confirm this his own warrant, which I showed him. He told me Mr. Perceval shall stand. This was the first request I ever made to him, and I hope I shall never fare worse in any other. *Ibid.*

SIR PAUL DAVYS TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1665, June 10. Dublin.—Your letter brought us news of the great guns being heard as far as London, whence we gather that his Majesty's and the Dutch fleet have fought. When I received your letter I was newly returned from the sea-side, about five miles hence, where that evening your mother and Sir John Perceval and his lady and my wife took shipping aboard the *Dartmouth* frigate, commanded by Captain Rooth, sent to transport them for Chester Water. I stayed on the shore till I saw them under sail; they had a fair westerly wind, so I hope they arrived the next day at Mostyn, where the captain designed to land them. I procured the Earl of Arran's letter to Sir Roger Mostyn, the landlord of that place, to see them well accommodated there, and thence I hope that Sir Roger Mostyn will send them his coach to Chester. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1665, June 17. Gloucester.—We are at length got to Gloucester, and that necessity which forced us to make use of a barge, which has proved a providence to us, for I was so bad that no coach or wain could have been endured. The barge was a feather bed to me, but having reached this city, and my wife being not well pleased any longer with the tediousness of her conveyance, we go by coach to the Bath. *Seal.* *Ibid.*

SIR PAUL DAVYS TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1665, June 17. Dublin.—Upon the news of our victory over the Dutch, the Lord Deputy and Council as late as it was in the evening attended by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City in their scarlets and many others, repaired to Christchurch, where we had evening prayers and public thanksgiving, then followed the shooting of the great guns from the Castle and bonfires, and the joyful acclamations of thousands in the streets. *Vol.* 23.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1665, June 26. Bath.—I have not been able yet to use the Bath, but I hope within three or four days I shall, for my distemper begins to wear away. We are in hopes your letters will bring news of the decrease of the sickness (which can hardly be expected at this time of the year), for our women seem very fearful of London because of the plague, and seem very averse to go to it. *Ibid.*

VAL. SAVAGE TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1665, July 1. Dublin.—I am sorry you are not able to write yourself, and I believe you will never get clear of that disease unless you forbear drinking wine and strong liquors, for as strong liquors break naturally through my face and elsewhere it gets into your joints and limbs, and poor Oliver Walch after a little bout of French wine was seized in the head by the gout, and hath been buried a good while since. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM KENN TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1665, August 3. Lisscarroll.—“I was the second instant at Church Town, where I was honoured with the company of Lieutenant Beare, and what I did there concerning the river and fish ponds he was pleased to take recognizance of; so there is no doubt of any mistake in that business. Sir, I am sorry that I did not wait on your worship at Dublin with that which I have now left with Lieutenant Beare, which is two ground plots, and the upright of the middle part of the intended building, with the manner of one of the windows, as also an estimate of what the mason, bricklayer, carpenter, carver and sawyers work will amount to to erect such a pile. I saw two frames (that I suppose came from England) which are to open wholly from top to bottom, but according as I understood from your worship the windows intended for your building would be ten feet high, this not eight. Sir, if the draft I left come to your hands and not please you, I hope by your worship's coming into these parts (which I heartily wish, and that ere long) I shall have that in readiness which will. The brickmaker, instead of well burning the brick, has overdone them; there is no clinker but most of an iron colour; the outsides and the top course are brick, for use which I have seldom seen (for most commonly they are 'semile').

Dear Sir, you are now in the place where the best free-stone in England is to be had. Some may be transported hither for your

worship's use ; sheet lead and square bar iron for the cellar windows, &c., may be had in Bristol, as also elm and elm-plank for the stairs, which are all to be through cut in 'leaves and antics,' as (I believe) your worship has often seen in balconies in London. Sir, I could heartily wish I might receive a line or two from your worship to know your resolution for the next year, whether to build or not, that I may not (if please you to accept of me) dispose of myself any other way, for, Sir, if I am able to serve you in anything, I beseech you to be confident that I will do it to the best of my power. This with my humble service presented to your honour and my Lady.

Sir, linseed oil and colours for all the work may be had at a far easier rate in Bristol than here. I do therefore desire your worship to provide whilst you are in England those things, as also glass and some pig-lead." *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Senior, to his daughter, LADY PERCEVAL.

1665, November 10. Dublin.—Condolences upon the death of her husband, Sir John Perceval. I shall perform the ceremony of the funeral. I am to give 100*l.* to the king and herald of arms for their part of this solemnity, and am providing mourning for almost all your husband's kindred in this place. My Lady Perceval puts her coach and six horses into mourning on your account. *Ibid.*

FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1665, November 13.—There were ninety mourners who received gowns, three of whom bore the standard and two flags, a king at arms and herald were also present, and received 100*l.*, and gowns were given to thirty-six poor men to be present at the funeral. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1665, November.—He was knight of the shire, clerk of the Crown, and registrar of the Court of Claims. He was educated at Westminster school and then at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and then at Lincoln's Inn. Being brought up in troublesome times he was loyal and true to the Church. *Ibid.*

GOODS AT KINSALE AND BURTON.

[1665].—Plate 'of my mother's' at Kinsale :—Two pair of candlesticks, 3 ear cups, 6 spoons, 2 little round powder boxes, 1 boat cup, 1 large carved cup. Pictures at Kinsale :—3 pictures at length of my brothers and myself, 1 picture at length of my mother, 1 picture at length of my sister Helena, 1 painted picture of Ulysses' companions turned to swine, a painted piece of the Judgment of Paris, a narrow piece of hanging with the picture of a man in armour done with black and white, 2 little pieces of women's heads. Pictures left out to air in the dining room at Burton, part of which belong to my brother :—A three-quarter length of my mother, drawn by

Mr. Pooly, a three-quarter of my grandfather, Sir P. Perceval, a half of Sir Philip Perceval, a half of my brothers, two sisters and myself by Mr. Pooly, a half piece of my father, a half piece of my uncle, two half pieces of my grandfather Southwell, a half piece of my grandmother Southwell, 2 half pieces of my mother, another half piece of my sister Nelly, a three-quarter piece of a saint praying, a half piece of a man with a black periwig, a small picture of the Countess of Orrery. In the black leather trunk:—A little picture of a woman making sausages. In the little cabinet:—6^o printed pictures coloured with gilt frames, 4 little prints in black frames, and one little picture wrought in silk. *Vol. 23.*

FAMILIES OF SOUTHWELL AND PERCEVAL.

[1665.]—Notes on the births, marriages and deaths of members of the above families. *Ibid.*

PETITION OF KATHERINE, LADY PERCEVAL, AND SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND, AND THE COUNCIL.

1666, April.—Praying that by the Act for the establishing an additional revenue upon his Majesty, his heirs and successors, it was enacted that 20,000*l.* should be applied to the satisfaction of the officers of the Court of Wards, and that Sir Paul Davys held the office of Clerk and Registrar of the said Court in trust for Sir Philip Perceval, father of Sir John Perceval, and that Sir Daniel Bellingham has received the said sum and only paid to the said Sir Paul Davys 500*l.* in part of 2,200*l.*, and that the said Katherine, Lady Perceval, and Sir Philip Perceval stand engaged for several debts and legacies of Sir Philip Perceval and Sir John Perceval, and have to pay interest at the rate of ten pounds in the hundred, they pray that the balance with reasonable interest may be paid. *Vol. 24.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL, SENIOR, to CORNET JAMES DOGHERTY.

1666, June 5. Dublin.—“I observe your apprehensions about Carrickfergus and the consequences of it which now, blessed be God, are over, and I hope it will now be the means to put the whole Kingdom into a better and greater security than ever, for my Lord Duke upon the first notice of it, wisely foreseeing the evil and dangerous consequences of it, immediately set forward to the reducing of those mutineers, and sent his son, my Lord of Arran, by sea and went himself by land, and this was but Friday night, and Sunday morning my Lord of Arran with his party was there by 10 of the clock, and without any capitulation fell in and stormed the town, and he himself led on one party and Sir William Flower another, and went two several ways, and the soldiers fought stoutly in their retreat to the Castle, and killed three or four of my Lord's party and wounded more, and about eight or nine of the mutineers killed and many wounded, but they soon held out a white cloth for a parley, and none would be allowed but on condition to submit to mercy, which after a very little pause they did. And his Grace has hanged nine of them such as were most notorious in the mutiny, and the rest, being about 100, he sends to the Barbadoes.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Senior, to VALENTINE SAVAGE.

1666, September 14. Kinsale.—I am very sorry that my daughter Southwell should go into Portugal, but it seems her husband earnestly desires it. The master of a ship from Portugal gives me a good account of my son, and he says he is in very good esteem there with the Chief in Government and all others, and that nothing is denied him that he desires on behalf of the English soldiery there, which are about 1,200 or 1,400, or of the factory of English merchants there, which are many, and that he has done them many acceptable services. He has taken a very noble house and garden, and keeps half a score of servants, and gives very good entertainments according to the custom of the country. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Senior, to CORNET JAMES DOGHERTY.

1666, September 21. Kinsale.—The defeat of our fleet by the Dutch is false, but “the dreadful burning in the City of London to the number of 67 parishes is certain, and had not the King and the Duke of York even to admiration adventured themselves in the midst of the flames, pulling down and blowing up houses before the fire, to deaden the force of it, much more had been destroyed, for which kindness and care the people, as in duty they ought, they pay great reverence and thanks, and are not yet so discouraged as that they would have any dishonourable peace made with the Dutch. And so they speak for amidst this great destruction their treasure saved and much of their light and fine goods, and many offers are made towards re-abuilding of that old city of 1500 years standing.” *Ibid.*

THE SUBDIVISION OF LOTS IN THE COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

1666, November 23.—A table setting out the lots granted, the names of the officers concerned in them, description of the lands, tenants’ names, and proprietors in 1641. *Ibid.*

VALENTINE SAVAGE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1667, July 9. Dublin.—You may observe in the French leaving Montserrat to the Irish that there was a compliance between the French and the Irish, which I will illustrate to you hereafter. It is reported here that those ships which were about the Old Head were the rear admiral belonging to our King. I pray God it prove true. I hope your fortifications at Kingcorne go on a pace, and I hope you will have good gunners, or else it will be very unuseful. This day our mayor and aldermen were with the Duke, and it will be ordered that trenches be made about this city forthwith, and that no man’s ground shall be spared where it is most advantageous for trenches and forts. *Vol.* 25.

ROBERT BOWYERS to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1667, July 9.—“Great matters is expected when the parliament sits, much wrong hath been done, God Almighty find out the authors and bring them to condign punishment.

“It is said these verses were written over the grave of one of the sons of the Lord Chancellor of England:—

“Here lies Tom Hyde,
It’s pity that he died;
We had rather
It had been his father;
If it had been his sister
We had not missed her;
If the whole generation
It had been better for the nation.” *Vol. 25.*

VALENTINE SAVAGE TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

[1667–8], March 7. Dublin.—This is only to congratulate you and the rest of your good family for the happy arrival of Sir Robert Southwell at London, having performed his embassy to his Majesty’s content. *Ibid.*

LORD ORRERY TO LADY PERCEVAL.

1668, May 21. Charleville.—Desiring that she will present Mr. Christopher Vowell to the Church of Ballintemple, vacant by the resignation of Dean Vessey. *Vol. 26.*

PETITION OF ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO THE LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL FOR IRELAND.

1668, June 17.—“That your petitioner, the 21st April, 1665, by order and directions from your Lordships, then took upon him the charge and care of the Dutch prisoners, with their sick and wounded, in the province of Munster, and paid them exactly according to your Lordships’ allowance of 12*d.* per diem for each commissioned officer, and 5*d.* per diem for each common man, and continued so long doing for the space of thirteen months—viz., from the 21st April, 1665, unto the 6th June, 1666, at which time the said prisoners were taken from your petitioner and committed to the charge and care of one Captain William Crispin by the said Commissioners for sick and wounded and prisoners in England. In which thirteen months’ time your petitioner was forced to advance very considerable sums of his own money to pay that allowance unto the said prisoners, which he raised with much difficulty and loss to himself, by underselling his corn and cattle to make up the said money, and for which he has not hitherto received any consideration, neither any salary for his trouble, charge, and care in the management of that affair, as is and has been allowed the said Crispin, who has not had half the trouble with them which your petitioner had, being forced to keep them in several garrisons, and the said Crispin confining them all into one prison in Bandon Bridge, near unto him.

“Your petitioner further shows unto your Lordships that he sent duplicates of his accounts of the said charge unto his Majesty’s said Commissioners for sick and wounded and prisoners in England, and humbly sought from them the allowance of one hundred pounds, which he had charged in this account for his salary for that service, which they refused, alleging they had no commission to take charge

of Ireland at the time of your petitioner's service; and therefore was forced to petition his Majesty in this case, who has been graciously pleased to recommend the same to his Grace, my Lord Duke of Ormond, for his Grace's final order and directions therein.

"Now, so it is, may it please your Lordships, your petitioner, the 11th March, 1666, made up his account of the charge of the said prisoners unto the right honourable his Majesty's principal Commissioners for Prizes in Ireland, amounting to the sum of 1,542*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in which account was charged 100*l.* to your petitioner as his salary for that service, being part of the said sum of 1,542*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, which account was then viewed and approved by the said principal Commissioners as appears.

"Your petitioner prays your Lordships' order unto the vice-treasurer, or his deputy, to give allowance of the said account, and of the 100*l.* charged for thirteen months' service, and for discharge of the present account of prizes sold and delivered, and for payment of his last half-year's salary of 125*l.*, due 21st April last, as Sub-Commissioner of Prizes in the province of Munster, whereof 65*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* is yet remaining in his hands, 17 June, 1668."

Referred to the late Commissioners of Prizes to consider and certify what is fit to be done therein.

The Commissioners of Prizes report, on 14th November, 1668, that they approve of the petitioner's account, and conceive it reasonable that he should be paid 125*l.* as his allowance, but 65*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.* resting in his hands, he should be paid 59*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* out of the proceeds of prize ships and goods.

On 20th November, 1668, this sum was ordered to be paid, and a receipt for the same was given by Robert Southwell. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to VALENTINE SAVAGE.

1668, June 26. Kinsale.—Mrs. Thomas Lloyd writes to me from London on the 16th June that my son was then in the Downs waiting the opportunity of wind^r to carry him on his voyage to Portugal. *Ibid.*

ARTHUR BUSH to JOHN PERCEVAL, at Christ Church, Oxford.

1668, July 16. S[pring] G[arden].—I was just now copying the Lord Chancellor's speech. I remember the substance to be much to this effect:—That the King was much satisfied with the good service of his Parliament this session, and pleased with their liberal present to him. That he saw a necessity for their health to grant a recess, which he was sorry his affairs would not suffer to be long. He knew not how suddenly he should fall into a war, and was sure he could not then be without his Parliament, and therefore though he did not intend they should drudge at it till about winter, yet he would keep them in view by short adjournments, and not suffer them to sit without his affairs fell out to be urgent, and if that was so they should hear of it by proclamation in order to have full numbers. His present pleasure was to prorogue them no longer than till the 1st of August, and so it was.

On Sunday last it was said at Whitehall that the French King

had proposed an universal peace on the terms of having all the Christian princes (excepting us) stick to him and he to nobody.

I have bought you the crayons, which you shall have the first opportunity. The red and black chalk and paper came to half a crown.

Sir Robert gave me your letter to read, which was pleasant and well enough, though you speak too like an Oxfordian to be believed in all you say of Cambridge. *Vol.* 26.

VALENTINE SAVAGE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1668, August 4. Dublin.—On the 16th or 17th of this month the noble lady of Arran goes hence to be interred at Kilkenny. She will be waited on thither by most of the nobility and gentry in these parts, and it is expected that the nobility and gentry from your parts will meet the corpse at Goran, and thence conduct her to her burial. *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1668[-9], February 9.—Sir William Dumville's eldest daughter is married to one Hartpoole, now Sir Robert Hartpoole, much against her will, but Sir William would have it so. He is a papist, and it is a question whether or no he shall enjoy his estate. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to VALENTINE SAVAGE.

1668[-9], March 23. Kinsale.—The Prince of Tuscany was by contrary winds driven here, being bound for Plymouth; he came into the harbour on Sunday sennight, and the next morning landed at Captain Swan's house, an inn; he is attended by marquises, lords, and a very numerous train of gentlemen and pages. *Ibid.*

[ROBERT SOUTHWELL to ROBERT BOWYER].

1669, April 9. Kinsale.—“I perceive by you that my Lord Roberts is for certain expected in Dublin in May next; I pray God send him safe over and that we may all enjoy peace under him. I believe my Lord Duke of Ormond will go near to stay in England, and I believe also that that will not be the worse for this Kingdom, but much the better, and I pray God bless him wheresoever he be. I cannot understand that my son is yet returned out of Portugal; he was there the beginning of the last month. It seems he hath had a very knotty piece of work of it that it should detain him so long.” *Vol.* 27.

CAPT. WILLIAM KENN to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1669, May 3. Burton.—Giving details of a design for a house intended to be built in the Park. *Ibid.*

RICHARD CONRON to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1669, June 19. Burton.—Cahere the mason is not in this country; he has taken a great task about some iron works that is setting up about Carrigenedy, and has taken the workmen of these parts with him. *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1669, June 29.—“Sir John Stephens came out of England the last week; he went to wait on our Lord Lieutenant, and was introduced by Sir George Lane, who told the Lord Lieutenant that Sir John was the Governor of the Castle of Dublin. ‘Now,’ saith the lord, ‘certainly I will have no governor of that Castle but myself when I come there; I will not be locked in or kept out by any one,’ or words to that effect as is here reported.” *Ibid.*

VALENTINE SAVAGE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1669, November 27. Dublin.—Mrs. Katherine Perceval was very handsomely buried. There were twenty-three poor women in gowns and kerchiefs, after them the maids that watched with her in her sickness, which were some thirty-six, in white gloves and scarves, then John Leyland and the butler in black, after them two doctors of divinity and two bishops, then the corpse, the pall being borne by six knights’ daughters, and they led by six knights’ sons, who had all white scarves and black cyprus over, after them all the ladies and gentlemen, their relations, in mourning, on foot, lead by knights and squires in long black cloaks, and made at least thirty couple, after them the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and other gentlemen and gentlewomen, not in mourning, and then a number of coaches and so to the church, where they were met with the choristers, and afterwards there were at her funeral as many tears as ever I think at one time were shed in that place. *Ibid.*

PETER HOLMES to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, April 23. Dublin.—“My lord lieutenant arrived here on Thursday in the afternoon. His lordship landed so suddenly that the regiment of Guards and City Militia had not time to make ready for his reception. Upon my Lord Roberts delivering up the sword he made this short speech.—‘My Lord, I will not detain you from the great charge placed upon you. Action is the life of all government. I have no more to say but that I received this sword in peace and so I deliver it to your Excellency.’ Soon after he had spoke these words he left the Council table and went to his lodgings in the Abbey. Yesterday morning many of the nobility and gentry, hearing that he was to go to Mellifont, came to the Abbey to wait on his lordship out of the town, but he, hearing of it, went out a private way with a very small train.” *Vol.* 28.

JOHN MEADE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, May 7.—“We have no news out of England but of their great racings there which, says my author (and no mean one), has broke half the Court and run them both out of their money and, what is worse, into debt.

“Our King’s sister will be at Dover suddenly to give his Majesty a visit. Neither the Queen nor the Duchess of York go thither, as I am informed, nor will Madame stay in England above five days, but returns with all speed to overtake the French King on his progress.” *Seal of arms. Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to LADY PERCEVAL, his Sister.

1670, May 17. Whitehall.—I lately sent your coach and harness in the ship carrying things for Capt. Rooth, and there is also a handsome side saddle of purple velvet. I have sent a small box for my mother wherein are four pieces of counterfeit marble with flowers, &c., upon them, which you may please to hang in your closet. Here are some Italians who make tables and stands in the like manner, but I only send you that for a pattern.

The King has hastened to Dover to meet his sister Madame, who is already arrived there, and because she has not time or permission to come as far as London, all the Court huddle thither in troops, and the Queen will go to-morrow, and the players are already marched, and the tailors have been in such confusion about new clothes on the sudden that the whole makes a very pleasant scene of disorder. They say Madame is not to stay in all above seven days, but to return to the Duke of Orleans, her husband, who is attending the French King up and down his progress in Flanders. *Vol.* 28.

PHILIP SAVAGE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, August 6.—The persons indicted on 19 February, to wit Capt. Blacknell and three of his servants, came to the house of Font at Oughterard and desired him to come out of the house, and he refusing, they lifted him out of his bed between them in a blanket and put him out of doors, and have ever since kept possession. *Ibid.*

CONTRACT FOR A HOUSE AT BURTON, CO. CORK.

1670, September 27.—“Articles of agreement made this 27th of September, 1670, for the building a house in the manor of Burton, in the barony of Orrery, neare Churchtown, and in the county of Cork, by and between Robert Southwell, Esq., and of Kinsale and of the county aforesaid of the one part, and William Kenn of Cahernary, in the county of Limerick, architect, of the other part, do agree to all ensuing, viz. :—

That the said William Kenn shall build at the place aforesaid a house, whose length outside shall be 76 feet, breadth outside shall be 57 feet, the height from the upper part of the hall floor to the wall place 30 feet and a half; the walls to be made with stone, lime and sand, the outside walls to be three feet and a half in thickness, the middle wall to be seven feet in thickness for the first storey and three foot for the outward walls for the second storey, and the same thickness for the middle wall, which must rise higher than the outer walls, six feet. In this wall there must be placed 12 chimneys, viz.—four in the hall storey, four in the diningroom storey, and four in the garret, and all the said chimneys to be made in proportion to the severall rooms, and to rise by shafts of brick seven feet above the top of the roof, the shafts standing from each other ten inches.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, November 12.—The famous Doctor Lingard died yesterday,

the greatest loss that hath been to us many years, and generally the people are much cast down for it. *Ibid.*

PHILIP MADOX to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, November 12. Spring Gardens, London.—Sir Thomas Allen is called home, and succeeded in the Straits by Sir Edward Spragg yesterday he came to Court and kissed the King's hand. He gives out he can justify all his proceedings in the late command as admiral against the Turks, and that he never took a shilling for transporting merchants' goods.

It is said the French King is preparing a fleet of forty sail to be employed next year in the Ocean, and thirty for the Mediterranean.

The Commissioners of the Union have by the King's directions adjourned their sitting till the last Thursday in March next. *Signed. Ibid.*

CHIEF RENTS FROM SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL'S ESTATES.

1670, November 25.—Petition of Sir Philip Perceval and order of Council upon the same touching certain chief rents issuing from Sir Philip's estates in the County of Cork. *Ibid.*

BILL FOR FUNERAL OF MRS. KATHERINE PERCEVAL.

1670, November 25.—The sum total of the account is 225*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Among the items are the following:—For rosemary, 10*s.* 6*d.*; to Mrs. Hall for meade, 3*l.* 6*s.*; to the choristers, 4*l.* 15*s.*; to the minister for his due, 6*l.* 14*s.*; to Mr. Kearney, the herald, for escutcheons and the use of black for his attendants and servants, 32*l.*; for the Bishop of Meath's gown, who preached the funeral sermon, and Dr. Welsh's gown, who frequently visited her in her sickness, 12*l.* 2*s.*; for cloth and stuff for mourning for Lady Perceval and Mr. George Perceval and his wife, Mr. Jonas Wheeler and his wife, Mrs. Anne Perceval, Mr. John Leyland and his wife, and two maid servants, 10*l.*; for 23 black gowns for poor women, handkerchiefs and kerchers and two men servants' mourning, 30*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* *Ibid.*

PETER HOLMES to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, December 6.—We have the certain report of the miscarriage of one of the packet boats which had sprung a leak, and in endeavouring to get in were driven upon the coast betwixt Arklow and Wexford. The storm being very high towards evening three of the seamen got into the cock boat thinking to get to shore, which was within fifty yards. Twenty-seven of the passengers also got into the boat, but having no oar the boat was upset, and they all perished. Amongst them were Dean Tate and his brother-in-law, Mr. Jackson, Capt. Carthwright, who was garrisoned at Clonmell, an Irish gentleman, one Mr. Cotton, who wrote mock Virgil, a servant of the Earl of Ardglass, Capt. Knowles, a servant of the Duke of York, Luke Deise, a servant of Sir Daniel Bellingham, and other passengers whose names are not known. The passengers who stayed on board were saved, amongst them being Alderman Forrest and Quartermaster Lloyd. *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, December 27. [Dublin].—"Yesterday there being very many people at the playhouse the lofts fell down, three or four killed dead in the house, whereof a maid of Mr. Savage's was one. My Lord Lieutenant was hurt a little, one of his son's much hurt, the Countess of Clanbrasill ill hurt, very many wounded, some of which it is said cannot live. The play that was acted was Bartholomew Fair, in which it seems there is a passage that reflects upon a profession of holiness, and it is said when they were entering upon that part the scaffold fell." *Vol.* 28.

PETER HOLMES to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670, December 31. Dublin.—"Upon Thursday last there arrived six packets which brought us the news of the miraculous delivery of the Duke of Ormonde out of the hands of some malicious persons who certainly designed his death. Upon the 7th inst. in the dusk of the evening he was waylaid by six horsemen (some say there were foot too) betwixt Whitehall and Clarendon House; some of the horsemen clapped pistols to the coachman's breast and made him stand, the rest came to the coach side and demanded his person, and withal told his Grace that they wanted no money, so they took him out of the coach and put him behind one of the horsemen, and as they were carrying him away he took an opportunity to dismount the person that rid before him, but in the fall he pulled my Lord Duke down with him, and as they were tumbling on the ground several shots were made at him, but, God be praised, he escaped them, and only received a cut on the left side on his forehead and a knock with a pistol on the right side, of both which his Grace is well recovered. In this bustle there was a horse and one screw pistol left behind, but not yet known whose they were. My Lord's page got to Clarendon House and gave the alarm, and the porter coming forth hastily came first to my Lord's relief." *Ibid.*

P. SAVAGE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670[-1], January 3.—On Thursday last Sir Paul Davys' daughter, Ursula, was married to Sir George Blundell's eldest son. You will have heard of the great affront put on Sir John Coventry by cutting off his nose and dragging him by the heels through the kennel. *Ibid.*

LEASE OF LANDS at TALLY, GORTHALLY AND CLONTIES.

1670[-1], January 5.—Lease of two "cartrons" and two-thirds of a "cartron" of land at a rent of 2*l.* a year and two fat muttons at Christmas and two couple of hens at Shrovetide. *Ibid.*

BURTON HOUSE.

1670[-1], February 7.—Proposed plan by Thomas Smith of the above with notes. *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670[-1], February 13.—I will send the papers about Mr. Meade. Goulding miscarried in this matter after a suit, as Mr. Meade will tell you, but the Irish think now to do what they please for that they want no witnesses upon all occasions in regard perjury is not punished as it ought to be. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1670[-1], March 7.—On St. David's day there was, here in Dublin, a great feast made by the Welshmen, and before it a sermon made by a Welshman; his text was—'Here is no abiding city, but we look for one that is to come,' and in opening and explaining the text he told his countrymen that he hoped none of them would think themselves undervalued if he gave that to come the preference of their country, &c. We heard little or nothing by the last post concerning Talbot's petition (for so it is called), only that one Col. Verney was set on by five Irishmen, one of their names was Flaherty, who beat the Colonel very sadly for speaking (as they said) against Col. Talbot. It is expected more will be heard the next post. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to his father, ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1670[-1], March 11. Spring Gardens.—“I have omitted writing the two last posts merely on account of a most violent cold that has held me and kept me within till now, and it is not quite gone yet, though I am much better.

“I had all your letters relating to the proposal of cleansing the harbour, and waited on my Lord of Orrery, who liked very well the thing, and the fitness of Mr. Calfe for the undertaking, only objected the case of his death, and therefore would have some other joined in the undertaking with him, and therefore let him look about for a fit mate if it shall be required; in the next place, his Lordship would have added that which is certainly meant that all repairs of boats and quay are to be borne by Mr. Calfe. His Lordship told me that he would speak of the thing to the King and the Duke as he was able to go abroad, and that he would in a short time be at Council, for I told his Lordship, that till then I would not willingly have the matter proposed, and upon the whole I found his Lordship very well inclined, and that his Majesty should presently order 500*l.* from the Treasury of Ireland to carry on so good a work.

“I did also present his Lordship your letter of December, though I changed the date, concerning Rynecorone, and his Lordship discoursed it as a very necessary piece of service to his Majesty, that 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* be laid out there, for the defence of that harbour, it being the most capable of defence of any other in his dominions when the town is so high, and the harbour so good, and that those two things naturally followed, first the cleansing of the harbour, and then the defending of it, and that now, in times of peace, such a work should be carried on, and not when a danger is nigh that makes the haste of the work spoil all; these are his

Lordship's thoughts, and I hope time may produce their good effects. But because the business of the harbour is soon to be resolved on, I would not give my Lord of Inchiquin your letter, because I think it best that this 'chore' were first over, though I think you will never get the money from that Lord, but by help of the law, for I find his Lordship has lately got two favourable letters from his Majesty in order to entitle himself to the purchase of more lands, &c. I consider what you discourse about Sir Philip's business at the Council board in Ireland, and if you please you may advise Mr. Savage to let the matter sleep, and not sollicite the report, for I understand that the Lord Lieutenant is, at his request, allowed the liberty to come over, and intends to leave Justices behind him, whereof my Lord Chancellor is like to be one, and I know not who else, and it is not very likely that his Excellence will return, so that, as his zeal and concern for that revenue may not be so great, so will his kindness to us amount, I hope, to this much, as to assert all our matter of fact, which we allege to be true, and then I doubt not to carry the rest.

"The business of Ireland lies for a time asleep, the committee not having met for these many days, and yet nobody knows the reason why, for neither is it dismissed, so that the jealousy still remains.

"The parliament has passed the great Bill of his Majesty's supply for 800,000*l.*, yet I see no news of the fleet, and I hope the danger is not great enough to require it.

"There is also passed one of those three bills that provide for the payment of his Majesty's debts, and the other two may be finished by the end of this month.

"The House of Commons have framed a bill very keen and positive against the papists, which is now going up to the House of Lords, and on Monday both Houses are to address to his Majesty on some points relating hereunto, one whereof is the sending for Peter Talbot, now Archbishop of Dublin, to answer what they have to object against him, &c." *Vol.* 28.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO PHILIP SAVAGE.

1671, May 19. Cork.—I am sorry that Sir Philip Perceval has lost his office in the King's Bench, which has been so long in the family. I have been, ever since Sir John Perceval's death, endeavouring with Sir George Lane to preserve it for Sir Philip Perceval, and would have given any reasonable sum for the reversion that Sir George had and the best price that ever he set my son Southwell, which was one thousand pounds sterling, besides the obtaining his licence to pass the reversion and passing the patent. *Draft. Vol.* 29.

ROBERT BOWYER TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1671, May 20.—This morning, a little before day, a dreadful fire broke out in the Castle, so sudden that the Lady Bartley went out of the Castle to a lodging in the town without any stockings on her legs. It was the old building, heretofore the parliament house,

where all the arms and other instruments of war were, and hath destroyed above 2,000 arms, all the match, 300 drums, and other things to the value it is said of above 30,000*l*. There was a guard, and yet none of them discovered it. A Frenchman, one of the Life Guards, was saying that he did believe it was a rat that had carried a lighted candle into the match; a boy standing by said he believed it was a French rat, thereupon the Frenchman drew out a pistol and shot at the boy as he was running away, but missed him the first shot, then drew out his other pistol and shot the boy in the leg. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1671, July 1.—In the great trial betwixt Frother and Shurley the evidence was clearly against Shurley, and the jury sat up till eleven o'clock, and then gave a private verdict, as I am informed, which would have acquitted Shurley, but when they met this morning they could not agree for a long time, but at last gave up their public verdict against Shurley, who was carried from the bar pinioned. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1671, July 15. [Dublin].—“On Wednesday night last there was a strong alarm all over the city occasioned by some that went to the new bridge which is building with a resolution to pull it down again, but the lord mayor having notice prevented it with some horse and foot which he gathered together, and took many of the offenders prisoners. Last night there was another company went to the lord mayor's house and broke his windows, but who they were is not yet known.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1671, October 10. [Dublin].—“On Saturday last there was a great falling out betwixt the lord Dungan and Sir Hugh Middleton. The story is too long to tell you, but there was a siding of parties, and had like to have risen to a great height. The popish party hath petitioned to the lord lieutenant alone, the other to the lord lieutenant and council. The affront committed by Dungan was so great that if it be passed over the English may expect to be trampled on.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1671, December 12.—“It is probable by this time you have heard that the Lord Power, the Lord of Ardee, Sir Robert Byron, Sir William Flower, Sir Hugh Middleton, Sir Henry Inglesby, Sir James Shawe, and many others of the officers of the army, amounting in all to twenty or thereabouts, are dismissed of their employment for signing of a petition which they presented to the lord lieutenant and council for three months' pay which was in dispute betwixt them and the new farmers, and whilst they were in debate your friend, Mr. Roger Jones, got a copy of that petition and sent it to the Lord Ranelagh. The Lord Ranelagh prefers a petition to his Majesty, and aggravated the business so as that those gentlemen are termed or looked on as

mutineers, and sent for into England and preparing to go the first wind. Roger Jones is employed under those farmers, but without their consents or privity did this." *Vol.* 29.

PETER HOLMES to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1672, April 9. Dublin.—“ I am sorry to hear that your soldiers are so un[rul]ly. The pressing of the seamen in this port has so much deterred the colliers from coming over that coals are come to double the price of what they were. Our Lord Mayor of this city was knighted on Sunday last in Christ Church, and this day the war against Holland was proclaimed.” *Vol.* 30.

RO. BOYLE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1672, September 15. London.—The just confidence I have both of your own charity and of your readiness to promote and assist the exercise of it in others encourages me to give you the trouble of this letter. Some years ago I had thoughts of allowing somewhat out of my income from the impropriations left me by my father in Munster towards the encouragement of such pious ministers as were preachers in those parishes, to which the impropriations did relate. I was hindered from prosecuting my intention till now, whereby there is a sum of 250*l.* in my hands. I beg you to receive what information my agent, Capt. John Smith, can give, and advise with my sister Orrery and my cousin Randall Clayton to distribute the same as your conscience shall direct among the preaching ministers, whether parsons, vicars, or curates, that have bestowed their pains as incumbents since the latter end of the year 1661, or to their poor widows or children, desiring that regard may be had to the piety and orthodoxy of such persons. *Ibid.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MINISTERS THAT SERVED THE IMPROPRIATIONS AND SPIRITUALITIES WHERE ROBERT BOYLE, ESQUIRE, IS CONCERNED.

[1672, December 20]. Ormond.—Mr. Ezekiel Webb, an orthodox minister, served in the parishes of Killborane, Iscane, and Ballingarry from 1661 to 1668, and did officiate in those parishes by turns during the said time, a person of good report, whose profit was about 10*l.* per annum, sometimes more as the parishes were inhabited, and then went into King's County for his better preferment. Since 1668 Dr. Hoale is vicar of Iskane and Killborane, an orthodox divine, and of good repute, whose profit is esteemed to be worth about 20*l.* per annum or upwards, and Mr. Joseph Emerod, an orthodox minister of good repute in his parish, has served the cure of Ballingarie, whose profits are reputed to be about 20*l.* per annum. All these live on a very good condition with the help of other livings which they enjoy.

County of Cork.—The abbey of Fermoy, Ballyshane and Dunmanyhen, with their appendages since 1661 and 1662, were served by one Mr. Wade, an orthodox minister, who then removed for his

better preferments, and then one Mr. Smyth was minister there for some small time, who is dead, and left no widow behind him, since which time Mr. Elliott, an orthodox minister and of good repute, did supply that place, for which he receives but book money by reason it is an entire rectory belonging to the abbey of Fermoy, and in the parish of Kilcrumper, but doth not officiate in Fermoy within is the rectory by reason the late Earl of Cork did allow 10*l.* per annum to officiate once a fortnight to his tenants, which is not now allowed, but officiates at his parish, where he receives the profits.

The abbey of Castle Lyons is in the parish of Castle Lyons, whereof Mr. Browne is minister, and constantly officiates, and been so before 1661, and the inhabitants of the abbey daily go to hear him, being within the same town, but he receives no profits out of the abbey but book money, yet lives in a creditable condition.

Kildorrery (Killdollery) parish.—Mr. Browne aforesaid, minister, his profits about 20*l.* per annum, who doth not officiate there by reason the parish consists most of Romish Catholics. Mr. Browne aforesaid hath been minister there before 1661.

The parish of Marshalstown.—Mr. Shorte served from 1661, two years or upwards, who is living, after him Mr. Allford was minister there about six years, who is dead; after him Mr. George Synge, about one year and a half, and since Mr. Allcock, who is now minister there, hath served the parish. All orthodox ministers, and lived in good condition.

County of Limerick.—Adare, Mr. Lillies, minister and orthodox, deserving divine, who constantly officiates, and hath been there before 1661. His profits upwards of 20*l.* per annum.

County of Clare.—Inishcaltra (Iniscalty), Mr. Sinckler, minister and orthodox, but very troublesome in law with his neighbours, as the tenants report. His profits about 4*l.* per annum. He hath the prebend of Tomgraney (To(m)gerenny), near adjoining to the place where he officiates, to whom the protestant party doth resort.

Tipperary.—Carrick, Dr. Stanhope, vicar, an orthodox minister, and hath the general report of an able divine and his life and conversation accordingly, but in low condition, as I hear, by reason his means are small in Carrick, about 4*l.* per annum. He hath lived there about ten years, and before it was set to the use of the bishop, he doth constantly officiate to the great content of the parishioners.

Rathronan (Rathconan) parish.—The Bishop of Waterford keeps the profits in his own hands since the death of Mr. Lancelot Smyth, who was vicar there, and now dead, who left a widow behind him in good condition, and since is well married.

Kilgrant parish.—Mr. Willson, vicar, who is accounted but a mean churchman; he is curate of Clonmel, where he hath been since 1661.

Ardfinnan parish.—Mr. James Cox, vicar; an able orthodox divine, his profits 14*l.* or 15*l.* per annum or thereabouts, who doth not officiate there by reason the parish consists most of Romish Catholics. He hath continued there since 1661, and lives in creditable condition.

Rochestown and Richardstown, an entire rectory, no vicar endowed.

*Mortlestown, an entire rectory, but Mr. Burded, minister, is in suit for it with the help of the Bishop with Mr. Boyle, and would have it belong solely to the church. *Vol.* 30.

IMPROPRIATIONS BELONGING TO ROBERT BOYLE IN MUNSTER.

1672, November 15.—Kilcrumper, David Elliot, vicar ; Leitrim, David Elliot, vicar ; Clandallane, Robert Browne, vicar ; Morrom, David Elliot, vicar ; Villa Mare Crullt, Thomas Wilcox, vicar ; Kildurem, Robert Browne, vicar. *Ibid.*

REV. ROBERT BROWNE TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1672, November 21. Castle Lyons.—“I understand that Mr. Robert Boyle hath accredited you and some others with the managing of the business concerning the satisfying such as have discharged the cures of his impropriations in these parts. I thought fit therefore to give you the true state thereof, which is that Mr. Robert Boyle has only two considerable cures upon his impropriations in these parts, which are Castle Lyons and Fermoy. As for Marshalstown, Johnstown, Donagha and Kildorrery, that there are not above two English families in them all. Castle Lyons town is near, consisting of as many English dwellings upon the Abbey as on any other privileges thereunto belonging with the other parishioners, and that I have discharged the cure thereof ever since the year 1691 (*sic*). The English tenants are so many that commonly one of our churchwardens is chosen out of them, and so likewise our constable. And for Fermoy, when there were five times more English inhabitants than are there at present I constantly served them in my ministerial office from the year 1641 to 1663, when Mr. Elliot entered into orders and did till 1671 officiate there, but now, he being removed to a place somewhat remote, I officiate there upon all occasions, and as the weather gives them leave, the most part of them repair on the Lord's day here to Castle Lyons, where they fail not of their expectations of spiritual food.” *Ibid.*

GEORGE PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1672[-3], January 28. Dublin.—The character you gave me in your last of our nephew Sir Philip and his brothers was very pleasing to me. I know not where you intend to dispose of them at Oxford, but if Dr. Lockey, who is now Canon of Christ Church, will receive them, I think they cannot be disposed of better, for he is the best man in England to tutor gentlemen in such university studies as are fittest for their condition and quality. I am as ignorant of my own genealogy as any other, nor can I from the King at Arms here, or any other, give you any light. My father was son to Richard Perceval, who came over in Queen Elizabeth's time to settle the Court of Wards here, which he did, and had a salary of 1,000 marks a year. Richard was son of George, who was of the Somerset family. If Sam. Perceval or Will. Dobbin are in London they can give you better information as to this. *Ibid.*

PETER HOLMES to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1672[-3], February 22. Dublin.—I have written to Mrs. Brazier Mr. Knight tells me she lives at Coleraine, and that post goes but once a week. The burials increased two this week, and but one died of the spotted fever. My lord lieutenant's only daughter died on Thursday last, which is a great affliction to the family. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to PHILIP SAVAGE.

1673, July 22. Kinsale.—Suggesting that Robert Perceval, second son of Sir John Perceval, should have the reversion of the King's Bench office in the room of Mr. Ryves. *Vol.* 31.

GEO. PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1673, August 9. Dublin.—I am so solicited by some friends of mine to give you an unusual trouble, and to beg the favour of you to be factor for them for two dozen of finest calico shifts if any be in the East India ships now lodged at Kinsale. *Ibid.*

V. SAVAGE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1673, September 4.—I send you the draft of two letters, the one for obtaining the reversion of my employment after Mr. Ryves' death and mine, and the other is for passing letters patent of it to your grandson Mr. Robert and me upon the surrender of Mr. Ryves and me; the former I had rather might be effected, but this lord lieutenant has made a resolution that no reversion shall be granted during his government, and says he will endeavour to make void all such as have been granted hitherto. It is discoursed that he resolves Mr. Thomas Kennedy (who has the reversion of Mr. Philip Ferneley's office of chief remembrancer, which is fallen by the death of Mr. Ferneley two days since) shall not enjoy it. *Ibid.*

ACCOUNT OF MONEY DISBURSED FOR SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, BART., AND HIS TWO BROTHERS.

1673, September 18. London.—Among the items are the following:—To Mr. Singleton, for a quarter's teaching them and for books, 6*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; the fencing master, for two months, 4*l.*; the dancing master, for three months, 4*l.* 10*s.*; the writing master, for one quarter, 17*s.*; for Sir Philip's subscription towards the building the Herald's Office, 5*l.*; for ten yards of cloth, at 15*s.* a yard, to make them three suits of cloth, 7*l.* 9*s.*; to the tailor for trimming and making three suits, and for a Spanish doublet, 22*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; for three baize gowns, 1*l.* 6*s.*; for three pair of dancing shoes, 10*s.* 6*d.*; for three hats, 1*l.* 10*s.*; for a pair of boots for Sir Philip, 1*l.*; to Dr. Creagh, for his reward during the time of Sir Philip's sickness, 20*l.*; coach hire to Windsor, when they went to see the Earl of Ossery installed, 1*l.* 10*s.*; to Capt. Donovan, for teaching them to exercise the pike, for a year, 7*l.*; to Mr. Banister, for teaching music and dancing, 5*l.*; for two guitars, 4*l.*; for three hats, whereof Sir Philip's was of bever, 3*l.* 9*s.*; for three stuff suits, 27*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* *Ibid.*

W. PERWICK to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1673, November 15. Paris.—The parliament news about the Modena match hath increased the lady's indisposition, the poor princess having been, since the news of the first vote, very unwell, but matters being so far advanced it were a pity so much innocence should receive any disappointment. As to the matter of religion, let them do what they please in God's name; the other is like being backgammoned when a party were within a throw of the game. *Vol.* 31.

The HON. ROBERT BOYLE to ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Vice-Admiral of the Province of Munster.

1673, December 23. London.—Thanking him for distributing his charity to the clergy in the province of Munster. *Ibid.*

DR. WOODROFFE to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL in Spring Garden.

1673[—4], January 6. Oxford.—“I find my good friend, Sir Philip so willing to employ his time as he may most improve himself, that I am very willing that he should be furnished with delightful books, as well as useful, because I think he will give me leave to promise for him that the former shall not exclude the latter, to which intent I think it proper for him to be furnished with some very good book of maps. The text he will read will be Cluverius, but I think we must have some larger book for the maps. I know you are very skilful what to send, and if you think of a book of value, it will be a jewel by him, and I hope he will not esteem it for the ornament of his shelves, but his mind. I would likewise have some noble history for him in French, as Davila, or what other you may judge most conducive to the good designs you have for him. For I have a little Frenchman, who will sit with us after supper, and so will either attend him in his reading of some such book or in his occasional discourses.” *Ibid.*

DEPOSITIONS OF JOHN O'DALEY.

1674, March 27.—John O'Daley of Drowmsheghy, in the County of Cork, gentleman, aged 24 years, deposes that on Wednesday, 16 July, 1673, coming to a village called Knockacurraquoish, in the Barony of Duhallow, he met a number of people both on horse and on foot, amongst whom was John Chinnery of Drowmsickane, who he understood were in pursuit of one Cornelius O'Solevane of Knockacurraquoish, who it appeared was bound to appear at the next assizes, and the said Mr. Chinnery being bound for him seemed much discontented and in a great passion at his disappearance, and in his passion uttered these words: “God curse how shall I be able to indure this knavery when every Irish rogue cares not to commit any unlawful action depending on the King of France and the subduing of the Hollanders, which if overthrown we have great cause to fear, for if we do not make some speedy preparation for our own preservation we are like to suffer such an overthrow, for no doubt the King of England will condescend to anything that

shall be by the King of France demanded. And the curse of God light upon those that were in power for to own him for their sovereign, and that did not rather cut off his head as his father's was, knowing him always inclineable and favourable to the Irish, and the Lord knows if I had been in their power I would sooner drown myself than choose him King." And this deponent rode by his side and heard him to utter all these words.

Hugh O'Kylfe deposes to the like effect.

Derby Donevane of Ballybeggan, in the County of Kerry, aged thirty years, deposes that on the said day he saw a great many horsemen and footmen at Knockacurraquoish, two of them with their swords drawn, and riding through the standing corn, and he spoke to one Phineas O'Sullevane, who told him they were seeking Cornelius O'Sullevane, his brother. And while they were talking Lieutenant John Chinnery spoke to the said Phineas and asked him where his brother was, and whether he was not there the night before, who answered he was not, nor did he know where he was, and was stooping to take up a stone to swear by it, but the said Mr. Chinnery would not believe him, and fell cursing him, and further he deposes as John O'Daley.

Keneady O'Challahane deposes that about a year before the King came in, he was at Mallow at the Sign of the Bear with several gentlemen, amongst whom were Capt. Thomas Cosabone and Lieutenant John Chinnery, and the said Capt. Cosabone said to the deponent in broken Irish these words ("Englished") God be thanked that your father's son should speak such words of the great King of England. And the deponent asking him what were the words, he told him that the said Chinnery said if he were in power he would make the sea red with blood before he would suffer him to enter the Kingdom. *Vol.* 32.

LADY KATHERINE PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, May 9. Kinsale.—We had here yesterday my Lord Shannon, my Lady Broughill, Mr. Hull and his Lady, the famous Mabella Tynt and her sister Isabella, whom I like better of the two. *Ibid.*

RICHARD CONRON to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, July 15. Burton.—I have a great deal of stone brought home and three great beds of mortar made, containing 2,500 barrels of lime, and am fitting for the burning of another kiln. Our brick is not yet burnt. We have had a great deal of rain, which hardened it. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to his uncle, SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, September 3. Suffolk Street.—To give you a true account of my studies would be too tedious, whereas I did not only what you commanded, but did endeavour with Sir Edward to find out the squaring of the circle. All the way we came up we did speak nothing but Latin. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, October 8. [Oxford].—Yesterday I went to Convocation at the Schools, where I saw Dr. Bathurst, who was vice-chancellor last year, again^r chosen to supply the same place for the ensuing year. I likewise^r saw Dr. Barlow at the same place, who desired me to present his service to^e you. I have now made an end of the first book of Euclid, and am again going over it. I have been in disputations these three last weeks. *Vol.* 32.

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, October 17. Christ College, [Cambridge].—Yesterday I took possession of my chamber, and this day I went into the hall to commons. Dr. Whithrington, by way of advertisement, has sent me a tankard until mine doth come home. *Ibid.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1674, October 22. Christ College, [Cambridge].—“To let you understand what I do in particular would but trouble you too much to read. I shall only say that in the morning, prayers being ended at seven of the clock, my tutor comes to me in my chamber (which indeed proves but a smoky one), and we first take Euclid, and go over six or seven propositions, which being done, we, like honest clients, render a good morrow to our patron Cæsar, which ceremony being ended, and the clock striking nine, summons us to our lectures in logic, which do not end till the bell hurries us away to our commons, *anima quamvis invite*, these lie all in Latin, is the scheme of our forenoon’s work. Dinner being ended, we return to my chamber and repeat what we read of logic in the morning, which disputations lasts some time; then the other part of the day, for want of maps, I make the balls fly as if I would be something in the Court. Just now I come from the schools, where Mr. James kept his Act with Mr. Turner.” *Ibid.*

THOMAS LYNFORD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, October 24. Cambridge.—“I hope that Mr. Perceval and I shall make such good use of those directions which you have therein given us that you shall have no reason hereafter to think them bestowed upon us in vain. We are grown so well acquainted now that we spend most of the mornings together in learning how to manage our thoughts well, and something of the afternoons in finding out how to express what we conceive handsomely. Logic and Cæsar are our chiefest company, and indeed he that wishes for better scarce knows what is good. There is nothing, I perceive, too hard for Mr. Perceval. He apprehends things with ease, and may retain them with as little trouble, if he will but meditate upon them by himself, and transcribe what he has once received, the practice of both which I shall not forget daily to recommend unto him.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, October 26.—My daughter had a letter from my son

Buckeridge, from Belfast. They are all well, and like their quarters well. All the officers were invited to the Earl of Donegall's to dinner on 23rd October, that remarkable day of deliverance of many of us from the barbarous cruelty of the bloody Irish rebels. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, November 14. Christ College, Cambridge.—This night has been performed what hath not been this many years by a fellow commoner of our college, who declaimed in the college hall. I perceive that my seniors from him have not a mind to do the like, and by paying half a crown slipped their necks out of the collar. I find it falls to my share to declaim a fortnight hence, and my purse being void of gelt I am forced to do that which my seniors would not. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1674, November 18. Christ College [Cambridge].—As to the company I keep, I have kept but one, who is Sir George Rawden's son, of Ireland, there were three brothers here, but the youngest being no scholar, the second being sickly, and this, who is the eldest, is by every fellow's commendation not only a gentleman, but a good scholar, so that all the fault in him is that he is going to the Temple. We go to prayers a little after four in the morning. *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, November 23. [Dublin].—Ever since that frenzy committed by Alderman Quin, Christchurch has been shut up till Friday last, when it was purified or new consecrated. It happened that the same week the church was shut up there was some shopkeepers shops shut up also that did break, and some people, speaking of those broken merchants, said a merry fellow, the Dean of Christchurch is broke too, for his shop is shut up. Sir James Barry, I should have said the "Lord of Sauntry's" youngest son, this lord's youngest brother, was buried yesterday in that void place where Alderman Quin destroyed himself. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674, December 17. Cambridge.—Wednesday I took the oath of allegiance. "I am now upon entering into my new chamber, which makes me desire your payment of 20*l.* to Mr. Day, for that is the income of the chamber in which I find this only inconveniency, that it is over Dr. Carr's head, who is continually troubled with the gout; so that the more he groans the less noise we must make in our studies." *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674-5, February 9. London.—On Saturday last I was entered at Lincoln's Inn, where Sir James Butler used me very civilly and so did my cousin Dobbins, who is a barrister of this Inn and a

very fine lawyer. And though I am at this time in the Inns of Court, yet my uncle does not intend that I should quite leave Oxford, there being several necessary things in which I am deficient that may be sooner obtained in my studies at the University than in my studies here. *Vol. 32.*

DR. B. WOODRUFFE to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674-5, March 2. Oxford.—“By Sunday’s post I received a letter subscribed as I guess at the distorted letters by my Lord Brounker, dated 12 February, and requiring my resolution regarding the payment of subscription to the Royal Society before 25 February, so that I presume I am too late to claim either their favour or submit to their order. This is not the first neglect their officers have been guilty of to me and others, I having for a long while received no summons, though upon the place on such occasions as they have been given out to others, so that I have long since esteemed myself as not of the Society, nor shall I therefore at all look back to what is past, although as to the ends of the Institution I am so far from being an enemy to them that I should be glad to contribute far more to promote them than the penal bond obliges me to, only this I must take the freedom to say that I could wish none of that so worthily intended society had given occasion to us (who are the sworn members of another body) to be very wary how we concur in that there which may render us suspected here. If philosophy and natural knowledge be the sole design, they have my heart, and I wish I had a purse equal to it, if anything else be at the bottom I dread the consequences.” *Ibid.*

GEORGE PERCEVAL to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674[-5], March 20. Dublin.—“At Armagh last week several tories and other prisoners to the number of twenty-four broke gaol, having killed their keeper and gagged his wife and servants, and finding the town not able to oppose them fell to drinking, being well warmed, went and stormed the Session House and broke it open, and, to mock that justice they supposed they had evaded, they appointed a judge, and prisoners, and clerks of the crown and all other officers requisite for such a Court, and tried and arraigned and condemned one another. During this accident twelve troopers brought to gaol four tories more, newly taken, and finding the gaol open, and the keeper killed, they ungagged the wife and servants, who discovered to them what had happened, who thereupon went to the town, where they were informed the prisoners were gone to the Sessions, and they there besieged them all and took them. We expect on Monday’s post to have an account of their trial, for on Thursday last Baron Fin was to be there in his circuit.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675, March 30.—“The sad news of the packet boat being cast away came yesterday morning. There was in her the Earl of Meath and his son, the Lord of Ardee, the Earl of Ardglass, mycousin

George Perceval, Mr. Hookes, the merchant and his wife (who was going to see her father, Sir Robert Honeywood), and about 20 more. We do not hear as yet of any saved but that drunken Earl of Ardglass and some of his servants, and it was said he was the cause of the loss of the rest, for he carried many dozens of bottles of wine with him, and the captain and seamen drank excessively. It is most certain that the Earl of Meath, his son, Hookes and his wife, the captain, and above 20 more are drowned, but there was some seen on a rock for whom a boat was sent, but not come to shore when the packet came away." *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1675, April 10.—“The loss of my cousin, George Perceval, has wrought so much on my Lady Perceval that she is scarce able to turn herself in her bed. She gave her son, when he went to take leave of her, a handful of gold, saying spend that on your friends, and also sent by him a token in gold to Sir Philip and his other two brothers. He was at his prayers after seeing the danger. A gentleman came to him and told him it was a good work, but withal he ought to endeavour the saving his life, and venture to leap out of the ship upon the rock. That gentleman leaped first and got clear. My cousin attempted to do the same, but taking hold of a rope the ship yielding the other way pulled him back, and he fell betwixt the rock and the ship, and perished. His man is come over and gives this relation of him. The man brought with him about 15*l.* in English money which his master gave him in keeping. There is lost about 14 women and 25 men. There is lost the captain of the ship and several others of that crew, but most of them seamen that are saved. Though the Earl of Meath was lost, his son, the Lord of Ardee, now Earl of Meath, is safe in his house in Thomascourt. My wife was forced to stay and lie with her cousin Perceval ‘all Tuesday night, who was indeed almost distracted, and is yet in a sad condition. Her husband is generally lamented—more, indeed, than all the rest.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to JOHN PERCEVAL at Westminster.

1675, May 15. Kinsale.—Your great love and service for your master [Dr. Busby], who, as I perceive, accepts very friendly of your endeavours, which indeed makes me the more confirmed in my hopes of your good progress therein, for if he did not find your industry towards it, you should not find so much of his favour. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675, July 20. Oxford.—“Yesterday I understood by my brother’s letter that you had got a mandamus for Mr. Lynford, for which I am bound to thank you, as well as my tutor; and do think as I wish it may take effect, and so much the more, because I know there are many that are not endued with any great parts, yet stand in competition with him for the fellowship. As for the place I am now in, I shall give you the best description I can of it

That which I perceive to be the humour of this University is that they are very free of their judgments, especially of Cambridge, and have no regard of what others say of themselves, yet persist in censuring, according as they think fit, not minding whether it reflect upon any stranger in the company; talk much of stately buildings, libraries, schools and other fine ornaments, not considering whether their buildings are stocked with ingenious men or whether their libraries are well made use of. I had omitted the thing which drew me out of Cambridge, I mean the Act. And indeed they showed all their best at once, I mean the first day, which was totally employed in oratory and poetry, with which many noblemen and gentlemen commoners exercised their lungs. After that the theatre was entertained with two 'Terrae filii,' which are much of the same nature as our 'Prævaricator' is of, but I assure you made not half so good sport. I say this not out of any grudge to this University, or any particular kindness to our own, but because I know that *suum cuique est arbitrium*, I venture to speak it. Every morning I went to the schools, and coming into the divinity school I heard the Bishop of Lincoln read, to whom I intend shortly to pay my respects in a visit. There were several other exercises to entertain the company, as disputations, a music speech made in English to the ladies *cum multis aliis quae nunc perscribere longum est.*" Vol. 33.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675, October 4. Shrivenham.—The Earl of Southampton is very suddenly expected at Christ Church; it is said he will not bring with him so great a retinue as it was thought he would. His gentleman, as I hear, has been there, and did on Michaelmas day take chambers for him in Dr. Croyden's lodgings, and one Aldrige, a great mathematician of our house, is designed to be his tutor. *Ibid.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN CHAMPANTE, deputy treasurer of Ireland.

1675, December 7. Kinsale.—“I have yours of the 30th of the last month, and I must and shall acknowledge your kindness therein whatever may come of the business you mention; but really, Sir, I am not able at present to make any fitting judgment upon the proposal, for you do not mention the age of the young lady nor her features, her parts, or endowments, nor the value of her estate, what it is or how or where it lies. All which I should understand before I can make any judgment or give you any competent answer. For although I know the descent of the lady to be very good and great and from some of the chief of nobles, yet I am not overmuch apprehended with that; for in my judgment I place the virtues and merit of the person in the balance before all that, although I have a very high esteem and veneration for all such persons of honour.

And for my grandson, Sir Philip Perceval, whom you enquire after, I may with freedom and truth tell you that I have very frequently exceeding good proffers of matches for him both in England and Ireland, and some of those treaties perhaps may not

easily be waived, but he is young and is now in the very midst of his learning, and without which I should be able to set but little value upon himself or estate, but he is now in a fair way of progress towards that. He was 18 years old the 12th of January last, of a very graceful, comely feature, modest, free and exempt from all manner of vice whatsoever, of a mild and sweet disposition as can be desired. He has been well instructed in the schools, and since then has spent some time at Oxford, and is now lately returned to London, and there settled in Lincoln's Inn, where he reads and studies, and where his friends and relations intend to leave him for some years, and when he is well stocked and furnished with the learning of England, then to spend one year or less in travel abroad, having already the French tongue, and then to settle himself upon his own estate, which by that time, with God Almighty's blessing, will be considerable and enough to maintain a gentleman of good quality. His estate will be about three thousand pounds a year, old title, in the County of Cork, and most of it stocked and planted with able English tenants, his house built in the midst of his estate, and his park and all things suitable and convenient to it; his father and his grandfather's debts all paid, and is in probability to pay off his two brothers and two sisters' portions before he comes to settle, so that he will come a very free and clear man into his estate.

And all this I do not speak to set him out or prefer him, for I am sure that the longer he stays unmarried the better it will be for him upon all accounts, for his estate is growing and himself is growing, his wisdom, judgment and reason is growing, and a few years will complete him in all points to be a man to serve his prince in any capacity. And to make more haste to enter on the troublesome stage of this world may not be so propitious to him nor to her whom the Lord shall please to make his consort, and to make them happy in each other, and without which neither greatness nor great estates can speak them such.

And for the question you ask, whether he might not be made an earl if desired by the other side, God knows it is at present foreign from my thoughts, nor can I understand why it should be desired, although I may tell you that both his grandfather and his father if they had lived were resolved to have taken some titles of honour upon them more than they had, and you know it is no difficult matter to enter into that station when the person finds himself fitly qualified for it. But these things may better suit with after thoughts.

And all that I have spoken is solely to yourself and to give you answer in your demands, and I am desirous with you that it may go no further." *Ibid.*

DR. JOHN FELL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675, December 7. [Oxford].—"I shall be heartily glad if the little service which I have been able to pay to Sir Philip Perceval prove any way acceptable to him or to yourself. Whatever I have done is infinitely short of what I have desired. He is a young gentleman of a very vigorous spirit, and if ever there be business

to be done in the Nation he will not fail to be in the head of it, which renders it exceeding desirable that he should have all advantages of principles." *Vol.* 33.

THOMAS PAGE TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675, December 21.—“The death of my very good friend, Mr. Peter Holmes, together with his son, George Holmes, for whom Mr. Southwell, your father, had so great a kindness, and reposed so much confidence in him, has put me to a great strait, for there remains no man in Dublin to manage my little concerns there, the eldest son now surviving being indeed a jolly youth, and as I presume of principles of integrity derived from the father, but may, peradventure, not be expert enough to deal in bills of exchange, which I may have occasion of, though not often. Sir, you will be pleased to bear with my impertinency in condoling my own loss, it being natural to mankind so to do.” *Ibid.*

MR. GAILHARD'S ANTECEDENTS.

1675.—Memoranda by Sir Robert Southwell regarding the parentage and education, &c., of Mr. Gailhard. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675[-6], January 23. Christ College, Cambridge.—Yesterday Mr. Lynford came to me, who after he had made an end of his fathership at the Schools was presented with a living of 60*l.* per annum in Norfolk, but seeing it is too far to reach, every Sunday he intends to place one in it during my stay in the University, and then he designs to betake himself wholly to it. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675[-6], February 12.—I am settled at Lincoln's Inn, where I intend to study the law, though as yet I have not got a chamber. My brother John is still at Westminster, and very much in his master's favour. My uncle intends very suddenly to send him to Oxford. Dr. Fell, who was dean of Christ Church and my very good friend, is lately made Bishop of Oxford. *Ibid.*

SIR WILLIAM COURTNEY TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1675[-6], March 26.—Since your father is pleased further to treat concerning the matching one of my sons to a grandchild of his, I presume in this to beg the knowledge of the terms he intends to proceed on. *Vol.* 34.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR WILLIAM COURTNEY.

[1675-6, March 26].—My father says “that on the first tidings of so great a change in the settlement of your Irish estate it drew on him a perfect damp, not judging one of your sons could succeed

there after such a long strain of hospitality in former time and the munificence you yourself have there lately expressed, and how impossible to bear up with half the estate." But debating the matter with my sister and both of them considering the character that is given of this young gentleman to be a regular, sober, and very hopeful man, they say that if you will proceed to settle upon Mr. Richard Courtney an estate of 1,000*l.* a year in and about New Castle, and make therout a fortune of 400*l.* a year, my niece's portion shall be made up to 2,000*l.* and paid down at the day of marriage. My niece is but newly turned thirteen, is well grown, and advancing in all those graces and virtues that go to the making a good wife and the person happy that shall have her. *Draft. Vol. 34.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, April 9. [Dublin].—"Last night Sir Thomas Worsopp's son, betwixt 8 and 9, meeting a young man, a watchmaker, in the street, one lately come out of his apprenticeship, the young man taking the wall of him, not knowing, as I suppose, who he was, Mr. Worsopp first struck him with a stick, and immediately after drew his sword and wounded him in two places, of which wounds he died about 12 o'clock last night, and Mr. Worsopp is now in prison." *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to his mother, LADY PERCEVAL.

1676, May 2. London.—On Tuesday I went out of town with my uncle to wait upon my lord lieutenant, who went towards Ireland. My brother on Thursday next goes down to Oxford. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1676, May 18. Mathern, Monmouthshire.—"You may please to understand that in the morning, it being a fitter time for one of those exercises, in which I intend, God willing, to spend my time here, than that of the afternoon, I shall be visited by Mr. Jones, with whom, according to my Lord Bishop's order and advice, I shall read a chapter in 'The Whole Duty of Man,' the contents of which Mr. Jones will expound and make conclusions where they are necessary, which will be my morning's work. In the afternoon I shall be employed about my logic, but my Lord Bishop tells me that I must read Burgersdicius, however, Sir, you are not like to go scot free with your guineas, the rest of my time is spent in reading Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to his sister, LADY PERCEVAL.

1676, May 20. Spring Garden.—I take this sudden opportunity by Mrs. Sucksbury to acknowledge your letter and also to send you some of the letters I have had from our friend John, who is likely to give you great comfort and to prove an excellent man. From Robin I had two letters while he was at Bristol, but none since his being with the Bishop, which I mean to chide him for, because Col. Romsey tells me that he was safe there. I shall hope

in a short time to hear from the Bishop what ply he takes, and shall from thence gather how we are to hope concerning him. I think he cannot do so ill as to want law enough to pass with others in the crowd, but the question is whether he will be excellent, which he might be, considering his parts if he had the industry and virtue and application of his brother John. Sir Philip is in good health and lives very regularly, but his thoughts are not fixed upon the book. He is more addicted to the exercises of the body, but I have got a very sober person, Mr. Galliard, to accompany him in his travels, and Sir Philip seems to entertain a good opinion of him, which this gentleman will study to increase, because by friendship and an intimate correspondence things will much better be infused into him than upon other terms I am sure. My passionate desires are that they might all appear to be the sons of their great and worthy father, and that my own children might nowhere find better originals to take copy by than from them." *Vol. 34.*

R. ALTHAM to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, May 21. [Christ Church, Oxford].—"Mr. Perceval seems to be a gentleman of virtuous inclinations and great industry, so that if he continue so it will be my fault if your expectations be frustrated, which you shall have no reason to fear, but may promise to yourself that by a constant endeavour to promote his studies so as may most conduce to his future employment I shall approve myself." *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to his uncle, SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, May 28.—"You commanded me to let you know what method I use and how I proceed in my studies, which is thus:—In the mornings we apply ourselves to logic and Greek, and in the afternoons to mathematics and arithmetic, and Latin orations, as Tully or Quintillian, the latter of which my tutor recommended to me only for sense and the former both for sense and language. Sir, the principal reason why my tutor doth so much advise me to read orations is because I told him I am to study the law, and he thinketh these and such like books fittest for me. Upon this account also I now and then do translate a declamation, because it will improve my English and make me master of it. Honoured Sir, I do desire you not to doubt of my perseverance in those resolutions which I have already taken, for if I hold not out until the last let me lose the good opinion you have of me . . . I have not yet got a chamber, but my Lord Bishop, I thank him, doth still civilly entertain me. Honoured Sir, I am sorry that my brother Robert should deal so uncivilly and undutifully with you when he is so far from you and ought rather by his industry to root out the bad opinion you have of him, for he is mistaken if he thinketh it will perish because he doth not put you in mind of himself (but I am afraid I am too bold in speaking of an elder brother thus plain, wherefore I shall hold my peace).

Sir, I humbly thank you for putting me in mind of those con-

temptations which you were pleased to bestow on me, for though I carefully peruse them and am very sensible that it is not only good advice for me as long as I stay here, but that the whole book is rules to enlighten my mind and direct my life in whatsoever part of the world I shall be." *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, May 30.—“How can you, under favour, suffer Sir Philip Perceval to go into France before you see him? All those brothers are in a fair way of being happy and a great comfort to their parents.” *Ibid.*

WILLIAM BISHOP OF LANDAFF to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1676, June 1. Matharn.—I delivered your letter to Mr. Perceval. “I find very clear that you have omitted nothing that might be instrumental for his happy education and accomplishment. I pray God enable him to reflect seriously upon your extraordinary kindness and affection and make a right use of it. I must confess truly to you that the reading of the copy which you sent me forced tears out of my eyes. I hope in God he will answer your good and apposite admonitions. He doth now pursue the method which I intimated, and I have great hopes that he will make a good progress, and for my own part I shall be so wise as to give you the best account I can of the improvement of his time.”

I beg your assistance on behalf of Mr. Goodericke, who is chaplain at Lincoln's Inn. Dr. Tillotson will wait upon you and give you a character of him, and will join with you in a request to my lord chancellor for a small benefice if one may fall vacant near Windsor. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June 2. Matharn.—“I have read your letter more than once, I assure you, with a far greater care than one that hath been formerly mad, and that hath no sense of ill or danger if he still continue in that frenzy. I am not, I thank God, grown to that pitch of stubbornness that when I plainly perceive my error I should then resolve to persist in it, neither are my senses as yet so blinded and stupified but that I feel my loss of time, and a far greater care than that lie heavy on me, and truly I think I could not have so well contemplated had I been in that place from whence I come, nor do I find anything in this place to obstruct a serious meditation unless it be a wilful resolution to the contrary, which I can assure you I am very far from, so that I am well convinced there will be no sorrow for the time I shall spend in the place. Mr. Jones and I have already gone over the three first partitions of the Whole Duty of Man, the last treating of the Sacrament which, God willing, Sunday next I shall receive. My Lord Bishop hath given me Mr. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity to read at spare times, and recommended particularly to my care the 5th Book, which treats of all ecclesiastical laws and ceremonies in our church. I shall be very careful in perusing my Lord Hale's. I did in my journey read over his first chapter concerning our latter end.” *Ibid.*

PASSPORT FOR SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1676, June 4. Whitehall.—Pass for Sir Philip Perceval and his governor, John Gailhard, and his servants and goods to embark at any port to pass beyond the seas. *Sign Manual. Seal. Vol. 34.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to ROBERT BOWYER.

1676, June 5. Kinsale.—“ You ask me a very loving and friendly question about Sir Philip Perceval, how can I suffer him to go into France before I see him, but I will answer you very freely. I confess I would wish that he and his brothers might be in their parents’ and friends’ sight, and I hope it will not be long before it may be so, but I would rather Sir Philip may improve this little remainder of time before he comes of full age, which is now but one year and a half, and I am very willing he may spend that time in France, not so much to learn the fashion or language, for he is already reasonably well stocked with the language, but our intent is he shall sit down and read the civil law, which carries with it an universal knowledge of all things, and will very much complete and accomplish him for all other undertakings. And if he do but bend his mind and affection to it, and it is a pleasant study, it will do him very much good.” *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June 9. Salisbury.—“ We intend to set out to-morrow morning, and hope to be at Bath at night, taking Wilton and Stonehenge on our way. We have seen Sion House, Hampton Court, Windsor, Guildford, Petworth and Chichester, but could not be admitted to see Ham House, the Duchess of Lauderdale being in it. This day we dined at Winchester, having set out in the morning from Portsmouth, where after the delivery of your letter to Mr. Salisbury, and a visit given to Sir John Kempthorn, with whom was Sir Roger Manley, we viewed the King’s storehouses, the chief men-of-war, and went into the *Royal James*, and last of all were led to see the fortifications about the walls. We use our map very much, and the more since we bought a compass.” *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June[? July] 11. Kinsale.—“ We are through the grace of God safely come to this place, whence by this post you may hear of the joy expressed at this happy meeting of Sir Philip with so near and dear relations of his as he found here. On Thursday last, the 6th instant, after many tokens of tenderness and respect shewn Sir Philip by Sir Hugh Smith and my lady and Col. Rumsey, we went aboard at the Rill by 10 or 11 o’clock, and had but an indifferent gale of N.N.E. wind, and came near the height of Minehead, but the wind turning somewhat to the west the master of the ship thought fit to go back towards Sully in Glanmorganshire, where we landed and lay ashore that night. All Friday we had a good sailing with a N.E., but on Saturday, being come to St. George’s Channel,

we found the sea high and rough, it being usual there so to be by reason of two tides meeting thereabouts, and the wind was good, but somewhat too high, and the vessel making a leak, the master thought of running to St. Ives, but wind and sea growing more calm, we sailed directly for Cork, and on Sunday by noon we landed at Korie [Cove ?], and went that night to lay at Cork, 6 miles distant, and yesterday, having dined at the Viscount's between 4 and 5, we came for this place, Sir Philip being part of the way attended by some of his acquaintances and friends, and was met above two miles off by his grandmother. Sir Philip held out well at sea, and was not sick. Very shortly it will be resolved upon what way to steer towards France. By the next I will give you an account how the money I had for Sir Philip has been disposed of." *Seal of Arms. Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June 14. Bristol.—“Had not Mr. Galliard assured me that he had informed you of my particular proceedings in my journey I had given you an exact account of them; but, to be short, these places of note which you had designed for my sight and particular observation between London and Bristol, I think I have thoroughly observed, and am at last arrived at this town, where I find Col. Rumsey, who is most extraordinary civil to me. He has shewn me over King's Weston, which I assure you is the most delighting place I think I ever saw. Col. Rumsey has provided a very good ship for me of about 60 tons, but she will not sail till towards Monday next. To-morrow sails hence a small vessel of about 20 tons deeply laden with tobacco; both this and the other are bound for Cork.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June 14. [Christ Church, Oxford].—I received the maritime maps and a book of the same enclosed with the globes. I was in hopes of seeing my brother Philip here, but it seems he is too far on his way towards Ireland. I am glad to hear my brother Robert is in a way of amendment, and I shall never wish for anything more than that he may return to himself, and know to whom he oweth so great a duty as he hath not observed towards you nor any of his friends. *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June 19. Bristol.—“Since my last we have been to wait upon my lord bishop of Landaff, and last day we wholly passed with Sir Hugh Smith at his house. By means of Col. Rumsey I have received the letter you wrote to me. My observations about Sir Philip have confirmed to me the character you gave of him. He has promised to take and follow my counsel, and the civility he has for me shews in him a good disposition towards it. Yet I must say that our staying in these parts is a hindrance to the proposed ends, his friends here making much of him, awakening in him a former manner of life and conversation, which I hope in due time will be

left off. There are in him things to be rooted and others levelled, and some others to be polished, in effecting whereof my weak endeavours shall not be wanting in time and place. We intend to-morrow to sail from hence, where Sir Philip is not likely to write any observations of his late progress by reason of his being constantly in company. I send you enclosed an account of part of the moneys received at London for the use of Sir Philip. We have been as good husbands as handsomely as we could. At Portsmouth we had occasion of laying out more than in other places. One Captain London, who commands the *Northwich* frigate, came to see Sir Philip, and one Capt. Taylor with a lieutenant sailed with him, which inflamed the reckoning. People who shewed us things expected money, and so do servants in gentlemen's houses. We have been thrice at Sir Hugh Smith's, and every time have given half a crown apiece to four servants. We could not handsomely avoid the last time, as we lay there two nights. Mr. Lewis brought us in his coach to our boat, and Sir Philip ordered me to give his coachman 5s.; the like he did to the coachman of Sir Hugh, who came to take us at the pier and carried us to Bristol, and thence to Ashton. In a word, being amongst Sir Philip's friends and acquaintances, we would do what we thought fit and handsome for him to do. And because, with Col. Rumsey, we have already reckoned our passage into Ireland both for us and horses and provisions, with the dues of the custom house in Ireland (for here the colonel gives it gratis), will cost at least 8*l.* 10s., we have taken here 10*l.*, not knowing what occasion we might have of moneys by being forced to put into some other place than Cork or Kinsale." *Vol.* 34.

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, June 28. Bristol.—“I am so unwilling to neglect my duty, especially such an easy one as that of writing, that I am afraid of the very appearance of it, therefore am now come hither to acquaint you how we continue at Ashton wind-bound, and know not how long it will hold, being told that it is not unusual to have people waiting two or three months for a fair wind for Ireland. Yesterday, with Sir Hugh Smith, we went to Wells to wait upon the bishop and see the few curiosities of the place as we came back; we went into Oky Hole. Col. Rumsey went yesterday to Bath to wait upon Major-Gen. Morgan.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 2. [Christ Church, Oxford].—“I received yours of the 19th of June. I hope my brother is by this time safe, either at Cork or Kinsale, and I should be very glad to hear that news from his own hand. My Lord Courcy is very forward in his learning, and behaves himself very bravely and manfully and like one of his quality. He learns to sing and play on the virginals; in the former he is a great proficient, but in the latter a mere freshman, having but just entered upon it. Our Act does here draw on where many design to shew their parts as well to get the honour of giving their

aid towards the solemnizing so great and public an assembly as to wear a master of arts' cap, which is permitted to those (of our gown) who speak in the theatre. I am still in my Lord Bishop's lodgings, who has all this while very civilly entertained me, and all I am afraid of is lest my Lord should want room at Act, for then his lodgings are always full; but I would not have my Lord know my fear, for he would say it proceeded from my being unwilling to be under his eye." *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 2. Mathern, Monmouthshire.—I hope by this time my brother Philip is safe landed in Ireland, and is now at Burton House, and I guess is looking about him inquiring who are his friends and who his foes, for although I was not born to an estate, and so may not understand what belongs to the managing of one, yet I believe this is his chief design in that kingdom, next to visiting and the receiving my grandfather, grandmother, and mother's blessings. *Ibid.*

MICHAEL TISDALL TO ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 8. Dublin.—“I have a letter informing me that on the last of June was tried the Lord Cornwallis by his peers; the lord chancellor was high steward, and twenty-six lords of the jury, whereof five—viz., the lord treasurer, privy seal, high chamberlain, Ailesbury and Berkeley—returned him guilty of manslaughter, the rest not guilty, so he was discharged. There were present the king, queen, duke, duchess and the whole court, and a great multitude of people in so much that several gave 20*li.* a piece for a hearing place at the trial, which they say was very solemn.” *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 22. Dublin.—“According to orders Sir Philip has come to this place to wait upon Lady Perceval and some others of his friends. Last night we lay at Sir Theophilus Jones' on our way hitherwards. I perceive my lady will not part with him in haste, for she has charged me to write to his friends at Kinsale that he must not go back so soon as he intended, and that he cannot be here less than three weeks or a month, which Madam Wheeler, who is now here, is much for. As for me, I have nothing to say to it, having at my departure from Kinsale written Mr. Southwell and my lady, his mother, the reasons for the necessity of his going over as soon as he can, though I am as ignorant of things relating to our travels as I was when I left London. Upon our coming away we were ordered to go back to Burton House, where Sir Philip is to meet with his mother, and thence, I believe, to Kinsale.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 22. Mathern.—“I hope I shall dissuade you from that ill opinion of my laziness in not writing to you immediately after my return from the country, for although I kept my diary with me

and omitted not to make use of everything I thought remarkable, yet upon the receipt of your letter, reading it over I found many trivial things and very few worth a man's imprinting in his memory, the chief whereof were these three :—The first was at Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, encompassed round about with high hills (in likeness to Rome or Jerusalem), one whereof, being higher than the rest, was split at the top a great way downwards. The papists thereabouts do believe that it rent asunder upon the passion of our Saviour, and have thereon public mass twice a year, and some of them are so superstitious that they will not bury their dead unless they have some of that earth to put in the grave with the dead body. The second thing worthy of your observation is that in this town my Lord Bishop confirmed about 600 persons and preached both the forenoon and afternoon. This is whatsoever I took most notice of in Monmouthshire, together with the many ancient seats of the gentry there. The last thing that I took notice of was in Glamorgan-shire, where, being at Sir Edward Mansel's, a very fine seat, called Margam, where he and his lady told my lord Bishop that there was a river not far from the house in which upon every Christmas day, anyone being in the water, there would come hundreds of salmon about him suffering themselves to be caught, but it has been observed that those who have killed any one of those fishes have sometime or other had their limbs broken, or some disaster befallen them, or else in a short time died. This Sir Edward Mansel affirmed he had known for many years. These are the three things which in my travelling through two counties of Wales have stuck by me, and I did not indeed think to trouble you with these, but that you were pleased to command me. For as soon as I came home I employed myself totally about what I had left undone, I mean *The Whole Duty of Man*, which work I have made an end of, so that I am at this time exercising my brain to the same effect on my Lord H—*Great Audit*, the heads whereof, if they do not exceed the limits of a sheet of paper, I shall give you the trouble of perusing." *Vol. 34.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 25. Dublin.—“I know you cannot choose but wonder to see my letters dated from this town, a place I little expected to see perhaps these many years, and I do verily believe had you known before I came out of England what a long progress I should have made in this country you would scarcely have permitted me to take this opportunity of seeing so many friends at least.

I came to town on Saturday last, and have visited as many of my friends as time will permit me. On Friday next I intend to go towards Burton Park, where I shall find my mother, grandmother, two sisters, and Master Edward, who is indeed the bravest boy I ever saw; he reads English as well as I can, and is beginning with his Latin. My grandfather has made him Admiral of his fishing boats." *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, July 25. Dublin.—“The heat of my Lady's fondness being

now a little over we hope her ladyship will yield to the reasons given her about the necessity of Sir Philip's leaving suddenly this town, and so dismiss us towards the latter end of this week. I hope we will find the same disposition in Sir Philip's friends at Kinsale, making no doubt that you will write to them to that effect. This morning Sir Philip was presented to the lord lieutenant by Sir Charles Meredith." *Ibid.*

REPAIR OF A ROAD IN COUNTY CORK.

1676, July 27.—Presentment made at the general Assizes held for the County of Cork that the great highway and common ancient road leading from the market town of Clonturke, on the lands of 'Curknenagh' to Tralee and Killarney, in the County of Kerry, are out of repair, and ought to be repaired at the charge of the Barony of Duhallow. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to his brother, JOHN PERCEVAL.

1676, August 5. Mathern.—In your next acquaint me with your proceedings, where you are, what you read, who is your tailor, and what company you keep. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, August 13. Oxford.—“Sir, I thought our Act had been so famous this year that it could not have escaped your ears, but since fame has been pleased to pass by you without letting you know of it, I shall endeavour to make a description of it. Because I was never before this Act the spectator of this so public a solemnity. I was a little behind hand. I went, not knowing what place belonged to persons of our gown, to the masters' seat, which was as it were the pit, but finding it was no place for me, and that there was no room, I went up a pair of winding stairs until I came to the gentlemen commoners gallery. The person who was then in the rostrum, a gentleman commoner of Oriel College, whose name I could not procure. When he came to the end of his speech the auditors raised a hum which is with us a sign of commendation. Those who came up after were Mr. Luttrell, a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, after whose speech there was a set of music; then Mr. Jarre, Sir Thomas Isham, and Sir Charles Shoughburrough, noblemen of Christ Church. Then came up Mr. Sparkes, a bachelor of our house, who certainly merited the commendation given him. There were also many others whose names I could not procure, but I hope you will pardon me for not giving you a description of them because when I first went into the theatre I was sufficiently taken up in admiring the place, and it was stately enough in some measure to take one's ears off the actors in this public solemnity, and to make one behold with admiration the noble and well contrived building so fit for what it was designed that none at their first entrance would deny to style it the richest they ever beheld; the top so delicately adorned with painting, the place so conveniently built that it is said to contain 1,000 persons, and might not unjustly

be thought to excel the noblest theatre Rome could ever boast of, for Rome's theatre when it was first built was so uncivil that it made the nobles and commons to stand promiscuously together, but ours in its very infancy knew how to behave itself so well that it put everyone in his due place and gave him his due accommodation. And not only that, but whereas theirs entertained their auditors with nothing but idle plays ours, having not so much as an idle auditor, entertains them all with wit and learning to the great honour of our nation." *Vol.* 34

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.]

1676, August 18. Kinsale.—I hear you and my aunt are going to Tunbridge. I have been at Burton, which is a place capable of very great improvement. They have drained the bog, which was within the park, and it proves to be the best land upon the estate. There is a ship at Cork bound for Minehead, which we intend to make use of on Tuesday next if the wind be fair. *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, August 30. Bristol.—On Sunday last we landed at Minehead, being come over in the *Norwich*, frigate, in the company of my Lord Burlington. Sir Philip having visited Mr. Perceval, came from Weston, and last night lay at Sir Hugh Smith's. This evening or to-morrow morning we intend to push on to Oxford. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, September 7. Spring Garden.—“Yesterday morning I came to town after having been to wait upon my Lord Bishop at Oxford. I stayed there from Saturday night till Tuesday morning. My brother John was very well in health, and mightily pleased with that University. He is a very hard student, and is by what I hear the Bishop's white boy. My Lord Courcy seems to be something better pleased with the University, yet he is very desirous to kiss your hands at London. He is a constant churchman, and chid me very soberly for not being at church on Sunday last in the morning.” *Ibid.*

HIGHWAY FROM CLONTURK TO THE ISLAND OF KERRY AND TRALEE.

1676, September 9.—Depositions as to the ancient road leading from the market town of Clonturke to the Island of Kerry and Tralee. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, September 9. London.—Mr. Gailhard has this night taken up what money he thinks convenient. I shall make it my business to obey your commands as to the visits. I do also intend to wait upon my Lord Burlington; he was very civil to us both in Ireland and on our road to England. Whilst I was in Ireland I went to wait upon my Lord Orrery, and truly I must tell you he was very

indifferent to me. I hope the waters have wrought good effects upon you, but truly I believe the little nag will do you more good than all the waters in Christendom. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, September 24. Christ Church.—“I am afraid I shall stand in need of your favourable promise which you made me because that my allowance hath been something too short for my expenses, but if thriftiness would have made it hold out I should not have been forced to have troubled you upon this account, for I seldom spend unless it is in those things which are lasting, profitable, and show me to be a gentleman. I am a very intimate acquaintance of Mr. Luzaney, whose friendship I did the sooner aim at because he was a friend of yours and because he is a very worthy person and familiar with my Lord Bishop, and a word of his goeth a great way with him, and he may sometimes do me a kindness in discoursing with the Bishop.” *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, October 1. Calais.—We arrived here from Dover this morning. Being come to our inn I desired the people to have the best chamber for Sir Philip and me, which was done. Mr. Hinchman, who had not spoken one word about the chamber, called to him the gentleman he was with and told one of the household that in case they had not that chamber they would leave the house, and so were going away when the landlord's son came to Sir Philip and me desiring us to let the others have the chamber, which we did. An English gentleman newly come from Paris has assured us my Lord Mordaunt is not married to Mrs. Kirk. *Ibid.*

ROBERT BOWYER to ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, October 14.—Several sad accidents happened in or near Dublin this week. In this city a bumbailiff arrested a man, and finding some resistance fell on him and killed him, another beat his apprentice so immoderately that he died. One Mrs. Priddford, a maid of 63 years of age, was buried yesterday. When she died there was found by her 63 black gowns and as many white kerchers for poor women to attend her burial, all her own making. She likewise went to the king at arms and bespoke eschuteons. He asked her for whom. She answered, for herself. He got them for her, and she paid him for them, and presently after fell sick, laid down and died. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1676, October 18. Bristol.—I wish I could speak with any comfort of my father's condition, but I fear we shall never see him more. Your brother Robert goes with me to London to try if he can bend his mind to the things that concern his future good, if not the blame of all shall be at his own door, and there shamefully accuse him. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, October 24. Angers.—At Saumer we went to wait upon my Lord Plymouth, who sent his humble service to you. As soon as we are settled Mr. Gailhard intends to get an able man to come and read the law with me, it will be the only thing I shall apply myself to this winter. I believe it would be much to his advantage if you sent my brother Robert into Ireland. *Vol.* 34.

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, November 1. Angers.—The chief business is agreed upon with Doctor Voisin, to whom we are to go every morning from eight till nine. From nine till ten we will bestow upon perusing and studying the writings, and from ten to twelve Sir Philip will learn the language and fence, as in the afternoon to dance and play upon the guitar, and in due time I will bring him into those companies which I am sure will be fit and beneficial for him to keep. His clothes are costly, as to the trimming there is satin flower, scarlet ribband of 4*d.* a yard, and the whole is as handsome as any in Paris.

Attached is John Gailhard's account for moneys expended on Sir Philip Perceval's behalf. Amongst other items are the following:—The carriage of our things from Calais to Paris, 3*l.* 15*s.*; the book of the treasure and tombs of St. Denis, 2*s.* 6*d.*; to a man who showed tricks in Paris, 10*s.*; spent *à la Croix de Fer* to the servants and for coach hire, 18*l.* 16*s.*; a sword for Sir Philip, 36*l.*; our share to see the Palais Mazarin, 2*l.*; a French point for a cravat, cuffs and linen for Sir Philip, 73*l.* 16*s.*; to go to an Italian play, for us and the servants, 3*l.* 15*s.*; to a barber for shaving, cutting the hair of Sir Philip, for essence of Jasmine, perfumed powder and powder for the teeth, 18*l.*; a looking glass for Sir Philip, 4*l.* 10*s.*; six books of Geography and sixteen maps by Duval, 21*l.* 10*s.*; given to see the Gobelins, 1*l.* 15*s.*; to see the wild beasts at Vincennes, 1*l.* 10*s.*; our supper *Chez un Traiteur*, 5*l.* 8*s.*; a guitar and case, 40*l.*; 2 pair of new laced cuffs and for making the point cravats and cuffs for Sir Philip, 17*l.*; for trimming Sir Philip's clothes, 164*l.*; the tailor's bill for Sir Philip's clothes and for liveries and cloth of the servants, 208*l.*; at Tours to see there several sorts of silk works in three different places, 2*l.* 10*s.** *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676, December 15. N. S. Angers.—Mr. Doticham, the governor of this town, came the other day to see me. He told me he heard the Duke of Monmouth was for certain to be made King of Sicily, and that the French King would resign to him all the conquests he had made in that country. My Lord Ossery is made chamberlain to the Queen. My Lord Mohun, I hear, lies desperately ill of a wound he received in a duel against one Brummigan; they say my Lord Cavendish and another gentleman were engaged there on that duel. *Ibid.*

* The sums here referred to are of course in French money *livres, sols, and deniers.*

MR. GAILHARD'S ACCOUNT.

[1676].—A horse for Sir Philip [Perceval] for four days from London, 14s. ; to the servants at Sir Edward Dering's, 1l. 5s. ; to see the church at Canterbury, 1s. ; to the gunner in Dover Castle, 1s. ; to the clerk of the packet for all fees, 15s. ; for passage in the packet boat and cabins, 1l. 5s. ; to drummers at Calais, 2s. 6d. ; the messenger for horses and diet to Paris, 8l. 15s. 6d.

To see Sion House, 2s. ; a boat to Ham House, 1s. ; to see Hampton Court, 2s. 6d. ; to see the church at Windsor, 2s. ; at Guildford, to see a bishop's tomb, 1s. ; his almshouse, 1s. ; at Petworth, to see the church and tombs, 1s. ; to see the stables, 1s. ; to see the house, 2s. 6d. ; to see the storehouses at Portsmouth, 2s. 6d. ; to see the *Royal James*, a new ship, 3s. ; a compass for Sir Philip, 1s. 6d. ; to see the church at Winchester, 1s. ; the college and King Arthur's table, 1s. 6d. ; to see Wilton garden and grotto, 3s. ; to see Redcliff church at Bristol, 1s. ; to the boatmen who carried us to Wales, 5s. ; to the boatmen who landed us at Sully, 1s. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676[-7], January 2. Oxford.—The news of my grandfather's desperate condition doth very much afflict me. My mother misunderstood the meaning of my letter when I wrote her that since I was designed for the law I would apply my studies as much as I could that way to make me the fitter for it, which she interpreted that I out of my headstrong humour contradicted the advice of my friends, whereas I meant that since I was designed by my friends for that study I would employ my time to the best advantage. The bishop does still continue his great favour and kindness towards me, for he invites me on Friday nights, which are fast nights, to sup with him, which is esteemed a great favour, especially for one of our gown, of which there is but one more invited besides myself, and he on account of his brother who was a nobleman of this College, and this courteous invitation saves me very near 6l. or 7l. in the year. The sight of my right eye is still very dull, but without any pain, and I hope by the remedies my mother has sent me to recover it. She commanls me to cut my hair off and to wear a periwig, as I suppose, thinking it will be something advantageous to my sight, and though it will be something chargeable to me to wear periwigs, and though it is a wear which for myself I do not like, yet rather than be undutiful I shall willingly do it, but I will desire my mother in my next to excuse me till the weather change, for here it is exceedingly hard. *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676-7, January 3. Angers.—“Out of what you were pleased to write under a letter of Mr. Southwell to Sir Philip and another to me, we hope you are safely landed in England, and so do heartily wish for your happy arrival in London, and I beg for God's blessing and protecting hand over you wheresoever you are. I thank God

we go on in everything we have begun, and hope through His grace to thrive in it. I now send you enclosed an account of the moneys returned to us from Paris to this house, which were 1,100*l.*; they are reduced to 700 or thereabouts, taking out of them the exchange paid here, and those moneys I had disbursed of my own, not to meddle with the credit you had been pleased to order should be paid only in this town, upon a first settlement, when charges are not regulated expenses are the greater, especially upon a journey, although Sir Philip's clothes and those of his servants have most of all inflamed charges. Already we are here at a certainty as to ordinary expenses, as to lodging and diet for Sir Philip and for me it is 45*l.*, or 15 crowns a man, and 25*l.* for every one of the servants. Our washing comes to 10*l.*, and because there is a constant fire kept in the diningroom upon the account of the company, and that candles upon the same account are lighted sooner and burn later than otherwise they should, we are taxed every one a crown a piece by the month, besides what candles we burn in our chambers, Sir Philip having two always burning till all are a-bed; but wood is that which is most chargeable, by reason of the severity of weather and dearness of wood, so that Sir Philip cannot be without a good fire. I also am forced to have some in mine. Then Sir Philip now and then invites to a supper some of the masters of his exercises, which is here usual, and after three or four times the master of the house has paid for what letters we have received or sent, which have been many. As to his exercises those who keep public schools, as dancing and fencing, it is but two crowns a month if one go to the schools, but when they come to a gentleman's lodging they have three; but the guitar and language masters, whoever come into the chambers of gentlemen they are satisfied with two, but if they teach more than one thing as the language master, who also when he is desired teaches geography, then he has the double. Sir Philip has a master who teaches him the rules of music and to play upon the flute, and he takes three crowns; Sir Philip is also at the charges of having his man Thomas taught the language to read, to write, and arithmetic; he is also pleased to pay for his other man to read and write, which within three or four months will be at an end; and because I am very desirous Sir Philip should be instructed in the principles of religion, I have sent for a compendious yet substantial system of divinity in Latin which we intend to read together, and because popery is now too bold in England, I have gotten him a guide book of all matters controverted between papists, and is very short, for only it doth state the question and then brings two or three texts of Scriptures to prove our doctrine lastly according to custom. Here he has given New Year's gifts; he has a great inclination for music first, and then for fencing, so that he has made a great progress for time in playing upon the guitar and the flute, which I tell him must be only the necessary and things more substantial tending to inform the judgment, the principal wherein I shall with the utmost of my powers be subservient, and he will never fail to find in me a ready compliance."* *Vol.* 34.

* The sums referred to are in French money.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to [JOHN PERCEVAL].

1676[-7], January 4. Spring Garden.—The study of the law must be your future profession, and therefore pray think cheerfully of it. I am glad my Lord Bishop's kindness continues still to you, and look upon it as a great testimonial. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676[-7], January 14. [Christ Church, Oxford].—"You in your other desired to know whether the dimness of my eye did at any time increase or diminish, and truly with all the observation I can make the difference seems to be very small, but if any it is after a little exercise; for I having a very large chamber, and very high, I play at battledore and shettlecock, and having a little bat to play against the walls of the chamber, and after a little sweating at this exercise my eye to my thinking appears something clearer, and I having used this exercise something violently for this two or three days am very much persuaded that the sight of my eye is mended. My right eye, which is the dimmer eye, is much dryer than the other, but one morning it was very hard waxed, so that I was put to a great deal of trouble to rub the wax off with my finger before I could open it. The receipts my mother has sent me are these:—Gather a quantity of woodlice, keep them in a glass bottle with a little earth, take seven of them alive, and wash them in clean water from the earth, then pound them and strain them into a small draught of beer, so take it fasting for your morning's draught. Another, is to take as much powder of pimperial (which my mother tells me she has sent me by my brother Robert) as will lie upon a groat in a morning fasting, in anything that I would drink, three times in the week. Another was, take a daisy root or two, half a dozen leaves of 'oculos cristi' or more, and something more of woodbine leaves, and about twelve loops or woodlice, bruise all together with a stone or a wooden rolling pin, upon a clean board, or in a marble mortar, then put them all into a closed mouth jug or bottle with a dozen stoned raisons of the sun and then fill into it some good beer or ale which is not bitter, of which you may drink a small draught night and morning. This, Sir, with the cutting of my hair was the advice my mother gave me, but I will first expect your answer before I proceed to the using them, because you say you will consult the matter at London. Sir, I should be glad to hear when my cousin John Dering designs for Oxford, for I very much desire to have him here. Sir, I would desire you to present my most humble respects to my lady and my love to my cousins." *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676[-7], January 22. Angers.—I am glad my brother Robert is so desirous to follow the law; it is time for him to think of applying himself to that study. The tenants, my mother tells me, are mighty backward in paying their rents, though there be some of them have the best bargains of any tenants in Ireland, but Mr. Conron, the receiver, is the giddiest calf you ever saw, the tenants

make the merest fool of him, and turn him inside out. Some of the tenants, either wiser or more knaver than the rest, instead of paying money, send him home with his belly full of ale, which so softens the heart of honest Dick, that he has not the heart to call twice for the money, but away he goes to Kinsale, and there makes the saddest complaints that the tenants are undone for want of money. *Vol. 34.*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to his son, SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676[-7], January 29. Kinsale.—You should contrive to get Sir Philip Perceval's letter of attorney to some fit person to look after his lands until he comes upon the place to act for himself, and to consider seriously of a fit match for him, if any to be had there before he returns, and if not then to provide well for some other answers and apology for those that have proferred for fear of raising great storms about us that may not be easily laid in our time. *Ibid.*

ACCOUNT OF SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL'S EXPENSES AT ANGERS.

1677, January.—Amongst the items are the following:—A pair of shoes for Sir Philip, 3*l.*; the merchants' bill for a suit of clothes of Spanish droyenet and a belt for Sir Philip, for painted cloth to hang all over his closet, a waistcoat for one of the servants, and a pair of stockings for Sir Philip, &c., 156*l.*; cutting Sir Philip's hair and making his head clean, 1*l.* 10*s.*; two fustian waistcoats for Sir Philip, 9*l.*; a pair of scarlet worsted stockings with great tops for Sir Philip, 15*l.*; seven goat skins dressed in oil of fish for breeches and a riding-coat for Sir Philip to ride in the Academy, 24*l.* 10*s.** *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676-7, February 3. Angers.—The soldiers quartered here have been very troublesome with their robberies and abuses at night till one of them, who killed a townsman, hath been hanged, so that now they are quiet enough within the gates, but without they rob people of what they are bringing to market. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676-7, February 28. Angers.—I have received the welcome news of my grandfather's recovery. I have now been four months in this town, and as I may remember you were pleased to promise after I had strictly applied myself to the study of the law for three or four months, I might retire to some other place. I entreat you therefore to let me spend the summer at Paris. Young Lord Kingston is in the same pension with me; for the first month he went by the name of Mr. King, till at last somebody discovered him. *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1676-7, February 28. Angers.—Now we have done writing the civil law we intend now and then for the future to read therein together, in the mean while Sir Philip intends presently to begin

* The sums here referred to are in French money.

riding the great horse, and I am glad he now takes such a pleasure in dancing that he is willing to learn twice a day, whereby he will the sooner get a good grace and posture of the body, which once he needed much. He is a great proficient upon the guitar, flageolet, virginals, and fencing. Once a week he goes to tennis. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1676[-7], March 3. Spring Garden.—“I am extremely concerned at the account you give concerning your right eye. I have discoursed about it with Dr. Coxe, and upon the whole matter we do advise you to use the powder of eye-bright as much as you can. But as to the business of an issue, or cutting of your hair, we would have those deferred until Easter, at which time I would have you come up, and then we will take serious advice what to do. I am glad you observe my Lord Courcy to be altering for the better. I am sure nothing can be so much for his profit, as to be kept from this town, therefore you need not let him take notice of your intentions to come up. You may present my service to him with thanks for his letter by my Lord Bishop, and tell his lordship I will get his arms cut in steel. I have waited on my Lord Bishop, who speaks very kindly of you. Pray let me know how long you were in his lodgings, that I may consider how to be grateful for that favor. And pray present my humble service to Mr. Luzancy, upon whom I hope you will wait often enough to support your French. I am glad you have declaimed in the Hall, and pray favour me with a copy of it.” *Ibid.*

THOMAS MEADE to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1676[-7], March 13. Cork.—I am now at Cork Assizes, where there is a concern of Sir Philip Perceval's touching a highway from Clonturk to Kerry, which Sir Richard Allworth alleged was not an ancient highway. The jury found for our ancient highway, of which I am glad. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, March 21. Cursitors Alley.—I have not yet settled in my chambers. I have furnished myself with a bed, together with other necessaries. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1677, March 26. Oxford.—I design to go to London on Monday before Easter. You may wonder why I start so long before the time appointed, but the reason is that having had but one suit of clothes since I came to Oxford, and these I have on are almost worn out and are out of date, wherefore I should be willing against Easter to be new clothed that I may be in a fit case to attend you wherever it shall be your pleasure to carry me. I might as well have my clothes made here, and so lose the less time, but that these Oxford tailors, not knowing the fashions till they have been first worn out at London, would put me in a very ridiculous garb, quite out of fashion and different from other people. *Vol.* 35.

NEWS LETTER.

1677, March 27. —“ Yesterday the House voted a further address to his Majesty to give assurance that if, in pursuance of the address presented by both houses, his Majesty shall find himself necessitated to enter into a war, the house will fully aid his Majesty from time to time and assist him in that war. And a Committee was appointed upon this vote to prepare the address, and it is likely that in the wording of it there may be some touch of complaint about the levies for France which have been made in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The truth is the debate was long, and ran out into various particulars. On the one side it was cautioned that the power which so much and so justly affrighted us ought not in vain to be provoked, and that we ought not to plunge ourselves into a present mischief to avoid the apprehensions of a future; that we were in no time capable of a foreign war of any duration, and to come in for a quota with the present allies were to wed innumerable interests and difficulties almost inextricable. That to vote anything of this nature in the house would make it seem to the allies so necessary on his Majesty as that we should not obtain the terms of advantage which otherwise he might. That there was no medium between the defensive alliance his Majesty was now in and an absolute participation in the war, for how could any conditions be hoped from those who are in war to be assisted by them hereafter, unless we be assisting unto them now. That for this present war the Kingdom was unprepared and defenceless, the present navy not to be repaired under 5 or 6 months; and that at very great costs. That the army of Ireland was unpaid, unarmed, and scarce a piece of cannon well mounted, or any port in the Kingdom defended. That the formal declaration of war was out of fashion. And that such an address might give motive enough to France to seize and interrupt all the Levant trade, which would immediately breed an outcry among all the poor who depend on the woollen manufacture. That for all our plantations abroad they lie so exposed as that a less squadron than what the French have now in those parts would immediately carry all that oppose these dangers and the fear of a war, we must presently send fleets into the Straits and West Indies, and have ships to guard the coast, and if after all France saw we were in earnest, it would immediately gratify the pretenders, and fix that general peace which was so apprehended by us.

Therefore, that there must somewhere be a trust for the management of things, that this ought to be reposed in his Majesty that he in his own way was taking care for the public peace and safety of the Kingdom, and would not fail of his share in alliance at the conclusion of a general peace whenever that should happen.

On the other side it was alleged that none of the allies suddenly agree, or were disposed to it, but only Holland. That Spain insisted on restoring things to the Pyreneean Treaty, the Emperor to the Treaty of Munster, and others to pretensions more remote, and that Holland only languished for peace seeing us so drowsy in the common preservation that nothing could beget a trust and confidence between the King and his people, and unite all differences in the nation, but a war in France and the departing from the councils and councillors

that had too long leaned that way. That this trust and union would give an immediate force to that which now looked naked, and that the present wars in hand would give us leisure enough to prepare. That if it were true, as has been proved in the house, that we lost near a million yearly by the trade of France, we should save that expense and make way at their charges. That if we united with Holland to exclude their commodities, if we lay but with some ships at the mouths of their great rivers to obstruct their trade and to make them carry salt overland, and the like, they would burst in their own bowels; that the allies are not in a condition to dally about terms, and that our voting would make them more reasonable in demands, by believing all his Majesties overtures effectual, when they knew his parliament would support him therein; that if England is so little able to support the charge of war, in conjunction with allies, how should it bear up when the weight of all should lie singly on England, as it must inevitably do upon a great peace. When the turbulent spirits of France shall conclude, that by our present neutrality and freedom of trade, all the wealth of the world is heaped up in these dominions; that Flanders was our frontier, and that it was in a manner lost.

“At last the vote was resolved on as at first was said, but with intimation that no answer should be expected from his Majesty, the only intent being that his Majesty might know the sense of the nation, and what it was the house understood by the late address as to the matter of supplies.

“And thus far I trouble your excellency with the particulars of this important affair, which when formed into an address I will be careful to transmit. And it is possible that some effects may in time flow from this public consultation, tho’ by all that I can otherwise collect, his Majesty thinks he has no reason nor provocation to fall out with France, but many endearments to the contrary, and that to violate alliance upon a bare prospect of evil and to run into the difficulties of a war are things very remote from his inclinations.

“And here I would conclude but that the business appointed for to-morrow may not improbably bring some change in relation to Ireland, for on a late complaint about importation of Irish cattle a committee was appointed to bring in an explanatory bill for the more severe execution of the former Act, upon reading of which a debate arose upon a question favouring the repeal of the first Act, though not directly so. The house divided, and it was carried by twenty-four voices, which has much startled the enemies to the Irish cattle. And to-morrow the house goes fairly into a grand committee for the full debate of this plain question, whether the former Act shall be repealed or be made perpetual, of which your excellency may expect to hear more by the next.” *Vol.* 35.

JAMES BANFIELD to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.]

1677, April 3. Kinsale.—Acquainting him with the death of his father Robert Southwell. *Ibid.*

R. ALTHAM to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, April 9.—I can give you a very good character of Mr. [John] Perceval, his parts are naturally adapted for the study of the law, he hath a thinking and arguing head, and will not easily be wrangled out of the possession of an opinion. His discourse is free enough and perspicuous, but labours under an obscurity of writing, especially in Latin. *Vol.* 35.

WALTER GALLWEY to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, April 10. Youghall.—I have since your departure out of this Kingdom made it my business to discourse with all those that I met with that had any insight in the nature of the flax and hemp of this country, and would not be fully resolved until very lately I met with a Dutchman that had lived in this kingdom some years, who has made and weaved several pieces of fine linen cloth made of the flax of the growth of this country, some of which he showed me, which was very good, strong, and fine cloth. He assures me there may be very fine cloth, and made finer than what he showed me, made of it; he also says, and will engage, that the hemp will make good canvas and other coarse linen and good cordage as anywhere, provided it be orderly dressed from the first gathering of it until the time it be made use of (and so must the flax be too), for the common way of ordering of it here is very bad, they rot the flax and hemp in their way of dressing it before it comes to be made use of to be wove into cloth. *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, April 10. Kinsale.—I am in some trouble for my son Philip lest this war between France and England might render his residence there unsafe. I am persuaded I ought to send my eldest girl to some good school in England. My youngest has as much or more need to be sent abroad than she, but her sickliness and dangerous condition upon the sea makes my mother totally against it. I know not whether it will be best for her to be placed at Kensington School, Mrs. Portman's, or Mrs. Brissyes (?), but I beg you to speak to my cousin Mulys to make some inquiry. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

1677, April 21. Spring Garden.—Asking for a grant of the reversion of the office of clerk of the crown for Robert Perceval. *Ibid.*

The EARL OF ESSEX, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, April 28. Dublin Castle.—I shall not repeat to you the reasons which have all along prevailed with me not to grant reversions, finding that in your letter you have them in mind, but there being now a new governor resolved upon for this place, namely, my lord of Ormond, I conceive if there were no more than even that in it, it would not be decent for me to pass one without acquainting his Grace therewith. Therefore if you please to get his consent and that the letter come I shall most readily pass the patent. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1677, April 30.—Reciting his father, Robert Southwell's, will, whereunto Sir Philip is appointed an overseer. He is in daily expectation that Kings Weston will be offered for sale, which he purposes to purchase. His niece Catherine is being sent over to go to a school, probably to Mrs. Hazard at Kensington. *Ibid.*

PETITION OF SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

[1677, April].—Praying for a grant of the reversion of the office of clerk of the crown and pleas in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland for his nephews, Robert and John Perceval. *Ibid.*

MICHAEL TISDALL TO LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, May 8. Dublin.—I am heartily sorry for the departure (I may not say the loss) of my most worthy friend your father. Last week the widow of Mr. George Perceval was married to Mr. Aldworth, secretary to my lord lieutenant. He has a good office in the Exchequer, with 600*l.* or 700*l.* a year, and he is heir to an estate of inheritance of so much by the year. This night Mrs. Judith Savage, second daughter of Mr. Valentine Savage, was married to one Meredith, a man of good estate. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, May 19. Lincoln's Inn.—Here has lately happened a meeting in our house betwixt the students and the benchers, of which I shall inform you as soon as I have the happiness to see you, which I believe will please you very well, for the consequences of it are very entertaining. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, May 19. Spring Garden.—“As for the proposal of marriage for my neice, you have a fair answer to return in the want of age in her and the great remoteness of that gentleman's habitation, so that you must thank Mr. FitzGerald's endeavours and leave that matter without effect.” It is above three years ago that I wrote to my lord lieutenant in the matter of the office in the King's Bench for your younger sons, and had then a denial for fear of ill precedent. I lately wrote again on the subject, and the lord lieutenant left the whole matter to depend on my lord of Ormond's concurrence. Upon this I applied to his grace, carrying my nephews with me, to whom he showed much kindness, and for the matter told me that he agreed willingly to it, but desired it might be done while my lord of Essex was there, he being also in the general resolved to avoid reversions. I soon after drew up the petition here enclosed, and on Thursday his Majesty did graciously assent thereunto. I have newly paid 28*l.* to the society of Lincoln's Inn for half a chamber, which will belong to my nephew Robert during his life. *Ibid.*

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE CROWN IN IRELAND.

1677, May 22. Whitehall.—Warrant for letters patent to be made of a grant to Sir Robert Southwell, Robert Perceval, and John Perceval of the offices of clerk of the crown, prothonotary and chief clerk of the Common Pleas in the court of King's Bench or chief place in the kingdom of Ireland, and of the office of custos or keeper of the Writs, Rolls, Indictments, Process, Rules, Orders, Certificates, Memorandums, and all other records and writings whatsoever belonging to the said court. To hold during the natural lives of the said Robert Perceval and John Perceval and the survivor of them from and after the death of Philip Savage and Richard Ryves and the survivor of them. *Vol.* 35.

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, May 24. Oxford.—I was forced to ride half the way here, for there being seven to go in the coach my cousin and I coming last there was not room for both of us, but there being a horse belonging to the coachman to go with the coach, and my cousin being willing to ride, I went in the coach, but when he got half way he was so tired that he desired me to supply his place. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, May 26. Spring Garden.—I have lately written to Sir Philip and Mr. Gailhard to leave Angiers, because the mad lord's being there, and to prevent any future tie of acquaintance hereafter. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, May 31. Lincoln's Inn.—That you have been five times at my chambers, and I never so lucky to meet you there I am very sorry for, and the rather because you give me cause to suspect that it hath raised the same ill thoughts in you of me as if I never yet had been there. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, June 3. Christ Church, Oxford.—Requesting that his box may be sent by the carrier, whose name is Bartlett, and whose wagon stands at the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane. *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, June 3–13. Angers.—Complaining of Sir Philip Perceval's behaviour towards him and the insolence of Sir Philip's French servant. *Ibid.*

ROBERT PRICE to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, June 6. Lincoln's Inn.—“I pray hasten to the Strand over against the Maypole, for just now I had the tidings of your nephew, Mr. Robert Perceval, my dear chamber-fellow, being killed. I know not any of the circumstances, but am hastening thither to see the doleful spectacle. I pray make all haste; you will hear where he lies when you come to the Maypole, for he lies in an ale house over against it.” *Ibid.*

[JOHN] GAILHARD to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1677, June 6. Angers.—“ I find there is much dissembling in Sir Philip about keeping company with that person. I have discovered they met sometimes at tennis and in the walks, so that there will be nothing for us to do but to remove, after the confirmation of your orders, which I am in daily expectation of, except that person goes for altogether to Nantes, as I am informed he will after he has seen the ceremony of the ‘Saire’ or Corpus Christi day, which has kept him here till now, for he will ride here no longer, because of a dispute he had the other day with the Master of the Academy, wherefore my opinion is for us to go if that person stays, and to stay if he goes, but I must humbly beg of you liberty of time and place as to our removal, for I must watch what that person intends to do, and withal an order to Sir Philip to go when and where I shall advise him to. Further, Sir, I must acquaint you things are not so sure between Sir Philip and me as at first, though God knows it is not my fault, but he is much altered since the death of his grandfather; he does not regard my advice as before, and wants sincerity very much, of late, and even yesterday with respect, civility and strength of reason, I was about persuading of him on his side to remove anything that might cause alienation of inclination, but though he confessed he had no ground of complaint, yet he is still partial in point of his French servant. This fellow of late has been insinuating himself into his affection with telling tales and putting fancies in his head, striving by any means to creep into his favour, so that I look upon him as a mere firebrand between us. He, against my advice, is going to put him in mourning, and told me he will carry him where we are to go till we begin the grand tour—nay, he has said to me he will afterwards send him to Paris, there to stay for him; all which also tends to the prejudice of Thomas. But, Sir, I have declared that without a positive order from you, which I hope I shall not receive, he shall not go a step with us beyond this town. I heard Sir Philip say one has written to him out of England you intend shortly for Ireland, and that there is a report he is also to go over; if so, I dare say his friends may see the inconveniences of it. I am still confirmed in my opinion that the farther he is off the less danger and the better for him. I entreat you, Sir, to believe that no discouragement shall make me do anything but what becomes an honest and careful man, only I must beg of you that as he is like sometimes to give me occasion of altering my course and resolution, so you may be pleased to do me the favour as to let me know in general your design concerning the parts you intend he should travel over, and to order for us such a credit as that upon all occasions we may be sure of moneys, especially when we begin (and that will be shortly) upon a daily motion, we shall never spend the more nor the sooner for that. When the merchant of Paris has order I will write to him what he must do. I hope you received the accounts I sent hence fifteen days ago. Till we are out of the reach of the company we must avoid, I think it will be necessary to keep from Sir Philip the time and places we are to go to. I intend within few days, if you please to give me leave to draw upon you for 25*l.* for my own use. Before we leave

this place I will give you an account of what I intend, and shall not be wanting to acquaint you with our several motions."

Enclosure :—

"May be you heard how within these twelve days my Lord Lorne was like to have been assassinated in Saumur by several young Frenchmen upon a slight ground. The day before the lord walking in a public place, his sword was entermingled with another man's, and my lord, who has little of friend, having been told by a French servant who followed him how the other gentleman was angry, and he sent the same servant to desire his excuse, but he not being satisfied with that civility, said my lord himself ought to have come, and the next day that person meeting his lordship leading two women asked him whether he was called my lord, which he having owned, received from the Frenchman a box on the ear, and then several of the gang rushed upon him, and had he not got into a boat and crossed the water, he had been in great danger of being killed ; since that time the magistrates have seized upon the goods of some of the offenders, and I hear nearly five are taken. 'Tis said it will go hard with them.

Not long before the like was near to have happened to the Duke of Somerset at Loudun from the Marquis de Gonde (?). His Grace hath written into England and to the Ambassador at Paris about it. The late kind answers of the Pope to several heads of the Jansenists, in France, who had congratulated his assumption to the popedom, make everyone in France say he is a Jansenist. I take the freedom to trouble you with the copies of those several answers.

Lately, passes being asked for, these doctors of Louvain, who intend for Rome, were denied by this King, so that they since are resolved to go through Germany. They go, as I am informed, to complain against the morals of Jesuits, whereof one of the articles is this : A man having loved God though but for one woman in his life (*sic*) is sure to go to Heaven. The Bishop of Angers has done me the favour to show me a copy of his letter to the Pope and the answer to it, but is resolved to give no copy of it ; therefore I cannot send it verbatim, but the substance is this : The bishop declared how joyful he was when at Rome to see him promoted to the cardinalship, that his joy would be perfect if the care of his flock would have given him leave to have now gone to Rome to have kissed his feet. The Pope answers, he very well remembers the merits, piety, and learning of the Abbot of St. Nicholas (for at that time the bishop had no higher title), but he commends the care he takes of his people, wishing other bishops to be such as he, and offers whatsoever depends upon him for the good and benefit of his bishoprics. Now the bishop is past eighty years, brother to Mr. Arneud, and uncle to Mons. de Pomgrone.

I also send you the letter of the bishop of Meath to the King, that which therein is called *regale* is a right of the King to nominate to certain benefices which the bishop pretends his bishopric to be freed of." *Vol.* 35.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1677, June 7. Spring Garden.—Although my mind has been of

late much seasoned with grief by the loss of an excellent father, yet he died in a good old age, prepared for death, and thoroughly reconciled unto God and man. My griefs are now renewed and you must have share in them, when you hear the death of your brother Robert, and much more the deplorable manner of it, for he was found by the watch about one o'clock yesterday morning, dead in the streets, being (as we conceive) murdered in some house and thrown there by the villains for their better concealment, for he was found cold, and the place being near the Maypole in the Strand, it was impossible but the sentinels by Somerset House gate should hear, and by the moonlight see the fighting had it been acted there. His "perrywigg," somewhat bloody, was laid upon him, his sword lay drawn a small distance from his head, and upon it lay an old hat tied up with ribbons, but not his own, by which we have some hope to discover whom it belonged unto. The watch put the corpse into the next alehouse, where when I came you may imagine how such a spectacle pierced my soul. Many throngs of people came in, some to condole, some to be admonished by so sad a sight. At two o'clock the coroner and his jury sat upon him, where, stripping the body, we found only the wound of a rapier above the right pap, which when the surgeon had probed and found it deep he opened his breast and found his lungs pierced, and all full of blood, the wound ending towards the upper part of his heart. Several examinations were after taken, and the jury adjourned for a week, because we could not bring home the fact, which we are now using all possible industry to discover. I caused his body afterwards to be coffined and conveyed in my coach to a house near Lincoln's Inn, where we stayed till the close of the evening, and then attended him to his grave, where he lies under the chapel, and this melancholy period is enough for you, and were (God knows) enough for us all. To behold a young man cut off in the flower of his age, encompassed with all things that either health or parts or conveniences could afford to make him useful, as well to his friends as to himself and country, but the bitterness of all this sorrow is that he, despising or undervaluing all my counsels, and whatever else his dearest friends could advise, plunged himself into drink and gaming, and that among the lewd and murdering men of this wicked place, to whom in one night he lost 65 guineas within this fortnight, and since that time has been observed to be full of wild discontent, and frequently in drink. It was but two hours before he was found that he called in at the Rose Tavern, telling Mr. Long, the master, that he came, then from the Half Moon, that he had been set upon a little before, that he had run one of them into the shoulder, that he expected to be set upon again, and bade him remember his name and that he was of Lincoln's Inn, and that if he died for it, it was upon an old grudge which his friends would find out. He asked Mr. Long when Chevalier and Blackstone had been at his house and some others, but would not let anybody go with him to his lodging, which Mr. Long swears he offered. Dear nephew, I do not tell you half the circumstances that afflict and torment me, and which I am sure will have the same operation upon you. I had been five times at his chambers, but never could find him there for that hearing of

the arrival of my brother, Charles Dering, and his parting with his governor upon ill terms in France, I sent for my nephew on Monday morning to caution him of his company unless he took unto settled courses, and I did above an hour discourse with him of what I thought most to his advantage, because I saw his face as if he had been drinking and in want of sleep (which was true), but I knew nothing thereof. He dined at my house and then departed, after which James Waller tells me he met him in Pall Mall, and said to him that he had been with me, and that I was kinder to him than he deserved, then he up and told him (as he had told others) of his losing in one night 65 guineas, which he had also paid, with 25 that he had about him, and forty that he had borrowed of two ladies. To this effect and in . . . things of great trouble and distraction I am by several informed, but my poor unfortunate nephew thought it his masterpiece to blind and delude me, which he was partly successful in, but alas, to his utter destruction. I hope my sorrow will not mitigate by imparting it unto you, and it will more mitigate when I can be able to bring the offenders unto the shame of the gallows. That which supports my mind in a high measure is that my conscience does not accuse me, but that I have before God and man done those things for my nephew's good which I would have done for an only son, and which I pray God may be done for mine if they are left fatherless. And as you will for my sake take some comfort herein, so you may justly increase it by what these circumstances may bear; for if he had killed some of them and the law taken place upon him, how much more unhappy would the disgrace have been to us all. I can add no more at present, nor (do I believe) you can well bear so much. God direct us all to make such use of this affliction as may be most to his honour and the amendment and preparation of us all for death. I hope this calamity may not shorten the days of your poor mother. *Vol. 35.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to his mother, MRS. SOUTHWELL.

1677, June 9. Spring Garden.—“I am not yet certainly informed in the manner of my nephew's death, but only this, in short, that on Tuesday last, being one of the Whitsun holidays, when the streets are most frequented with unruly people, he was, at night, going to his chamber in Lincoln's Inn, and near the May Pole in the Strand he met with some that affronted him, which he having too much courage to bear it seems that all drew, and he received a wound in his breast whereof he died. I have buried him with fitting decency and the attendance of his friends at the chapel of Lincoln's Inn, and am now in search of the malefactors, whom I hope to find out and deliver up to the judgment of the law.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1677, June 14. Spring Garden.—I perceive what you say relating to Mr. Gailhard, and I agree to an immediate separation. I would have you go to Saumur immediately, carrying only with you your old servant, Thomas, and there remain till I can find you a person

to my satisfaction. I am glad to see what temper you are in as to that gentleman whose conversation your friends have desired you should avoid, and indeed by a general rule our own countrymen are extremely to be avoided when we are in travel, for else the whole voyage is endangered. *Draft. Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, June 15. Angers.—As to what you are pleased to mention touching a certain person, I certainly think him a man not at all fit for my company, and have therefore avoided him as much as possible. As to Mr. Galliard, I must declare to you I cannot, till he be removed, go forward with my travels. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, June 16. Spring Garden.—Touching your voyage into France, you seem now to point at going directly, but truly considering the rovers that are now at sea, and even the Algerians that lie off the Lands End, who are neither of them very civil, though we be in friendship withal, I cannot approve of your going from Ireland into France by sea, and therefore you must needs choose this way, where the road is plain. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, July 12. Oxford.—I thought it a very great happiness that you were so well satisfied with my performance in the theatre, but I am very sorry I missed seeing you before you left the town. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1677, July 24. Oxford.—The vice-chancellor asked us to dinner, who said he knew no reason why we should lose the liberty of wearing a square cap, with which the University is pleased to grace those who are actors on such occasions on a visit of the Chancellor. *Ibid.*

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE CROWN.

1677, August 2.—Grant of the reversion of the said office to John Perceval and William Blathwait in the place of Robert Perceval, deceased. *Ibid.*

ROBERT HOLMES to KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, August 14. Dublin.—He has received a letter from Sir Robert Southwell with a new letter from the King for the reversion of the King's Bench Office to John Perceval and William Blathwait in trust for Sir Robert's younger son. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, August 27. Angers.—What you mention about the Algerines does not a little trouble me, but I hope my mother will

be so kind to herself and all her friends as not to venture out till the frigate may be procured for wafting her over. We shall be going forwards towards Italy about six days hence. We only stay for a hat which I have sent for to Paris. *Vol.* 35.

WILL OF KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, August 27.—She desires that her body may be buried in St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, by her husband. Various legacies to her children, relatives and servants. *Copy. Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to her mother, MRS. HELLENA SOUTHWELL.

1677, September 4. The Harbour's mouth at Fowey.—There had been contrary winds, and all were sick, especially Nelly, whom she proposes to send to London to her cousin Mulys. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to JOHN PERCEVAL, at Christ Church, Oxford.

1677, September 18. Nantes.—I would have you learn to play at tennis as well because it is healthy as because it is a genteel recreation, and to that end I would have you go to Mr. Woods' tennis court, over against Merton College, who will order his marker to teach you to play. I would have you go there thrice a week, and toss half a dozen of balls every time you go. You must go by six or seven o'clock in the morning, and have a care you do not catch cold, but be sure you learn. You may give the marker that tosses with you *2d.* or *3d.* every third time you go there. *Ibid.*

MONS. DE RASIGADE to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677, September 18. Nantes.—He has written to know if Madame Perceval has arrived at Rochelle. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to JOHN PERCEVAL, his brother.

1677, September 25. Nantes.—The last time I wrote I forgot to desire you not to cut off your hair nor to make an issue. If you love me do not use them. When I come to England I will raise your allowance to 100*l.* a year, and that will be enough to maintain you handsomely, and to keep a horse besides, but you must not brag of this to anybody in the world, although he were your best friend. Now, hare hunting is coming into season, I would have you order your shoemaker to make you a little light pair of boots, they will but cost you about 8*s.* or 9*s.*, and I would have you go a hunting once a fortnight, and till I send you a horse of your own, you may hire a good hackney. I would have you hunt with that pack of beagles which is kept by Mr. Sestions and Mr. Davis of Corpus Christi, and every time you go a hunting you may give the huntsmen 6*d.* to drink, but till you have a horse of your own once a fortnight will be enough. When you hunt, have a care of leaping at dangerous leaps, but rather alight and lead your horse over. You must remember not to ride nearer to the dogs than 20 or 30

yards for fear of treading upon them, for then their masters would be angry. Pray every morning as soon as you are up. Never miss washing your mouth with fresh water, and be sure you remember to keep your teeth very clean, and you will never have toothache. Keep company as little as you can with those that are very young, as your cousin Jack Dering or cousin Charles Finch, but rather keep company with those that are seven years older than yourself. *Ibid.*

HELENA SOUTHWELL to KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL.

1677, October 29. Kinsale.—I am heartily glad to hear that you are safe arrived in France and have met your son. There was a court of inquiry held at Cork for concealed lands for the Duke of York and the Lord Kingston. They had put in some of Sir Philip's lands, which made me pluck up my stumps, and although I could not ride on horseback, yet I did hire a little wooden calash at Mallow which did bring me and my good cousin Lellis home, where we searched out the papers. The business is cleared, and I have a certificate out of the court that they have nothing to do with this land. *Ibid.*

KATHERINE, LADY PERCEVAL, to ———, her cousin.

1677, November 29. Saumur.—I desire that my father's and mother's pictures, which were left in the garrets when the goods were sent away, may be sent to Orrery. We left much of our clothes, &c., behind us and brought less useful things. I sent all my mother's things, but a bed, bolster, pillow, and blanket, which I did for love of the ale which she gave me, for else I might have lost it all, and many friends here have drank her health in it, and some bottles we keep yet as a cordial. *Ibid.*

AN ACCOUNT OF MONEY LAID OUT FOR THE USE OF SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1677, November 23 to 1678, May 20.—Among the items are the following :—Paid for a perspective glass at Rochelle, 1s. For a pair of boots at Bordeaux with spurs and one pair of "ticke stockings," 8 crowns 1 livre. For a muff with a ring and ribbon, 3 crowns 2 livres 13 sols. For a pair of socks of hair skin, 1 livre 10 sols. Paid at Toulouse for chairs hiring in five days time to see the curious things and to see some plays, 5 crowns 4 sols. At Nice paid for one pair of sweet gloves and one ounce of "Janemin essence," 1 crown 1 livre 10 sols. For a silver sword for Sir Philip, 10 crowns. For two perspective glasses bought in Venice, 1 crown 10 sols. April 25—"To Signor Ferdinando, the painter, for making two pictures of Sir Philip, one in great and one in little, with the boxes to carry them, 32 crowns 12 sols. For sugar and spice, bottles, glasses, dishes and plates, 4 crowns 1 livre 17 sols. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1677[-8], January 24. Spring Garden.—"When the Prince of Orange was here and the marriage made there was a close alliance

entered into between us and Holland and an agreement made to offer the French King a general peace in case he would forego such and such parts of his conquests in Flanders, but he, on the contrary, rejecting this venture, went presently now in winter to the taking of towns, and was preparing a royal army to go himself and seize the rest. His Majesty was so startled hereat (having ever had promises that no more of Flanders should be meddled withal and giving credit thereto beyond what the parliament had often advised to the contrary, there being nothing of mere jealousy to this nation than the fear that Flanders should be added to the Power of France) that his Majesty does hereupon summon his parliament, who were put off till April to meet on 15th inst., but because then we had not advanced far enough in our alliance with Spain, they were further put off for 14 days till his Majesty sent to the governor of Flanders for admitting 2,000 or 3,000 English into Ostend for the security of that important place, and in the interim the drums are here beating up and forces listed and all other preparations made and thought upon as expecting a rupture with France, but just now the answer is come from the governor of Flanders that he will admit no English into Ostend, nor give us the possession of anything till we have actually declared war with France, and fixed our terms of alliance with them. Which answer we are much scandalized at expecting that people in their condition would with open arms have received kindness in whatever form we should offer it. However, this does not lessen, but rather increase the formidable apprehensions of France." All men conclude there must be a war with France, for if we do not step in now while others are engaged in the quarrel, we may have the whole of it fall to our shares alone, while others, quite harassed out, are taking their rest, and will afford us no more succour than we (in the midst of our plenty) have afforded unto them. Therefore, I conclude, we shall presently see a war begun, and it is manifest that our enemy will do his best to excite troubles both in Scotland and Ireland, and in this latter especially where all places lie naked to his invasion, so that I am in desperate apprehension touching Kinsale, and all who have their estates lying in that kingdom have reason to be alarmed. You that have so good a stake there must not want a proportionable concern for the cloud which is now impending, and which we must heartily pray God Almighty to scatter and avert. If war happens your mother may have permission to remain in France for her health, but the case is different with you, who must return by Germany and Holland.

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SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1677-8, January 30. Turin.—The letters of recommendation which you procured for us have made all things easy as to the giving us a full prospect of this Court, which we find to be very magnificent in all things, and I entreat you to thank Count de 'Castlemilior' for the honour he has done us in giving us the acquaintance of two such worthy persons as the Marquis 'Parella' and the Commander Rasin. This morning the latter carried us to court, where we saw Madam Royal, the Duchess, with the young prince, who is as like

Lord James Butler as can be. In this court they live after the French way as much as possible, and the civility which they use to all strangers, joined with the great familiarity and freedom with which they live, has rendered me so in love with it that it is with great regret I leave it. At Toulon we saw several French men of war, amongst which was the *St. Louis*. It is the finest ship I ever saw, it carries 120 brass guns. On her stern is carved the King of France's statue richly gilt, standing upon several tritons. *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678 (N.S.), February 2. Saumur.—I have done myself an injury by leaving my coach behind, for I cannot hire horse or coach to carry me out of doors, I sometimes get a sedan to carry me to church, but I find it inconvenient to take the air in that upon many scores, the men being not able to carry me out of town, nor the chair fit to hold more than myself, therefore I heartily wish I could get my coach over. *Ibid.*

SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1678, April 18. Christ Church, Oxford.—The general rendezvous I hear will be upon Banstead Downs, the beginning of May. If it be there I shall go directly from hence to Windsor and from thence to Hampton Court, so over the Thames at Kingston to Sir Nicholas Carew's at Beddington in Surrey, which is near Banstead Downs. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to MRS. SOUTHWELL.

1678, April 30. Spring Garden.—Giving an account of the illness of Sir Robert Southwell's son Rupert. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, May 7. Rome.—“I believe before this the Duke of Somerset's unhappy accident may have reached your ears. I have not as yet heard the particulars, only that he has suffered for the insolency another Frenchman in the company had committed. His kindness to me and the little friendship I had contracted with him makes me a sharer in his misfortune. My Lord Cardinal Howard, who is much afflicted upon this account, came the other day to my lodgings, where he sat and talked with me half an hour, and I have been to thank him for the honour he did me.” *Ibid.*

SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1678, May 7. Oxford.—Here are 400 or 500 dragoons in town, and 300 or 400 more are expected this week. They are clothed and armed here, but the town had rather they should be in France than here, for they find them very troublesome. I have now sent you news, but you may term it sending coals to Newcastle. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, May 19. Christ Church, Oxford.—I safely arrived at this place on Thursday night. After an hour's riding I overtook a

gentleman, who I found went beyond Uxbridge, and being glad of his company I kept pace with him though he rode very gently. It was 12 o'clock ere we got to Uxbridge, where we stayed till 2. The best accommodation we could conveniently get was bad bread and butter. The soldiers there are strangely possessed that they are either shortly to be disbanded or to be employed for the French against Holland, in order (as they say) to make the Prince of Orange king over it. They are all well armed and provided for, and most of them stout and resolute men. At 2 o'clock we parted company; he went to Aylesbury and I continued my course with intent to be at Wycombe or Stokenchurch, but having met with a country farmer who designed to go my way, he said he would travel as long as his horse would permit him, having come 20 miles beyond London. I was tempted by the coolness of the weather and goodness of the ways, together with the company of one who knew the way, to go further. Having stayed a few minutes at Beaconsfield we rode on gently, and though his horse was tired I persuaded him to ride to Tedsworth, almost 60 miles for him, whither we got about 7 o'clock or a little after. I put on, and coming through Wheatley saw two dragoons fighting with the but ends of their muskets as heartily as against the French, but having them separated I continued my course, and came into Oxford something after 9 o'clock. *Vol. 36.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, May 21. Rome.—The French here “say that their king will strike the first blow, and that he will be beforehand with us. There is a certain kind of news-book which comes from Paris every week; it is not printed, but fairly written on a sheet of paper, and is from top to bottom nothing but a satirical pamphlet which exclaims against the English and their government, saying that the parliament makes no more of their king than if he were but a doge of Venice, that they have permitted Arianism, Anabaptists, Quakers, and I know not how many other sorts of religions, but that the good Roman Catholics are still oppressed.” *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL.

1678, May 30. Rome.—Mr. St. Helen is here with me, and much afflicted for the sad disaster which has happened to him. He came here on Wednesday last, and will go away on Wednesday next towards Leghorn; there he will embark with the Duke [of Somerset's] corpse under safe convey for England. The Duke's uncle, Mr. Allington, is here with him, but he goes home through France, and I believe I shall be forced to go home that way too, for I am told I must not think of going home through Germany, where I should be plundered every day in the week, and be glad to escape so. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, June 4. Rome.—If in my last I did not make some acknowledgments for your latest kindness in procuring me the command of a troop, it was not because I forgot it, but that I had not time. My Lord Cardinal Howard speaks very often of you. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to his mother, LADY PERCEVAL.

1678, June 15. Rome.—Last week my Lord Arran went hence, and his governor has my picture in miniature, which I desire you to accept of with my humble duty. *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to her mother, MRS. HELENA
SOUTHWELL.

1678, June 29. Poitiers.—I have just now arrived at Poitiers, being so far on my journey to Availles, where I intend to drink the waters so much famed for the infirmities of the lungs, spleen, and gravel. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to his mother, "MADAME DE PERCEVALE,"
at Saumur.

[1678, June 30.—"Yesterday in the afternoon I went to see the cavalcade, which is made every year on that day upon the account of the homage the King of Spain does to the Pope for the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and in token thereof the Spanish Ambassador in his master's name presented the Pope with a grey horse covered with very rich furniture and trappings and 7,000 pistoles.

All, or most of, the princes and persons of greatest quality of this court do usually appear that day, and conducting the Ambassador from his palace to the Pope ride two and two together upon the best horses they have, trimmed with ribbon of all colours; after these comes the hackney, led by two grooms in very rich liveries, the horse is covered with a rich coloured cloth, all embroidered with gold and silver; next comes the ambassador on horseback with a matter of twenty footmen before him in very rich liveries; after all comes the ambassador's coaches, fourteen in number, six of which have six horses apiece, and the other eight have but two, and in this manner they go to St. Peter's to present the horse to the Pope. About two hours after that I saw the Girandole, which is a vast number of squibs tied together and shot up into the air, and is no sooner up in the air, but at a very great height, it breaks and spreads, and falling down looks like a canopy of fire, or like so many stars that are falling." *Ibid.*

KATHERINE PERCEVAL to her grandmother, MRS. HELENA
SOUTHWELL.

1678, July 21. Richelieu.—After we left Poitiers we went to a place called Barre, where we lay that night. When we were there they told us that they had nothing but bread and wine, but we made a shift to get some chickens, and we made a fricassee ourselves. The next morning we rose at 3 of the clock to go to Availles, where we arrived at 6 of the clock, after dinner, and then we discharged the calash, only we kept one of his horses to help out ours, which are very fine horses. When we came to Availles there was neither good wine, oil, nor any good spice, nor any other good thing, and you would have thought that famine had dwelt there. Butter was more choice there than amber grease in another place. After we had

been asking all day long for butter they brought us in almost an ounce, which none but their half-starved dogs would eat ; yet this place bore the name of the famous waters which Dr. Beauchevreau and many of Saumur have made use of, and advised my mother to take them. We stayed with the tenant of Chateau Serre, which belongs to the Duke of Vivonne, the Governor of Marseilles, for 15*d.* each a day. At Estables we had our own devotions, but the coachman made us laugh, for he came about 10 or 11 on Sunday morning to the door hanging down his head and much out of countenance, not without smiling too, telling us that the priest of the parish had waited two hours at Mass for us, and would not begin out of respect till my mother came, so that the coachman was fain to round him in the ear that we did not use to go to Mass at all, nor any of our people. At Richelieu the houses are built all alike most beautifully, the streets very broad and clean, and as even paved as is possible ; the Cardinal Richelieu built it, as also a most stately castle, about a bow shot from the town. He was born in one part of it, and he has taken no small pains to beautify it beyond what is to be imagined. We heard much of it, but not half that we find. The ceiling of every room was painted and gilt most costly. The furniture, suitable to all the rest, too fine and too much for any pen to describe. I cannot omit to tell you of two tables that we saw—one in the King's closet at the castle of porphyry, and another in the gallery, which has in the middle of it one entire agate, and as large one way as half an ell, and many other fine stones about it, and all the edges of serpentine stone and many fine images polished jasper. *Vol.* 36.

P. P. to ———.

1678, August 1.—“ My noble friend, I promised to send you Major Grant's observations in relation to the Flannel Act, which the parliament has made a new one this last session to put in execution. We supposed that there are five millions of people in England, and that the 40th part of these die every year.

“ In his observations upon the bills of mortality he rationally collects that one in thirty dies every year in great cities, and one in fifty in the country, and therefore we supposed that one in forty dying per annum throughout the Kingdom may be allowed as a medium.

“ This 40th part, then, of five millions is a hundred and forty thousand (*sic*) ; and allowing two yards of flannel to the body of each deceased here, and that flannel to be at twelve pence a yard, there will be yearly consumed of our flannel to the value of fourteen thousand sterling by the said 40th part dying.

“ A great part of that fourteen thousand pounds will, I suppose, fall off by poor people being buried in old rotten blankets, and many without any shroud at all (for if people are not buried in linen the Act is observed), and by, it is supposed, being not executed in all cases. The second folio of the last Flannel Act under great penalties enjoins affidavits of two persons in case of every defunct, not that they believe that such defunct was not buried in linen but positively that the defunct was not so buried.

“The Act then requires that twice a hundred and forty thousand affidavits should be made in a year, and that in writing, which if they were supposed to be never so true, perhaps it had been no harm to have prevented; and what by the expense of paper, and consequently linen thereby in all the affidavits and certificates that this Act will occasion, and by reason of people’s time in innumerable attendances (and therefore not to be calculated) on great and small magistrates, on clerks, under clerks, &c., in order to gain their quietus from the dead, and to be free from paying the five pounds penalty to beggars and informers, and what by the expense of the time of magistrates and others in receiving such applications, how much the public will get by the aforesaid fourteen thousand pounds a year, will by the state politics be made a query, and what by this Act being read in churches, given in charge by the judges of assizes, and enquired about by justices of the quarter sessions, will not they be apt to clinch, and say here is great cry and little wool, and will not quakers and other honest people, scrupulous of oaths, though not of clinching say that the Act comes in sheep’s clothing, &c. I presume not to question the wisdom of any legislators, but with your leave will divert you with the old observations of one friend, Roccalin, that after all they are the best reformers who leave the world as they found it, and therefore, Si Signor, I will never be any Don Pedro to make any broil on the coast of the world, but will drink sack and obey.

“I had almost forgotten to tell you that I heard it questioned in a coffee house by some grave authors, whether the sense of the Flannel Acts was not allegorical, and by being buried with wool was not meant to be buried with innocence and simplicity, the reputation of which every honest man loves to carry to the grave.”
Ibid.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, August 27. Rome.—After waiting upon the Cardinal Norfolk, who has given me some letters of recommendation to Modena, Bologna, and Milan, I went to the Marquis del Campio. *Ibid.*

THE DUKE OF ORMOND to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, August 30. Kinsale.—“According to my purpose I got hither last night, and miss nothing but the good old gentleman that entertained me here much about this time twelve years. He has left behind him good marks of his industry, and better of his memory in the good word of all his neighbours. The pilchards have forsaken this coast, as they tell me, for about three years or seasons.

“Yesterday night before I came to your house I went to see what is done and further designed about the new fort, and find it as far advanced as I could expect. When it is finished I am confident it will fully answer the intention of building it, and men that know and have seen more than I say no harbour in Europe will be better secured, so long as we can keep ourselves able but to dispute the field. I am just now come from seeing the work again, from viewing of Oyster haven, and rounding your territory by the seaside, which, with such a port, would make a great Italian principality. In the

afternoon I mean to see the old fort, and the Old Head, if your good cheer and your very sufficient substitute will allow me daylight for latter.

“ We have here as long a table as you have at the consecration of a bishop, the inauguration of Lord Mayor or a leader’s feast, and yet there wants room, though not meat, after the rate of Irish hospitality and Irish liberty, and perhaps my Lord of Buckingham will say Irish understanding, but you will be able to defend yourself against the reproach as well as his Grace will his late sally into France, which I was informed of by one letter of the 17th inst. To-morrow morning I am to breakfast at Lord Colonel Mead’s, to collation at my sister’s, and return to the Bishop’s at Cork. On Monday I pursue my journey to Limerick and design to be at Kilkenny the 9th of the next month, there to attend commands out of England. This is the single letter I write by this post, and therefore if my lord of Longford be within your reach I desire you would impart it to him, his lordship being an engineer, and desirous to know how the work goes on, he shall have it in all the terms of art from Mr. Robinson.” *Vol. 36.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, September 17. [Oxford].—“ I thank God Oxford is not so sickly as all the other parts of England are said to be, though one day every parish in town, which I think have in the number of twenty-six, had each of them a passing or funeral bell on one day ; but God be thanked few are at present sick, but the dragoons who are returned hither, and they have brought a scurvy ague to town.” *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, September 20. Florence.—The grand duke talked a great while of you, he asked who was “ Roy ” of Ireland. I perceive he is my Lord Ossory’s friend. His Highness has my Lord’s picture at large, and in my thoughts it is admirably well painted. I have seen more curious things in this place than in all my journeys before. In one of the Duke’s closets I saw the picture of Sir Richard Southwell, privy councillor to King Henry VIII. On the top of the frame is cut, upon a square plate of copper, the arms of Cosmus II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and on the bottom is cut Sir Richard’s own arms, upon such another plate. On the two sides are two other plates of the same bigness, on one of which is engraved Sir Richard’s name, on the other that of famous Hans Holbein. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, October 17. Christ Church, Oxford.—I was last week at Northampton, for not having taken the air for some time I made use of that opportunity to meet Sir Nicholas L’Estrange. I found all things in a merry posture. Mr. Montague was that day there, and it was a holiday. They were very busy about the election of a burgess, there are four that stand, my Lord O’Byron, Sir George

Norris, Mr. Montague, and of late Sir William Temple. Mr. Montague is the only man who treateth, and they say it hath cost him 1,000*l.* in ale, let who will believe it, but certain it is, as the townsmen themselves say, both he and his father spend 100*l.* per week, but they say to no purpose, for whomsoever the King will recommend they are resolved to choose, and there coming a letter in favour of Sir William Temple, he, it is thought, will be the man. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1678, October 20. [Oxford].—All here are in a sad consternation about the plot lately discovered, and there pass here for current many flying reports of his Majesty's having given order to the City of London to be ready in arms for fear there should be some open attempt endeavoured, the private plot not succeeding, and it is so far credited in these parts that no man thinks himself secure because of a general massacre which is here reported to be designed by the conspirators, and all are in expectation of what the parliament will do in order to the preventing all further commotions. *Ibid.*

QUARTER'S ACCOUNT OF JOHN PERCEVAL AT OXFORD.

1678, October.—		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For pocket money before this bill came	- -	1	0	0
For a square cap	- - - -		7	0
Deducted out of the last quarter for my journey to Cambridge and to be paid out of this	- -	6	0	0
Pocket money the 9th August	- -	1	0	0
The exceedings of the last bill	- - -	1	2	7
Due to my tutor	- - -	2	10	0
To my laundress	- - -		10	0
To my bed maker	- - -		10	0
Two load of wood	- - - -	1	10	0
To my servitor	- - - -		10	0
Pocket money the 23rd of August	- -	1	0	0
To my barber	- - - -		8	0
For my chamber	- - - -	1	5	0
For my commons	- - - -	2	10	0
Battles in the kitchen	- - -		6	6
Battles in the buttery	- - -	2	14	0
Pocket money the 20th of September	- -	1	0	0
Shoemaker's bill	- - - -		16	0
Taylor	- - - -		10	6
Mercer	- - - -	7	0	0
Upholsterer, for the hiring the furniture of my chamber for half a year	- - - -	1	5	0
Bookseller	- - - -	1	8	0
Given to the men of Swaffham who came to make their submission at Oxford	- - -	1	0	0
In all	- -	36	2	7
Signed, John Perceval.	<i>Ibid.</i>			

LORD ORRERY to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678, December 3.—We are now hastening up our militia, and because Sir P. Perceval is a worthy gentleman and of a considerable estate, and that all who are such (and not of the army) are desirous to have commands in their countries of militia troops, I have moved his Excellency to confer a militia troop on him, and I will see it raised and well officered with his own dependents during his absence. *Copy. Vol. 36.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to LORD ORRERY.

1678, December 28.—“ Sir Philip Perceval proves a worthy gentleman, and has deserved so much of my care that I did the last spring desire my Lord Lanesborough to move my lord lieutenant to procure him a militia troop, and that his steward, Mr. Taylor, might be his lieutenant, his relation Mr. Conron, cornet, and his old servant, Mr. Crofts, quartermaster, all which my lord lieutenant, considering that Sir Philip might well have a troop of his own tenants, and had a fair stake in that country to be concerned for, did readily agree unto.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678[-9], January 10. [Oxford].—Having had some discourse with Mr. Benson touching the affairs of Lord Courcy, who tells me he is forced to lay down the staff of office now in his hands, for besides the loss of time he is forced to devote to Lord Courcy's interest he despairs ever doing what is expected of him which discourages him from continuing as his tutor. The older Lord Courcy grows the less he esteems what is said to him. *Vol. 35.*

LADY PERCEVAL, to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, N. S., January 27. L'hostell des Romains, Paris.—The air is the sharpest that ever I felt, and all the muffs, furs, and Palatines which are so much worn here cannot keep out the cold. I was at Lady Linch's house the other night with my girls, and there I found Lord Fitz Harding's daughter, my Lady Mary Bartley, and my Lady Morden's daughter, dancing. My Lady Linch would make your nieces dance also, though Nell was but a young beginner. The other day I went to wait on Mrs. Huish, and yesterday I sent the coach for them and her nieces to pass the afternoon with us, which we did by the help of cards and a small collation. My son promised to carry them to the next comedy or opera that is worth seeing. *Vol. 36.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678-9, January 28. [Oxford].—I have talked with my tutor about my affairs, and the 25th March is proposed for my bidding adieu to the University. It is by the custom of the house required I should at parting present the college with a plate or sum of money. Many give a piece of plate, but more give money, which because the college is already sufficiently stocked with the other, is the better accepted of. “ All people in these parts are much surprised at the

dissolution of the parliament, and are apt to talk very hot ; there is canvassing about the election of new burgesses for this University, and it is thought Sir Joseph Williamson and one Dr. Lamphire, doctor of physic, will be chosen. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679-80, February 12. Lincoln's Inn.—As to the purchase of the interest in a chamber next the hall running over the entry between the hall and kitchen in Lincoln's Inn. The greatest news is the acquittal of Sir Thomas Gascoign, against whom the witnesses were positive, but because there were no circumstances to back their evidence the jury would not believe them on their oaths, as the jury, being composed of Yorkshiresmen, said they knew the lives of the witnesses to be so notorious as they did not deserve any credit. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678-9, February 20. [Oxford].—Lord James Butler arrived here on Tuesday night and supped at the Bishop of Oxford's, whither I went to wait upon him. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Killigrew, the two gentlemen who attended him, departed this morning. My Lord is already settled in his lodgings, and has one Mr. Alderich for his tutor, a great mathematician. "Yesterday were read in our convocation the letters of the Duke of Ormond, our chancellor, to the University in the behalf of Mr. Finch, who stands to be parliament man for this University, but though our University are unwilling to disoblige the lord chancellor of England and its own, yet it is generally feared he will not succeed because he has unhappily lighted upon two instruments to make interest for him, namely, Mr. Prideaux of our house, and Mr. Bernard of Merton, who, though they be both very honest gentlemen, yet are they very unfit persons to be made use of on this occasion as too hot and violent. The former, out of an unhappy failing, spends more time and words in abusing those who are against Mr. Finch than he himself doth in his behalf, and hath proceeded so far that he is threatened to be beaten. The other is a man who really hath that respect for my lord chancellor, which every man ought to have, only he is too violent in the expression thereof, and observes no decorum in his recommendation, but frequently saith that my lord chancellor hath more honesty and credited the church more than all the bishops since the Reformation, in which, although there is a great deal of truth, and though the whole nation hath not without reason the best and most advantageous sentiments of his lordship, yet the speaking this openly in a coffee house and to the masters, most of whom are themselves in orders, and the scandalizing those who give not an immediate assent to what is said, hath rendered many indifferent persons his enemies and many zealous persons indifferent." *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1678-9, February 25. [Oxford].—"Even Mr. Finch's friends say it had been better had he stayed away, and the others said

nothing in his behalf, for then they say Mr. Finch would have carried it by an unanimous election, but they say it could not have happened worse for Mr. Finch, nor could he have found out more unfit instruments, men of less interest or worse beloved than those he hath light upon, so that they all, even his adversaries, say his greatest fault is to be recommended by such persons. Dr. Woodroff is one for whom I have much respect, yet he is not well-beloved either in or out of his own college, and I am heartily sorry that Mr. Finch's interest is upheld by such persons whose silence would have benefited him more and have permitted all to have been swayed by their reason, and to vote for Mr. Finch, as they all naturally inclined before the appearance of these persons; but the graver sort of persons are still for Mr. Finch. Our bishop spoke for him to the masters of our college, and the vice-chancellor, perceiving the animosities and heats of the masters, deferred the election, which was to have been on Saturday last, till Thursday next, that people might have time to cool and think seriously upon what they were about." *Vol.* 36.

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1678-9, February 28. Oxford.—You mention that my cousin Dobbins was with you about a chamber for me at Lincoln's Inn. I am advised, however, that it would be much better for me not to go immediately thither but to dwell for some small time in some convenient place from whence I might be able to observe the way of living in the Inns of Court and have some notion of the place and the character of the persons thereof, before I personally enter into their society. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, N. S., March 22. Paris.—Monsieur Boileau (Boylo), who is a very remarkable man, has given occasion to an abbé in this town to say of him what follows:—

“ Boylo cet autheur satirique
 Grace a la vertu du Baston
 A change de note et de ton
 Ce remede quand on l'aplique
 Mille foix mieux qu'une replique
 Range la rime a la raison.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to [JOHN PERCEVAL].

1679, March 27. Spring Garden.—“ You will perhaps hear, and so will others, of one Chetwin, a solicitor, and a man of ill-fame, who has thrown some aspersions upon me. I hope to wipe them off to-morrow in the House of Commons with the same success that I have had before the Lords, as by the enclosed you may see, and which you may do well to publish as much as you can; but first you may do well to show it to my [lord] bishop.” *Enclosure*:—Extract from the Lords Journals, dated 25 March, 1679, “clearing Sir Robert Southwell from some false aspersions” touching the taking of depositions relating to the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey. *Vol.* 37.

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, April 1. Canterbury.—I had a small knock on my head the second time my coach overturned, which has a little disordered me and given me a black eye, which has prevented me from writing to you sooner. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, April 1. Canterbury.—“On Saturday night there was a boat stolen out of Dover pier, but there are no seamen wanting at Dover, and it was supposed there that somebody might have made his escape and brought seamen along with him.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, April 28. Bristol.—“Yesterday my brother and I went to visit Kings Weston, where we found a great deal of very good land, an old house, low built, but very convenient, though at your arrival I believe you will make some alteration therein; many things, especially some of the park wall, will cost you money in the reparation thereof. Mr. Garing, the gentleman you employ to look after your business here, was very civil to us,” but he is one “who doth too much recommend the royalty, he being, as I hear, a party concerned therein, but as for the rest they all say the land is capable of improvement, and the situation is altogether as delightful as any I ever saw, and I hope you will live long to enjoy it and make the best thereof.” *Ibid.*

A LIST OF THE MILITIA UNDER THE COMMAND OF SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, April 29.—Certificate by the commissioners of array for the County of Cork that they have arrayed the above troop. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, May 10. Bristol.—This is to let you know of the departure of my mother and brother in the frigate. My brother thought fit to leave me behind till I should hear of his arrival and that I might not lose time till then Mr. Rumsey, the town clerk of this place, has taken me into his favour, and recommended me to a short introduction of the law in a preface of Lord Chief Justice Hale’s to Roll’s *Abridgment*, and says it shall be his care to initiate me to a taste of my profession. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, June 3. Kinsale.—I have been to Burton, where I have been fully employed. I am likely to get several good English tenants, and I believe I shall lose some others who are unwilling to give me what the land is worth. From Burton I went to my cousin Hyde’s, and the next day to dine at Ballymartyr, the Lord of Orrery’s Castle. After dinner his Lordship desired me to go and take the air with him in the park, which is some miles distant from the Castle, where he kept me till 8 o’clock that night, still discoursing of ordinary things, as building and husbandry. Thence

I went to lie at Cork and so home, where I find a letter from his grace the Duke of Ormond, written by himself, in answer to mine. The contents is that he is glad to have notice of my being landed, not doubting but that I bring with me the same principles and affections towards the crown and the same inclinations to be his friend that were in my father and grandfather. He also tells me when I have settled my domestic affairs and put my troop in good order he will be glad of my visit. My brother is safely arrived with us. *Vol. 37.*

SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1679, June 7. Christ Church, Oxford.—I hoped to have news of your safe arrival. I hope you met with no privateers or Algerines on your voyage, nor have been received in your own country worse than I was in mine, for we have had most dreadful accounts of massacres in Ireland and of French landing and putting all Protestants to fire and sword, but of this we have no confirmation these three weeks. Sir John Talbot has been in town two or three days, and the commissioners are this night come down to disband our dragoons. Several robberies and murders have been committed between this place and Thame, it is feared by some soldiers that have already been paid off. “Great Tom has been rung a second time, but with as little or less canons than before, though the bell founder, when he perceived his metal begin to fail, threw in two or three great lumps of tin, which would hardly (had everything been whole) have endured the first or second time ringing out, but the bishop has now resolved to make it the greatest bell in England, and upon these resolutions there is a great deal of timber bought in order to make a frame over our great gate. The bell, as it now is, was yesterday weighed and found to be 9,000 lbs., to which the bishop told me last night he would add almost as much more; the inner mould is already made.” My quadrangle has lately been most sumptuously and magnificently adorned with nine steps up to the Library of pure freestone, besides ballusters and curious gravellings, and the workmen are still going on with some other designs. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, June 27. Kinsale.—I am sorry to hear the insurrection in Scotland is come to such a head. I send you an account of a small farm I have set to Christopher Crofts called Coolecame. If I could set all my estate as this one farm is set, I believe I should have no reason to be angry with myself hereafter, but it unluckily falls out that a good part of my estate is set to Irish tenants, and it is not their custom to give any fine, but are rather contented to lie at rack rent, ploughing and tearing up the heart of the ground, which they easily compass in five or six years time, and when they have done their worst upon the land, away they run to the mountains, and there turn tory. My good grandfather has taken what care he could to drain the estate of such people, and had very good success therein, for he has made me master of as many English tenants as any gentleman in the county, yet there are still some troublesome neighbours that remain behind. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, June 28. Spring Garden.—Urging him to purchase Nash House, near Bristol, for 2,400*l.* The Duke of Monmouth has defeated the Scotch rebels, having killed 600 or 700 and taken 1,250, and put all to the rout. Their horse got away in a body, but a detachment is sent after them with hopes of a good account, so that his Majesty is much at ease in that particular, and is going to Windsor on Monday next. *Ibid.*

SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE to JOHN PERCEVAL, at Sir Robert Southwell's, Spring Garden.

1679, July 1. Christ Church, Oxford.—Dr. Lockey died on Sunday last about 10 o'clock of a surfeit with cherries, which he got with eating about a pound with my Lord James Butler, his tenant. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, July 1. Kinsale.—“My good grandmother, soon after I received yours, sent for me and commanded me to tell you she sent you her blessing, and immediately after went to a place where I hope we shall all go. She had her senses to the last minute.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, July 11. Kinsale.—My mother thinks that your presence here will be necessary, she is unable because of her sickness to do you that service in this juncture which might otherwise be expected from her. Matters have been left in some disorder upon the surprising death of my grandmother, who died without any will. There are now in the house many relations which the charity of my grandmother had drawn together, intending to befriend them as she saw occasion. Among them are two sisters whose names are Dowdall, another young woman called Susan Williams, whom my grandmother had called out of Wales, also a young lad named William Hyde, whom my grandmother kept here at school, all our cousins, and depending upon my grandmother, and besides them a great number of men and maid servants and other dependents. Your presence will be requisite to determine how to dispose of these and what is to be done for them. There is also a cousin of ours, Mrs. Layles, who left Limerick to keep my grandmother company, she has a son who stayed here ever since her being here. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, July 14. Southborough.—You hear, I suppose, the parliament is dissolved and a new one intended for the 7th of October next, but for my own part I mean not to stand again that so I may be free to look after my own occasions, which I have hitherto but too many years neglected. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, July. Kinsale.—I did the last post acquaint you with the design of my mother to put this family in mourning, but having

taken it into a second consideration she bid me tell you that finding that people here so numerous she durst not adventure upon it without your express order. Amongst others who will expect something there is my old cousin, Laylis, who came from Limerick to bear my grandmother company, a maid who attended on her, Katherine Dowdall by name, a relation. "My grandmother also had about her Nelly, younger sister of the said Katherine, whom my mother does not advise should be sent back to her parents, because having been taken young from her parents, Patrick and — Dowdall, who are papists, and by my grandmother brought up in the Protestant religion, she being yet but a child, would at her return home be too weak to resist a contrary persuasion when urged by the authority of her parents, but of the elder there is no such danger." *Vol. 37.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, August 1. Burton.—I have divided Sir Nicholas Purdon's farm at Lohert into seven or eight parcels, and am setting it to several men that will build a good house upon each parcel. I could never have met a better opportunity than I have to set my estate to my best advantage, for people are mad for land, and will rather give any rent for it than go without it. Some think the reason of this may be the great number of English which have come into Ireland within these ten or fourteen years. I have got eight or nine new English tenants, and we do consider that a very considerable business. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, August 1. Kinsale.—Mr. Bonfield the other day sent us a dish of herrings, and this morning brought us news that there was a brave shoal of pilchards in view, which fish will, I hope, make amends for their late long absence from these parts. My mother has frequently examined me about my sight, one eye having grown useless. She proposed to me that I should have one with me of the quality of an emanuensis. I have found a poor kinsman of Mr. Bonfield, Ezekiel Burrige, who, I think, will suit. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1679, August 19. Kinsale.—Affliction and trouble has since my last unhappily grown upon us by the unexpected death of my dear mother, who died on Sunday night, after many fits. Her body is to be buried at Kinsale on Friday next. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, August 21. Kings Weston.—I received yours this morning of 1st instant. "I am glad the English tenants are so plentiful with you, and particularly that you are so intent upon the method of taking fines, for that does not only tie the tenant fast and encourage him to all improvements of advancing and beautifying the estate, but by this method of raising a stock you will be enabled

to get footing here in England, which is a thing I shall extremely covet on your behalf, and to that effect I would advise you to remit here into England all your money as in parcels it shall arise unto you, especially such times and seasons as the exchange is very low, and I will use my endeavours to get it taken in with the East India Company, where my father's money lay for three or four years, and though but at five per cent., yet it was esteemed better than to venture it in Ireland at ten, and for fear of venturing to run the hazard of keeping it at home or elsewhere, as my father had 1,800*l.* lying for a long time in an iron chest at Dublin (with a merchant, since broke), and then useless. But the advantage here with the Company is that though they give bond for payment at six or three months call, yet one may have it at any time when one will in a week."

I know not whether you might not find it reasonable, and in point of respect necessary, now that the Duke of Ormond is so near as Kilkenny or Clonmel, to ride thither on purpose to pay your compliments, and after two or three days attending the place at his sports in the field.

If you should desire to have any kind of pictures copied for your house or otherwise, there is a Dutchman I employ in London that works very well and very cheap. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, September 6. Kinsale.—I shall take Burton on my way to Kilkenny, because I am there to meet with some people that are desirous to go and live at Kanturk—there be seven English families of them. They are not very rich, but laborious tradesmen, and I have people flocking from all parts to me to take farms, so that I have three or four competitors for almost every farm upon the estate, for since it has been reported in the country that I set such long leases there are a great many have coveted to come and be my tenants. I have all or most of Kanturk in my own hands, and do set it out in small copies for lives as you advised, and hope in a small time to get a great many tradesmen there, and truly, if it please God to send quiet times, I doubt not but it will in a very few years be as pretty an English plantation as any on that side of the country. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1679, September 26. Kinsale.—I am now returned from paying my duty to the Duke of Ormond. The visit was taken very kindly; there were several that took notice of the Duke's kindness to me. I found him at Carrig, and from thence I waited on him to Waterford. I struck an acquaintance with Sir William Flower, who was very kind to me, as also with Col. Beverley Usher, who is my great uncle. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1679, October 3. Kinsale.—On 29 of last month "the Sovereign, then Capt. Mountford, and the burgesses were pleased to make me a burgess. I know not well how to refuse their favour." *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1679, October 17. Burton.—On Tuesday last I went near upon two miles from hence to see a pied doe taken in toyles, and as I was coming home, and in a very fine meadow the ground broke from under my horse's feet, and in endeavouring to fling myself off, and the horse plunging to get out of the hole, flung me down, and in the fall I broke my collar bone, so that at present I am in bed. *Vol. 37.*

SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1679, November 25. Christ Church, Oxford.—“All Mr. Altham's pupils, except myself, either have or are at present extremely ill of an epidemical cold; several people have fevers with it. As to what you desire to know concerning the bell, it has been cast thrice. The last time I was in the country, however, the moulds were made before I went, and 5,000 lb. weight of metal, ordered to be added the “cope,” gave way, and some of the metal, as I have been told, sunk 18 feet into ground. Another bell founder (he that cast Bow bells) has been with the bishop about casting it again, but I cannot tell what is determined.” *Ibid.*

WILLIAM NICHOLS to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1679, November 25. Christ Church, Oxford.—“There have been few new things happened here since you have been gone. Dr. Halton of Queen's is Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Nicholas being made warden of Winchester, and the schoolmaster of Winchester, Dr. Beeston, warden of New College. I suppose you have heard of Mr. Hammond's being canon in Dr. Lockey's place, and it is reported Mr. Speed is dead, and that Mr. Godolphin, one of the fellows of Eton, formerly of All Souls, will succeed him, which will grieve the students very much. The bishop will certainly hinder it if he can, not for the person's sake, but to prevent so ill a precedent. Tom Miles is lately dead, and Dr. Bush has his Saints place. I will shortly give you an account what books are printing here.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, November 26. Spring Garden.—I am sorry I did not bring over with me the ‘Bezarstone,’ because it was my mother's legacy to my aunt. My sister will remember that my grandmother had several lockets that she used to wear upon her wrist, also her wedding ring, with another gold ring that kept it on, none of which my uncle has any tidings of. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, November 29. Spring Garden.—The Duke of Monmouth came hither yesterday morning and was received with bells and bonfires, but his Majesty was displeased with him for coming without orders or his knowledge, and has commanded him to return back to Holland, but he seems unwilling to obey that command, which is matter of much discourse. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1679, November 29. Spring Garden.—As to the piece of embroidery mentioned in your mother's will, whose value is to go to the church, your brother and sisters desire it may be sent over hither, where it may find more variety of customers. As to the plate which my nieces would reserve, they yet desire you to take thereof what you think useful at the rate here current of 5s. 2d. per ounce, and the residue they desire may be sent over to Mr. Henley, that so they may convert the same into chamber plate for the ornament of their dressing tables or the like. There remains only one particular more which concerns the early maintenance of your brother and sisters. Your brother when at Oxford was assigned 80*li*. per annum, but he found ways enough, though none irregular, to break over that bank, as you may well remember, and as the Inns of Court is a larger field of experience so the whole strain of the world grows to greater charge, and there must be some compliance with that which is the common fate. I should assign him a hundred a year, and advise him to keep within that circle. As to my nieces, I have discoursed with my wife, who thinks it may be requisite to keep them decently in clothes, with a maid servant, and to have a little pocket money for toys and to play sometimes at cards and the like, to allow them 60*li*. yearly each, but she does not in this comprehend anything besides their clothes and, as is mentioned, sickness, music and dancing are additional charges to be reckoned for. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1679, December 6. Spring Garden.—“Surely there cannot a wiser thing be done with your money than to secure a good footing on this side as soon as fairly it may be, and it shall be a great part of my care to look out if the present opportunity should fail as soon as I go into the country, which shall, God willing, be with my family to settle at Kings Weston in the spring, for yesterday I untied the knot and surrendered my place of clerk of the council unto Mr. Francis Gwyn, who has given me 2,500*l*. for the same, which I will, God willing, immediately apply as far as it will go towards the discharge of my debts and incumbrances.

“I was careful in this cloudy time to free myself from the imputation of deserting his Majesty's service, so that his Majesty was made very sensible that my domestic concerns and the death of relations was the motive of it, and that as soon as my affairs were settled I was ready for his service at home or abroad as he should please to command. So that when his Majesty moved the matter in council he was pleased to declare that he intended me for some other service, and I think I came off upon very fair terms with all men, which is no ill circumstance in this forward age.” *Ibid.*

SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1679, December 14. Christ Church, Oxford.—We had some whisperings here concerning the Duke of Monmouth's design of

claiming his birthright. Mr. Wall followed Mr. James and departed last night. I would be longer but that St. Mary's bell has almost done tolling, and I have not been at our prayers this morning. *Vol. 37.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679, December 16. Lincoln's Inn.—I am now settled in a convenient lodging near Lincoln's Inn that I might follow my profession. The law goes down well, and I hope one day to make myself serviceable to you therewith. *Ibid.*

THOMAS LANE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1679, December 25. Oxford.—“Now, I talk of eloquence. I would not have you think I intend to declaim upon that subject. No, I think that good sense and the strongest argument may be joined with best rhetoric. When I first set pen to paper I did not know which side was the right, I the most exactly that I could weighed all the arguments pro and con. I was no more prejudiced for one side or the other than I am when I hear a cause debated in Tully. It was truth and not the opinion of the multitude which I sought and was resolved to defend, and in the scales I made use of it a little unfortunately happened that the multitude and its opinion were found too light, so that once I was resolved to burn those sheets, which if published would in the judgment of many deserve the flames, but second thoughts suggested reasons to me that diverted me.” I do not know whether I can securely publish them in London, if not, Amsterdam must be the place. *Ibid.*

W. N[ICHOLS] to [JOHN PERCEVAL ?].

1679–80, January 5. Oxford.—Vindicating the Athanasian creed. “If you find a man delighted in starting foolish, impertinent and impious questions, such the apostle would have us avoid. To a man that asked you what God was doing before He created the world it was not unfitly answered, He was contriving hell for those that should ask such questions.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679–80, February 17. Spring Garden.—“You will be surprized to hear that instead of drawing towards you I should be going up to the Elector of Brandenburg with all speed, for so I am commanded by his Majesty, and that I must plead no excuse, but they also tell me that my absence will not be for above two or three months. It is a matter of great inconvenience to my own private concerns, as you may well judge, but whenever death or the King do call you know they must be obeyed.” *Ibid.*

PHILIP MADOX to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679–80, February 24. Spring Garden.—Sir Robert Southwell is now going to the Elector of Brandenburg. I suppose he has already given you notice of it. His character is envoy extraordinary,

his allowance 5*l.* a day, and 500*l.* for his equipage. I am told three young gentlemen go with him for the journey's sake, and among them Mr. Charles Dering, Arthur Bushe, Harry and another footman go likewise, and his stay it is said will not be above three months, but that is uncertain. In the meantime they say my Lady Southwell and the family will be at Kings Weston. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Duke of York, the Duchess, and the Lady Anne, with all their train, came to Court and were received with much joy. The Court are now in black for Prince Rupert's sister, she was abbess of Herford, a Lutheran nunnery, as I may call it, in the Archbishopric of Magdeburg in Germany. The King will, about the middle of the next month, divert himself with cock-fighting and other sports at Newmarket. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679[–80], February 24. Spring Garden.—In recompense of my services about the Queen's portion in Portugal, his Majesty has, by the advice of the lords of the Treasury here, forgiven me 75*l.* per annum of my quit rents, and I hope next post to speed away a letter to my lord lieutenant accordingly. *Ibid.*

WARRANT TO JAMES DUKE OF ORMOND, lieutenant-general and general governor of Ireland.

1679–80, February 27. Whitehall.—“Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Southwell, knight, hath by his humble petition represented that he hath served us with all fidelity above fifteen years past, and particularly in his late negotiation in Portugal, that he laboured so effectually about recovering the residue of the portion of our dearest consort, the Queen, which for some years had lain as a debt little thought of, that he brought the court to acknowledge in a stated account that they owed us above ninety thousand pounds sterling, and the petitioner having at the same time procured the lost assignments for the payment thereof, which the condition of that Kingdom could afford. We have actually since received near sixty thousand pounds of the said money, and the residue is every day coming in upon the same assignments that the petitioner, even in the manner of stating that account, got us clearly above three thousand pounds, besides eleven hundred and seventy-five pounds that he saved us in other particulars of expense in that place. Likewise that since his return home, and that the receipt of management of this money was put into our hands that have occasioned great perplexity in accounts, he hath been called on from time to time to give his help, and hath even lately made out above four thousand pounds to our advantage by discovering the errors and the abuses of some accounts; yet that to this day he never had any the least remembrance from us for his faithful service herein. Wherefore humbly praying that we would either vouchsafe him some effects of our bounty out of the said assignments in Portugal suitable to what he saved in the stating of that account, or at least to remit unto him so much of the quit rents which he pays us for his lands in Ireland as amounts unto the sum

of seventy-five pounds per annum. We having a particular sense of the petitioner's service and merit in this business, and being willing in some measure to gratify the same, &c." Wherefore the said Duke is required to grant letters patent under the great seal of Ireland discharging the said Sir Robert Southwell of so much of the said quit rents paid by him for his said lands (in the County of Cork, amounting to about thirty-five pounds five shillings, and in the County of Limerick to about forty-one pounds ten shillings and six pence per annum), as amounts in the whole to seventy-five pounds per annum. *Vol.* 37.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO MR. A. B. [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1679-80, March 1.—“ You will not have opportunity of informing yourself in the government of the several provinces or in the general assembly of the States and their manner of dispatch of their several ambassadors now residing there, of their several negotiations and the business about which they come. Conversation may herein give you some light, but much is not to be expected. Your stay in Brandenburg will be longer, and you will have opportunity to observe these things following:—I. The form of receiving foreign ministers and their manner of negotiations with them. What language he uses at his audience. What is the occasion of his errand, and how his proposals are received, and whether he is like to succeed in them, the several negotiations of foreign ministers in the Court. II. The temper of the Brandenburg Court; to whom they stand best affected. Whether they concur in their resolutions with the French, or whether they are engaged to the contrary interest. How the Elector himself stands affected to foreigners, and whether he and his council look the same way, or clash in several resolutions. And here you may observe the particular temper of the Elector, whether disposed to the wars, of what age, and if old whether that doth not incline him to peace. What issue he has, and whether he who is to succeed him in estate will also succeed him in the same warlike disposition, or whether by being of a contrary humour he is not like to undo whatever his father hath already done. To what foreign states they are allied by marriage. III. How if this Elector depends only on the empire, what interest it has in a general diet. How many voices the Elector hath therein, and the several capacities in which he hath them, as for those several principalities wherein he is invested, which are to be enquired into. Your passage through Holland will be only cursory, and will not permit you to observe many things there, and your care must therefore be to supply that want of observation by curious inquiries as you have opportunity, and particularly endeavour to inform yourself how far the late war hath impoverished that country, and whether they have been so harrassed as that they are like to refuse a renewal thereof if encouraged to it by any advantageous proposals we should make them, and assurances of our sincerity in such a negotiation. Whether they continue their good intentions to the English, or whether the dread of France will induce them to follow their measures, and, finally, which of the two alliances lately proposed to them by England and France are most likely to succeed.

“When you come to the Hague, if the Prince be then in town, observe the Court he keeps, in what splendour he lives, and whether attended more by military officers than civil ministers, and which of them are most devoted to him. Enquire in what the power of stadtholder (?) is absolute and wherein limited. Observe what report the prince hath as well for ability as personal virtue; as for his personal faults, they are silently to be passed over unless you find some public effect thereby occasioned, and the temper of the people follows that of their prince; and that Councils are influenced thereby and produce resolutions in conformity thereunto. Here such defects are to be considered, though the knowledge of them prudently to be dissembled. Observe what religion is by the people openly professed, and whether the reformed religion is in use among them and the government thereof; whether by episcopacy or presbytery. Whether protestants or papists are more zealous in their way, or whether, as is most probable among a nation so entirely addicted to trade, they be both indifferent. And all other regalities of this electorate in respect to the empire. The temper of the Germans is to be observed, their virtues and their vices, and how the generality stands effected to foreigners, their religion, and many other things of this nature would be matter of information, which I cannot now think of.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679–80, March 2. Spring Garden.—I shall to-morrow, God willing, set sail for Holland, and am so straitened in time that I must leave it to your brother and Mr. Lloyd to inform you of what I should have here directed Philip Madox to take care of all supplies for my nephew and nieces. Mr. Lloyd will correspond with Mr. Mead about passing a fine and recovery of my lands in the County of Cork, that so I may be able to convey those acres of Ringeurran to his Majesty to raise a maintenance for the almshouse I intend. *Ibid.*

Instructions by SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to his nephew, JOHN PERCEVAL.

1679–80, March 2.—You shall call upon Philip Madox for that you need as to your allowance at Lincoln’s Inn, and seeing you may have the chamber desired for 160*l*. I desire you would correspond with my Lord Courcy, and to let him know that I have left care with you to remit quarterly bills unto him, although it be now a year and a half almost that I have not received one farthing of his pension. I shall leave care with my wife that your sisters be supplied with all things they want, and as you are at leisure have an eye upon my son Ned, and let me know your thoughts of his condition in all respects. The rest is to serve God, mind your health and your studies. I leave in your hands a duplicate of my will, which, in case of my death, you are to open and to send your brother a copy thereof. *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, N. S., March 11.—I bid Mr. Madox buy me two small saddles of the like I bought when last in London—one of them I would have of green plush, with golden thread, and the other of plain leather. *Vol. 37.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1679–80, March $\frac{13}{23}$. The Hague.—“Yours of the 13th and 20th past have overtaken me here at the Hague, where I have been for a week treating some business with the Prince of Orange, but to-morrow I am going forward towards the Elector of Brandenburg, and I hope my stay will be but short in that court. I observe the two points that Sir Thomas Southwell mentioned to you, namely, my being guardian to his grandson and the proposal of a match. As to the latter, I should count it a mutual happiness to our families if such a thing may hereafter take effect; but I see so many prosperous events from such distant and provisional treaties that I think it is sufficient that such a thing remain in the wishes of either, and let time and Providence mature the rest. As to the other point, when I consider together with the success I have had from you and your brother John, what a mixture of gall and affliction the death of your brother Robert gave me, I almost dread to become chargeable on the like account; yet seeing while we are in the world we must do what good we can, I am willing for our relation-sake, and because this child had not only a share in my father's will, but continues the same in mine, therefore I shall consent to afford him all the help I can, and be his guardian in so far as what concerns his education, but for any concern or meddling with the estate, that I must absolutely excuse as a matter wherein I cannot, considering my course of life, prove useful. You may with my humble service and respects acquaint Sir Thomas with what I say, and that if when I return into England he will send me over his two eldest grandsons I will act for them as for my own.” *Vol. 38.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1680, March 26. Lincoln's Inn.—I will take the opportunity of returning you a black box of Italian ointments which my sisters say was given you by the Duke of Tuscany when you were in Italy, and which I brought over by mistake. Here is a great noise of an intended rising of the prentices of London on 29 May next. Many of them are committed. We yet know not how the design was laid, nor from whence it came. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1680, March 30. Hamburg.—As to my Lord of Ormond's coming to Kinsale, I suppose in the condition I am he will not expect any entertainment from me, but for as much as no other house can so well receive him as mine, and that you are pleased sometimes to make it your own, it will be fit that you invite him, and not suffer him to be worse provided for elsewhere. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1680, April $\frac{6}{7}$. Berlin.—“You must be so much the more in general upon the reserve as you will not want overtures and proposals of marriage, which you must so manage as not to give any one just motive of offence in that tender point. Where the thing at first view sounds disagreeable to you, you may answer that you have resigned yourself to my care and thoughts of you in that particular, and that you know I have in meditation something for you which my coming hither has only interrupted and not broken off, and to others where so sudden an answer may not be convenient, may desire to refer the proposals to my consideration, not only for consent, but to see how it will consist with what you know I have long had in hand to the same effect. You must pay great reverence to my lord lieutenant, my lady duchess, and the family, as your father and grandfather before did, and to mention that you have also the example of my father and me to excite you therein. If any attack you for money or engagements you may tell them that for the latter, it was the business of ten years of my father’s life to extricate your fortune from debt and incumbrances, which cost too much toil and was too great a deliverance speedily to forget, and that for money you have still upon you the debt of making provision for your brother and two sisters; and but notwithstanding all this you must distinguish as well as you can, and be helpful, and friendly, and generous, as wisdom and good fortune shall direct you.” *Ibid.*

LADY DERING to her daughter, LADY SOUTHWELL.

[1680 ?], April 20. Dublin.—I am just come from visiting your very good relations, and the more knowledge I have of your husband’s friends the more cause I have to give God Almighty thanks for your great good fortune. To tell how kind and very plentifully we were entertained is too much for this paper to hold, and of your father’s meeting of us half way and bringing us to my Lord Orrery’s house, where leaving us to be entertained nobly, as we were. This paper is but to certify you that it will not be long before I hope to give you a full and ample relation of all our travels, and of the many kindnesses of my Lady Perceval to your sisters. She hath very fine children; but one boy is so very like my son Southwell, as I believe he will never have one of his own more, and the best natured child as ever I knew. I hope to hear of my son’s coming home, that once more we may have a happy meeting. I cannot brag much of my health, so I fear I must see the Bath before I come to London; but if I do I hope you will come to me, and I know Mrs. Fenton will not be unwilling to come to me there. I have married four maids since I came. I have only Keate Knock left, so I am forced to dress your sisters, which is troublesome to me, not being so well as my friends wish me. My Lady Temple has three girls, and my poor Lady Donganan hath buried two fine boys, so hath Mrs. Upton, the widow Clarke that was. Your friends speak kindly of you, and much I desire to see you.” *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, April 22. Kinsale.—I desired you to send me some of the newest songs and tunes. I desire you to send over my little gold watch, left with my cousin Mulys for repair, and a cane of pretty good size, not too small, with a handsome steel head. *Vol.* 38.

DANIEL HIGNETT to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, April 23. Limerick.—“My brother, Arthur, is redeeming time applying himself in my office, and I doubt not but to see him a good country clerk by this time twelve months. I have Cook’s and Rastall’s *Entries*, Browne’s *Modus Placitandi, Placita Redeviva*, but want the *Vade Mecum*, which, by accident, I saw in Dublin last winter, but could not get it amongst all the stationers there, and I look upon it to be useful for a young beginner.” As to the Irish plot, we believe more is spoken of it there than we hear of it here. Some examinations have been taken of one Gerald (*singularis testis*) impeaching three or four gentlemen in the county of Limerick, who were before the grand jury at our last assizes upon bills of indictment, but all found ignoramus. All the English make nothing of it. Sir Thomas Southwell is concerned for concealing the discovery that this . . . Gerald made to him above two years ago, he then looking on the discoverer as a madman, there being no talk of any such thing either in England or Ireland. Sir Thomas is very much concerned that he should be so much plagued by such a person, who professes to be revenged on him for distraint for rent as Sir Thomas says. As to my Lord of Tyrone, I have heard four or five were examined against him and sent to Waterford last assizes, and the grand jury there found the bill ignoramus. The Lord Brittas is one of the county of Limerick plot; I hope he will be found very innocent; and the rest are impeached here, for they are all esteemed honest, worthy gentlemen. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1680, May 8. Lincoln’s Inn.—I will send you a handsome cane; but a steel head is out of fashion, and gives place to a cane whose head is of a gold colour made of Prince’s metal, it being found out by Prince Rupert. *Ibid.*

W. N[ICHOLS] to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, May. Oxford.—“I have sent you these few sheets of the new Atlas as a specimen of the largeness of its page and excellency of its character. If you think fit, these papers may be on the table in your chamber, that when any gentleman comes in they may administer occasion of discourse concerning this book, and so may conduce to our design. I thought to have sent you a sheet containing Mr. Pitt’s proposals and the names of a good many of the subscribers, but I am told they are all at London; you shall have one sent you very speedily. Those other papers are a brief account of the historical part of the Bible, which my Lord set me to draw up to be put at the end of the great Bible printed at the Theatre. In the

Chronology I have followed Bishop Usher in his *Annals of the Old and New Testament*, which my Lord prefers before all other; I caused them to be printed so on one side that they make two large maps, four sheets in a map, or else you may bind them up, as you shall think fit. These are my labours which I promised you, and now humbly beg your acceptance, and because the history of the Old Testament ends about 130 years before the birth of our Saviour, I have filled up that interval with some of the most considerable revolutions in the Jewish state, out of Josephus. The first volume of the Atlas will not come out this month yet, but if you have a mind to see it, it will be shown you at Mr. Pitt's house in Paul's Churchyard, where you may have the proposals gratis. I have asked Mr. Dering how he came off with my Lord on Tuesday last; he tells he was denied again, my Lord saying he would do nothing in that matter till after his return from London. The truth is, he wants three terms to be standing, so that there is no harm done, and for his comfort he has a great many companions in his calamity. My lord will be a glad man to see you at the election at Westminster on Monday next, you being one he esteems an ornament to his College. They have bargained with the man that cast Great Tom, to cast four bells more, to make up ten, and they are gathering what money they can to build up the great gate out of hand. Yesterday was hanged here a wench for murdering her bastard." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1680, May 25
June 4. Berlin.—“I do hope it will not be long before I return home and meet you at Kings Weston, as my wife says you have promised. This Elector is resolved to stand neuter, and so will not enter into the alliance that I have proposed, but he hath refused also the same offers made to him from France. My nephew, John, tells me of your parson's claim about tithes in the park. You will do well to compound the matter with him, that you may have the parson of the parish always on your side.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1680, June $\frac{9}{13}$. Berlin.—“I thank you for yours of the 11th past from Dublin, where I hope you will stand in a degree of favour with my lord Lieutenant and his family. I shall be glad to hear what progress you make in other friendships, particularly with Sir John Temple, how you proceed with your grandmother, how with Mr. Savage as concerning your writings, and what degree of friendship you entertain with the several relations you have found in that place. Since the death of my father I have had little business in Dublin; but there was one Mr. Holmes employed in his lifetime in whose hand are some of my papers and writings. Pray speak to him about them. I know not that they are of any use to lie at Dublin, but rather in Kinsale, and if you are of the same mind, I wish you would

receive them and send them thither as a fit opportunity shall offer. I see what you say concerning Mr. Broadfield's good help, which must only serve for future advertisement, this matter being too far gone, but I perceive things hang still undetermined, but hope they will not do so long; for if you can bring Mr. Drew to give twenty years' purchase for your quit rent you may allow him some time to pay it, and I shall be glad of the bargain; or if he will not come so high, then the most you can, requiring present payment, as you abate in year's purchase. I pray drive all to an issue as soon as you can. I am sorry Mr. Mead has fallen sick in his journey to Dublin. Pray let me hear from you while you are there as often as you can, because you will have new matters occur to you from your being so much a stranger there.

I cannot give you any account how long I shall stay in these parts. I was commanded to go into Saxony, but the old Elector is dying and the plague is at Dresden, so that I stop till further orders. I do hope I may be at home before Michaelmas. You may do well while you are in Dublin to look upon the place where your father lies, and to take some measure of the dimensions in case there be any straitness of room for the monument you there intend. I now write to Philip Madox to see how the workmen proceed in what they are doing for the monument I intend at Kinsale, and desiring you to present my humble duty to his grace and my lady duchess, and such other as you think fit, and in particular your grandmother and Sir John Temple." *Vol.* 38.

JOHN PERCEVAL to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1680, July 9. Lincoln's Inn.—“I am not sorry I could not be admitted to the Chambers this term, because our house of Lincoln's Inn is in rebellion. The gentlemen presented their grievances to the Bench, and because the Bench refused to redress them the gentlemen arose, threw down their own tables and afterwards turned the Bench out of the hall, locked up all the doors, and turned the whole House out of Commons. 'Tis a business yet undecided, and the Judges have concerned themselves in it. All this was three weeks in agitation before it came to that height, during which I had the good luck, sometimes intentionally, sometimes accidentally, to be absent whenever the gentlemen went about the hall for subscriptions, and I was so fortunate that the gentlemen took no notice of it, though they have not my hand to any of their papers against the Bench, and though I absented myself from all their faction clubs. But several of the gentlemen, and those of the greatest interest among them, hearing I am about buying a Chamber, have expressed their dislike that I should during this *justitium* make any application to the Bench to be admitted to it, which must regularly be done by petitioning the Bench. And, though I am apt to think the Bench, as the elder and graver persons, are most likely to be in the right, and being likewise persons in authority, to whom I shall ever pay a deference and respect, yet the gentlemen, as the more violent party, must in this conjuncture be complied with. And the rather because the Bench can by nothing that I have

done take me for one of the contrary party, and yet as things [are] the deferring my admittance to the Chamber appears rather a case of necessity than choice on my part, and I am therefore very glad I have proceeded no further therein." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1680, July $\frac{4}{14}$. Berlin.—“I see no likelihood to bring this Elector to what his Majesty expected, and whereas I was commanded to pass into Saxony, it happens that the plague is got into that country and the Elector there is dying, so that his Majesty has thought fit upon this representation to dispense with my going to Dresden.” *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680, August 2. Burton.—“I have viewed a place within a foot where my father lies, which will be a very good place for a monument, which cannot be made directly over him, for he lies in Sir William Usher’s tomb, on which there is already a very great monument, and this business I hope shall not now long be deferred.” My aunt, “Anne Perceval, is, I hear, married or very near it to a very despicable wretch, whose practice as an attorney, how great so ever it was, did scarcely give him bread. She refused, when in this country, three good matches of 500*l.*, 600*l.* and 700*l.* per annum. I am sorry to hear she has so bestowed herself. I hear my cousin, William Fitzgerald, has freed himself from that imputation which was laid on him. It appears to be a malicious snare laid to ruin him, in which some of the greatest people in this county were but too deeply concerned. I will, next post, please God, give you a farther account of this matter. I hear Sir Thomas Southwell is like to be in some trouble about the County of Limerick plot, but I believe it will come to nothing. I did, when I was at Dublin, write to him to offer my service if there was anything there to be done for him.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1680, August 6. Cork.—I heard this day that Sir Thomas Southwell was now out of all fears. “To-morrow the man who impeached my cousin, Fitzgerald, of so many hienous things will come into the Custom House and there declare who it was that set him on to do him that mischief. It is said that Sir Richard Kyrle, by the help of that great man lately dead, did intend to ruin that gentleman by laying very naughty things to his charge, and of which it is said he will clear himself very handsomely.” *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680, August 13. Lincoln’s Inn.—Giving an account of his endeavours to dissuade his aunt, Anne Perceval, from marrying one Richard White, of Dublin, formerly an attorney there till forbidden

to practice, and his trouble in obtaining a marriage settlement between them, to which he and Mr. Savage were trustees.

One Mr. Cap was lately with me for directions about our pedigree and arms, upon inquiry of which he said you had put him. As for the pedigree I gave him the scheme I had of you when here, together with what farther information I had got since your departure. But as for our arms, I told him I could only show him my seal, but could resolve nothing without first acquainting my brother, and that I thought it the best way to leave that alone till your return. *Vol.* 38.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, August 24. Kinsale.—I intend to send by ship Rupy's and Neddy's picture, the new "Limbicque," two cedar planks, the pieces of embroidery, plate, and some other things. *Ibid.*

JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680, August 31. Lincoln's Inn.—Desiring instructions as to the payment of an allowance to Lord Courcy. I was last week at Oxford for one day. "My Lord Courcy is much grown, discourseth fluently, is mighty grave and sedate, and to appearance rational and discreet, and everybody gives this character of him, but they all say he will never be a scholar, because he wants application, which he never had, and I am afraid they have not tried what miracles the mathematics would work with him." *Ibid.*

EDMUND SWINIE to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, September 11. Burton.—Acquainting him with the death of his brother. As his brother died intestate his presence is required without delay. *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROFTS to RICHARD CONRON.

1680, September 11. Cork —You say it was Sir Philip Perceval's desire he should be buried at Burton, if it was so, it is fit his will should be performed, but if not let no man think of interring him but at Kinsale, where his ancestors lie. It is fit he should be embalmed and brought to Kinsale and lie in state there, until things are provided suitable for his quality. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, September 11. Berlin.—"I perceive Mr. Cap, the herald painter, has been with you. I fear you are not hitherto ripe for him, his business being only to do things fair and elegant when they are fitted for him, but to find out very intricate things, I think he is not very proper, and therefore I think you would do well to search among your relations in Ireland and England to complete the pedigree and adjust your arms, which will require time and industry from you." *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL'S FUNERAL.

1680, September 16.—An account of the mourning given to various persons. Each of the principal mourners received as follows:—27 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of black broad cloth, 4 yards of serge, 3 yards of ferret, 4 yards of galloon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of white calico, “ $\frac{1}{4}$ of brin,” $\frac{1}{4}$ of buckram, stay tape, 1 oz. of thread, 4 dozen of coat buttons, 1 yard of “cull’ fustian,” 2 dozen of breast buttons, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of silk. Sum, 3*l.* 4*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* In all, 70*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Accounts also for hat bands, gloves, &c., amounting to 40*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*
Ibid.

REV. ROBERT ALTHAM TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, September 21. Oxford.—“Your picture will be a very grateful present to one who hath so great a value for the original. The D[uke] of M[onmouth] was yesterday entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, who made him a bailiff of the town. He was attended with a great many bargemen, who cried out no bishops, no clergy, no scholars, no university, which methinks is a very bad way of securing the Protestant religion, and I hear a health was drunk to the damnation of our bishop and vice-chancellor.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

1680, September $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{5}$. Berlin.—“Your brother John told you before what a fair market your devout aunt had brought herself unto, and how much worse it had been if he had not laid about him with art and diligence. Truly, I never think of that young man but with the greatest content, for he does manifest his goodness and prudence in all things he undertakes, so that he is like to prove a great comfort unto us, and deserves the kindness you have shown him.” I am glad you have taken care of what concerns your father’s tomb. “I have now (after wonderful struggling and difficulties) a successor named to me for this place, but fear it will be nigh Christmas before I shall get home.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680, September 28. Lincoln’s Inn.—I find my brother left no will, but charged me to be kind to my sisters, as you will see by a letter which Mr. Madox will, as I believe, send you this night, written to him by George Crofts. The 23rd of this month was the day intended for the funeral, wherein my cousin, Arthur Hyde, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of Castle Dod, did assist. “Yesterday I saw two letters from Kinsale to a gentleman here, both which expressed it as the public opinion of people there that my brother died not a natural death, but that it was observed he was sick from the time he left Dublin, and one of the letters plainly said it was there reported he was poisoned; it came from one who saw the corps, which he said were swelled, and that, I think, is something unusual either in cold ague or fever, unless in the face or throat with rheum, but

both the letters did much dissuade my going for Ireland by the way of Dublin. I acquaint you with this, not because I think there is anything in it, but because it is my resolution to let you know everything I hear. But all this is to you alone, because I would not appear apprehensive of myself nor jealous of my friends. However, though this made little impression on me, yet it served to renew the memory of many unnatural passages between my grandmother Perceval and father, and to mention only one of many which I learnt from George Crofts the last summer. She once on her knees cursed my father and his posterity. But it is my desire that this and other passages I heard may never be mentioned as long as she lives and for ever sleep with her in her grave when she dies. Mr. Crofts also, in his letters, which Mr. Madox will this night send you, saith he was with my brother at Dublin this summer, and, as he words it himself, he saith he knew very well what baits and traps were laid for him by his own relations, though I believe he meant only designs of getting money or lands from my brother, because he speaks nothing of my brother swelling, nor a word of the suspicion of his being poisoned. But all this is to yourself alone, and for my own part I will forget it unless you think it fit to be remembered." *Vol. 38.*

WILLIAM TAYLOR to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, September 28. Kinsale.—I thought it my duty to inform you of Sir Philip's burial, which was last Wednesday, in Burton Church. His funeral rites were in such a manner as was approved of by all persons of understanding, and in as decent a manner as the time allowed; in short, it was by all people's relation the decenter and best of funerals that has been in that part of Munster this forty years. *Ibid.*

GEORGE CROFTS to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, October 5. Churchtown.—Your brother was buried in this church. It was his own desire. He was very nobly buried. It was his desire it should be so. I believe his funeral cost about 700*l.*, but it is not fully known as yet. It was the greatest that ever was seen in this county. *Ibid.*

KATHERINE PERCEVAL to her brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, October 9. Kings Weston.—“I would desire you to send me down a Latin Common Prayer Book and a Testament, for I have begun to learn of Monsieur, who has promised to teach me as long as he stays here. He tells me that I am a very apt scholar. I believe I shall want some easy book for a beginning, which I desire you to send me, and also the new *London Dispensatory* and a little book called *The Complete Sewing Maid.*” *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROFTS to WILLIAM TAYLOR.

1680, October 14. Cork.—You will do well to write and get Sir John Perceval to order money immediately to discharge the funeral

charges, for as the shopkeepers said they were beaten down in their prices so that they cannot stay. There were three hogsheads of wine bought at 6*l.* 10*s.* per hogshead, and I had 30*s.* given me to pay the money out of hand. I have persuaded the heralds to abate five pound of their note. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, October $\frac{4}{14}$. Berlin.—“I read the disconsolate news how my dear nephew, your brother, is gone to a better life, and though this sad occasion revives the memory of many other strokes of like nature which I have lately had, yet it is of infinite comfort to me to see the Christian and wise reflexion you make thereon. I hope you are not persuaded to go for Ireland; first, because the time of the year is very unseasonable, and next, that you would be involved not only in the solemnities of funeral rites, but with a crowd of new informations—some about your estate, some about your law suits depending, some, perhaps, about marriage; and it would be hard for you to extricate yourself on a sudden to public satisfaction.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1680, October $\frac{7}{17}$. Berlin.—I am going to-morrow in order to meet the Prince of Orange about twenty miles off. I think your general rule of putting all the servants into mourning is well. For some others you may have mourning rings as you may think fit. I remember I had about thirteen that cost me so many guineas that I gave in England on occasion of my father's death. *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to her grandson, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, October 18. Dublin.—“Your letter promised me great hopes of seeing you here in very short time, and till the last packet I expected you here every day; but Mr. Savage tells me that now you write you are detained by business that concerns other people. It is not a little strange to me that you should respect the affairs of others before your own or mine. I was comforting myself with the expectation of seeing you before I died, but for aught I can now understand I must not expect that satisfaction, which how unkind it is to deny me, let the world judge. I have been to my utmost power always endeavouring to oblige all my children, and I expect no greater return of respect from any, nor so much as I hoped from you, and do still hope. There is two hundred pounds due which is owing me for a year's rent—one hundred and twenty—and eighty I did lay out by your brother's orders, which money I would gladly receive from yourself; to receive it from another hand would not be so welcome. If you consider how unfortunately I have lost two of your brothers—the one murdered, and the other poisoned, you will easily pardon my importunity to see you.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680, October 19. Lincoln's Inn.—The estimate of the expenses of Sir Philip Perceval's funeral given by Mr. Brown was something above 600*l.*, out of which mourning has been given. *Vol.* 38.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR EDWARD DERING.

1680, October 21.—Asking advice whether on account of his brother's death he should go to Ireland. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to [SIR JOHN PERCEVAL].

1680, October $\frac{1}{2}$. Berlin.—“As for the melancholy conjectures about the manner of your brother's death it is very strange to me that Mr. Crofts should mention nothing to you of these swellings, and if they were such as might give sufficient jealousy it is strange they would not go to the bottom by opening the body and thereby knowing the truth. The matter is so nice that you cannot take a better course than to be perfectly silent therein, and if you found it got ground so as to be taken notice of by your friends at Dublin you cannot in that case do better than to write a letter to Mr. Savage as of a scandalous report, and how much you undervalue it, that so they may not impute your abstaining from Dublin unto any such thing, which would unite them all in indignation against you. Nay, I would not have you so much as to write of it unless you found an absolute necessity for it.

“On the other side, should the thing be true, which God forbid, it is too horrid a matter not to break fall by some way or other which Providence will find out, and it is sufficient to keep only the thing in mind and not to neglect such further instances as may arise to give better evidence thereof.” *Ibid.*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL'S FUNERAL.

[1680, October.] The herald's account.—Six dozen and two buckram ensigns, at 4*s.* 6*d.*; sixteen dozen of paper ensigns, at 1*s.* 6*d.*; for nine chevrons for the horses' foreheads, at 2*s.*; for three and a half dozen of bannerets, at 2*s.*; for two streamers, at 3*l.* 10*s.*; and for sword, gauntlet, spurs. In all, 50*l.* 9*s.* *Ibid.*

CORK MILITIA.

1680, November 20.—Commission to Sir John Perceval to be captain of the militia troop of horse, lately commanded by Sir Philip Perceval, deceased, raised or to be raised in the County of Cork. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MR. TAYLOR.

1680, December 11. Kings Weston.—I take notice of what you say about Callaghan's farm of Corragh, “whenever you mention an English tenant he shall certainly from me have the preference before an Irish.” *Draft.* *Ibid.*

EDMUND SWINIE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680, December 27. Mallow.—“I observed in yours that you have heard something as if your brother had been poisoned, I was loathe to speak of it, but let people say what they will, there never were stranger causes of suspicion of being hurt that way. I am sure the surgeon gave him something that killed him, or else that he was abused before, and it is confidently reported that he was poisoned. God Almighty bring it to light if any such mischief was contrived. None did it but a devil incarnate. Samuel will tell you all the circumstances.” *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1680–81, February 14. Dublin.—“I received a surprising letter from my son Perceval relating a design of marriage with Mrs. Dering. I must think this is by your direction and persuasion, and do wonder you will add more affronts and prejudices to our family. Is it not enough that the estate has suffered so greatly by your father’s and your management, that one of my children’s blood lieth unsearched after and the murderer unpunished, but that after all you alone must dispose of the youth to marriage so unsuitable without mine or any of his friends’ advice. You may have advantage by it by having such relations that will bring you to no account for past matters, but I am sure he will find great prejudice. The portion is less than what his estate deserveth, and my family is such (whatever yours is) that we need not allow in the portion to mend our blood. Her age is unequal and the unsettleness of their abode here inconvenient to his concern, to say nothing of the expenses of visits to English friends. I might have hoped you would have suffered him to be of age, before you had thus engaged him, and certainly this would be more creditable to you, more beneficial to him, and more comfortable to me who have few worldly comforts left. I know if you will concern yourself you may prevent this matter, and therefore hope you will be so just to all of us as to do it, or else you will allow me to lay to your only account whatsoever mischief may ensue either to him or his affairs.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680–1, March 1. Lincoln’s Inn.—The articles of marriage will be engrossed and perfected to-morrow, and I think Thursday will be the day of the marriage, and whereas you advise inviting Sir Thomas Southwell and his son-in-law, yet I shall not do it, proposing to myself a wedding without noise and bustle which shall not be known till done. There is a good opportunity lost of sending your picture to Madrid for want of your order about it. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1680–1, March 3. Soho.—“I wrote you a long letter the last post, and among other things I acquainted you how that, upon the receipt of my grandmother’s letter, this was the day appointed for the wedding, and nothing happening to obstruct it we were this day married by Dr. Sharp at St. Giles’ Church.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680-1, March 4. Kings Weston.—“ You see how well it was we wrote into Ireland to make some enquiry after your brother’s death, and you will now see it needful to trouble either Sir William Jones, or Sergeant Pemberton, or the King’s Attorney-General, or some person of note to peruse the papers and to give their opinion in writing. And then you must desire Dr. Cox to call to him some eminent man in the College to underwrite with him their opinions upon the whole case. And all this will cost guineas. But it must, I see, be done and copies of all the opinions sent your grandmother that she may no longer reproach us of neglect.” *Vol.* 38.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1680-1, March 10. Soho.—“ My wife and I sat this day for our pictures at Mr. Kneller’s, and there is a very good and likely beginning to each of them.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1680-1, March 12. Soho.—You mention a letter you wrote to Mr. Bradill about the picture to be delivered to Mr. Godard, but no such letter came to my hand. I will tell John Sampson of the particular pictures in this place which you would have sent you down with the rest of your goods, as also that of your coat of arms, now at the stone cutters. I shall leave the paper which gives the denomination for the place of inscription on my grandfather’s tomb in the hands of John Sampson. I now ask you whether I had not best mention in the articles with the stone cutter the monument intended for my brother Robert at Lincoln’s Inn. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1680-1, March 19. Kings Weston.—I do not know why you may not make Clonturk a corporation, as it seems other of your neighbours do for places where they are concerned. P. Madox will give you an account hereof and help you to the copy of a fresh letter in the Signet Office for Redmond Barry. You may also do well to have a copy of that letter which Sir John Brodrick got formerly to erect Middletown, between Cork and Youghal, into a corporation. As to the woollen trade at Clonturk, when we are at the place we shall better judge. And there will be found men there in the county to afford their judgment in this important matter, for of late years there have been great stores of baise made about Cork and at Kilkenny, a settled manufacture there lately was, which was run up to great perfection. *Ibid.*

PHILIP MADOX to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681, May 31. Whitehall.—I will pay the painter in Durham Yard 16*l.* I have been several times at the Treasurer’s of the Royal Society, but have not yet spoken with him, but I will pay off your score with him. *Vol.* 39.

LADY PERCEVAL'S ACCOUNT.

1681, May to July.—To a place in the coach, 10s. ; at the play-house, 5s. 6d. ; in the fair, 10s. ; to Mrs. Katherine Perceval at the lottery, 2s. 6d. ; for Sir Kenelm Digby's book, 1s. 6d. ; for a box of teas, carriage and portorage, 1l. 8s. 9d. ; for mending your watch, 2s. ; for the postage of letters, 3l. *Ibid.*

JAMES BARRY TO SIR JOHN [PERCEVAL].

1681, July 2.—Owing to many reverses, the death of two wives, I have been reduced to great indigence and poverty, "that if God had not prepared an uncle to such of my orphans as are living they should likely famish, which uncle sent one of my girls into Lisbon in Portugal into a nunnery and maintained two other of my girls in the counties and in Cork schooled these two years past." The rest of my children have been eternally provided for in God's heavens but one boy, who has entered the French army abroad. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681, August 8. Cork.—I dined yesterday with the Mayor, waited on my Lady Inchiquin, Mrs. Recorder, and also on my Lady Courtrope, where we made, I think, a fair step of advance towards the disposing one of your sisters, for my lady seems to desire it much, and I said all that was fit on our side, and I hear very well of her son, and I hope it may do well. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1681, August 9. Burton.—I can supply you with what rabbits and pigeons you please against the Duke's coming to Kinsale. "I must own to you I have no small apprehension of what influence the present posture of public affairs may have upon every man's private concerns in this kingdom, and I should not at all be sorry to have some small part of the inconvenient pieces of my estate here removed into England, and should be glad even to have the value of them in money lodged in England till such time as I should have money and opportunity offered of making a little purchase there. And if trouble should come, I reckon a sum of money lodged in England is the best stake of security next the having a small estate there." I am thinking of accepting the fines my brother promised, though I am shy enough to take more fines because of the extraordinary abatements allowed for them by my brother, and this seems most advisable for two reasons—first, because the tenants will be the better staked down to the estate by the abatement, let whatsoever troubles happen, and they will longer continue on the land at the abated rent than at the rack rent, and in the next place, I have a greater need of money than I seem to have, for I am first to settle myself here a housekeeper ; secondly, to pay my sisters' portions ; and lastly, to make an English purchase. *Signed. Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681, August 12. Kinsale.—“I must tell you as the motive of highest concern to induce you to sell at all, I cannot think so cheerfully of matters as some do, for I see no cure of the complaints, and so fear a shock, though hitherto it be happily staved off.” *Vol.* 39.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1681, August 16. Burton.—I have received your letters which, among other things, mentions a fair step made with my Lady Courtrope, which gives me no small satisfaction. “On Wednesday last my troop met here at Burton by my order, and after having my commission read to them I drew them out and marched them and disciplined them in the park, and I find them so well mounted and armed and every way so complete that I resolved to have them meet my lord duke, especially when I heard that any other did it, so that on the 19th in the evening we shall leave this place and so quarter ourselves in the country as that we may receive my lord duke the next morning between Michelstown and Castlelyons.” I desire you to rectify the extracts I made of my Lord Hyde’s book, for I am afraid it will need it in many places, for I have not the time to read it over since. As to Parson Vowell, he hath had worse luck since his coming home than in the county of Limerick, for upon some ill words that passed he hath been very severely beaten and his head broken by Mr. Jepson, at whose house we saw my Lord of Orrery, and since that hath, by my Lord’s means, as I hear, had theft laid to his charge and a guard of a constable and some of his lordship’s troop put upon his house, and I know not where it will end. I am glad to hear your almshouse is so forward, I wish I could say as much of our church. *Ibid.*

DEEDS.

1681, September 1.—An abstract of title deeds relating to Sir John Perceval’s estates. *Ibid.*

THE EARL OF BARRYMORE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681, September 4. Castlelyons.—Claiming heriots for land held by Sir John Perceval. *Ibid.*

JOHN ST. LEGER to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681, September 27. Doneraile [Donaraigle].—The bearer, Teige Callaghane, has found at “Glawnaire a glin,” within two miles and a half of this house, a slate quarry, which is the best that ever I saw. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681, September 27. Kinsale.—You may well spare a letter of thanks to my Lord Chancellor for listing you in his commission. I have given Mr. Smith five guineas for what he has done about the almshouses. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MR. TAYLOR.

1681, November 2. Kings Weston.—I am shortly going to London, where I shall keep house, and I believe it may lessen the expense if you send me over a parcel of dried tongues which you may have at Cork, and barrel them up and send them by shipping to London; you may add some good cheeses and a jar of honey or two, as also “a runlet of usquebagh.” *Ibid.*

WILLIAM TAYLOR to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

[1681.]—As to the employment of a butcher and economy in killing meat. “How shall Sir John be provided for beef in the spring when beef is $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MR. SMITH, “contriver at Burton.”

1681-2, January 7. London.—I have been hitherto in expectation of the measures you promised to send me of the rooms in Burton House, as to the height, breadth and length of the rooms, the positions, height and largeness of chimneys, windows and doors in which you may, if you please, follow the proportions intended to be used where any alteration will be made. Proposals to alter the passage out of the intended diningroom into the drawingroom and make other alterations. *Copy. Ibid.*

WILLIAM TAYLOR to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681-2, January 9.—Acquainting him with the death of his grandmother. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to EDWARD FLOYD.

1681-2, January 22. London.—“Sir Robert Southwell was with me just now to settle some matters about his going down to Kings Weston to bury there the corpse of his lady.” *Ibid.*

THOMAS SMITH to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681-2, January 31. Burton.—Giving particulars as to the progress of the works in Burton House. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1681-2, February 4. London.—We arrived here after several accidents without any great hurt. We nearly lost our first coachman near Marlborough Down, over whose hair and both legs the coach ran, though without hurt. Between Marlborough and Reading our postillion's horse stumbled, and upon him and the postillion's leg the two middle horses, and before him stumbled his led horse, with his heels kicking at the postillion's head to help to raise himself, but by speedily leaping out of the coach we got up the two uppermost horses and then pulled him out without any great hurt. We broke our coach wheel between Marlborough and Newbury, and after all these accidents arrived this day safe in London. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1681-2, February 16. London.—Desiring to know if he will have the Bible he mentioned with the pictures, or the pictures without the Bible. Count Coningesmark is found to have had a hand in the murder of Mr. Thin, and the council have put out a proclamation for seizing the Count's person upon the confession of the governor of his brother in Fowbert's Academy. The count has taken boat from Blackwall, where a sloop of his own waited to transport him for Holland. Captain Vratz, the principal of the ruffians, has shot himself. *Vol.* 39.

EDMUND SWINIE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1681-2, February 17. Mallow.—I find in leases granted by noblemen in this kingdom a clause that the tenant shall sow a quantity of flax-seed yearly and save harmless the landlord if it be not done, which I think should have been inserted in your lease. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1681-2, February 18. London.—I this day sent off by your groom two parcels of pictures, one of them was called *Le jeu des fables*, being about thirty-six cuts of most remarkable heathen gods that most familiarly occur in the poets; the other is fifteen cuts, wherein is contained the pictures of all the fables in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. "I was yesterday to wait on Dr. Tillotson to know whether the putting a plain square piece of black marble over my brother Robert's grave with his name, and paying the overplus of the money (left by the will for that use) as a fine to the House for permission of putting such a stone there, would be a sufficient execution of my brother's will in that particular, and he is of opinion that the will will be very fully satisfied thereby as to that bequest."

My wife and I were lately discoursing of our expenses here, and although we do not think ourselves extravagant in anything, yet upon view of the total we wonder at our expenses. Our house expenses, wine included and house rent excluded, comes to little less than 20*l.* a week, and this besides house rent, which is 3*l.* 10*s.* a week. Besides the exchange is now at 10*l.* per cent., which is excessive, and no probability of its falling. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MR. SMITH.

1681-2, February 25. London.—Approving of certain alterations to the house at Burton and suggesting others. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to ROBERT HOOKE, at Gresham College [further endorsement] at the Royal Society.

1681-2, March 4. Kings Weston.—"This serves only to give occasion to a better acquaintance between my nephew, Sir John Perceval, and yourself before his departure for Ireland. He will there, I am sure, be most ready to serve the Society or yourself in

particular in anything that may lie in his power. He has now a building there in hand upon which if he ask you some questions for his better conduct therein I know he will be the better for it." *Ibid.*

THE DUKE OF ORMOND to CAPTAIN HOBSON, commander of the *Swan* frigate.

1682, April 1.—Mandate to take his frigate to Bristol Water and take on board Sir John Perceval to transport him to the Harbour of Kinsale. *Vol.* 40.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, April 4. London.—I have advised with Mr. Havers about epitaphs for my mother and brother. We both agreed that it would be best to have Latin epitaphs in prose, and I have proceeded so far as to give him the sense in English that he might have leisure to recollect some expressions that might be fit for the occasion. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1682, April 6. London.—Desiring that a horse litter may meet his wife at Sandy Lane to carry her from Bath to Bristol. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, April 11. Kings Weston.—“Pray leave not only John Stone’s petition, but the little small Spanish lady’s picture which you carried up in the hands of Mr. Madox.” *Draft.* *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1682, April 22. Kings Weston.—My chief care is that you give the little Spanish picture to Mr. Madox, for by the last post I had the very acceptable tidings that upon the arrival thereof in Spain I shall have restored to me my wife’s picture again. *Ibid.*

JOHN, BISHOP OF OXFORD, to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

[1682], April 23.—It is plain your brother’s affections are engaged, and nothing but an immediate remove from hence can rescue him from ruin. If you and my lady would be so kind as to take him with you into Ireland both his credit and his safety may be secured. If this expedient may not take place I shall signify to Sir Edward [Dering] in what circumstances his son is. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MR. TISDALL.

1682, May 13. Kings Weston.—I desire you to make particular inquiry of the time and place of my father’s birth, and when and where his father, Sir Philip, was born, when he died, and where buried. I think he died in 1647 at London, and was buried at St. Martin’s, but whether in the church or any tombstone I know not, nor how old he was. I would know my grandmother’s age at the

time of her death, and in what church she was buried, and the Christian name and title of her father, Usher. I desire you would also acquaint me what employment the said Richard had in the Court of Wards, or elsewhere. I know that Sir Philip was clerk of the Crown, clerk of the House of Lords, commissary to the army, and sent over from Ireland to his Majesty at Oxford with other commissioners to represent the state of Ireland. I have also heard he was in the Long Parliament of England, but for what place he served, and how he came to be elected, I know not, nor what other employments he had, nor the times which he was employed in them. I shall be very glad to have some short narrative of what was most memorable in his life, and herein I desire you to consult my friends. *Draft. Vol. 40.*

WILLIAM NICHOLS TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, May 16. Christchurch, Oxford.—“I will lay open my thoughts as to what you proposed to me at St. Albans. My thoughts are these: “Here is Mr. Bourke, a young nobleman, the heir and hopes of a great family, sent hither by the King to be brought up in learning, and in the Protestant religion, and is by the Bishop put into my care. My design is to teach him the Latin tongue in as short a time as possibly I can, because he began late—that is, at ten years of age; and in order to my design I have used the most easy and familiar way to bring him to understand Latin that I could think of, which is to speak to him for the most part in Latin, by which means and the knowledge of a few plain rules he has made such a progress as gives great satisfaction to the Bishop and all that know him. Now should I leave him, it is a great chance if any body will take that pains with him that I do, and have done, and I am afraid lest the child should be neglected, as my Lord Courcy was, whether by want of correction or how, you know partly. Indeed, I have a passionate concern for him, that he may be well grounded, not only in Latin and Greek, but especially in the principles of religion, whereby he may become a public benefit to the world, especially to Ireland, the country wherein he is like to enjoy a plentiful fortune. I shall receive no small joy to see him do well and answer the great hope which he gives all people here to conceive of him, he being a child of exceeding good parts.

“Besides the desire I have of being any ways instrumental to the making Mr. Bourke truly noble—that is, wise and virtuous—I cannot want an inclination to stay here one half dozen years more, that in that time, by diligent reading and meditating on the Holy Scriptures (the only writings that can make us wise unto salvation), and by looking into some of the best accounts we have of the affairs of the church in all ages (which thing alone my Lord Bacon affirms will make a better Divine than the works of either S. Augustine or S. Ambrose can), I may in some measure be fitted to execute the office of a minister in the Church of God, to be a guide of consciences, an employment as weighty and dangerous as 'tis honourable. In the meantime, I promise, that after a few years (if it please God I live) I will come and be your chaplain, and be happy in your most

beloved, most profitable conversation. This is what I have to say, my care now is to know what you think of it, if you approve my reasons, I shall take care to provide you some honest good man : I believe Mr. Kemp, whom you know, would be very glad to serve you. But before I propose it to anybody, it is convenient that I know whether your chaplain will be obliged to preach. I suppose Mr. Vowel does that every Sunday at Burton ; and then what salary you are pleased to allow him—£30 or £40 a year will be enough. Mr. Dering is very well. I have given Madame Andrews a larger account of his affairs than time will permit me to give you now. Pray present my most humble service and thanks to your good lady, for whose happy arrival at Burton I shall not fail to offer up my prayers to Almighty God. I have heard of her escaping being overturned in the coach—a remarkable act of Divine providence, which always watcheth over those that trust in God. Though I have heard of no harm that any one got that was in the coach, yet the very fright might have done her ladyship great hurt.”

Ibid.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, May 16. Kings Weston.—“ You are now going with your family to cast anchor, and by God’s blessing to sit down in the quiet possession of a large fortune. Your grandfather, by his endowments and skill in all worldly affairs, laid the foundations ; your father, by his wisdom and dexterity, did (after a rebellion had thrown all into ruin) extricate the greatest part thereof ; your grandfather, Southwell, by many years’ indefatigable industry, cleared all much more, improving the title where wanting from mortgages to fee-simple, paying off great debts, recovering others, building a house, and leaving no law suits. Your eldest brother for his short time applied his whole care to raise the rents and set the estate to a more equal value than before it had been. So that you come to a great harvest, where you have neither ploughed nor sowed ; you feel nothing of the toils and the contradictions which, in the course of above fifty years past, must needs have occurred in these acquisitions, and therefore are you under deeper obligations to acknowledge God’s beneficence towards you, and to implore very earnestly that you may become a faithful steward of these blessings, to use them with sobriety, as to yourself and to your family, and to relieve the afflicted as prudence shall direct. You will find Ireland in a profound quiet, as it has lately been, when Scotland had in it an actual rebellion, and England been filled and disquieted about the plot. I cannot impute this under God to anything but the conduct of the Duke of Ormond, for he having had by long experience knowledge of the kingdom, and all men in it, having a large fortune, and, consequently, many dependents scattered into its several parts, and being also related in blood to great number of the Irish papists, the discontented had either dread to begin, or he presently knew and suppressed whatever was contriving. Thus, knowing what security the kingdom was in he had the courage to undergo all those calumnies and accusations thrown upon him during the heat of the plot, whereas if a stranger had there governed, who must have been

influenced by the general outcry, the Irish had certainly been driven into desperation, and when the number is (as some think) ten to one, that could not have produced good. It is plain, as things stand, that the Protestants, having the authority of the Government, the garrisons and arms in their hands, could drive the Irish into the sea if that were fit and thought convenient in such sort to unpeople the land. And I doubt not it is the fear of being made more miserable that keeps the highest of the discontented papists from machinations, and that the Protestants owe their quiet and security to their power, and that this temper and state of things will continue, unless there should be invasion from abroad, and if that should happen it might endanger all things.

“The Duke of Ormond’s interest being to preserve peace, and having no other fortune than what is within that kingdom, he has so steered to the tempering of things as to show the subdued party that they were not designed for ruin, and this appearing to them by a freedom of access either to his table, or to his recreations (for I see not that it has gone to higher things), they acquiesce therein, not but that their speculative men, lay more of their undoing at his door than ever they or the popish party intend to forgive, for besides all long reckonings before, they remember well that when their agent, Col. Talbot, by support in Court was at the brink of tearing the Acts of Settlement in pieces, he stood in the gap and resisted the contrivance, and was then revered by all, as the buckler of the Protestant cause. However, it so falls out, according to the varieties of hopes and fears which rule in the minds of men, that you will discern in some, and see plainly in others, a dissatisfaction towards this great man. First you will find it among a few from emulation of their family, as enjoying the grandeur and prosperity of his; but sheltering this envy under a pretence of religion, or of concern for the public good, but when it is more general, appears to be among such who, as either soldiers or adventurers, are possessed of new estates, and imagining they can never sit secure enough in their titles, or at least their children after them, without the extirpation of the former proprietors, who still live in their view, they are desirous of any occasion to perfect the work. They are angry when such occasions are not favoured, and much more when they see such race of men partake of any countenance. But the old Duke, notwithstanding, holds on his course, has regard to the public peace, and cannot join in such councils as must beggar the kingdom, and, consequently, the complainers, if it were made desolate.

“There are other sort of people dissatisfied with him, as they are dissenters from the Church of England, and, as having no fortunes, desire a new scramble, and so are impatient at all things that obstruct it.

“But on the other side, all the old and English proprietors who came in by purchase, and all the Churchmen, who must needs both of them lose by new troubles, they are devoted to the Duke, and wish him long continuance in the government. Also such of the Irish as were restored to their estates—which were about five hundred. They are thought to stand well addicted to quiet and the public peace, as having no more to pretend to than what they have.

“ By Sir William Boyd’s accounts, Ireland consists of eleven millions of Irish acres, of which two are counted unprofitable—that of the other nine, the Church and Protestants, had four before the late rebellion. That the other five being sequestered on account of the said rebellion was divided among the new English. But neither by provisos in the Acts or decrees in the Court of Claims there are given to the Irish one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres of the five millions they had before. And so they have now in nine parts one and a quarter.

“ There are three shrewd marks that Ireland is now in a state of prosperity and augmentation, for you may take up money for eight per cent., whereas the law allows ten.

“ The sale of lands is one, two, or three years’ purchase dearer than seven years ago it was.

“ And to show how trade within and without now stands the public revenue is farmed at 300,000*l.* per annum.

“ By what is now said, you see I impute much to the counsel of the Duke of Ormond. He and his family have given the highest testimonials of fidelity to the Crown, and as it is a brave example for you in your proportion to imitate, for while such virtues continue in it, as it is very likely they will, you ought to throw in, and devote all your interest to support it. And truly, in point of gratitude also, it well becomes you so to do, for all your relations that I have named in the beginning have tasted of his favour, and their memories are still valuable unto him.

“ Now, although in subordinate Governments, and at a distance from the Prince, some good men will always bear great sway, and some greater, perhaps, than what the laws allow; as it is necessary to take in with one, and a great happiness to choose him that is in the right, so your circumstances do not require more from you in point of dependence on any than what loyalty and the laws require. I should therefore advise you to talk of no other protection than that of his Majesty’s laws, and to appear zealous for the support of them which must support you. And while you steer by that compass you cannot fail to find friends, even in the Government there, and should that fail by any particular animosity, you have reasons to expect influence from this side, and the knowledge hereof will in a great measure intimidate any there from giving you unnecessary provocation.

“ So that you will stand free from partaking in any faction which some good men do often plunge into, either upon inadvertency, or sometimes do it to recommend themselves. I would not only advise you to the contrary, but also not to partake in things which you like not, and that had beginning before you went into that country, but to warn them and reserve yourself what you see the growth of and can give a reason of your choice or of your rejection thereof.

“ You are in your concerns hedged round with several good English tenants, and many of them serve you in a troop of the militia. It will be fit that you study the usefulness of every particular man, to keep them in friendship between themselves and to find ways to make them all zealous for you, which, when noted in the country, will be a great rock of strength, and in time spread

itself to very useful purpose. And as you are still to prefer the getting an English tenant before an Irish (though this offer more), yet affect not to be thought a rigorous man towards them, which some do glory in, for by some small contrivance, and common civility you will come to the knowledge of many things, and what is stirring among them, as to their hopes and fears, and to drop a little money sometimes unto this end may not be amiss, considering the naked and open country wherein you live.

“ You will do well to make a list of all the gentlemen in the county, and to range them under several considerations, either in respect to what I have already mentioned, or as by interest or possessions they are linked or at variance among themselves.

“ You must take your information herein from several, and it will require time before you can settle your own thoughts, and know what impressions to adhere unto, but this is so necessary a work that it must not be neglected, and you must consult your best friends first. It is given, as a rule, to stand well with the head man of every party, and it will thus far be of use, that if you are at variance with any neighbour you have a short way by discourse with them to scatter the justice of your cause, and it is of no small moment when a peaceable man is forced to contend, that the country have good impressions of his right.

“ When you have taken a just measure of all men, then you may close or keep off to such proportions as friendship, or convenience, or civility shall require.

“ As to your domestic concerns, keep always in a map before your eyes the list of your agenda, or businesses depending, for so you will give unto each matter the care and attention it deserves, some for want hereof by poring upon small things, and think they are well employed, because they are busy, while the great things starve. The like methods should be for all the branches of your expenses, that so each may have its share, and that needless things should not defraud the supplies intended for better. There is no better check in the career of expenses than frequent accounts and forecast, as well about every expense of the house, as other greater affairs, is a sort of earthly providence that must never be forgotten. Keep no idle servants, but each to some full employment; idle retainers are the disease of the country, so that you must have somebody that can deal roundly with them.

“ I am sure you will have a sober family, and to have prayers constantly said, will, besides the great benefit, keep them regular.

“ The true knowledge of every man's talent that either serves you or is your friend is a principal way to come to success in your business, for you employ them accordingly. But the most powerful way of acquiring strength and assistance is by falling into the methods of affording it unto others. Some by mere counsel, some by good offices, and others by a little aid are oftentimes made very happy. But unto all there is due a demonstration of respect and the caresses that properly attend conversation do strongly endear some people, so that you must afford them your company, and entertain them with discourse, and be provided with news and gazettes, and be

often reasoning of what in particular concerns the interest of the country you live in and the like.

“The present frame of things in Ireland do so rely upon the two Acts of Settlement and explanation, that you must needs read them over, but when you have done they will still appear such a scheme of entanglement, because so many different interests are there huddled together, that it will be of absolute necessity to get some discreet man who understands the whole frame of the Settlement, to spell it all out in conversation and discourses with you.

“As to the Irish, I have already said that those few in the kingdom who have got into the possession of their estates are well disposed to quietness, unless they happen to be priest-ridden. And in this single point of the ecclesiastics does consist the greatest danger from the Irish, for they bring influence from abroad, and give to merit preferments, though but titular, they work on the generality of the people as they please—that is, so far forth as they think it safe to venture—for else the bulk of the Irish, which are the labourers and the farmer, never saw such days as under the English Protestant, for the one knows what he is to receive and the other what he is to pay, when the Irish landlord was a sort of tyrant, and by the style of the country commanded at pleasure the labour and the industry of all that were about him, so that it is the priest alone, and the motives of religion that can work on this sort of men, who desire to live by some calling.

“It is true there is still scattered among them a spirit of inclination to wish well to the Great Lord, whose followers they formerly were, but it every day wears out, and becomes so faint that the priest is now fain to recommend their case at the Mass, which, however (as is said), moves not their contributions so much as the secret whispers of news and the hopes by some near revolution to be restored, which hopes of coming to their estates again and being lords as they were before, is incredibly nursed among them, and the poor followers are kept in awe thereby. So that the Irish farmer does not only pay his landlord and tithes to the minister, but a secret tax to his parish priest, to the titular bishop of the diocese, to the friars that lurk in the country, and from time to time to the former proprietor of the lands whereon he lives.

“For, as to these old proprietors, there is not among them one in twenty that turns their minds to any industrious course, but expect to be regarded as unfortunate gentlemen, who yesterday lost an estate and were to be restored to-morrow. So such as have families and habitations gather a small stock of cattle and so many days labour from the former followers as they can, and then importune hard from time to time the Englishman that is in possession of what they had, and thus they bring the year about. But such as are single men, they commonly live upon friends until they are turned out.

“Upon all this race of men, as well as upon the idle sort in general, the churchmen work as they please, for nothing but change and confusion can amend their case. Here lies the matters most capable of combustion, and it hardly can be expected that it should be otherwise.

“ These hints will serve you but for a short time, for when you are on the place you will soon extend your information and take them more distinct, and then you may fling this paper into the fire.”
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JOHN, BISHOP OF OXFORD, to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, May 28.—Your brother, Dering, is so false to all his promises that I have been feign to give Sir Edward a plain account of the whole matter. This whole week he has been gone from the college, and a great part of the time was spent at the place which he promised never to return to, so concerned young men are to ruin themselves. As to your purpose of having a chaplain in your house who should perform religious offices to yourself and family, I exceedingly approve of it, and have proposed your offer to Mr. Haisoms. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, May 30. Kinsale.—This is to acquaint you that we arrived here safe this day about eight this morning. We were all yesterday sea sick, but as soon as we came on shore my wife and sisters went to bed to refresh themselves. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM COOPER to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, June 4. Dublin.—As to an offer to take Capt. Quelch's house for a corporation hall. *Ibid.*

THOMAS LANE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, June 6. Oxford.—I am now and have been for these three months about the Saracen History, which I design and am advised to compose principally out of Arabian authors, which have so lately been known in these parts of the world that the relations concerning that great empire will be perfectly new. Mr. Walker, of University, and Dr. Pocock have promised me to be kindly severe and read it over before it goes to the Press. I hope you will permit me to place your arms and name upon one of my maps, and if you do not do this I must needs confess I cannot forbear apprehending that you are either ashamed of the author or suspicious of the credit of the work. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, June 6. Kinsale.—I send you the picture by Captain Hobson, desiring him to deliver it to you himself.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, June 11. Kings Weston.—I have received the Spanish picture safely. *Ibid.*

JAMES TISDALL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, June 17. Dublin.—I lately waited upon Mr. James Grace, a gentleman of great age, and one that was deputy registrar of the

Court of Wards in the year 1624, at which time your grandfather came into that office as clerk to one Mr. Webb, and soon afterwards by his own ingenuity came to be registrar thereof. He cannot give any account where he was born; he believes he came a little before that time out of England, and as to your great grandfather, he believes he was never in this kingdom. He says your grandfather was a parliament man in England, but what place he served he knows not. The Lord Chief Justice Davys is this day married to the Countess of Clancarty. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, June 27. London.—Yesterday His Majesty sent the two sheriffs of London to the Tower, they having disturbed the quiet regularity of the proceedings as to the election of new sheriffs. The election is put off for eight days, and to-morrow it is said the sheriffs will be out again. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM BROWNE to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, June 30. Kinsale.—Yesterday Sir John Perceval was made burgess of this corporation and Captain Nowell then elected sovereign (sufferaigne) for the ensuing year. To-morrow Sir John gives all the burgesses of this town a dinner. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM COOPER to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, July 1. Dublin.—Sir Philip's suit of armour was left in the old house all but the breastplate, which I cannot find. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1682, July 25. Dublin.—There is a new bridge to be speedily built over the river from the end of the Wood Quay, next Wine Tavern Street, which may advance the value of the houses thereabouts. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to CHRISTOPHER CROFTS.

1682, August 3. Kinsale.—My wife was safely brought to bed of a son on Sunday last. *Draft. Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, August 24. Kings Weston.—My opinion is your sister shall still remain in your family, which is her proper station whilst unmarried, and that you and our friends look about to dispose of her in marriage upon convenient terms. I am sorry your eldest sister has had such concurrence to the folly of the other. "Indeed, nephew, when you consider that you are now left in the place of father and mother, too, you must forsake your own native kindness and adventure to chiding and admonition, and exercise all that the case requires which may prevent much more vexation and sorrow in the future when the remedy is too late." When I was last in London a privy councillor told me that the King had designed me to a certain employment as soon as a very old man shall die. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, August 24. Cork.—I can inform you my grandfather died in [16]48, and my father in [16]65. I am informed that upon my arrival at Burton I shall have a proposal made me by Mr. Tent for a marriage between him and one of my sisters. *Vol.* 40.

The SAME to the SAME.

1682, August 25. Cork.—I acquainted you how unfortunately my sister was inclined to be misled in her affections to my brother, and I cannot imagine my sister to be safe whilst he is upon the coast, because his violence and indiscretion is such as to obstruct any foreign proposals or endeavours of my own to marry my sister as her friends do desire. My brother had the indiscretion to own his pretensions before some more publicly than was fit, and declares he will have her, and I know nothing but the keeping him in the Straits (from whence a constant correspondence may not be maintained) till we can marry her, can secure her from my brother's pretensions. I do not doubt but my father will be readily disposed to do a thing so necessary to the security of my sister, and when once he gets thither we can have my sister back again to receive the addresses of such here as shall be disposed to make them. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1682, August 26. Burton.—We arrived here Saturday was seven-night. I am sorry Mr. Tisdall's information about our family proves so short. My grandfather, Perceval, died in England, and lies buried in St. Martin's Church at London, as I believe. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, September 9. Kings Weston.—As to Mr. Tent's intention of address to one of your sisters, there is little difficulty in the method of the matter. The business may proceed or not, as either of your sisters (after full information of the man and of his manners) may be inclined to take with all his faults, for if the woman have share in the choice of her husband she commonly submits to what she finds. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1682, September 11. Kings Weston.—“First as to the proposal you expected at your going to Burton for one of my nieces, I told you that as to birth and fortune, as I suppose it is so far well, also a good mother, but in age, and not likely to hold out long, and for the relations there were some who might be valuable and of use. But when I consider the want of all education and a temper in your party that is not (by report) very desirable, I am at a great stand, for when I cannot in your undertaking see some probable foundation for happiness, I dread going on.

“On the other side it is very true that the portion and the alliance are great temptations, but as my nieces manage their interest, they add little to their preferment; they too much publish their little

love to Ireland, and as beauty does not abound, so they strive not to make any amends by the fame of good housewifery.

“When these things are balanced on both sides, and that you can have no better than what the country affords, you must resort entirely to the inclinations that either of your sisters may have to the business—first, that they may see you neglect no opportunity that presents, and next, that knowing the truth of all things naked the choice may be their own for that will . . . the more easy digesting afterwards whatever may fall out amiss.

“This is all I can say to that matter; as for the terms you may, in the general, steer as we were steering before, and you may do well to make my cousin Hyde and your cousin FitzGerald of your counsel in the affairs.

“As for the Captain and his senseless pretensions, I have writ to my father to direct him from that coast, but have as yet no answer.

“I have also writ unto you advising against the voyage of my niece hither, and told you many arguments in that behalf.

“And for the present it may do well before the Captain returns that you send my nieces in some progress as to my cousin Hyde’s, and thence on his arrival to my cousin Hignett’s, and afterwards elsewhere, if so be the Captain puts not water into his wine, for I would have him solemnly informed by your lady, or whom you think best, at his first arrival that the pretensions tends to the ruin of both, and that we all declare so much against it, that he will expect our utmost opposition, and that his own relations must also abandon him, and that therefore he should not make himself an instrument of disturbance in the family, when at present so much love and good correspondence prevails.

“But if, after all, your sister be as mad as he, or that any promises or engagements be already made, and that she will not be guided into a better course, then disturbance must take place. And if the law can require no more portion from you than what you think fit, care must be taken to secure what you give, for should it get into his management, it would soon come to nought.” *Ibid.*

SIR EDWARD DERING to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, September 16.—Expressing disapproval at the attachment between his son Daniel and Sir John Perceval’s younger sister. *Ibid.*

EDMUND SWINIE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, October 2. Park.—Some rogue (for there are a flock of them in this side of the country) has attempted to steal the honey out of the tree I showed you. My wife perceiving the winter to draw near hath made bold to send you a little piece of her frieze, as much only as will make you a coat and “brickses.” She would send you the whole piece, but last year you disappointed her design by buying at too dear a rate that which she thought would pass for a gift. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MRS. WHEELER.

1682, October 3. Burton.—I must still continue to desire that I

may know whether the little picture of my grandfather and the pearl necklace, and other jewels, plate, and goods mentioned in the inventories I have under my grandmother's own hand be among those at Mr. Mullineux. Present my service to my uncle Wheeler. *Draft. Vol. 40.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, October 13. Burton.—“As for housekeeping, the charge hath hitherto been very small. We not having spent 20s. in three weeks (if we except our drinks, beef, and mutton, which we have of our own in our house and park), though we keep constantly ten dishes at dinner and five at supper. But this is not to last always, being occasioned by the presents which the tenants in our neighbourhood have sent to my wife of turkeys, chickens, poultry, and bacon, *cum multis aliis*, so that we are not yet able to compute or estimate the constant charge of our disbursements in this kind till our neighbours are less kind, and we be obliged to buy what grows not upon our own grounds.

“I thought I had formerly expressed to you that I liked the epitaphs upon the monuments now at Kinsale, and if I did not it was because I knew myself to be no judge of them. My cousin Gibbins is lately dead, and I this day wrote to Mr. Brown to let him know so much and to ask how money concerns stood between you and him, that he, Mr. Brown, might be more awake therein.”

As to my grandfather Southwell's picture, which we have here, I know not by what fate, but it is in all our opinions better than that at Kinsale, so my wife thinks to keep it here.

Reference to his interview with his brother-[in-law], Captain Dering, regarding the captain's affection for his younger sister, and the opposition of the family to their marriage. *Ibid.*

N. BARNETTE TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, October 31. London.—“Yesterday Sir William Richard, a brave tory, about whom we have had so much bustle, was sworn Lord Mayor of London at Westminster, from whence, with great shouts and acclamations, he was conducted to Grocers' Hall, where they dined. The King did not dine in the city, the Commons having refused to contribute to his entertainment, as was usual, laying all the charge on the Lord Mayor. Twelve of the aldermen only attended, the rest absenting themselves, yet several of the nobility were there, the Duke of Albemarle, Lords Radnor, Craven Berkeley, Lord Chamberlain, &c. They begin to lay their actions already on the last Lord Mayor, but the King, as a signal of his good service, has promised to make him a baron.

“The Duke of Ormond has his patent now drawing to be made a duke of England. The Marquess of Halifax, being made Privy Seal, took his place on Sunday last. The Lord Radnor, President of the Council, having by some juggling of Seymour absented himself for some days from his place, the King asked him the reason. He said he had received a pass from his Majesty importing that he might take his ease on account of his great age. His Majesty said he knew nothing of it, and that he should keep his place.

“Mr. Seymour, concerned upon this disappointment, is retired into the country. The Lord Mulgrave having made some private address to the Lady Anne, and had often presented her with songs and letters under hand, the Duke having notice of it, he was this morning forbid the Court, never to appear at St. James’s during the Duke’s life. The Duke of Monmouth waits at Westminster *de die in diem* in order to his recognizance.

“A motion was made yesterday by the Lord Berkeley’s counsel to have a day appointed for trial with the Lord Grey, for taking away or concealing the Lady Henrietta Berkeley, not heard of, but the other counsel pleaded for time, and were allowed fourteen days. The Whigs come over to us daily, you can hardly find six at high exchange in the city. The Justices of Middlesex having addressed his Majesty that all dissenters shall be disarmed, some conform and some absent.

“Sir Thomas Player, being 17,000*l.* in arrear of Orphan’s Money in the Chamber of London (which money it is thought they have spent to carry on the good old cause), is absented. It is said the Salamanca doctor is gone to be his chaplain. Curtis being fled into Holland, his wife, who kept on printing in his absence, was committed yesterday to Newgate for defaming the Government, and with her for consolation in her affliction the famous pamphleteer Care, the author of the *Weekly Pacquet from Rome.*” *Ibid.*

MRS. DORCAS WHEELER TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

[1682, October.]—My father’s picture is with the rest of the things though I must tell you most of the small diamonds were off diamond buttons of the Earl of Holland’s clothes, and given to my mother after my father’s death, it having been then only a ring of gold with a tortoiseshell back, and for the necklace, I have it here. The Earl of Holland, when he took leave of his lady, two days before he was beheaded, desired her to give my mother his picture and some handsome gift as a legacy from him, and she gave my mother this necklace, and she has mended it since by adding pearl to it, and so have I now I cannot think my brother, who knew it was given to her after my father’s death, would put that in; he had a large turk* [turquoise] stone ring, and my sister Clayton and myself too, given by my lady at that time. My lord was beheaded in a fur gown of my mother’s and his head put into her long black scarf. *Ibid.*

SIR EDWARD DERING TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1682, November 4.—“I can say little more to the matter of victualling, but that Kinsale will certainly be the port to victual the ships, and that seems very probable that it will in time draw the victualling of Tangier to it, since the same officers and offices may well serve both. If Mr. Browne has any desire to be employed in the Customs he will do well to meet the Commissioners at their arrival at Dublin, where all things will be disposed in order to entering on their employment the twenty-sixth of December. We have at our board restrained all particular recommendations of

officers, not being willing to give the new Commissioners that excuse of having their officers imposed upon them, nor do I know of above two openly recommended to them, and both of them strangers to me.

“It is but this day that I can give you any hopes of Sir John Finch’s recovery, he having for twelve days struggled for life with a most violent fever, but now we all conclude the worst is past.

“I have yet received no letter from Daniel, which I wonder at. I have written him four letters to the purpose you know of. I wonder much Sir John hath never taken notice of the matter to me. I wrote him largely in it, and been very just to him in doing all I can to divert or create that foolish amour, and I told him plainly he might freely take the best measures he could in it, for I was as much against it as he himself, and therefore if he found it necessary for that end he might forbid Daniel his house without offending me, and by the short return you say he made from Burton, I believe some such thing hath passed. But that my cousin Andrews hath had any hand in this matter knowingly I am hard to believe. I never remember her guilty of any such fault, and I think hath more wit than to disoblige my son and daughter Perceval for ever, to gratify Daniel for three days. There is another argument, which weigheth with me, and that she knoweth. I am to pay 500*l.* to Sir John Perceval upon the marriage of any of his sisters, and I never found but that she was more careful always of my concerns than of her own, and I am confident would not load me to flatter Daniel in a folly so destructive to him. However it be, if he will not be governed by his friends, I hope the young woman will be advised by hers, and the end will be that he must do that by necessity and compulsion which he might have made an act of prudence in himself or of obedience to me. And better this way than not at all, for love and despair do not commonly afflict young men very long, but an ill marriage and beggary may last as long as life. We are much joyed to hear all are well with you.” *Vol.* 40.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, November 7. Kings Weston.—It is said the King will make the Duke of Ormond an English Duke by the same name, and that his credit at Court was never greater, so that all my Lord Anglesey’s invectives against him in the late printed passages touching what passed at the Council Board have little power or credit with his Majesty. *Ibid.*

W. FITZGERALD TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, November 7. Cork.—“Yesterday and this have proved busy days that I could not be fully informed of what your town affords for your use; there are iron bricks for chimneys, if you send word how many, and of what size, they shall be bought; the price is about 2*d.* per pound, they ask somewhat more. I have procured you one thousand of chestnuts, and the claret that is come in is good, as is expected this year, but is sold at 8*l.* the hogs-

head. There is a ship from Lisbon that has some Portugal oranges and lemons, and some Brazil sugar. I will secure some of the fruit, and if you would have any of the sugar, pray let me know how much. Christopher Crofts is in the country about you, so that I could not deliver him the message sent by my Lady at Mr. Haver's instance, but his wife has the letters, and to-morrow I will tell her how much she is desired at Burton.

"Inclosed is the news for private. I can only add that my Lord Ormond is made an English Duke, and his grandson Ossery to take place as a duke's eldest son. The bearer is a good foot post, and if you please to make the agreement with him for his coming once or twice a week with the news he shall be carefully and in better time despatched." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, November 21. Kings Weston.—Captain Dering has a very indulgent father, and we must imitate him and use the captain as our mad friend, else surely were he another man we might not be wanting in men of his own tallent that might soon stop his menaces and give him his fill of fighting. My children are all in perfect health, and every night dancing with Dick Barry's harp. Nelly prays you send her what draughts you can spare of Prince Rupert's. She brings just now for my approbation a fine piece of shell work, which shows that she will have a part of her mother's good fancy. *Ibid.*

T. LANE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, November 23. Oxford.—I go forward with my atlas, but slowly, as great bodies use to do. I have not yet completed the history of the Saracen Empire, it is a troublesome task that history was never composed by any European author before. *Ibid.*

SIR EDWARD DERING to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682, December 30.—I have only time to join my complaint to yours for the miscarriage of my letters, which I never observed before I paid postage for them here to Dublin, which hath been about three months, and which I know not well how to remedy, writing commonly in the evenings, when it is hardly fit to send a servant on purpose up to the Grand Post House. *Ibid.*

Petition of SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to the KING.

[1682].—Showing that his brother, being a minor, did, by his guardian, in August, 1675, complain to his Majesty of a heavy and unequal quit rent on his lands, and, upon examination of the said complaint by the Lords of the Committee for Irish Affairs, it was reported that Sir Philip Perceval, petitioner's grandfather, was long before the wars possessed of lands at Liscarroll and elsewhere in the said county, held by way of mortgage for 8,000*l.*, which was so near the full value that the late Court of Claims adjudged petitioner the pre-emption of the said mortgages for 150*l.*, after which orders

were issued from the Exchequer to levy the new quit rents on the same lands. To which time petitioner was compelled to pay about 90*l.* per annum, but, forasmuch as the lands were never seized nor sequestered, and that the benefit he received by the act was inconsiderable, it was, upon debate in council, thought fit that the petitioner should for the future pay 10*l.* per annum. Afterwards the late farmers, having inspected the said Letters Patent, observed that the lands mortgaged were enumerated and the acreage specified, and finding they did not agree with the Down Survey, procured an order from the Exchequer to destrain the petitioner's lands for an additional rent. Petitioner claims redress.

Reports by the Duke of Ormond and of the Committee of the Treasury favourable to the above petition. *Vol.* 40.

P. MADOX' ACCOUNT.

1682-3, January 2.—Among the items are two pair of shoes, bound with gold, 14*s.*; one pair of scarlet and silk, very rich, 16*s.* "I sent Mrs. Jane Dering 3 guineas, which she paid for her own picture, which will be sent to my Lady Perceval." At the bottom of the account is "a copy of the cook's acquittance:—'Whereas my Lady Dering has hired me, Philip Drew, to serve Sir John Perceval, of Burton, in Ireland, bart., as his cook, at the rate of thirty pounds a year, without meddling with such things in the kitchen as they call the cook's fees or perquisites,' I do hereby acknowledge to have received 4*l.* for my journey, &c." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682-3, January 4. Kings Weston.—William Browne tells me the monuments are put up, and he commends the work and says the mason (William Petty, his tenant) has done it to the liking of all. I am sending to chide the lapidary, who it seems was careless about my father's monument, in hopes it may be of use when he finishes Sir Philip's. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1682-3, January 12. Kings Weston.—"As to the case of your sister Katherine, which my cousin, Arthur Hyde, says in preference to Sir B. Maynard's son, is so strong that I cannot but be of his mind. It seems it is a much better estate, and Sir Boyle a man inclined to the house of Ormond. But I wish you had added one other point very essential in such considerations, and that was the qualities of Sir Boyle's son, and how in comparison of the other he might be preferred, or equally liked, for, after all, that is one principal verb—so my opinion is for this latter in case the person be suitable and can be approved by your sister, which must always enter. Now, as to my niece Helena, I see by the particulars you mention she shares as deeply in the frenzy as does the captain, and in this career I see not how she can very long keep out of her grave, for the more she sees past of two years, the less possibility will she see of the captain's project to be rich in that time, and so she will

for vexation die. I can judge no other from the romantic strains you mention and the sickly condition that has already overtaken her. I confess I wonder at your allowing the captain to come to Burton, but seeing he came to see his sister that could not go to see him, yet the coach should have carried your sister (during his stay) as much another way, for this interview, how formal soever, will keep up their hopes, and will also keep up the talk of the country, which you will get nothing by. My advice is still the same, that you persevere positively in the negative, not to answer any of his letters that touch on that point; and for your sister, to treat her as a crazy and unhappy sister that may want nothing proper for her health, whatever you deny her of her will. You may tell her if you please that I say she might have spared her late letter unto me, since by the advice of all report I find it was so insincere. It is pleasant that she should declare she would never say she loved any man. Methinks you should contrive that some verses in way of lampoon be made to expose this ridiculous language of hers, and to show how her gallant is addicted elsewhere yet so as only to let them come to her confidants. And you must gain some she confides in, for this humour would never hold up so stiff without intercourse of letters, you see how far things ran at Kinsale under your eye before you stopped them. And my good cousin Andrews will doubtless go on as she began, whatever you know to the contrary, for she is pleased with such correspondences. I wish my brother, instead of sending you presents, would send you the 80*l.* you too easily parted with, and which I fear supported the gallantry of the past courtships, but in the meantime you are paying interest for the money. My father sends him six dozen of sherry by the next ship to Cork, and fancies wine will divert love. He is an indulgent father, and has smarted for it in some cases, and I fear will do so in more, for his sons will not part with that government which they were too long and too easily allowed to bear. You still harp on the recalling the captain from the coast. This is what I despair of, having already so flat a negative in it, and now your sister's frenzy makes it look as a thing to no purpose if it were done, so that I see no manner of choice left but to have a strict sentinel on her, that she break not away to him, and for the rest to bear it patiently as a misfortune to your family, and just as if you had a sister that was mad. Let nothing, as I said before, be wanting for her health or conveniences, so will you exempt yourself from any blame for her folly, and leave it to time to produce some issue to it. You must also plainly excuse any overtures of marriage, as your sister declares herself as yet averse unto that, so nobody may complain that they have been entertained and deluded with any hope. And it is not well that she knows as you positively forbid the captain, so you will declare her own answer to any others that may address, thus let her enjoy her solitude; she may perhaps cure herself, but I see nobody else can cure her." *Ibid.*

NEWS LETTER.

1682[-3], January 13. London.—“Sir Henry Goodricke is not yet arrived from Spain. It is certain his Majesty hath recalled him,

but I do not hear that his Majesty hath nominated any person to succeed him. In the meantime, they write from Spain that the Dutch ambassador residing there did, by order of his Majesty of England, on the second of December, present a fresh memorial to that King soliciting him to accept of the arbitrator proposed by France, but he sticks to his former resolution.

“The King of Spain hath put out an edict prohibiting his subjects to wear any foreign manufactures, and proposing great advantage to such persons as shall erect any manufacture in his own kingdom; our merchants appear much concerned at the said edict. The Emperor, seeing no probability of composing matters with the Turks, is now resolved to commence a treaty with France on the terms proposed by that King. He will be necessitated to give up Salzburg (Shalsburgh). The King of Sweden offers his Imperial Majesty twenty thousand men against the Turks.

“The Earl of Shaftesbury is not actually made a burgher of Amsterdam, but all the ceremonies belonging to that affair are performed, only they have left a blank for his name in the book where the burghers are registered, which would quickly be entered in case any contest should rise about him. He is very kindly received amongst them. He hath put 30,000*l.* in the public bank at Amsterdam, and entered it in his own name. William Penn, the quaker, who went lately over to Pennsylvania, carrying a great number of quakers with him, is said to be dead, and that before his death he owned himself to be a papist, and that he died in the communion of that church.

“The election of common councilmen for Bishopsgate not being yet over, the inhabitants are very restless and uneasy; some of them have petitioned the Court of Aldermen against Sir Jonathan Raymond, their alderman, desiring them to put a speedy issue to that affair, they being deprived of their representatives by his frequent adjournments of the poll. Some of the inhabitants within the gate petitioned the said court that they may be a distinct ward of themselves; on the other hand, those without the gate have petitioned that they may remain united as they are and have been time out of mind, but the said court have not as yet resolved upon anything relating to those affairs.

“Mr. Pilkington having lately sent over 400*l.* worth of goods to Hamburg, and Mr. Skelton (having notice of it) seized the same for the use of his royal Highness, and the merchant (to whom they were consigned) attached the same for his security. What those magistrates have done in it I do not yet hear.

Our East India Company have put up a second paper importing that all the money they shall receive between this and March for goods already sold, or which shall be sold at their intended sale at March, shall be solely employed for payment of bonds.

“Yesterday the Lord Mayor held a sessions at the Bridge House, where the grand jury presented an address to his lordship desiring him to present it to his Majesty. The contents of it were to pray that the laws might be more effectually put in execution against dissenters, the 114th canon of the church, obliging all ministers to present every year to their ordinary all popish recusants in their

parishes, above the age of 17 years, whom the ordinaries are, under great penalty, to present to the bishops, and they to the archbishops, and the archbishops to the King. This morning the clergy met at the Convocation House to consider of the said canon in pursuance of an order from the lord bishop to this purpose—viz., you are desired to meet at a conference upon the canon to consider by what means they may best prevail with the people committed to their charge to observe the order of the church.

“Our court of aldermen have in obedience to his Majesty’s command ordered a proclamation to be issued out for the suppression of conventicles.” *Vol.* 40.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to his aunt, LADY PERCEVAL.

1682-3, February 20. Kings Weston.—We are mightily troubled for the loss of poor Dick Barry, he leaving a sad heart in the nursery. But to repair his loss all we can do is that Miss Helena must play her old tune upon the harpsicord seven times a day till we go up to London, where, for a month, we are to learn all manner of things which Mr. Desirier with his one eye can teach us in that time. So you see in what manner we are to repair his loss. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682-3, March 10. Kings Weston.—“You send me the copy of an original paper of your grandfather’s, which original you had sent me before under cover to Mr. Madox, and I lately sent you a copy of it back, together with what I had drawn for inscription to your brother’s monument, demanding your opinion and amendments, that when I went up to London I might see your work finished. The said original I keep till Mr. Floyd goes over, by whom I intend also to send you a great heap of letters, such as you had from your father, mother, and brothers, and such other relations, as from where you may draw light to know what hath occurred in your family, and to write down in some plain memories what from year to year, or from ten to ten years, hath happened which your son and his descendants may, perhaps, be glad to know, but never know truly unless you undertake the work, who are nearer the man and his time who gave spring and rise to your family. And because I may throw in some animadversion and remembrances towards it, and so excite you to begin and pursue the work, I have dictated some sheets to Mr. Floyd, which here I send you. They are not in any due method, for that is left unto you when you enlarge upon these matters; nor is there time I fear for me to read them over, or him to write them fair, so they go to you as it were in the lump, and to be sorted and methodized at your leisure.

“I have been lately indisposed by some cold taken, and then Mrs. Edwards has mislaid some of my papers, so that I have not as yet sat close with Mr. Floyd to the revising my clause, which would be but one week’s work when we sat unto it. And I hope it will soon be over, that Mr. Floyd may attend you.

“I explained to you in a former letter the contention between the Marquis of Halifax and the Lords of the Treasury; there has

been a later fresh onslaught on the same subject, and nine lawyers heard before the King and Council. But after all nothing could appear that the Lords of the Treasury were guilty of anything, and so the King determined in favour of what they had done. Upon which the Lord Rochester (Hyde) is triumphant, and the other bites the lip; but he is not a man that can easily forgive, and if he leaves not the Court this year will break out in other shapes as opportunity shall offer.

"The Court is now at Newmarket. As yet I learn not of any determination above concerning the victualling contract, but as soon as I do I will write to Mr. Crofts.

"My father hopes to argue the captain out of his frenzy; we shall see what may be done that way, and so see whether to hope or to despair."

"I wrote lately to Mr. Mulys, as I told you I would do, to be informed of your grandfather, but neither he or Mr. Dobbins knowing anything, he sent to his uncle, Sam. Perceval, for whom your father had a great esteem, and you see inclosed what answer he makes. He says your grandfather was buried in St. Martin's Church, and that Bishop Usher preached the funeral sermon. It would be a rich record if you had that sermon, and the panegyric which doubtless he made. I will enquire what hopes there may be thereof by getting somebody at Oxford to consult the Lady Tirrell, who is the bishop's daughter. But Mr. Floyd tells me that your aunt Wheeler did lately furnish the Bishop of Kildare with many informations which he had in the funeral sermon on your grandmother; so she will doubtless be able to tell you all that she informed the bishop, and in particular if in 1646 or 1647 Sir Philip Perceval died, and the month and day, as also where born, how old, &c. Pray let me receive what she tells you, what Sam. Perceval formerly wrote and conversed with your father at Cambridge was the utmost those wise enquiries would then discover, and I believe as to the arms and ancient things is what you must abide by. Those poises I am sure you know, for I often saw them.

"By one of the tenth instant from my father he says he expected Daniel in ten days from Portsmouth, and would then do the best he could, and was not out of hopes of prevailing. He adds: 'I have a letter lately from my cousin Andrews, in which she saith she will neither meddle nor make in that business, which is an answer not at all satisfactory to me. My wife replyeth to it somewhat sharply.'" *Vol. 40.*

LORD SHANNON TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682 [-3], March 13. Shannon Park.—"I am importuned by the bearer to give you this trouble, who is a potter that lives near me; he serves all Cork and the country about it; he has made pipes for me, to save leaden ones, that hold very well, as also flower pots for garden. Now I have done his share, mine is only to assure you and your most excellent lady and sisters that I am a most faithful servant to your family. I believe you heard last post of one Mr. Shelton, an English papist who received a pension from the French

King, who came out of France to the King to assure him the French King has a design upon Tralee, and to surprise the town of Cork and others, but Cork chiefly. But Secretary Ellis wrote me last post that I should not be alarmed at it, for the King and his Ministers of State had rejected his intelligence as improbable and impracticable, so that I hope you may improve on without danger. We shall see where his fleet and great army bend their course in May." *Ibid.*

EDMUND SWINIE TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1682-3, March 23. Kippagle.—Poor Philip Buller went hence this day in order to be shipped over into England, which I am sure will undo him, and I am sorry for his folly; but I never saw a more harmless or less vicious lad, having been with me four or five years. *Ibid.*

SIR EDWARD DERING TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, March 31.—He has seen his son Daniel, and he is not contracted to Perceval's sister, and has no thoughts of marrying till he has an estate of 6,000*l.* *Vol.* 41.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1683, April 3. Burton.—The westerly winds will make me lose the season for grafting a great many cuttings of fruit trees from Surrenden, which are still detained in the river of Thames. I have made it my business to inquire into the fortunes of Sir Boyle Maynard. I told a person he is reported to be very rich, to which he answered, Sir Boyle was perhaps better stocked with plate than many gentlemen of his fortune, but that to his knowledge Sir Boyle always lived to the height of his fortune, and though his hospitality and good equipage might occasion the report of his richness, yet that indeed those were the reasons of his not being so. *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROFTS TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, April 6. Cork.—“Amidst the throng of all afflictions I have got time to mind my Lady Perceval's concerns, and this day have got on shore and into my cellar all the goods that were on board the *Golden Fleece*, and the way that I work was this:—I found the duty of them would have come to 5 or 6*l.* besides ‘braidinge’ the things by opening them, therefore I went to the Surveyor, who indeed is collector as well as the farmer for he rules all things here, and I told him I was commanded by you to present him your services with a guinea to buy a pair of gloves, and to assure him that you were sensible of all his civility, and that you desired he would be no stranger unto you, but at the season of the year, when he had occasion to command a buck out of your park, and which in short transported the gentleman to so sweet compliance that he went on board ship and I got a boat to bring away the goods, giving the seamen and waiters on board a small spell, and brought them away without opening. I was afraid the “sianses” should be spoiled with lying so long, so that I have opened them,

they having no earth about them, and have put some fresh earth about them and water in the box, so that now I want nothing but carriage for them, but the lead and things that came from Bristol I have not yet got on shore, neither the wheat meal and gerts that came from Minehead, the ship coming not up till this day, but in time I shall land them, but should have a trusty servant to send home with all those things, they being liable to be stolen by the way. I thank God my poor wife is upon her legs again, though very weak, but the last Sabbath day I had no hope of her life, which fear has banished all thoughts of loss of children, death of servants, Mr. Lombard's injustices, and all other things, God Almighty make me thankful." *Vol. 41.*

SIR EDWARD DERING TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, April 21.—Daniel is gone back to Portsmouth and is bound for Tangier. The business of victualling Tangier and the six ships from Ireland is put off for the present, and will not be resumed till towards September. *Ibid.*

NEWSLETTER.

1683, May 1. London.—“Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Pollexfen, being the persons to make the second argument for and against the Charter of London, it was by consent put off from Friday last till yesterday, when, as soon as the Judges came in, Mr. Attorney began his argument for the King, and continued speaking without any intermission (except now and then, when the Lord Chief Justice asked a question) for the space of six hours. He very learnedly took in pieces all that had been said by the recorder the last term, and made particular answers thereto, proving by several authorities that the being of a corporation was a franchise of which the King is the donor, quoting many cases wherein the like franchises had been seized, and demonstrating that the City of London had in a very high degree forfeited the same, insisting particularly upon the great oppressions used by them towards his Majesty's subjects in exacting certain taxes from all that came to their markets, which ought to be free, that by the same authority that they exacted 5,000*l.* per annum (as was computed), they might as lawfully extort 10,000*l.* a year. More especially he insisted upon their libelling the King and his government in presenting the petition which imported as if by proroguing the Parliament, his Majesty had interrupted the justice of the nation, &c., which crime, with the manner and circumstances of it, he aggravated at large, and, in conclusion, prayed that the franchise of the said city might be seized into the King's hands. It being two of the clock in the afternoon before he ended, the judges appointed to hear Mr. Pollexfen this day on the city's part.

“It is certain that the league betwixt the Crown of Poland and the Emperor is ratified, and that the French ambassador is forbid the Polish Court, which may possibly oblige the Elector of Brandenburg to declare in favour of the Emperor. The Dutch are busy fitting out sixteen men of war in pursuance of their treaty

with Sweden, some of which are already come over the Panyers. The French King begins his progress to visit the camps on the twenty-sixth of May, and will be back the twenty-fourth of July.

“The Lord Mayor hath sent a copy of the late presentation of the grand jury of London to all the churchwardens within the City Liberties requiring them exactly to observe the order of the sessions made thereupon by presenting both papists and dissenters. It was expected that the business betwixt the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners would have been heard this day at the King’s Bench here, but upon a motion made by the former it was deferred till Thursday next. This morning Mr. Pollexfen, counsel for the city, began his argument in answer to Mr. Attorney-General, and continued in the same for about four hours, and positively affirmed that the citizens of London had an indefeasible right to their Charter, and that it could not be forfeited, that it was the undoubted right of the subject to petition his Majesty, and that the markets were so far from being an oppression that they were a conveniency. After Mr. Pollexfen had concluded, Mr. Attorney-General demanded judgment of the Court, but the Lord Chief Justice replied that it was a weighty concern, and that he could not expect judgment would be given so soon in it, further adding that it would be well if they gave judgment this term. It is the opinion of many understanding indifferent persons that heard the arguments on both sides that judgment will be given against the Charter.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1683, May 4. Burton.—As to the offer of marriage between Mr. Maynard and one of my sisters, Sir Boyle Maynard told me that in England the jointure was usually a hundred pound and sometimes but sixty pounds per annum for every thousand pound of portion. I told him that were the treaty in England and between two English interests those were points to be considered, but that since the overture was in order to a match in this kingdom what he proposed would not come under consideration, for that in this kingdom the least that is usually done on such occasions is to settle 200*l.* per annum for every thousand pound of portion. Sir Boyle’s shyness in giving particulars has given me more time to consider a third proposal made by Counsellor Cox by order of Sir Emanuel Moor. Mr. Cox told me that he had his eldest son to marry, and was desirous to match him in our family if we were not pre-engaged. Sir Emanuel is a gentleman of good esteem in this country. His son is about twenty-one years of age, and, as I am informed, a well natured gentleman without vice. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1683, May 19. Burton.—John Lewis may send his son over and I will entertain him, for I am now fain to take boys of the popish or no religion which I would gladly avoid if I could, and I can easily find room for more than him (by discharging some useless ones I have) if likely lads should offer themselves to come over. As to the epitaphs you sent me, intended for my father’s and brother’s tomb,

they are very perfect, and whatever order you give about the latter and the monument belonging to it will be very acceptable to me, but our church will not be ready to receive it this year or two, the chancel where it is to stand not being yet built.

Among my papers I find one wherein it is said by Edmund Smith, of Anables, in the county of Hertford, that my grandfather died 10 November, 1647. I think my grandfather, George Perceval, was of Siddenham, in the county of Somerset, from an account I got out of the herald's office when I was last at London. I believe this George was younger brother, nephew, or at least contemporary with James Perceval, of 'Weston Gorgan' (Weston in Gordano?) in the county of Somerset, bearing the same arms, only with a ring about each of the three crosslets, which may probably be the old draft of the same thing. *Vol.* 41.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1683, June 12. Burton.—What the success of Sir Emanuel [Moor's] proposal will be I know not, but I think it is desirable enough not only in point of fortune, but in most other points, that come under consideration. The father is a comely, well humoured man, and both he and his lady extremely kind to his children, and civil to everyone else, so that the respect my sister is like to have from them (in case the match goes) will no doubt be of very great comfort to her. The son is indeed a little man, and round shouldered, but hath the reputation of a very virtuous, well humoured man, and one of good sense and understanding. The Duke of Ormond has made me one of three trustees he has taken out of this county for the present settlement of his estate. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1683, June 26. Burton.—“Sir Emanuel Moor and his son did, by our permission, come and kill a buck with us last week, that my sister might have the better opportunity of judging of the young gentleman. The behaviour both of father and son was very obliging and satisfactory to all here. The father, a personable man, extremely civil and well-spoken, and as for his prudence his fortune may speak, being by himself raised to 1,000*l.* per annum without any sordid thrift, or so much as the imputation of it from any of his neighbours, that I can yet hear of, who on the contrary own his keeping a very hospitable house, the drunken part of good fellowship only excepted. The day before they went away we had some private discourse, wherein I found him so extremely well satisfied with my sister's prudent behaviour and evenness of temper, that among other discourse he used mentioning a great desire of alliance with us. He told me he would lay his whole fortune before me to be carved as I should think fit, and in what proportion I pleased, and that I might command, and that whatever I would that lay in his power, and that if he should not be so happy as to succeed in his desire of alliance, he heartily wished the meeting might give a beginning to a friendship between him and I, which,

for his part, he did heartily desire. My answer was, that as to the friendship he desired, I could easily assure him of it on my part, and could not but acknowledge the generous proposal of it with a great deal of respect. But that I could not so suddenly answer the proposal of alliance, till I first consulted my sister, who was therein to be a party concerned, and whose answer I expected the next morning, which I told him I would then acquaint him with. That day passed with the killing another buck, and my sister attending the sport in the coach. Our spark was also allowed a place with them, where it seems he acquitted himself so well as to give satisfaction to his company. The truth is his whole behaviour whilst he was with us favoured much ingenuity and good breeding. And though he is low in stature, and not so personable, because his shoulders are a little round, yet the vivacity of his parts, and the ingenuity of his disposition doth very sufficiently compensate that. He has never travelled, nor appears to have wanted it, having had the good example of his father at home always before him, which, it should seem, he hath very well followed. The day before Sir Emanuel went away I consulted my sister by my wife, the result of which was she gave us leave to proceed, which answer the next morning I acquainted Sir Emanuel with; and with it he seemed infinitely satisfied, as did also his son." *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1683, July 6. Burton.—“With all the alteration of our posts, in order to our having three inland posts a week, but more inconvenient to us than our having it but twice, for in this matter our letters were brought us early in the morning, and we had time till the afternoon to write our answers, but now our letters are brought us (as last night) near two hours after we were in bed, and the post must be dismissed by seven this morning, and should he have neglected the delivery of our letters till this morning, as I am afraid he generally will, he could not have stayed for our answers, being obliged to be at the next by ten of the clock.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1683, July 30. Burton.—“My brother, John Dering, is arrived here at Burton, and brought me the favour of three of yours, together with other papers enclosed, to all which I shall till next post say nothing, when I intend fully to answer them, only I cannot delay the lamenting, the unjust measure you receive from some in the world, who, in the height of their madness, asperse you as a favourer of dissenters, both in Church and State, and an enemy to the common interest, which with so many years diligent attendance you have faithfully served, and never withdrawn yourself till the want of health grown upon you in that service did necessarily require it, and even then his Majesty did but name his expectation of another piece of service from you in Germany, and you flew thither to a climate by reason of its coldness, much an enemy to your constitution, and which had the winter come on you there, might probably, at your

cost, have made this undeniably appear, by putting you beyond all hopes of recovery. But his Majesty having more concern for you than these men did readily understand your circumstances from the mention of them by your friends, and thereupon yielded to the instances you made to be recalled. Your return back was as speedy, having out of good husbandry for his Majesty embarked yourself in a dangerous passage down the river Elbe, and undergone the inconveniences of a winter's voyage, when as you might with more ease and safety to yourself, though with more cost to his Majesty, have returned slowly home through Holland.

“Let these men next consider that even for this fruitless service of yours this unsuccessful embassy his Majesty expressed as much satisfaction in your management of that affair, and dismissed you afterwards with as much honour as any who, by the good fortune of finding all parties concerned in such treaties, disposed to compliance, have returned and laid ratification of them at the feet of his Majesty. And if after all this these men shall thus take liberty to place a mark of infamy upon those whom his Majesty is graciously pleased to look with honour, and if they thus dare load those with reproaches of infidelity to his service, of whose trust he himself bears testimony, the virtue must be its own reward, and the satisfaction a man hath in well-doing, the recompence for his service. This is a misfortune that may and no doubt doth attend others besides yourself, and the consideration of it ought therefore to be the less grievous to you, especially your case being so much better than theirs, that even your prince and the greatest ministers both in Church and State all know you, and are well disposed to do you right in this, and ready to bear testimony of your zeal to that common interest against the malice of all your accusers. In the next place, what may be the proper means to obviate such calumnies and ill-grounded reproaches for the future. You are best able to satisfy yourself therein. I doubt not but you may find employments of ease enough both for your body and mind, and such as will give you leasure to attend the concern of your health. And if you would undertake any such though but in name, it would stop the mouths of these ignorant talkers who have no way to judge of any man but by the public marks of honour he bears and the employments he is called to, estimating by these outward appearances alone the Government favour to or confidence in him, and which they think is true reasoning from the want or enjoyment of these things, they style a man either true or false to the State. But if neither your state of health nor of your private affairs will suffer you to undertake this, the next most effectual way it may be is the passing some time at London (though without employment), where being often with the ministers, and being well received by them, the mouths of these people will be stopped, nor will they dare asperse you as they have done.

“Astrop is as near London as Kings Weston, and if Tunbridge would do, that is nearer yet; and if my little female cousins can be anywhere well quartered, and near you with all due provision for their education, hired lodgings would serve for my cousin Neddy and yourself, or quarters with Mrs. Parry. You will then have

frequent opportunities of seeing all in public employment, all freedom of converse with your friends, intelligence of all kind at better hand, and physicians for your health, more ready than now you are in the country. You may also, with my cousin Neddy, gallop about the country, and shew him what part of it you please. But if you shall approve of none of these, I can propose one thing more, though I must confess there is much self-interest in the motion I make, which is for you to come over into this Kingdom, where you will have a neighbourhood that knows better how to value you than that of Bristol has done, and if sea air at Kinsale or the situation of the place shall be judged no way suitable to your state of health, Burton is not far from your occasions, you may make that your place of residence. Our air is very good, if we may judge by the great health our whole family has had since they came, and you may freely command the house and all the owner hath, as long as he shall have anything to do with it." *Vol.* 41.

PHILIP MADOX to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, August 9. Whitehall.—“ At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night word came to Hampton Court that the King would not be yesterday there, so we came back as we went. My Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Lord Fauconberg, Mr. Solicitor, the Governor of the East India Company, the Merchants concerned in an interloper from East India, and several others went there, and among the rest Mr. Blathwayt. Mr. Gwyn came home on Tuesday night with Mr. Fox." *Ibid.*

ROBERT HENLEY to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, August 13. Bristol.—He is rejoiced at the news of Lady Perceval's safe delivery, and encloses note of goods sent on 4 July. Among the items in the account are 2*l.* 10*s.* for half a barrel of a quarter of a hundredweight of “raisens of the sun”; 1*l.* 16*s.* for a cask of a quarter of a hundredweight of currants; 2*l.* 16*s.* for a basket of half a hundredweight of double refined sugar; 1*l.* 2*s.* for a pound of tea; 5*s.* for two bottles of treacle water; and 1*s.* 4*d.* for a quarter of a pound of crabs' eyes. *Ibid.*

ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

1683, August 20.—Copy of the King's letter on behalf of Sir John Perceval for settling the quit rents of his estate in the County of Cork at 10*l.* per annum. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1683, October 26. Burton.—“ I thank you for procuring me Dr. Grew's book of the *Anatomy of Plants*. I see you are about changing your way of living, and like to fall again into employment, and though it is not very suitable to the rest and silence in which you had proposed to pass your time away at Kings Weston, yet, since it proves almost the only way you had to preserve your good name from the malicious insinuations of your ill neighbours, I am

far from lamenting the change. As for Mr. Cole's submission, I sent one copy of it to Mr. Smalding, now sovereign of Kinsale, and left another with Citty Crofts, desiring them if they should ever hear you spoken of that way to your disadvantage, that they would make a right use of that submission for your vindication.

"As for poor Mr. Henley, I most heartily lament the cloud that seems to hang over his head, though I think verily both his honesty and prudence have been too great to bring him into further trouble than what he is exposed to by the misrepresentations of those who understand him not. The truth is he had the misfortune to be one set up for parliament man by a party that was many of them unsound to the Government, and now he that did then look no farther than the service of the public, lies exposed to the imputation of those villanies which the worst of that party have since proved guilty of.

"As to the discourse that passed between the Duke of Beaufort and you when you waited on him at Badminton concerning Mr. Henley and Mr. — and the censures you lay under for such acquaintance, I must confess I can only lament them, but I thought you had been too well known to have either the misrepresentations or even the faults of others laid in your dish, and that you could have been acquainted with any whose parts or abilities may be either recreative or useful to you in your private affairs, without sharing with them the calumnies and censures of such disaffection as I observe is laid to their charge." *Vol. 41.*

— to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, October 30.—Ballintober.—Asking for 3*l.* 9*s.* for the picture of Sir John Perceval's mother. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1683, November 10. Burton.—"My cousin Fitzgerald being bound for England, I cannot let him go without giving him some proofs of my willingness to serve him there, at least as far as my interest reacheth. I have written to Sir Edward Dering concerning him, and make the same request to you. His misfortune is to be left out of the Commission of the Peace the last Assizes, when divers others of suspected loyalty were put out. And this company reflects upon him as like culpable. This lights heavy on the innocent not only because it is unexpected, but because it toucheth them in the tenderest part they have. I do unfeignedly assure you that I have not heard of any one step made by him that might subject him to the least severity of this kind. But on the contrary he appears to me and to all others with whom I converse very well affected both to the State and the Church, and of great moderation towards all parties, so that it is very probable the blow came from some private hand by which he was unhappily misrepresented in that conjuncture. If he needs either your counsel or good word to set him right again I beseech you afford him both." *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1683, November 13. Burton.—Our young married folks have been at Ross, whence my sister wrote me word she was very kindly received, and Sir Emanuel [Moor] also wrote me a letter expressing how infinitely to his and his lady's satisfaction the match does prove. *Ibid.*

THE GARDEN AT BURTON.

1683, November 24.—Contract by John Barbor to Sir John Perceval to level the garden at Burton. *Ibid.*

ROBERT HENLEY to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, November 26. Bristol.—I send you a parcel of young elms, I think about 70 or 71, nor have I forgot my lady's pippens. *Ibid.*

Bill for Trees for SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683, December 5.—For 100 lime trees, 200 Dutch elm trees, 36 peaches and nectarines, 18 figs, 30 apricots, 15 pears, 37 plums, 40 cherries. *Ibid.*

Monumental Inscription to SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL.

[1683.]—Two draft monumental inscription to Sir Philip Perceval. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM COOPER to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1683-4, January 10. Dublin.—It is said one Mr. Ball, son-in-law to Alderman John Disminiere, has a later fee-farm from the Guild, of the house upon the quay. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1683-4, February 5. Burton.—I thank you very heartily for the two enclosed papers—viz., Algernon Sidney's speech and that relating to the Duke of Monmouth. "The first of which hath made the author of it appear much more criminal than if he had silently gone out of the world. The latter is a scene of so much goodness in the King and indiscretion of the Duke of Monmouth that this duke must in no place expect so good reception as he might before so great an abuse of the tenderness the King had for him." *Ibid.*

PHILIP MADOX to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684, April 10. Whitehall.—According to your directions I now enclose you an ounce of Scotch fir seed, which cost 5s. My Lord Brouncker died the other day, and the office of Master of St. Catherine's, void by his death, is given to Sir James Butler. *Vol. 42.*

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE MARKET THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

1684, May 6.—"Whereas his Majesty hath by letters patent, bearing date at Dublin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, the tenth day of July,

in the thirtieth year of his Majesty's reign, given and granted unto Christopher and John Leceott (in trust for William Ellis, of the City of Dublin, esq.), the office and place of clerk of the market, packer and gauger in and throughout the Kingdom of Ireland in all places whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, during the natural life of the longer liver of them. Together with all manner of fees, rewards, profits, rights, emoluments, preeminences, and advantages whatsoever unto the same belonging, as by the said Letters Patent, relation thereunto being had, more at large and more fully may appear. Pursuant to the said Letters Patent these are and in the name of William Ellis, esq., to will and require you, the High Constable of the said Barony for this present year, to summon twenty-four able men of your said Barony to be and appear before the said Clerk of the Market, or his Deputy, at Churchtown, on the one and twentieth day of this instant, between the hours of nine and ten of the clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and to observe and keep all matters and things as shall be given them in charge by the said Clerk or his Deputy. You are also to warn all tanners, 'broke makers,' merchants, gray merchants, innholders, victuallers, ale-sellers, brewers, bakers, masons, bricklayers, millers, tuckers, weavers, horn-sellers, malsters, coopers, and all other tradesmen and artificers in the said Barony, to be there then, and to bring along with them all their weights and measures, to the end they may be tried by his Majesty's Standard. You are to give notice to the next justice of peace to be there then to see his Majesty's office put in execution. You are to be there then yourself with a list fairly written of all the names, surnames, additions, callings, and abodes of each tradesman severally and respectively within the said Barony, and you are not to admit any liberties within the said Barony, as you will answer the contrary, and for so doing this shall be your warrant." *Vol. 42.*

ALDERMAN JOHN DESMINIERES TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684, June 3. Dublin.—“I am your tenant of your house in Bridge Street, and I have long expected your coming to this city that I might treat with you for the renewing of my lease, which is now expired. It is a very old house, and your grandfather bought it for such, for he gave for it and two houses more but 227*l.* in the year 1636. I have been a good tenant and have maintained your interest as much as any man could do, and often paid my rent beforehand, and I have paid for rent of this house in all near 900*l.* I have laid out some money on it to keep it up, but now there is a great part of it which must be pulled down to the ground and rebuilt. Now, sir, if you will be pleased to be kind to me and to renew my lease on reasonable terms I will lay out some more money on it, although there is no encouragement for laying out in this part of the city, the trade being all gone to the new parts of this city, by reason of the markets being removed thither, so that all rents hereabouts are mighty fallen, for Sir William Parson's house that was set formerly for 110*l.* per annum is now set but for 45*l.* per annum.

I am offered houses in several places in the new city, as also ground to build on, at very easy terms, but I had rather deal with you if you be pleased to use me kindly. Your father and your grandfather Southwell often promised me that I should have a new lease (whenever I requested it) on very good terms. I do persuade myself that you will be no worse to me than they intended to be, for you have the character of a good landlord." *Ibid.*

CHARLES DERING to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684, July 4. Gerard Street.—“On Tuesday, the 17th, in the morning, my father got up to go to the Treasury, but finding himself indisposed was persuaded to go to bed again, but in the afternoon, finding himself a little better, he rose and went to the Treasury, but came home ill, complaining he was very cold, went to bed, and the next morning found himself feverish, but thought it nothing; but in the afternoon, his fever growing higher, he sent for Dr. Betts, who he had a good opinion of, both by reason he had just before he had done very well with me in my fever, and because he had been with him in a fever he had thirteen years ago, when everybody thought he would have died. When the doctor came he ordered him something to take—the Jesuits’ powder it was—and assured us he would do very well, and that there was no danger at all. Thus he continued very hot and restless, without any intermissions, but once, till Saturday morning, and then he complained of a sore throat, and could hardly swallow. The doctor apprehending it might prove a thrush, and knowing how fatal they had been of late when they came with fevers, desired my mother to have another doctor, and proposed Doctor Barwick, who was sent for, who when he came concluded it was a thrush. All this while poor father, though he was very uneasy, was not at all apprehensive of danger, nor indeed was any of us, the doctors were so positive he would do well. On Sunday morning my brother Dering came to town, and whether it were for joy to see him or that he was a little more at ease I cannot tell, but he was very cheerful, and consequently we in no fears. Thus he continued till Monday night, and then about twelve at night he sent for my brother to come to him, and then told him he should die, and therefore desired him to see that he had beer enough, which, he said, the nurses denied him; ‘for,’ says he, ‘since I must die I will die playing the good fellow in small beer’; he said, also, that he should die like my Lord Chancellor, for though some people called his the gout in the stomach, it was no otherwise than a sore throat, and says he, these are special physicians that cannot cure that. The next morning, notwithstanding all this, when the doctors came, they were so confident that they assured my mother that he would do well, and ordered him some blisters, which at eleven o’clock the night before they thought not necessary. In the afternoon, we finding him to grow worse, notwithstanding the doctors, my brother desired my father that he might call Dr. Lower, who my mother had been against. My father said, with all his heart. When he came he told us (but not my mother) that he could not live, for having inquired after his manner of illness, and

what had been done to him, he positively said that all had been done three days too late, and though they had let him bleed twice, yet it was three days too late. Notwithstanding all this, when Dr. Lower was gone Dr. Betts assured my mother he would do well, and at seven o'clock at night my mother came into us with all the joy that could be, that she had great hopes my father was mending, upon which my brother going in to see, felt his pulse the most disorderly that could be, and finding him crept just to the outside of the bed, and gathered up all of a heap, asked him how he did ; he said he was crept into a narrow corner of the world, and by and by they would shove him out. After this he got up (for he still kept his strength) and sat in his chair, and then bid my mother fetch his will and read it, and if there were anything in it she would have altered to tell him, so that will was fetched and read, and he asked if she were satisfied, and then he gave us his blessing, and bid us fear God and be faithful to the King. And now was the first time my mother despaired of him, for he began to have "convulsions" in his hands and his lower jaw, so that we were forced to get her upstairs into another chamber. After this he walked with little or no help from his chair to his bed, and said he would lie down never to rise again. My brother asked him if there was anything else that he would have done ; he said he had nothing more to do but to die ; and so in a quarter of an hour he went away without the least groan or sigh to the great amazement of us all." *Vol.* 42.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684, August 31. London.—"I am so tired and it is now so late that I can only in that congratulate the happy tidings of your daughter. I am early to-morrow, leaving the town upon news from my mother, hearing that my two eldest daughters are taken with an intermitting fever. I hope to be with them by Wednesday noon at Bath, and I will endeavour to write unto you as I am upon the way. In the meantime I can only tell you that my brother Charles hath passed his patent for his comptroller's place, and my brother Daniel is, I hear, very busy about buying a foot company in Ireland, and to give for it 800 guineas. You may easily judge the meaning of this design. But I have used means to have him made sensible, that as the army there is hereafter to be regulated and looked into, it is double more than the thing is worth, besides quite putting him out of the way of naval employment.

"I suppose my Lord Lieutenant will not be long absent from Kilkenny, and there I suppose you will think it very decent to wait upon his Grace. Pray give my most humble service to my niece and the little one.

"After sealing this letter, I open it again to send you the enclosed order for the receiving of 250*l.*, which Mr. Boyle intends to have disposed of in the charitable ways I have heretofore mentioned unto you—that is, to such poor ministers as are strait and narrow in their livings, and to the distressed widows of others. But when you have the money in your hands you will receive particular instructions from himself touching its distribution. But he tells

me that Captain Smith, after being abroad for twenty-four years, has at last played the knave with him, so he must not meddle in the matter, though formerly he was assistant to my father therein. I am sure William Brown has a great bundle of papers in my father's closet which relate to this matter and to the distribution which was formerly made therein." *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1684, September 26. Kings Weston.—“ I know you will make all due tender of your duty and respects to my Lord of Ormond, as also to my Lord of Ossery and his lady, and mention to his Grace the honour you esteem it to have been named a trustee in his settlement, and how faithful a part you will act if ever it come to your lot. If he asks you of the condition of the country from whence you come, I know you can give him as good an account as any man—how it stands as to the three parties of Church of England, fanatics and papists, as also touching the state of the militia ; how they, in the general, stand well affected to the government. I know his Grace will endeavour to make the army of Ireland not only considerable enough to secure all there, but even upon occasion to spare for his Majesty's security and peace of his dominions, even to Scotland and Ireland if there should be occasion, and this care of his Grace is but a copy of what is taken by his Majesty and the Duke touching the force here. If his Grace should ask you or my Lord Primate whether you came to pass a patent in pursuance of the new commission, because your example might move others, you may say that you have hitherto esteemed that condition very healthy, but that being among the doctors you intended to look about whether you needed any of the physic that others did. I perceive as to this subject I see you think the new laws secured enough by the Acts of Settlement, and that your doubts remain only on the lands purchased from Irish proprietors that may be made liable by inquisitions to forfeitures to the King, which right of the King's, if not already secured by patents from the Commission in the Lord Strafford's time, or since his Majesty's restoration, ought now to be laid hold on in this conjuncture. I am myself fully of this persuasion, but I dare venture a good deal, that if your grandfather passed any patent at all of this nature, he took in all that was liable to the consequence of such inquisition ; but if you see cause to doubt it, you have a remedy at hand ; but if your grandfather passed no such patent, it makes very strong that he saw no need thereof. I say very strong because he might then, even for compliment, pass a patent, and for example's sake as some do now.” *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to MR. PIGOTT.

1684, October 18. Kings Weston.—At the request of the guardians of Sir Thomas Southwell I took upon me to advise and direct the method of his education. To-morrow will make it three years since I landed with him here in England, and for the time he spent at Oxford things have gone as you know. He afterwards

grew importunate to be removed from Oxford, and I then proposed travelling and the necessity of a governor, but his estate would not supply a larger allowance, so the project fell to the ground. I then proposed to him the Academy, preferring it for him to the Inns of Court as being a place of some discipline, where as at Oxford I might have had somebody accountable to correspond withal; but the young gentleman rejected it with scorn, calling it a place of pedantry, and murmuring that he should not be trusted with a small allowance, who was in so short a time to handle the whole fortune. *Vol.* 42.

WILLIAM COOPER to EDWARD LLOYDE.

1684, November 1. Dublin.—The chief motive which induced me to give a contract to Mr. Martin was that he should assist me in the recovery of the land, but for want of the assistance of his friends and of him being mealy-mouthed and unwilling to displease Sir William Courtney I was put to the expense of two trials, and at the last Mr. Nicholas Martin gave it against me, for had it not been for the assistance I expected from Mr. Augustine Martin's brother I might as well have set it to Titus Oates. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1684, November 18. Burton.—Since I have an account of the new settlement of your Spring Garden interest I have written to my cousin Tayler to get me 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.* at 8 per cent., as I was then offered it, with which I intend to clear so much of my county debts, for which I pay 10 per cent. When I was at Dublin I importuned Sir William Petty for a written account of his double-bottomed vessel with design to be sent to you, which shall be done as soon as I take a copy of it. *Ibid.*

P. SAVAGE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684, November 21.—I called at the painter, but the pictures were not yet finished, the man having been sick. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684, November 29. Kings Weston.—I am glad you got home in safety. I take it for granted that your lady and children are well, as you say nothing thereof, whereas the small-pox was so lately in your house.

I remember Lord Burlington told me that he was ten years in studying his father's deeds, and perhaps no lord in England is half so much master of his titles and lands as that rich man. I wrote to Mr. Cooper to have an eye after the charter of Kinsale. He tells me that the recorder being come up, Mr. Shuxbury could not discover whether he intended to renew the charter, so that it seems it is made a mystery of, though I cannot imagine but that I should hear from Kinsale something of it. I know not well the meaning that the Duke of Ormond is called over on this side, for if the reformation intended there be so strict as was not fit to be put upon my

Lord of Ormond, I foresee many of his friends there "will come by the lee." It is likely the whole privy council will be changed, or at least modelled anew, great alterations in the army, perhaps in some judges, and I believe among the justices of the peace in leaving out and taking in. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1684, December 2. Kings Weston.—I have just now a letter from my Lord Weymouth, in which, among other particulars of news, he says that the Lord Dartmouth was to be constable of the Tower, and that his brother, William Legg, was to be governor of Kinsale, perhaps he means Charles Fort. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1684-5, January 8. Kings Weston.—I have a request from my Lord Weymouth, with whom I live in friendship and good correspondence. He has planted this year about 10,000 trees of all sorts. He tells me the arbutus or strawberry trees were all killed in England by the last hard winter, but being common in Ireland he desires me to procure him some of them. His lordship says, and so does Mr. Evelyn in his *Silva*, that they grow everywhere in Ireland. Sir John Churchill is master of the rolls, and the Lord Chief Justice Jeffryes is made Viscount Wrexham, as the letters say. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1684-5, January 12. Kings Weston.—I had a letter from my lord of Ormond, which was very free and friendly, upon his present condition. He invited me to meet him at his coming over about the end of April, which I intend to do, but I understand since he will be sooner on this side, at least sooner than his successor's departure, and not being very fond of the compliment to deliver the sword himself, my Lord Arran is to-morrow departing that way with power to take the sword until the new lord comes. By a letter this day from Mr. Mulys I hear that his grace will take some house in Oxfordshire that is near the hunting country. It is strange to hear what mortifications do attend the new lord lieutenant, even before he leaves the court. He did expect to have 5,000*l.*, at least 3,000*l.*, for equipage, as others have had, and to enter into salary from the time of his nomination, but it is said he can procure but 1,500*l.*, and must not pretend to the salary until actually on that side, "but this is certain and most surprising, that all the commissions of that army are to be renewed by the Secretaries at Whitehall, and his Majesty will also fill up the future commissions that shall fall void, which is such a blow as never was before. But that this may not look like any contrivance in the Secretaries of State, it is agreed that all the fees herein shall go to Chelsea Hospital, which is erecting. Upon this Dr. Trumball, a very able civilian, chosen by his lordship for his first secretary, and taking knighthood thereupon, hath desired to be excused, and so his lordship has taken in his room Mr. Gwyn, unto whom I sold my place of clerk of the

council, which also he has now lately sold to a son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, who is Lieutenant of the Ordnance. But Mr. Gwyn is still one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. And since I mention all these mortifications (but of which I know not the cause), let me add another matter which gave the ministers no small offence, and that was an attempt to have gotten my Lord Ranelagh constituted here a Secretary for Ireland, to enter the Council, and to have a salary of 2,000*l.*, but this gave great disgust as retrenching the ministers' authority, and the way to exclude them from any inspection into that kingdom, so this also was soon suppressed. It is only the reversion of Charles Fort that is given to Captain Legge after Sir Nicholas Armourer expires." *Vol.* 42.

C. SMITHS to [SIR JOHN PERCEVAL].

1684-5, January 19. Dublin.—“I have sent you your pictures, and I question not but I have done them according to your expectation, and I am sure there was not any man besides myself in these parts that could have done it, for I found it much more difficult and tedious in the performance than I imagined it would be. I have likewise sent the frames, but pray, sir, let those that open the case in which they are have a great care and open the two ends before they open the cover.

“I have also sent a bottle of varnish and a brush, which I would have used in the manner following, viz. :—Let them (for fear some dust or trash may have fallen on the pictures in the carriage) take a clean sponge or a napkin, and with fair spring or river water gently wash over the pictures, then with a dry cloth dry them well, and after four or five hours, let them pour some of the varnish into a very dry glass, and with the brush go over the pictures as thin as possible they can; it cannot be laid on too thin, and, if when it is thorough dry, which will be in a day's time (you find it stands not out enough), they may go it over once more, but very thin, and set it where no dust can come to it to dry, but let them be sure that no water touch the varnish. As to the frames, I am confident they cannot but please you, since I am sure they are much the best that I have seen or had done for me, and I gave a better allowance to my gilder that the colour might be as good and glorious as could be made.

“I have (if you will observe) enlarged the pictures above three inches of a side to preserve the art for the future, and I may assure you the picture done by Sir Anto. Van Dyck can hardly be valued, and as to the other, I have found it much better since I have cleaned it than I thought it was, and were the two hands of Pyramus but as well done as the rest of the picture, I should imagine it an original of Willeborts, and value it no less than 50*l.* sterling. As for the other pictures, I have had them all cleaned and washed, and two of them, being so rotten as they would scarce hold (by order of Mr. Cooper), I have put them on new canvas, and taken care that every one of them were well and new strained, for they were exceeding loose, so that they may be forthwith varnished.

“Sir, if at any time I may be capable of serving you in any wise,

I shall make it my study and be proud of the opportunity, and if you have an occasion for any other kind of pictures, as door-pieces, chimney-pieces, &c., or frames of any sort, let me but have the measure of pictures or frame, and I doubt not but to send them to you to your satisfaction. Pray, sir, let the bottle of varnish be kept very close stopped from any air, and when you use of it pour out no more at once than will be sufficient for the piece, a little of it will go a great way, for it must, as I gave you caution before, be laid on as thin as possible, and half a small glass will varnish all my Lord Strafford's picture; the rest, if you keep it close, may serve if you should have any occasion at any other time; it would be good 40 years hence." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684-5, January 20. Kings Weston.—Pray when you see my cousin Hyde tell him I know of an excellent school in Hatton Garden, the fittest place I think in England for a young lad to receive his education in. The master receives only twenty-four boarders, and none under 40*l.* per annum. *Ibid.*

JAMES FRASER to —

1684-5, February 5. London.—“Since my last acquainted you with the just fears and apprehensions all were in about his Majesty's illness, this will confirm you in the hopes I then gave you of his being in a very fair way of recovery; yesterday he took repeated doses of physic, that wrought 16 times, and was not disordered or weakened by them. In the evening he admitted of company and conversation for several hours, and was cheerful and hearty all the while. The blistered parts are more troublesome than anything else, when they are a-dressing, and some feverishness that appeared yesterday obliged the physicians to give his Majesty three doses of the Jesuits' powder. Last night was very kindly, and this morning and all day nothing has appeared that gives any ground of fear. Every night there watches with the King and sit in the room by him four doctors, four Lords of the Council, 3 Lords of the Bedchamber, 3 Grooms of the Bedchamber, one apothecary, and one surgeon, besides several inferior servants. Two of the doctors are constantly by the bedside with their eyes fixed on his Majesty, and the bills are read to the Committee of Council in waiting and entered in a book before they be sent to the apothecary.

“Yesterday a verdict was given in the Exchequer against Sir Samuel Barnardiston, making his estate liable to the payment of the fine, though his body be in custody.

“Last week the grand debate between the East India Company and interlopers was determined in favour of the first, which makes the actions rise apace. It is become very doubtful whether his R. H. goes into Scotland at all now, and the most prevailing conjecture is for the negative, as well as for the E[arl] of R[ochester] going into Ireland.

“I have just now the favour of yours of the 3rd. The surplus men are not only out, but to refund. Monday last was appointed

for the hearing of the whole secret of the affair in private by the King himself ; and it was expected that Kingdom and Trent would have disclosed the bottom of the intrigue, and named the two great persons, whose names were refused to be revealed before, but the unlucky adventurers of that morning disappointed them. Rapin's pieces I shall soon have for you, as also Mons. Maimburg's book, being promised it every day. The two books you met with in Pattin's letters I know very well, and are both very scarce, yet doubt not but to light on them shortly ; that *De Stratagematis Jesuitorum* was writ by the famous Scioppius under the feigned name of Alphonsus de Vargas, who was the bitterest enemy that either the Protestants or Jesuits ever had. The other book, *Les Jesuites mis sur l'Eschaffaut* was writ by one Pere Jarrig, a Jesuit, who afterwards turned Protestant. It gives an account of many pleasant adventures and amorous intrigues of those fathers when they go on their mission errands into the country. There is a very good auction of books to begin the 16th of this current, where are to be met with many choice books of all sorts, both for history and philological learning. The inclosed paper, which is the last that Dr. Burnet has written concerning Dr. Lowth's book, I here inclosed send you, since it gives an account of the whole matter.

“ Just at the writing hereof, which is about 6 o'clock, I have an account brought me from Whitehall, that his Majesty has been very ill again this afternoon about four o'clock ; the physicians having been obliged to give him another dose of the Jesuits' powder, whereupon he fell into a sleep sooner than they would have wished, so that the whole Court was alarmed upon it, and all the gates ordered to be shut ; for near two hours the report was his Majesty could not recover out of it, which made all persons of all ranks and degrees melt into tears and fall a-crying. But, blessed be God, he is much better now, and the gates opened again. They have prayers at Whitehall every two hours, and new ones are made on purpose on this exigency. I am going now to Whitehall myself, where I make account to inform myself fully of this, and finish my letter there at the fountain's head.

“ 7th February.

“ Thus far had I proceeded in my letter on Thursday night before I went to Whitehall, where I no sooner came but I perceived the face of affairs wonderfully changed, all their hopes of the late King's recovery turned into fears of not being able to live that night. I stayed till about 3 o'clock in the morning yesterday, and then went home, and returned again a little after 6, and there continued till about 3 in the afternoon. About 5 minutes before twelve o'clock yesterday, being Friday, and the 6th of this instant, it was God Almighty's pleasure that he died. About 3 in the afternoon this present King was proclaimed at Whitehall Gate, at Somerset House, Temple Bar, Cheapside, and Old Exchange, with the usual solemnities, which proclamation I here inclosed send you. But to return to the late King, his illness on Wednesday brought a continued fever upon him, which obliged the physicians to give him the Jesuits' powder. On Thursday, about 2 o'clock, his fever became more fierce, so as to make the physicians doubt of his recovery,

and made them all watch with him that night ; about 20 Lords and Privy Councillors sat up all that night, and never left him so long as there was breath in his body. The agony of death came upon him about 8 o'clock that morning, and an hour after his speech left him. The Bishops of London, Ely, Durham, Rochester, and of Bath and Wells watched and prayed with him to the last. He was very sensible of his condition all that Thursday, and spoke very freely, and said many good things. The present King never left him, but was extremely diligent and concerned about him all the time of his illness, and whatever the physicians prescribed him he gave, kneeling, out of his own hands to him. About two o'clock that morning that he died he made his brother, that now reigns, the tenderest speech that could be, acknowledging how he was sensible of his love and affection to him during the whole course of his life, and that if he had ever done anything that was unkind or disobliging to him, he hoped he would pardon him, and that he left all to him, recommending the Queen, the D[uchess] of P[ortsmouth], and his poor children (as he called them) to his care. And with that delivered him his breeches, where his keys and papers were. About half an hour after he asked what o'clock it was, which being answered, he said, well about 12 o'clock his business would be done. All the while he was observed to repeat many pious ejaculations and prayers. Dr. Cane, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, did act wonderfully well the part of a good divine and ghostly father, both by the excellent discourses he used and many seasonable devout queries he made to his Majesty upon the whole matter. Nothing that human skill or industry could devise for the saving of his late Majesty's life was omitted by the physicians or surgeons ; and upon his complaining of a sharp pain in his side that hindered the freedom of his drawing breath, they let him blood in the arm about 8 ounces six hours before he died. Never was a prince more entirely beloved nor more universally lamented for. It was the most mortifying sight in the world about 12 o'clock yesterday to see first the Divines, then the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, the Lords of the Bedchamber, the Lords of the Privy Council, and other Lords, then the present King, and a great company of people attending him, come all out of the bedchamber with tears in their eyes, which before were swelled sufficiently with watching and crying. But the comfort after all this is that God Almighty has blessed us with a successor whose title is undoubted, and parts and abilities to rule and govern will gain as much love and affection from his people as any of his predecessors were ever happy in. The speech his present Majesty made to the Privy Council yesterday immediately when they met in the Council Chamber after the late King's expiring is as good a one as ever was made ; but the passionate and melting manner of pronouncing it was infinitely taking. I expect it in print every minute to send you ; but lest I should be disappointed I will tell you the most memorable passages of it. When he sat down in the chair at the head of the council table with tears he told them he knew not well how to fill that place ; that his predecessor had those excellent parts and abilities so far above his, that it would suffer much by the change, but that he would make it his business to supply

those defects by his diligence and industry in following so excellent a pattern ; that among many ill things he had the misfortune to be represented by, it was none of the least that he was for arbitrary government, but that he assured them upon his word that he will govern by law, and alter nothing in the established government, either in Church or State, and that he firmly believed, whatever people thought of him, that the religion of the Church of England by law established is the properest in the world for the support of monarchy, and, therefore, in short, would invade neither their property or religion. This gracious speech has already healed in a great measure the wounds the late King's death made in the minds of many people, who are overjoyed to have their fears removed upon so sudden a change whatever consequences may attend this great revolution in time to come. For the present I can assure you that the minds of people are wonderfully quieted, and as well satisfied as the surprising suddenness of the thing will give them leave, and doubt not but if the E. of Shaftesbury were alive for all his ill nature, that he would balance to come and kiss the King's hands as thousands have done to-day ; and you will find that atheism, bawdery, blasphemy, drunkenness, swearing, and other notorious immoralities will be more discountenanced than ever, which will lay a good foundation of love and esteem amongst the people. There is a declaration also published to continue all the officers, judges, and other magistrates whose places become void by death of the late King, as they were till further order, that there may be no stop nor delay of justice.

“ Just now I have the favour of yours of the 5th to acknowledge, and am sorry I should have this occasion of writing differently from what I did then. All must submit to the overruling Providence, and make the best use of His dispensations, whether of mercy or of justice, that Christians ought to do. The Queen Dowager it is believed will remove to Somerset House in a little time, and the late King's body in a day or two will be carried to St. James', until things be in order for an interment ; and whether there will be a solemn public funeral, or private, is not yet determined. What changes in places and offices will attend this revolution I cannot as yet see into. Three things are talked of : An Act of Indemnity, a Parliament to be shortly called, and setting up against the French interest, which, if true, we may hope to see this as glorious and redoubtable a nation as ever it was in ages before. I have made your compliment to my Lord Weymouth, who is much your humble servant. The Queen Dowager is to live on her jointure, which is about 48,000*l.* per annum. The late King's personal estate by conjecture is valued at £300,000, which comes all to the King which now is, there being no will made to dispose of anything by way of legacies. The D[uchess] of Portsmouth will go and live at Greenwich.” *Vol.* 42.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1684-5, February 6. King's Weston.—What you see above is a true account of the King's late condition, and the whole of what I have from Mr. Blathwayt, Mr. Madox and other letters. Mr.

Madox says the physicians attended the Council on Tuesday in the afternoon, and being called in, declared that through the blessing of God his Majesty was in a condition of safety as to the present fit. I sent you a large packet lately by one Pym. This goes by Tregor, who has on board another packet, which should have gone by Pym also, but came too late. The Lord Allington died of an apoplexy on Saturday or Sunday, and the custody of the Tower was committed by order of Council (as constable) to my Lord Dartmouth." *Enclosure* :—

1684-5, February 3. London.—“ I know it will be a less surprisal to you when you hear that his Majesty was very dangerously ill yesterday, and that at the same time have reason to bless God for his recovery. The fit took him about 8 o'clock in the morning, after he was dressed, and was so obstinate, that notwithstanding the loss of 16 ounces of blood by the lance, besides what was forced by blistering and cupping, and the application of pan of coals, and the forcing the emetic wine down his throat, it lasted near two hours before he recovered himself to any degree of sensibility. It was the peculiar indulgence of Heaven that a doctor, and such doctor as Dr. King, was so near at hand, so good a physician and expert a surgeon that had his case of lances about him. For he, being with the King that morning upon a consultation with other doctors about the sore heel his Majesty complained of, and staying in the outer room when all the rest were gone, and perceiving the fit the King had fallen into, immediately drew out his lance, forced away the clothes from the King's arm, and tied it with his handkerchief instead of a better ligature. At the first thrust he had the good luck to open the vein so as to bleed plentifully. Another physician would have used delay and stayed for a consultation, which would have rendered all endeavours too late, and so unsuccessful. For two hours the report was over all the town that the King was dead, which struck such a consternation into the minds of all that they forgot everything but dying. Whitehall Gates were shut, the guards in every place doubled, all avenues shut, and orders sent into the city to the Lord Mayor to keep all things quiet. To represent to you the idea of yesterday from eight to eleven in the morning, in all the dismal appearances of it, were a thing as impossible for me to express as it will be easy to you to imagine, who know the posture of affairs so well; but, blessed be God, his Majesty is in a very safe way of recovery, having been let blood this morning in the jugular veins 4 ounces, and his physic they gave him working kindly with him. He had a pretty good night on it from two to seven this morning, attended with a gentle sweat and good evacuations. Upon the whole matter, this fit has more of the nature of an epilepsy than apoplexy, and consequently less of danger in it. Betwixt the transports of grief and joy on so universal a concern, we have not any desire to be acquainted with foreign matters, nor make any enquiry to be informed. However, there are those that have their own additional troubles and afflictions, beside what the public did afford. None has more sensibly tasted of that than the Lord of Rochester, who on Saturday last had the melancholy news of the death of his favourite daughter, the Countess of Ossory, who died at

Dublin, the 24th last, of a miscarriage and fever. The parents' grief is the more sensible that their fondness and doting of her was very singular. This, it is said, will cool much of the passion he had to hasten into Ireland. My Lord Weymouth came to town last week, and I had the favour of seeing his lordship. When we shall have got out of the perturbation of mind so surprising an accident has put all of us into, and I become master of more calmness of spirits, I will take the liberty to return to my former method of correspondence, and acquaint you with what passes abroad in the republic of letters." *Vol.* 42.

JAMES FRASER to —.

1684-5, February 10. London.—“Since my last we have had two proclamations, one containing the King's gracious speech, which herewith I send you; the other enjoining the collecting of the Customs as before until a Parliament be assembled to authorise the continuation of it, and a third we are in expectation of to come abroad to-morrow morning for the calling of a Parliament to meet about the beginning of May next. The Duchess of Portsmouth has desired leave to retire into France, which the King has consented unto, providing she pay her debts before she goes, and ordered that none of her goods be removed out of her lodgings before a course be taken to effect it. Her debts are thought to amount to near 30,000*l.* but her personal estate to do it withal to much more, being estimated at 100,000*l.* and better. The French ambassador is not altogether so familiar as he was heretofore, he being admitted into the Bed-chamber, but when he has business and demands leave. All the alterations that as yet are made are these following:—My Lord Dartmouth is made Master of the Horse, and succeeds to the Duke of Richmond; Admiral Herbert is made Master of the Robes, in Mr. Sydney's place; Mr. Greims Privy Purse in Bapt. May's place, and my Lord Peterborough is named for Groom of the Stole in my Lord of Bath's place. My Lord Rochester is the premier Minister now, and the discourse of his lordship going into Ireland is at an end. My Lord Keeper and Privy Seal do continue in their places, and are like to do so long. My Lord Churchill is to go ambassador into France, and Colonel Warden to have my Lord Maynard's place. The Prince, they say, is to be Admiral, and then it is probable he will be pleased to speak English, which he has not thought fit yet to do. The King and Queen you may easily imagine have fatigue enough when they are to have their hands kissed by such multitudes of people of all ranks and sorts, as do daily crowd about their Majesties, and the same compliments are repeated to the Princess. The late King's body was opened on Saturday last, and such a quantity of extravasated blood found all over that it could not be possible for him to live longer; the motions of it were so violent in all the vessels of the head that several of them were burst, so as to mingle with the serous matter and break in upon the substance of the brain and overspread the meninges and plexus choroides. The lungs were so replete with blood that they could hardly be discerned from the liver; the kidneys were overflowed also. All the noble parts

were perfect and sound, and had there been a large evacuation of blood made a week before all that which fatally followed would have been prevented. It was a legacy that Sir Alexander Fraser, his late physician, who knew the temperament of his body the best of any man, left his Majesty when he was a-dying, that as he tendered his life he would let blood twice every year at least, and if he omitted or neglected the doing of it that it would prove fatal to him. Now, his late Majesty not having been let blood the three last years of his life, and feeding high and using little or no exercise the last year, made such a plethora and fullness of spirits that the vessels could not contain them, and when they were exalted to that degree, like the shooting of a gun or as 'Willis' particular explosive, they made their last effort in that great fit, and would have certainly made a total wreck of the fabric had not Dr. King's seasonable letting him blood checked the motion and gained some time of the distemper before it could return again. The body was carried last night to the Painted Chamber, whence, after 5 or 6 days more, it will be removed to Henry VII.'s Chapel, and there privately interred, and all the white staves broke upon it. Then there will be an end of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Newport's and Lord Maynard's places. We have but little foreign news, only from France they say that Monsieur is very ill of a frenzy, of which his recovery is much doubted. The Genoa Doge is on his way to Paris." *Copy. Ibid.*

W. NICHOLS to [SIR JOHN PERCEVAL]:

1685, March 29. Christ Church, Oxford.—Men's expectations from the approaching parliament are very great. The elections for burgesses in almost all parts of England are very happy, Williams, Birch and some others of their temper being nowhere chosen yet. It is not doubted that the King will be as good as his word, and will maintain those laws and that church which support his throne. *Vol. 43.*

PHILIP MADOX to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—The Duke of Ormond came here at five on Tuesday last. That night I am told he kissed the King's hand, and yesterday he was sworn of the Privy Council. He left my Lord of Ossory sick of the small-pox at my Lord Derby's house in Lancashire. People hope as they hear from thence that he will recover this distemper. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, April 9. Spring Gardens.—I saw a letter from G. Crofts to Mr. Madox of February in which he says that Captain Dering has rejected a very good match in the County of Lymerick, being resolved to pursue his old affair. My niece is proposing to accompany my sister Jane to the waters of Tunbridge. The Duke of Ormond intends to marry the Earl of Ossory to the Duke of Beaufort's eldest daughter, in which affair I have pleased both parties as an early proposer and promoter thereof. The young lord is recovered of the small-pox. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, April 28. Spring Gardens.—“I am just now going down to see my children before the Parliament, and may be up the 17th of May. Colonel Talbot is going over, and they say with order to represent what alterations may be fit for his Majesty’s service in that Kingdom. They speak of a list of 60 officers of the army that are to be displaced. But I hear such as are old and of known loyalty will have commands in garrisons, and thereby a subsistence. It is said Colonel McCarty may be Governor of Limerick, but more say that Colonel Russell, whom I knew in Portugal, and a Protestant, will have his regiment. I now write to Sir William King to tell him of a report that he too much sheltered Walcott’s estate. I hope the directions I sent from Dr. Lister concerning my niece Moor are come to your hand. Your sister here will, I suppose, ere long be going to the waters, but I know nothing of her mind, only I think she expects to be sent for home when that is over. Mr. Madox advised with me about your present to Mr. Mulys, so we think it best that 20*l.* be presented him to buy his wife a piece of plate, which is very fair, and Mr. Madox will also pay him his interest. I did explain to Mr. Mulys how Mr. Havers is pleased to treat me, and he is ashamed at his mistake. Just now comes my brother Charles (who was very glorious in the late coronation) to tell me of a report that his old auditor is dead. The Commission of grain is renewed to present the claims paid for, but no more, nor will it longer subsist.” *Vol.* 43.

The SAME to the SAME.

1685, May 9. Kings Weston.—My nephew Moor, my niece, and William Havers landed here in good health—that is, my niece was in a state of more strength than I did expect, though I perceive since she is crazy enough, which yet I chiefly impute to want of care in what she eats and drinks, for if as to the quantity and quality there were a very severe watch kept, she, as indeed all of us would, enter into a new state of health and happiness. This I say upon some late experience of my own, for as I eat nothing that is either salt or sour, so in particular my supper is only milk porridge with a toast, or panada, or flummery, or bread and raisins, and with this light accommodation I sleep quiet all at peace. I wake and rise about five in the morning, and my head is clear and free from the fumes and vapours which were wont to perplex me. And all this I mention as recommending the same to your practice; for surely abstinence is the most omnipotent remedy in the earth. I think my niece very happy in her husband being in appearance to me virtuous and good-natured and very kind to his wife. Your sister says she has no need to go to Tunbridge, which I wonder at, because it is grown a place of gaiety.

I shall on Wednesday next be going towards London as well in reference to the parliament, when I expect to serve, though I hear not yet of my election, as to continue my good offices towards the joining my Lord of Ossory and Lady Mary Somerset together. As to the settlement of Ireland I hope it will stand, nor will I be quite

frightened to see some alterations in the army, and that the King do gratify some men who have long been known to him ; and I am apt to think that when such men are once contented they will help to stop out other and to prevent all probability of disorder by too many changes. Col. Talbot is going over, and may make several representations of what is fit to be changed ; but when all is done, the King is at the head of all his affairs, and does often disappoint the greatest in doing things after his own sense, and not the pleasure of others. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1685, June 13. London.—“ On Thursday, the Duke of Monmouth landed with 200 officers and took possession of the town of Lyme, in the County of Dorset. He set up a standard, declared for the Protestant religion, and invited all to come in to him, and to be supplied with arms from the stores he brought. There were but few that had come to him when the messenger departed. And when this news came to Exeter, the Duke of Albemarle was there at a general muster of the militia, so that he presently marched towards them with about 6,000 men. The Duke of Monmouth came from Amsterdam in a fly-boat of 400 tons and 33 guns. He had also two other small vessels of 200 tons each. There are some forces dispatched from hence, and when his Majesty communicated this intelligence by message to both Houses, they presently voted a Bill of Attainder against the said Duke. And a proclamation is also issued against him as a traitor, and the Lord Grey, who is with him, and all other their accomplices. The Commons also did, in a full body, make an address to his Majesty to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, and beseeching his Majesty to take a particular care of his royal person, which he very heartily and cheerfully acknowledged from them. And no man doubts but this insurrection will come to a very short and fatal issue to the undertakers of it.

There came forth last week a narrative, or declaration in folio, of the late damnable conspiracy, and all the vouchers and examinations annexed to it, and in truth this present rebellion of Monmouth and Argyle is but a continuation of the same thing. I will speak to Mr. Madox to send the book unto you.

“ My niece Moor thinks herself much mended in her health, and talks of leaving the town next week.

“ But now I must open unto you a very melancholy tragedy of our brother Charles Deering, who on Wednesday night, at the Playhouse, had the misfortune to kill Captain Goring. He was a member of Parliament, in much consideration there, as well as at Court ; and his family highly deserving of the Crown, and he himself a most intimate friend of the Lord Chief Justice Jefferys. They were both very drunk, and upon a sudden quarrel that arose they both drew in one of the tiring rooms, where none was then present. And Mr. Goring received a wound in his throat, and never spoke more. We hope the coroner's inquest will bring it in only manslaughter ; but I can assure you we have a very hard game to play, and I have been much harassed by the concern and troubles of this matter.

Sir Edward is this day come to town, and my poor Lady as you may easily judge, has a great load of affliction upon her. You must take care either to conceal this matter from your lady, or so to impart it as may do least hurt. God send that your little ones and mine may never fall into such like misfortunes." *Vol.* 43.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LORDS JUSTICES TOUCHING THE CUSTODY OF ARMS.

1685, June 20. Dublin — "Whereas upon information that the arms given out of the stores to the Militia of this Kingdom, as well as those paid for by the several countries, are not lodged in safe places in the said counties, as by the instructions annexed to the Commissions of Array was directed, but are scattered in places where they are exposed to the attempts of robbers or other evil designing and disaffected persons, his Majesty has thought fit to command us to take effectual remedy for the same.

"We, pursuant to his directions, do hereby strictly require and command every captain, or in his absence any other officer in chief of the militia within this Kingdom, as well of horse as foot, on or before the fourteenth day of July next, to call for and gather together all the fire-arms appertaining to his troop or company, and to lodge the same in his own dwellinghouse or the next adjacent place, where they may be secured from any evil designs whatsoever. And we do further require all such captains or other officers as aforesaid immediately upon the receipt of the said arms to return an account unto us, the Lords Justices, or other chief governor or governors of this Kingdom for the time being and Council, or to the Clerk of the Council, what number of arms are so delivered into their custody, with the several kinds of them, and the names of such persons as shall not give in their arms before the foresaid fourteenth day of July next, as they are hereby commanded. Giving withal an account whether the said arms were delivered out of the stores bought by the County, given by the officer, or paid for by the private men. And lastly, we require all such Militia captains, or other officers as aforesaid, to keep the arms, when so lodged, clean and in good order, that they may be fit for the Militia upon days of exercise, or for such other use as his Majesty may have for them. All which they are required to perform in the time appointed, as they shall answer the contrary at their utmost peril." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, June 23. London.—"Yesterday came the good tidings that Argyll was taken. His party were so distressed for want of food, and so pursued by his Majesty's forces, that he saw it time to desert also, and he was taken as he wandered in a blue bonnet by three servants, who carried him to Glasgow. It is hoped he may be brought to confess who supplied those ships and arms with which he provided his country. I have reason to hope a like fate may soon attend the rebel Monmouth. By our last intelligence he was advanced as far as Bridgewater, in order to look towards Bristol, but that place being secured and fortified by the Duke of Beaufort,

and his Majesty's forces drawing towards it, I hope a very few days will decide this controversy; for except 3 or 400 that are armed and in discipline, all the rest of Monmouth's followers are a mere rout of people—perhaps 5 or 6,000; but no gentleman is gone in to him, nor did any but a relation or two go in to Argyll. Never was so bold or impudent an attempt as this of Monmouth's, and no less strange that he should march so far without resistance. There has been some great fault in our Militia or their conductors. But his Majesty's troops will now soon alter that tune. His Majesty has now about 20,000 men in pay, and they will very soon be 30,000; for all diligence has been used to obviate this growing mischief. All suspected persons are everywhere secured, letters opened, and those who travel without passes stopped. In Bristol about sixty are confined, and among them Mr. Herly, by the malice of some ill neighbours.

“Jack Dering is going to be a cornet, as the only way he can turn his mind unto. Charles is preparing for his trial, which will doubtless have the same issue as the verdict of the coroner's inquest, which is man-slaughter.

“I have at last let my house here to the Duke of Northumberland, and at £180 per annum.

“In the revival of many laws, a bill is just passed the House of Commons to revive that Act, which forbid Ireland to trade directly with the Plantations. And there is another bill preparing to forbid importation of Irish candles.

“Captain St. Leger has lost his cause before the House of Lords.

“You know, I suppose, by the ordinary news-letters what passes in Parliament, and how as to the Revenue, the same is settled to his Majesty for life, as was to the late King. Impositions given on wine, vinegar, sugar, and tobacco for eight years, which may raise, as some think, £300,000 per annum, besides a late gift of £400,000 to suppress the Rebellion, to be levied on French linen, brandy, calicoes and wrought silks. So that his Majesty is the most happy in a loyal Parliament that ever prince was.

“As to the affairs of Ireland, I can, I confess, say very little unto you, or what alteration may there happen as to the matter of the Settlement. I am not so melancholy as some others to apprehend and prognosticate I know not what. Your acquaintance that went into Holland, and he that came from Ireland, are not to be consulted in these matters by no means. Colonel Hamilton is raising a regiment of dragoons in order to go over into Ireland, and I suppose most of the officers will be of his own religion. This will keep the Irish money on that side instead of its arriving over to be spent here.

“Most of the young nobility and considerable gentry are here raising of troops, and there are several foot regiments to be raised, as by the Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Bath, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Ferrars, Colonel Cornewell, Sir William Clifton, &c. I hope these rumours of wars will not give disquiet to my good niece in the condition she now is, and so near her time. These are the usual accidents of life, and no man is to be over pensive or over talkative. For we have a valiant and a good King, who will defend his people and preserve their peace, which is also his.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1685, June 30. Burton.—The Bishop of Cloyne being here, and hearing of Mr. Boyle's charity, desired a share of the 250*l.* towards making a public library at Cloyne, but the money was all appropriated. *Vol.* 43.

LAWRENCE CLAYTON TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

[1685], July 2. London.—“ You should, dear cousin, hear oftener from me, but that I know nothing but news that can make my letters acceptable to you, and in this juncture of time it is not safe to write it, because if any such letters should miscarry they may be liable to a misconstruction, and what was innocently writ may be the occasion of a great deal of trouble ; therefore the wisest course is to hear all and say little. I thought to have spent a fortnight this summer at Burton, but the Rebellion that the late Duke of Monmouth has raised in the West will, I doubt not, make me defer my intended voyage till spring, for the armies lie just in the way to the waterside. The last Gazette gave you a just account of what action passed between the King's forces and the rebels, and the news since is that the latter are so environed by the King's forces that they must in a short time be inevitably starved or forced to fight, which (considering the number of the King's side, and that some thousands of them are old, well-disciplined men) will prove as fatal to him as the former should he lie still, so that I cannot possibly see how he can escape the reward due to his treason. I hope all things are quiet in Ireland, and will so continue ; there are a sort of people would be glad to see the English of that Kingdom stir, and impatiently wait the happy moment, but I hope in God their expectations will be blasted, and that no consideration whatever will induce the Protestants to swerve from their allegiance. It is the common interest, as well as every particular man's, to exhort all his friends and neighbours not only to live peaceably and quietly according to their bounden duty, but to restrain their tongues from giving offence, for nothing will be able to prejudice the English interest of Ireland under the reign of so good and just a prince as we (God be thanked) live under but the English themselves ; but as they have hitherto shewn their loyalty and obedience, so I hope they will continue always so to do. I flattered myself with the belief that I should have the good fortune to see you here some time this autumn, but yesterday my cousin Moor and Nelly (who are both very well) have undeceived me, and tell me that there is small hopes of seeing you here till next year, which I am truly sorry for, for I never spend my time so much to my satisfaction as when I enjoy your good Lady's and your ingenious conversation.”
Ibid.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1685, July 14. Burton.—“ Yours of the 13th June brings an account of the unhappy accident befallen my brother Charles, which I am confident would have given my good father much trouble had it happened in his lifetime, though it should seem by

the circumstances I receive more particularly than are mentioned in your letter that the other gentleman pressed upon him very much before he killed him. Yours of the 23rd June brought us the good news of Argyll's being taken, which we had received here by way of the North of Ireland, as soon I believe as you had it at London; but we knew not what credit to give to it till we had it very well confirmed. You tell me my brother Jack was made a cornet, which I hear likewise by some letters to my wife. The merchants of this country are much dejected at the revival of the Act prohibiting them to trade directly to the Plantations, and especially at the prohibition of carrying hides and tallow into England, and are likewise at great losses at this time, their correspondents in England all refusing to answer their bills of exchange, because the troubles in England serve to them for a pretence not to part with any money. I heartily congratulate the great devotion and readiness the Parliament have expressed to the service of the Crown, the good account you give of it affords great comfort to all the English about us in the midst of these imminent dangers; that union being the only means to preserve us next to the good conduct and steady resolution of our Royal Master, who will never fail to govern us in such manner as shall most conduce to the making his good subjects flourish with both peace and plenty, and to the preserving them in this time of trouble. There came down from the Government of this Kingdom a Proclamation bearing date the 20th June requiring every captain, or in his absence other superior officer, of every militia troop or company within this Kingdom, to gather together all the fire arms appertaining to his troop or company, and to lodge the same in his own dwellinghouse, or the next adjacent place of safety, and there to keep them clean and in good order (as the words of the Proclamation run), that they may be fit for the Militia upon days of exercise, or for such other uses as his Majesty may have for them. And the captains, &c., are required to make returns what arms they receive and who refuses to deliver them. This Proclamation does disquiet the minds of the Militia, especially of the common sort, who are all fearful lest endeavours should have been used to represent them to his Majesty as persons disaffected to his service, and not fit to be trusted with arms, though they are all English, and universally in these parts Protestants of the Church of England, and have all taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy a little before King Charles II.'s death, such being then turned out as refused, and the officers have all produced certificates of their taking the sacrament as required by the Church of England, upon an order from the Government of this Kingdom about a twelvemonth since. And many of the Irish gentlemen of the country openly spread abroad reports, and tell the English themselves that their arms are thus called in to be given to them as the King's best subjects, and that, they say, is the meaning of the Proclamation in the expression used therein—viz., that the captains are to keep the arms for the use of the Militia, or such other uses as his Majesty may have for them. This serves to disquiet the minds of the common people, but the officers and all others of better sense are so well satisfied with his Majesty's gracious and royal opinion declared to the advantage of

all of the Church of England principles, that no such idle fears enter their thoughts, but they wholly rely upon and acquiesce in the assurances already given by his Majesty, whose word they know is sacred and inviolable."

People's fears of troubles here being very great, "especially if the rebel Monmouth should have any success, which disturbance there breeds a great deal of ill blood here between the English and Irish, the latter charging this Rebellion upon the whole body of the English, and telling them that now their turn is come, and that they will make the English of this country good subjects; and the English on such occasions justifying themselves and telling them that though this be a rebellion in England, yet it is only by the worst of the King's subjects there, and that there are none but his subjects of England that appear in the King's service against them, with abundance of other hot discourses of this kind, that run about the country. The Irish charging all the English universally (hardly three excepted in all this county) as devoted to Monmouth, and not fit to be trusted by the King, which language gives great offence and provocation to such of the English as hear it, and administers greater occasion of jealousy between the Irish and English than formerly; insomuch as each say they are afraid the others will cut their throats. And some more fearful, or more disaffected than others, speak of sermons being in many places preached by the Friars of this country upon the fifth, sixth, and seventh verses of the ninth chapter of Ezekiel; and though I cannot find any such sermon anywhere by them preached, yet it serves to amuse and disquiet the ignorant sort of people, and to prejudice the little trade that is going about the country, nobody buying anything of the countryman, in so much as I have not been able to get the sixth part of my rent in money, and am fain to receive the rest in beef or corn, or to go without it, having had 200 head of cattle at a time in pound for rent, and not one redeemed by the owners, so that I was fain to return them all their cattle (except two or three whose payment I most doubted of), and to give them longer time for payment. The most apprehensive of my friends on this side the water have been advising me upon score of security to cross the sea and to go live privately in England. And though I do not see so much cause of fear or expectation of disturbance as they pretend to see, yet because they desired me to move it to you I desire the favour of your advice about it. It is upon the advice of our friends here that we have thought of sending over part of our stock of children. My sister Knatchbull did, about half a year since, invite my wife to send one of the little boys to her for his health, and that he should be welcome to her in the country, to which my wife was then ready to consent, were it not that she was unwilling to venture him at sea so young. But if it be thought necessary to run that hazard, I suppose he may now be as well come there as before. My cousin Andrews did, to second that former invitation, offer to meet the child at Bristol, and so conduct him to my sister Knatchbull's. As for our own going over upon score of easing the expense of house-keeping, I did design to trouble you with a long letter in answer to what you writ me about it, in which I would have given you a very

particular account of my affairs here, especially my debts and credits and charge and manner of living. But because the post is already pressing to be gone, I will defer giving you the particulars of these things till my next, only to acquaint you that for want of money in the country I have been fain in distress and in part of rent to take as much cattle, sheep and corn as will keep my house a twelve-month, at least till next Spring, in meat, bread, and drink, and how that will agree with living in England I know not, for I cannot get anybody to give me money for them, nor have I yet received a quarter of this gale's rent, nor have I of it above 50*l.* or thereabouts, by me in money, nor know I how to get in more of it in money. But in my next I will lay all my condition open before you and crave your further advice thereupon. I have not yet received a long letter of yours, which my cousin Hyde tells me he was by you referred to." *Vol.* 43.

[LAURENCE CLAYTON] TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, July 22. Tunbridge.—“Partly a visit to my sister Worth, who has been very ill here, and partly my pleasure has brought me hither, where all the good company that uses to be in London are adjourned; but though I am in the midst of them and can hardly steal myself away from them, yet I cannot forget the debt I owe to my friends, and in particular to you, which, as it is the greatest, ought oftenest to be remembered. There is little or no news worth writing to you from hence, but because there are various reports of the late Duke of Monmouth's carriage as well as of what he said, it may be you will not think yourself ill entertained to receive the following account which came from my Lady Clarendon:—

“From the time that he was taken he seemed as melancholy and spoke as little all the road along to London as if he were pulled out of a rightful throne and brought from the splendid enjoyments of a crown to that low ebb of fortune shamefully to die on a scaffold. The night he came to town he saw the King, but what he said I will not venture to relate, having had but an imperfect account of it. From Whitehall he was carried to the Tower, and by letters to the King and Queen Dowager poorly begged his life; yet, when he came to die, he died resolutely. The morning of his execution his Duchess sent to my Lord Clarendon to desire him to go with her to her lord to be a witness of what passed between them at the sad time of their parting. My lord accordingly went and accompanied her to the duke, who saluted my Lord Clarendon, but took no manner of notice of his lady, and after having for some time entertained him on indifferent subjects, my Lord Clarendon told him he had brought his lady at her own request to see him. The duke then went and saluted her, and then she fell down on her knees, and with a mighty flood of tears asked him whether she had ever done anything to deserve his frowns, whether her ambition had prompted him to take up arms, or whether she were anyways conscious to his practices? He answered, not at all. She then asked him if he had taken anything ill of her as to her carriage in the world? He shortly replies that he had taken something amiss,

and so turned to my Lord Clarendon and entertained him as before. Presently after came in the Bishops of Bath and Wells, and Ely, and Dr. Tension, who after the first salutations told him their business there was to make him sensible of his ways and exhort him to repentance, especially to ask pardon of God for those two abominable sins he had been guilty of—rebellion and luxury. He replied : ‘ As to the first, I will say nothing to it, but for the other, it is true I have been wicked that way formerly, but for these two years last past I have lived so virtuously that I think I have no occasion to repent of it.’ Then they asked him how that could be, when he lived in open adultery with the Lady Harriet Wentworth, and abused so fine and good a woman as his lady was. He answered, it is true that she (pointing to her) was his wife according to the laws of the land, but that the other was before God, and then ran into so extravagant a commendation of her and her virtues that nobody ever heard him speak before so well on any subject. His lady then fell on her knees, and begged very earnestly for her Lord’s sake that they would forget what had then passed, and never speak more of it, which they promised. Then she begged of the duke never more to mention her name to anybody, but he would not promise it. The divines a great while endeavour unsuccessfully to persuade him that it was a great sin having of two wives, but no arguments that they could use could work on him to confess that he had done amiss in living with the Lady Harriet Wentworth. About the time that that dispute was at an end the Lieutenant of the Tower came in and told him that the hour for his execution was come. He then put his hand into his pocket, drew out a watch, a ring, and some other little odd things, and gave them to one of his servants, and commanded him to deliver them to the Lady Henriette Wentworth as the last token of his affection, and then went out of his chamber with the Lieutenant, with as much unconcernedness as if he were going to a ball. When he came to the scaffold he walked up firmly, without the least trepidation or sign of fear. The divines once more on that place pressed him to repent, and own his transgressions, which made him fall into the like commendation of his mistress that he did before, and said he should speak of her with his last breath, and then put his hand into his pocket and gave a paper to the Lord Ely, the substance of which was that he was sorry he took on him the name of King, which his people forced him to, for he had heard his father often declare he was never married to his mother. After that he fitted his neck to the block, gave the executioner six guineas, and told him that he should have as many more if he did his work well, but bid him not butcher him, as he did my Lord Russell, for says he : ‘ if you do I will look you in the face ’ (and was as good as his word, for when the first stroke was given he raised his head from the block, and looked up upon him, and then felt the axe and said, that it was not sharp. The executioner replied, it would do very well. He then put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out a picktooth case and gave it to the same servant, and bid him give it to the Lady Henriette Wentworth, and with it his last breath, and so laid his head on the block without the least mark or apprehension of fear, which was cut off at five

strokes. Thus died that great man, the late Duke of Monmouth, more like a heathen than a Christian, yet with amazing courage, like an old Roman. Had he been but loyal, he had been as great a subject as ever England bred, but wanting that his name will be odious to all posterity. I should have told you that he desired to see his children, but his duchess replied that she and they had been for some time prisoners in that place, and without an order from the King it could not be done, and before that could be obtained he was hurried to execution. He also desired the Sacrament, which was refused, unless he would own that he was sorry for his sins, which he said nothing to, but seemed as well contented without it." *Vol.* 43.

Certificate by SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, July 23. Burton.—“In pursuance to the proclamation issued requiring the captains of the Militia to take in the arms of their respective troops and companies, this is by order of that proclamation to certify that in obedience thereunto I have called for the arms of my troop, being one of the Militia troops for the County of Cork, according to the list of array taken the 20th August, 1683, which is on the back side hereof, whereof I find the first person gone into England, where he now resides; the next two are gone out of this county, so as I know not where to find them; the next three are dead; the next eleven had no arms at all; the next thirteen had no pistols, but carbines; the rest had pistols and carbines. Of which arms all the carbines, being in number five and thirty, are, in pursuance of the proclamation, delivered into my hands. And such as are said to have pistols desire they may keep them for their own security till further order from the government; this part of the country, being at this time so infested with Power, the proclaimed robber, and a great number of his associates, as that they are every day in danger from them, as well on the road as in their houses. But the men engage faithfully to keep them safe and well fixed for his Majesty's service. All the carbines were paid for by me, and the pistols were paid for by those that have them.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1685, August 4. Burton.—My wife on the first instant was brought to bed of a daughter. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, September 3. Kings Weston.—“On Sunday last his Majesty declared the Earl of Clarendon to be his lieutenant for Ireland. His Excellency is certainly a very good Protestant, and has hitherto been very zealous of his father's honour, so that one may reasonably expect that in all that will be left unto him he will befriend the Settlement of Ireland, which was a work that passed while his father was chief minister, and for which the Irish have sufficiently maligned him, and writ a book in 1668 called

The Settlement and Sale of Ireland by the Earl of Clarendon, with most bitter invectives therein; and God knows whether all that was then said, though in vain, against the illegality and oppressions of the settlement may not now be revived with a more angry aspect. I have in several letters from London tidings of a new and bitter invective just come forth, containing twelve queries upon the same subject, and reviling the Duke of Ormond and all others who had anything to do with that matter; and I hear it makes a terrible noise, but I know as yet no particulars, only this is certain, and I tell it to yourself, that a hand which you and I most value tells me that the matter needs not only our thoughts, but our prayers. This is enough to put you upon all that circumspection which a wise man ought to have in every event, and so to shape your affairs as if the enemies of the Settlement might in time carry their point to have all reviewed again. But this is chiefly to yourself, for it is neither your part nor mine to administer fear to others, but as I hear more you shall be sure to know it. I write now in haste, being just told of a vessel that is ready to sail.

“*The Libel of twelve Queries against the Settlement* is the work of cunning lawyers, though faced out by David Fitzgerald, who in *The Settlement and Sale of Ireland by the Earl of Clarendon*, bore witness against Sir Thomas Southwell.” Vol. 43.

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1685, September 8. Burton.—The soldiers are all removed from their old quarters. Mr. Power (Poore) and seven or eight more have been in our neighbourhood almost this half-year, and rob perpetually, that I am afraid to go abroad. *Ibid.*

CERTIFICATE AS TO ARMS.

1685, October 16.—Certificate by Sir John Perceval that he has received into his custody 38 carbines of his Militia troop. And because of the great danger the men were in from robbers known to be in their neighbourhood their pistols were left in their hands. Now, in pursuance of a later order from the Lords Justices and the Council the pistols, amounting to twenty-three cases, have been delivered into his custody, all of which shall be delivered into the custody of the storekeeper of Cork store in obedience to the proclamation. *Ibid.*

[SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.]

1685, October 17. Kings Weston.—“I must needs foretell great happiness to Ireland, when, by the last post, I see how low your Excellency condescends to oblige a very useless man as I am. I heartily wish I knew how to repay the honour of it or to express my joy at what his Majesty has graciously declared, that the Settlement shall not be touched. It is from your Excellence I have the first tidings hereof. Surely it will make you welcome in Ireland as a voice from heaven. The friends and relations I have in Munster have already thanked me for telling them your Excellence was

coming. They were indeed strangely revived at it, and when they shall hear of this new declaration I am sure, as far as cheerfulness and obedience in them can contribute, your government will become easy. This is certain that my business shall be to excite all to serve, honour, and obey. Truly, my lord, it will do a great deal on that side to let them but hear that you are pleased to consult with my Lord of Ormond; I speak as to that substantial interest, both in fortune and consideration, which his Majesty after all will find fittest to rely upon; not those who dare by queries and reprinting old libels defame the living and disturb the ashes of the just. If anything should occur while I am attending the Parliament in London I will presume to impart it and persevere in that zeal, which began too early ever to admit of any change." *Ibid.*

RICHARD POWER.

1685, October 30. Dublin.—Order by the Lords Justices for the payment of the reward to him who should apprehend Richard Power, a proclaimed rebel and traitor, to Captain Ambrose Aungier, whose quartermaster and troop apprehended the said Power, and for inquiry to be made who sheltered and relieved the said Power. *Copy. Ibid.*

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1685,|October —. Whitehall.—“Nothing but my constant rambling up and down for above this month past can in any measure excuse this so slow acknowledgement of the favour of your letter, the kindness whereof, as well as the many obligations I have to you upon the account of my father, I shall always remember and ever be indebted to you for. Indeed, the satisfaction so many worthy persons express in the choice the King has been pleased to make of me for that important post of the government of Ireland is a great comfort, as well as honour, to me, and I hope their kindness will render me more capable to serve the King and be a support to me in the difficulties I may meet with. I know very well the variety of humours and principles which are in that Kingdom, which may make me very uneasy; but I am sure the King will give me leave to represent everything to him, which shall be done with all imaginable candour and impartiality; and I hope the declaration his Majesty makes to several persons in his discourses, that he will not touch the Act of Settlement, will quiet the minds of men who, perhaps, have been too apprehensive of the contrary; and when men are at ease in their properties the King's service will go on cheerfully. I am sensible of my own defects in all particulars, and as I am very much obliged to my Lord Duke of Ormond, who has promised me his countenance, so I shall have need of the assistance of all my friends; and I do very particularly desire your advice, who have so good an interest and general acquaintance in that kingdom. I am making all the haste I can to be gone, and hope to be at Dublin the very beginning of the next month.” *Ibid.*

ROBERT HENLEY to [SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.]

1685, November 5. Bristol.—So soon as I got your letter I went to Kings Weston and set two men to work to pick up young elms, and what we got shall go as you order to Mr. Christopher Crofts. I see you lay a foundation that posterity may reap the fruits of it. *Vol.* 43.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, November 10. London.—Yesterday we met in Parliament, and his Majesty made a speech. I am sorry to tell you that the Commons seemed “to be in some dump on some points therein touched,” not so much of a standing army as at those that serve and are to serve being not qualified by the Act of Test. The House adjourned from Monday to Thursday to debate these great points, and I pray God there be no misunderstanding in the matter, for never was there so great and brave a prince, nor, I think, a more devoted Parliament; but you know the point of religion is a tender point. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATING.

1685, November 10. Burton.—“The trouble of this letter is to acquaint your lordship that I yesterday, by a second or third hand, received a message from two of Dick Power’s (Poor’s) late comrades, desiring they may be admitted to come in upon a protection, with design by some good service to entitle themselves to his Majesty’s and the Lord Justices’ mercy for a pardon. They say they never have been guilty of any murder, and that they had both of them the good fortune to be absent when Power killed Holmes. This message was yesterday brought me by one who was desired on their behalf to speak to me about it; but he told me they knew not of his then coming to me. My answer was that I could promise them no protection, but that I would write up to Dublin and inform the Lords Justices of it, that their lordships may be pleased to give what directions in it they think fit. And in the meantime I enjoined him since these two men knew not of his coming yesterday to me, that he should designedly put off coming to me about it with their knowledge, till this day sevensnight, when I may possibly receive your lordship’s answer to this letter. I desire the favour of your lordship to acquaint the Lords Justices herewith, and to beg their lordship’s directions herein, and if they think fit to grant any protection to these men, that then their lordships would be pleased to give me their instructions how to proceed with them, and whether the assistance of any other justice of the peace shall be desired, and also whether upon these men’s coming in, security shall be demanded of them for the good behaviour, or whether that shall be omitted, either on account of their inability to give it, or lest it should hazard the discovery of their coming in, and thereby disable them to do that service which their lordships may expect, whose directions I humbly beg in these and all other particulars wherein your lordships shall think fit to request them, as also how I shall behave myself towards

Mr. John Power, in case he comes to make complaint to me of the burning of his house by the party who took Power, with design to prosecute the actors in it, as I hear he intends to do, concerning which I, in my last, desired the favour of your lordship's opinion, but your indisposition unhappily hindered your lordship giving me any answer therein. Fitzgerald and his crew of Tories a few days since met with some Random Butchers, of whom one, by name Wells, fought them very well, but is, I hear, since dead of his wounds. The Tories got from this man almost 100*l.*, and so much more, as I am informed, from the rest as made the prize 300*l.*" *Ibid.*

[SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL ?] to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, November 17. London.—I lately sent you his Majesty's gracious speech upon part of which the Commons have voted a supply of 100,000*l.*, whereof there is to arise by making the duty of French wines equal to that of Spanish—namely, 12*l.* per tun—and the rest is to arise by protracting or adding five years more to a late Act for raising on some foreign goods the sum of 400,000*l.* On the other part of his Majesty's speech the Commons took liberty to make an address, which was this day presented. His Majesty was dissatisfied with it, which is all I can tell you at present, because I will not venture upon the words till they have been reported in the House. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1685, November 21. London.—“I doubt not you have seen the late address of the Commons to his Majesty, and I send you his Majesty's answer. There were some motions the next day that tended to a re-address, but they were opposed as that which might be displeasing to his Majesty, but the Lords did yesterday enter into a pretty warm debate for taking into consideration his Majesty's speech chiefly as to that part which the Commons had touched upon, and it was so far carried as that Monday next was appointed to debate thereon, but his Majesty thought fit this day to prorogue the Parliament until 10th February next, and so the aid of 700,000*l.* which was voted and the manner of raising it settled is fallen to the ground.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATING.

1685, November 27. Burton.—“I did, about a fortnight since, give you the trouble of a letter, which was delivered at your lordship's house by Mr. William Cooper, to which I have yet received no answer. It related to the two of Power's company that had a desire to merit their pardon by bringing in the rest of those who are abroad. Since the writing that letter to acquaint your lordship with it, I understood by Captain Aungier, who was then and is now here, that he had power from the Lords Justices derived by a letter from my Lord Aungier writ by their lordships' order to give any of the rogues that are abroad the assurance of pardon and a good reward if they bring in their fellows; upon which I communicated

to him what I had written to your lordship, and he did, on Wednesday last, send them a protection to last till the next morning that they might that night come hither to make what offers of service they had to make. But they sent back the protection, refusing to come without one to last for a longer time, at least for four or five days, and they also sent word that though they would do all they could to bring in the other Tories, yet they would not be obliged to discover those who supplied them with meat and drink, &c., which was such a reserve that Captain Aungier knew not how to trust their assurance of future honesty, and made him value the less what service they offered to do, and he therefore sent them word he would have no more to do with them, unless they resolved to come in without that reserve, and to do (as far as in them lies) as much service in that particular as in the other, and this is the posture in which this affair doth stand, and I believe there is no good so to be done by them. But, in the meantime, Patrick French (concerning whom you desired me to inform your Lordship) is using endeavour to come in upon the same terms, and I last night received a letter from Mr. Vowell telling me that French had made his applications unto him to procure his pardon, for which and for 100*l.* reward he promised in a week to bring in fourteen of those who are abroad; and Mr. Vowell did in his letter tell us that one of the terms expected by French was that Captain Aungier and I should join with Mr. Vowell in an engagement under hand and seal, as well for the assurance of a pardon as for the reward of 100*l.* Captain Aungier and I did in the answer we sent him back encourage the service as much as we could, but we told him we could not give anything under our hand and seal, because we had no power so particular, that I had none, and that though Captain Aungier had power to propose a good reward, yet it did not mention any sum certain, and that he thought the government would proportion that to the service that should be done, but that he might be assured of our best assistance to the getting a very good reward for a service so acceptable to the Lords Justices and Council; in respect to whom I thought the country would be very liberal at the assizes after the service done, and their lordship's approbation of it. But it also occurred to us that the whole reward of 100*l.* was by Mr. Vowell's letter expected to go entirely to French, whereas the service could not be done without the assistance of some of Captain Aungier's troopers quartered at Charleville, who ought to have share of the reward, and this made us the more unwilling to enter into any such engagement for the money. French did, about a week since, and I think since his first message to Mr. Vowell, with six or seven others commit a great robbery upon the house of Mr. Abraham Dixon, from whence they took the value of two or three hundred pounds, and one of them beat Mrs. Dixon so severely that she miscarried before they left the house. They were pursued and two of them taken, and almost all the goods recovered. And this, I believe, makes French the forwarder to come in. I was a little while since very well assured by one that lives near Dick Power's late quarters that French, a little before Power was taken, being afraid of him, had writ him a letter to tell him that he was sent out by your lordship

to bring in his head, but that he never would be so treacherous as to do him the least injury, though it should lie in his power to do it ; but Power never trusted him the more for this letter, and this is all the account I can give your lordship of French, because Mr. Butler did, in your lordship's name, desire me to do it.

“ I will put an end to your lordship's present trouble by acquainting I have delivered in to the store of Cork the arms of my Militia troop within the time and in the manner required by the proclamations, which I mention for no other reason but because I gave your lordship the trouble of a letter concerning it. The favour of your lordship's answer is desired to this, and to the particulars of the former letter I troubled you with.” *Vol.* 43.

— to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, December 5. London.—“ My Lord Lieutenant is still upon uncertainty as to his departure, which some impute to the expectation of my Lord Tyrconnel's arrival here, from whose representations there may different instructions be given as matters may require. There is no doubt but my Lord Lieutenant carries over strong inclinations to preserve the Settlement, and that his Majesty has upon occasion declared he had no intentions to alter it, and that what he said at his coming to the crown for the continuance of all things as they were, was intended as much for his subjects in Ireland as those in England, and it were heartily to be wished that this were done with some public solemnity, for then it would sound like law. Others conjecture as to my lord's going that the sudden prorogation of the Parliament has much altered the measures intended, for this having happened with some dissatisfaction in reference to the favouring of some few Catholics, and most of them Irishmen, not qualified for commissions according to law, the present care and study will be to bring the members in February next to their former good humour, and that it would not conduce much thereunto should anything in Ireland be done in this favour of the English, for when people are angry or jealous, they take in all that fortifies that humour, and spare not to mention it aloud. But I am certainly assured that though many of the Parliament in both Houses knew of the disarming of the English, and were afflicted at it, yet out of high deference and respect there was not a word of Ireland ; but indeed the Commons were utterly against the laying aside of their Militia, how useless soever some of them lately were. For they think it is become since the time of Queen Elizabeth the natural standing army, and a fundamental constitution not to be altered, and though it were expected that not only this, but that the Bills of Habeas Corpus and that of the Test might with facility have been changed, when it appeared to be the Court's desire, yet now all of them are, I suppose, despaired of from this Parliament, though judged by all to be the most devoted and the most resigned to the service of the crown that ever was or ever will be chosen.

The truth is, some amongst the most loyal do lament that ever anything was spoken which put the Parliament on a necessity of declaring and insisting on the validity of the Test, and some will

have it that my Lord Treasurer and his particular friends were of other advice. But so it is that when his Majesty saw how the House of Lords were running like a torrent, as well bishops as others, into that affair, and that even the Commons might by them have been called on, since very many did not acquiesce in the answer given to their address, it was thought more advisable to lose all that had been voted than to stand the issue expected. And because 700,000*l.* was voted, which many believe would have amounted into a million, the parting with so great a sum helps to increase the jealousies of many in reference to matters of religion. And this already is visible, that in the city Whig and Tory seems quite laid by, and now nothing talked of but whether a Protestant or a Papist. Also that the fanatics comply more than before with the Church of England for having upon this trial appeared to make a stand, that the wise Catholics are troubled to see those united who were formerly tearing of each other, and the most speculative of them consider that what now seems intended in their favour may in time hereafter cost them too dear.

“I have been told that the French ambassador talks already in a different style from what he lately did, when he saw the nation united to a pitch of zeal of resigning lives and fortunes to the service and glory of the King, which doubtless had still been vigorously the same had the Church of England but been mentioned with those expressions of kindness and caresses as before; for in that consisted as I conceive the joy and triumph which the majority of this Parliament had so vigorously expressed before. God grant that his Majesty may against their next meeting find expedients to retrieve and satisfy all, for as to compliance on the other side, it is very unlikely that the members should return from their several countries with more complacency than they carried down. But if both sides should be stiff, and the matter grow impracticable, then, probably, his Majesty will live on the revenue settled, which is by some thought sufficient, considering his good management, to maintain the present army of fifteen thousand men and all other charges of the government. For it is said the revenue is at present above eighteen hundred thousand pounds per annum, whereas his late Majesty’s revenue was not much above thirteen. Since this prorogation there is an expedient found of passing a pardon to about seventy Catholic officers for taking commission contrary to the Test. Those who think this valid do confess that this pardon must be repeated “*toties quoties*,” because every day after such pardon new guilt is incurred. This is not a dispensation with the law, which most held could not be given, and there are many that think the Act is so penned, as even the pardon will not do what it intends; and, indeed, the Address of the Commons seems to make no other pardon valid besides an Act of Parliament.

“Thus I entertain you with freedom, because I know your principles are as loyal as my own, and that it is some ease of mind unto you to know the general state of things that so you might in particular, though in the dark, the better collect what may relate to your own concerns in that country, and in particular with reference to the Settlement, which seems to be the knot and ligature of all.

For my own part I know well enough what to wish, and I really think it is his Majesty's interest, and the interest of the Crown as to his successors, that the power of that kingdom be preserved in Protestant hands ; for the armed Papists may submit unto him, yet his children being of another religion, those Papists may lay under temptation to call in foreign aid, as formerly they have done, rather than to part with what they are in possession of. This is a contemplation for the future, and I hope a very great way off, if ever it should happen at all. But for the present it is not impossible but that few changes will happen in Ireland, more than have been already, till there be a better cementing here with the Parliament.

“ This is calculated according to methods of circumspection that usually take place, but how far the heat and vigorous mettle of some or the misrepresentations of others may alter this conjecture I cannot answer for it. In the meantime you will wonder to hear that there is not to this day one Roman Catholic officer in the whole fleet. And, however, many do reckon of his Majesty's kindness to the Irish officers, there are every day at Court above seventy of them, from ensigns upwards, who are in want of bread, and they are not a little importunate and troublesome ; so that his Majesty resolves, as soon as the Lord Lieutenant is gone, to dismiss them all for Ireland, and that if any man afterwards comes to solicit him without my Lord Lieutenant's recommendation he shall for that very reason be laid by. It is supposed, and I think very true, since some knowing Irish affirm it, that they expect when my Lord Lieutenant goes over there shall be admission of Catholics to be Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, and all tradesmen to live in corporation and to partake of freedom and offices as before the war. And this is chiefly grounded on a representation that there are great numbers of wealthy Irish merchants abroad who will bring wealth into the kingdom upon this encouragement. There are, indeed, some such men at St. Malo, and some very few elsewhere, but I am told there are not ten in all that are of any considerable wealth, and that not one half of them will ever stir from the places they are in to be magistrates in Ireland in any corporation whatsoever.

“ My Lord Burlington has lately married a grand-daughter, that is my Lord Clifford's second daughter, to the Lord Drumlanrig, eldest son to the Duke of Queensberry, who is Treasurer of Scotland and lately Commissioner there. The portion is 10,000*l.* and the lady's jointure 150*l.* per annum. Most of the Scotch nobility have been at this Court for some time, there being high and insuperable feuds among them, in chief between the said Duke of Queensberry and the Lord Chancellor Perth. This Lord has lately thought fit to close with the Church of Rome, who but lately before was so high and zealous for the Church of England that he would have gone, they say, ten miles out of his way to have kneeled to a bishop. It doth not yet appear that he has got much ground at Court, for that his Majesty sends them all home unreconciled, with orders to live quiet until the Spring, and that then he will take a progress into Scotland and reconcile all their differences. In the meantime it is observed that my Lord Chancellor Perth has wonderfully lost the opinion of all his countrymen.” *Vol.* 43.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATING to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, December 8.—I can only tell you that the Council have not sat nor the Justices met since I received the first of your two letters. *Vol.* 43.

EDWARD RICE to —.

1685, December 17. Ballyneety.—I send one of my servants to wait on you who was present when the robbery was committed upon me (on 11th, between two and three in the afternoon) by Mr. William FitzGerald, John Carroll, and sixteen more. They broke in the doors and windows of my dwellinghouse and stable, and carried away in money, horses, arms, and other things to the value of 7*l.* 14*s.* *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to the [LORDS JUSTICES.]

1685, December 18. Burton.—“A party of Captain Aungier’s troop quartered in this neighbourhood having gone on Monday morning last to apprehend some Tories, who were set for them by Patrick French, who was till then one among them, this is to give your lordships an account of the manner of it, which your lordships will find in the enclosed copies of the informations I have taken concerning it. And the troopers having killed one of them, by name Dermot Aghern, in the pursuit, the manner of which is set forth in the enclosed informations, I humbly desire your lordships’ directions therein, having omitted to bind the troopers over to the Assizes for the same till I receive the honour of your lordships’ commands concerning them. By the two last of the enclosed informations your lordships will find not only that Dermot Aghern, who was killed, did go armed and associate with the other Tories, but that on Friday last he did, with sixteen horsemen more of them and about four footmen, rob the person who gave that information.

“In obedience to your lordship’s letter concerning Richard Power, the late Tories harbourer, bearing date 30th October last, and in pursuance to a precept of some of the Justices of the Peace appointing a special sessions to be about them held at Mallow, a sessions was, accordingly, there held the 10th of this instant December, where, upon several informations taken by the Justices of the Peace, the jury did find and present several persons to be harbourers, receivers, and messengers to the above-mentioned Richard Power, some of whom are already committed to gaol, others are bound over, and warrants are granted against the rest. Care was then also taken to have the watches throughout the country duly kept, and lastly a new precept was signed by the Justices of the Peace then there, appointing another special sessions to be held about the beginning of the next month for the more effectual prosecution of these harbourers, when it is thought the country will be better provided with information concerning them. I, by the last post, received power from your lordships to protect for 48 hours any of the Tories now abroad, who may do service in getting the rest and discovering their haunts and places of resort, of which commission, as soon as I am able to give any good accounts, your lordships shall receive it.

It was Mr. Vowell who got Patrick French to undertake the bringing in these Tories, upon an engagement for a reward entered into by Mr. Vowell, and upon assurances that Captain Aungier and I would intercede for your lordships' mercy to French (in case he was not guilty of blood). He has as yet cleared the country only of Aghern aforementioned, but is still employed about getting the rest, the better to entitle himself to your lordships' mercy for a pardon." *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685, December 21. Kings Weston.—“ My Lord Lieutenant is now on his way to Dublin. There are many intent on this side as well as you on that to see how things will go. As to himself, he is doubtless a good Protestant and a well-wisher to the Settlement, and will not fail to make fair and candid representations of all things ; but I am apt to think that the final resolution in most things will come immediately from Whitehall, and we must not wonder if the zealous Catholics obtain many points, which may look new. We must with patience attend the issue, and if many of the English there have been misrepresented, they should strive so to comfort themselves as to have those things disbelieved, which, for ought I hear, is the temper that they do generally observe. Now, surely in time it will have good effect, at least such is my wish. I told my Lord Lieutenant that if he commanded you at any time to give him accounts from your parts of the country, his Excellency might rely upon them as impartial. The same I told his secretary, Sir Paul Ricaut, to whom you may venture a letter at his arrival, bidding him welcome into the country, and that you write to him by my encouragement, desiring him to make known your duty to my Lord Lieutenant, whom you would attend did not the season of the year and length of the way speak in your excuse ; but that when any of his Excellency's commands shall come into that country, you would not do anything less than I have already undertaken in your behalf.

“ Dear Nephew, just now comes to me yours of the 3rd instant, which acknowledges several of mine, some sent you from hence and some from London. You also mention the state of things on that side, which I heartily thank you for, and I will impart a transcript of it to my Lord of Ormond for his own particular information. It was a strange insolence, that which you mention at Castle Lyons (if the men were not drunk), and I wish the tale were fairly told to my Lord Lieutenant at his landing, that he may see *ex ungue leonem*. I rejoiced extremely that you are in the way of clearing your debts. I meet somewhere a saying, that ‘ Job had not, though poor, the torment of being in debt.’ When you are once a clear man, then are you and every man else the better prepared for any strokes of fortune, but when it is possible for a man to be dispossessed of his fortune for a time, and yet to be liable for a load of interest, that, I confess, is the most cutting circumstance of all.

“ Here I shall stick, unless the meeting of the Parliament hold at the time appointed, which some speak doubtingly of.

“The Lord Ranelagh is made Paymaster-General of the Army, and it is said that Mr. Fox, to whom great sums on that account are due, is to be paid off, and the money advanced by Mr. Kingdon, Mr. Trant, and Mr. Bridges, and it is possible some of them may be employed under his lordship. So that all these four have great alteration in the change of their credits and good fortune. My Lady Ossory is come off very bravely from the small pox, and they are both a very fortunate couple.

“I saw Mr. Mullys while I was in London, and was sometimes at his house, but I saw not Mr. H., nor he me, so I suppose his fury continues, though he sees with open eyes the necessity of doing what I did. There is no step of reconciliation made between the great lady and her brother, but all sort of strict and close correspondence between that lady and my now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose former lady was this lady’s sister; so his Excellency would easily have taken any impressions which might from such a hand been given him on that account, which was the case that I supposed might happen. Mr. Herly is well, and his son Jack come down with Neddy; the boy learns at that school strangely well, as well in his French as Latin.

“In Bristol there was the last week high contention about the choice of a Parliament man in the room of one that died. The Duke of Beaufort recommended the Town Clerk, so did the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Bishop, notwithstanding which, Sir Richard Hart and Sir John Knight would stand in defiance, and the first has carried it. But it is believed there will be after reckonings in this matter, for there has not been only disrespect, and as it were contempt of the Court in this proceeding, but such disorder in the beating, abusing and trampling on many that came to vote for the Town Clerk, that for the peace of the town and avoiding of blood he refrained to go on, but sent in a protest against their misdoings. Thus I come to see some of those who but lately employed their clamour to give me disquiet are themselves become odious to the Court and the ministers, and it is supposed there will be a smart reckoning on this account, but I have no concern in that question. Mr. Herly has the satisfaction to see those men appear in like colours, as but lately they bestowed on him.

“Sir Robert Cann died lately condemned of all. His eldest and most dutiful son disinherited by an old will, which, as yet, is the only will that appears, and made in favour of a second brood; but they are going to law.

“Sir Samuel Astry and all that family are well, and we live in very good neighbourhood; but he is incensed against our parson for several misdemeanours, and I have myself little cause to be satisfied.” *Vol. 43.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to [the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATING].

1685-6, January 4. Mallow.—“I did, on the 18th December last, give your lordship the trouble of a letter, in which I acquainted your lordship with my sending the Lords Justices an account of the death of one of the Tories, being killed by a party of Captain

Aungier's troop, since when French sent a letter by which he desired John Carroll might be admitted to come in to assist him in the service he was to do, he thinking himself not so well able to do it without him, upon which I did in conjunction with Captain Aungier (who, by letter from the Earl of Longford, had directions from the Lords Justices concerning this business) give way to Carroll's coming to speak with us, and we sent him a protection for forty-eight hours, according to the power and instructions the Lords Justices were lately pleased to send down; upon which Carroll came in to us and told us, that provided he might have a pardon for what he had done, if we would give him a protection for a fortnight or three weeks, or such a competent time wherein he might do services, he would undertake to clear this and the two neighbouring counties of the Tories that infested them, and that they should all leave these counties, or he would use his best endeavours for bringing them to justice. We told him we believed the driving the Tories from these counties to other parts of the kingdom would not be thought sufficient by the Lords Justices, who were equally concerned for the whole, but that he should bring them in to justice, and that as for the further protection he desired, we had not power to give any but for forty-eight hours, from time to time, as he should have occasion to come to us; nor did we think it would become us to give him so long a protection, which he might abuse, and under the pretence of it rob with greater security, but that for our own parts we would forbear prosecuting him, if we found that he went heartily about the service in which Captain Aungier promised him the assistance of some of his troop. He told us that without this further protection he should run a double hazard not only from the Tories, but also from the country. We made answer that he had already forfeited his life, and that it was not without some hazard and good service actually effected that he was to be allowed a pardon, and that it was not unfit that he should lie under the hazard he mentioned to quicken him the more in the service he was to do, since he would not be safe till it were effected. He then offered to join with French in this service, and began to name some of the Tories, whom he thought he should be able to bring in, and among them he named John McWilliam Fitzgerald, but asked us what he should do in case any of them had a protection from Captain Odle, of the County of Limerick, who, as he heard, had power to give it. We told him we thought not, nor ever heard that he had, and that he might attempt upon any of them. He then said he could quickly have Gerald, but asked us whether he might kill him. Our answer was that it was better to take him alive, but that if he resisted and refused to submit, we thought he would run no hazard by killing him in the attempt to take him, or at least we thought the Lords Justices would grant a pardon for it. And we giving him assurance that their lordships would pardon him, if he did the good service he promised in bringing in the principal Tories abroad; he went away from us seemingly well satisfied, and engaged to do the service. But instead of bringing in Gerald, which was the first service he undertook to perform, he went to Gerald and his party, and has either put him in a way, or at least joined with him and two other of the principal Tories of that gang,

and came to Captain Odle's protection, whose power Captain Aungier knew not, till his letter to us, which we received on Saturday last, mentioned it; and that they had engaged to do some services of which he was to give the Lords Justices account by the then next post. And in the meantime, till he could receive their lordships' answer, he seemed to desire that they might not be prosecuted by us, notwithstanding the proclamation against them. I send the copy of his letter and our answer, desiring you would be pleased to obtain their lordships' directions how to behave ourselves in this particular, and whether we shall still encourage French to attempt upon them; who continues his endeavours to do service, though as yet with little success since the death of the Tory, who was killed by the troopers. These were the four principal men of the party French expected to bring in, who will now lose the best part of this game. We met here yesterday a second time to hold a special sessions to enquire and present harbourers of Tories, &c., but for want of the informations we expected from the country we are forced to break up without doing anything more than the presenting a constable for the neglecting to levy hue and cry upon the fresh pursuit of some Tories who went through his parish. But there is a general complaint that hardly any of the country people will stir on such occasions, nor afford any manner of assistance, and if some few honest men do it, there is so general a neglect in the rest as makes their danger but the greater, and renders them a more noted mark of the Tories' revenge." *Vol. 43.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO LIEUT. GARRET FITZGERALD.

1685-6, January 5. Burton.—“We just now received a letter from Cornet Mezendier, and in it a letter of yours, and another from Patrick French to him. You mention the having apprehended Patrick French, and desire to know how long you shall protect Carroll, who you say has already done some service and is about doing more. French, you say, promises to do good service if you give him his liberty, but you tell the Cornet it is more than you can do, having received no orders concerning him. The Cornet sent us your letter, that we might satisfy you therein, which is the occasion of our giving you the trouble of this letter, to acquaint you that we severally received power from the Lords Justices to treat with, protect and employ any of the Tories abroad for the bringing in the rest, or any of them, in pursuance to which we have employed both French and Carroll in that service, and the former of them set the Tories when the troops quartered at Charleville killed one of them the last month, and you mention good service since done by the other, and we therefore hereby desire you not only to give them their liberty if they are or shall fall into your hands, but also to give them all the assistance you can for the better effecting the service they are employed about. It is by virtue of power signed by the Lords Justices of which (as the words of it run) ‘all his Majesty’s officers and others whom it may concern are to take notice,’ that this is desired of you, whereof whenever you come near this place and please to eat a dinner with us, you shall have a right,

and be a very welcome guest. Carroll's proposals, which you mentioned to have sent to Dublin together with your letter to Captain Burges, went by a messenger that betrayed you both, and carried the letters to Trewry, Barry and other Tories that were last night at Six Mile Water on the road to Cork, who there opened them, vowing to be revenged on Carroll, sealed them up again and gave them to the messenger; and notice coming last night at nine of the clock to Mallow, some gentlemen went in pursuit of them, but came too late; but your messenger falling into their hands, and looking suspiciously, they found at the house where they were that he was a great while in private discourse with the others, and that they had opened letters and sealed them again, whereupon they searched him and found your letters, and the fellow telling them, after a great many lies they discovered him in, that the letters were from Carroll, two Justices of the Peace who were there, opened the letter, and after reading that which had Carroll's name to it, sealed the letters up and sent them to Captain Burnes by a gentleman of the company, to write to whom they could get neither pen nor ink in the place where they were. The Justices of the Peace did also, at the same time, send the treacherous messenger to gaol, who had also messages to carry from Trewry and the others then there and others abroad to meet them on Sunday next; of all which having so good an opportunity we thought fit to give you this notice." *Ibid.*

CHIEF JUSTICE KEATING to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685-6, January 13. Dublin.—“Yours to me of the 5th current from Mallow was, by his Excellency's order, read in Council, where your management against the Tories had the general approbation, which it well deserved. Supposing that you were not known to his Excellency, I undertook to say something to him of your character, and vouched my Lord Chancellor, who readily entered upon it, but his Excellency put a stop to his Grace saying that, though you were not personally known unto him, he had assurance from divers persons of honour of your being a person of great loyalty and worth; and then caused those letters and some papers formerly sent by you, to be put into Sir Paul Ricaut's hands, by whom I suppose you will have his Excellency's instructions and commands within a post or two at farthest. I hope, though his Excellency has taken this affair into his own management, and in all probability will henceforward settle such a correspondence as that he may take much of his measures in relation to that country from your advertisements, you will nevertheless reckon me among the first of your servants, and if your occasions require it honour me with your commands.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to LIEUT. GERALD FITZGERALD.

1685-6, January 16. Burton.—“The bearer hereof, Major Hudson, desired me to write to you in his behalf concerning a horse that was taken from him, about three weeks before Christmas, by John McWilliam Fitzgerald, John Carroll and other Tories. He

saw the horse in the custody of some of your people, and desired me to trouble you with this letter to get you to restore him the same. I told him that no man ought to expect, when his horses were found with and taken from the Tories, that as soon as he finds them and declares them to be his, those who have them in custody should give so much credit to him as to restore them, but that he was first to go to some Justice of Peace for the county where they were found, and before him give information of his being robbed of such horses and the manner of it, and make oath that the horses he challenges are the same with those he was robbed of, and if he therefore goes to some Justice of Peace for the County of Limerick and gives him this information, I thought you should deliver him his horse, as the troopers quartered at Charleville had delivered those they had taken." *Vol.* 43.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to LIEUT. GERALD FITZGERALD.

1685-6, January 20. Burton.—“I just now received the favour of your letter mentioning that had not a protection come so soon to the men therein named they would easily be taken, but you say also that Captain Odle writes you word that if they come not in four days that they are not protected, nor is any notice to be taken of them, but as before. It is both Captain Aungier’s opinion and mine that the man you writ to us about will do better to stay and see whether he can do the business, which seems to lie so fair for him here in case they do not come in within the time limited by Captain Odle, rather than to go into other counties so remote, as that Captain Aungier and I cannot any way interest ourselves in what he does there, other than to wish well to any service he can do the King, be it in any part of the country. But we cannot so effectually concern ourselves therein, because it is more out of our reach. Let him therefore attend a while longer in these parts in expectation of being at liberty to do service among those of your neighbourhood who do, I believe, but abuse Captain Odle, and as soon as Captain Odle does disown them let him attempt on them as soon as he will. And pray give him all necessary encouragement, which he shall not want from Captain Aungier and me, who will be just to him and will not fail to get him the best reward we can for any service he has [done] or shall do. And as for a horse, he shall not want that to enable him to go through with the service, if he will send to me a man, whom I name to him in the enclosed letter, which I desire you to have delivered safely to him as soon as it comes to your hands.” *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1685-6, February 2. Dublin.—“I did formerly from Burton desire the favour of your advice, whether I should come up to Dublin to pay my duty to our Lord Lieutenant or whether I should wait for his going to Kilkenny in the spring, and by performing the same there save half the length and trouble of a Dublin journey? And whilst I was in expectation of the favour of your opinion herein

I received a letter from my Lord Chief Justice Keating that induced me to come up. I send you the copy of his lordship's letter, with my answer to it. All the gentlemen of the country did so universally come up to pay his Excellency this respect that I thought it would ill become me to stay away long after the public mention of my name to his Excellency, and the expression of his favourable opinion of me, as by the enclosed copy of my Lord Justice Keating's letter you may observe. I therefore came up among the rest more to avoid being taken notice of for my particular absence than out of any forward desire of showing myself, which I fear I shall never be able to do to advantage, since the course of my scholastic education, and I believe nature herself, too, has denied me almost all the necessary qualifications either for an active life or the converse of a Court. However, that I might not singly omit it, I am come up with how ill a grace soever to assure his Excellency I am his servant, and truly it is much easier to me to be so than to tell him so. The concern of the Tories mentioned in the enclosed letter of my Lord Chief Justice was a commission I received from the late Lords Justices concerning them, the country being quite overrun with them, and many families ruined, whereupon the late Lords Justices gave me commission to employ, protect, encourage, send for and treat with any of the Tories abroad for the bringing in the rest, and one of them (to whom I gave encouragement, and by directions from the Lords Justices the assurance of a pardon for all crimes but those of blood, in case he did the service) did set some of them where a party of Captain Aungier's troop quartered in our neighbourhood did come upon them, but could only clear the country of one of the number, the rest making their escape. Since my coming to town I have paid my duty to his Excellency, having been presented to him by Baron Worth, who is very well esteemed of by him. His Excellency was pleased to receive me with great courtesy, inquired kindly for you, and told me that you had spoken to him concerning me, and that he would be glad on your account to do me any service that should lie in his power. To all which I gave him as civil an answer as I could. This day I dined with his Excellency by invitation, and after dinner, among others, had a share of his conversation upon general topics of discourse. My Lord Lanesborough and Lord Courcy were both of them there, and enquired for you very kindly. I have received the favour of two letters from you, bearing date the 5th December from London and the 21st December from Kings Weston, and I humbly thank you for the particular account you are pleased to give of affairs on that side the water.

“As for news from hence, it is hard to give you any, since all the councils here are influenced from England, where you have earlier intelligence than we. But in the main our Lord Lieutenant is a very acceptable governor, and the speech he made when he received the sword, having concluded the unreasonable expectations of some, and removed the groundless fears of others, here is as great a calmness and serenity in his government as in the most settled times, when the king is best served and most obeyed. I have heard it observed that there never was a better nomination of

sheriffs than his Excellency has chosen to serve for the year ensuing, of which very particular care has been taken. The very worst and most violent of his Majesty's English subjects of this kingdom are grown more reserved in their discourses, and I hope more loyal in their principles, and they seem now convinced that nothing but their loyalty and obedience can preserve them. You, in your letter of the 21st December, mention the good news of my cousin Neddy's improvement at school, and your resolution of sending him some time next summer to Oxford, and after some progress there you are in doubt whether he should first travel or first stick to the law. As for travel, especially in France, where the recourse out of England was most usual, that King has made it more impracticable and unsafe than formerly, and as for other parts of the world, they either lie too remote or are not of that consideration as sufficiently to exercise the thoughts and observation of a traveller, unless it be in a season of his life that would otherwise lie upon his hands. I believe these considerations may in a great measure induce you to breed him up at home, nor indeed is it advisable to send an only son to seek dangers abroad; and the want of foreign travel may in a great measure be supplied by the good choice of a tutor, such a one as may have discretion enough to be a governor, but also pleasantness and good nature enough to make himself his companion. And perhaps it would be worth giving him double salary to make my cousin his principal charge and care, and to give him the more leisure to attend my cousin in the travelling over England, if you should think it proper for him. And whereas one great advantage of travel is to pare off the pedantic part of an academical education, care ought to be taken, in case he looks not abroad, to lessen the necessity of it, and to improve his understanding more by good conversation than hard study, for though this last may be the better course for anyone who would tie himself to some one profession and resolve to become eminent therein, yet the other seems more suitable to my cousin's circumstances, and would better answer the design I believe you have to make him generally useful to himself and his friends, and capable of serving the public whenever he shall be willing to take it upon him. And to this end that tutor seems fittest for him who has not already made choice of a profession to live by, because he will in this case be the more at liberty to turn the course of his own studies to what alone may be of use and advantage to my cousin. But above all, he who has already taken orders upon him is the most unfit to govern his education, since it is much to be feared that he will carry him through the same tedious, and in many particulars pedantic, courses of studies he has gone through himself to purchase his canonical girdle, by which means a great part of my cousin's time will be rather spent in refreshing the memory of his tutor than in improving his own understanding. But of all the tutors who have already tied themselves up to a profession a civilian seems in all points least unfit for this employment, for his common conversation will not fail to give him good ideas of truth and falsehood and sound maxims of equity and justice by which to judge of the occurrences of life, and it will afterwards be no small encouragement to him in

reading our Common Law at the Inns of Court to have met in his former studies with discourses of the civil lawyers upon many of the cases in the law books, and when he becomes master enough of both laws, so as to be able of himself to make comparisons between them, it will be very useful exercise for his thoughts in the idle hours of his life, and the study of the one will relish better for the knowledge of the other. But all this I have said is taking up too much of your time with an impertinent discourse, which would be unpardonable if you had not goodness enough to forgive it for the sake of the sincere and hearty good wishes to my dear cousin that occasioned it." *Vol.* 43.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685-6, February 8. Kings Weston.—As to the question of a parliament, "I have heard nothing as yet in that matter. If there should be one I would advise you to stand for the County. Surely there is no man hath better pretence, and it would seem strange if you did not, but my advice is that you stand upon your own legs, without engaging with any other, for the two persons which you mention seem engaged oppositely, in the two extremes, and therefore I would have you keep in the middle, so that if either of them should desire your adherence to them you may fairly declare that since there are to be different competitors you will disoblige no man, nor covet to have it for yourself unless it may come free and without the least contrivance. This is what for the present occurs unto me, but I scarcely believe there will be any great pressing of Roman Catholics to get into Parliament, since the Acts of Settlement are not to be touched." *Ibid.*

CAPTAIN H. BOYLE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685-6, February 18. Castlemartyr.—"Last night I had the favour of yours of the 14th inst., and with it a copy of my Lord Lieutenant's order to you and Captain Aungier empowering you to treat with and protect any of the Tories. I am extremely glad his Excellency has lodged that power in so good hands. I believe both you and I should have speedier and better success if something did not hinder, which I must not now name. I have not heard anything from Dublin touching your affair with Lieutenant Fitzgerald; as soon as I do I will make it my business to wait on you as near your parts as I can, for I have many irons in the fire, and am in expectation of hearing hourly from one or other of my friends in order to the service we are commanded to correspond about, and will be as short a time from home as it is possible. If there be any jarring between the horse and the foot, and between the civil magistrate and the officers of the army, I doubt we are to expect but little success from all our endeavours, for I very much fear, since the Tories are so much favoured and harboured by the natives of the country, either for fear or affection, it is more than we can all do to answer the expectation of the Government, though thoroughly united. I am certainly informed since they were hard pursued by some of my troop they have quitted this part of the

country and gone on the other side of the Black Water, where I hope I have some correspondents that may give a good account of them in some short time . . . and Power and his party are proclaimed, the country will now be more ready to give notice of them, and the nights growing light and short we shall, I hope, be able to take better measures than in the dead of winter; if anything happens of this side the country worth your knowledge you shall have the trouble of hearing it." *Vol.* 43.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR PAUL RICAUT.

1685-6, February 19. Burton.—“ I perceive that great endeavours are used to possess my Lord Chancellor with such an opinion of this concern of French the prisoner, as that either through the pretended disability of the man or the pretence of Captain Aungier's and my exceeding the power we had, we may be disowned in the treaty we had with him, and to persuade his Grace that it is fitter the benefit of the Proclamation bearing date the 26th December should be denied him, than that we should be supported in the promise of safety and pardon we by full power made him in case he did service and were not guilty of blood. I believe those who interest themselves herein endeavour to persuade his Grace that the properest way to assert his commission to Captain Odle is to justify his protection to Fitzgerald, who was protected by him by protection bearing date the 14th January, though granted without power and after my Lord Lieutenant's landing, and to show on the contrary severity to French, who was employed by us, even though he did the service. But I am confident that my Lord Chancellor, when his Grace does himself consider this matter, will think it more reasonable to support us, who kept within the compass of our power, than the other, who exceeded his; and I hope French, after being by the words of the Proclamation entitled both to a pardon and a reward, will not fare the worse, because we likewise did not break orders to give him a protection. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, who took away John McWilliam Fitzgerald, the proclaimed Tory, from French and the troopers, has, as I am informed, now sent him and also John Carol, another proclaimed Tory, to Cork Gaol. But French lies still under great hardships in Limerick Gaol, committed for no crime, but because one Bourk swore the peace against him, being sent for on purpose to do it, and yet they every night chain him to a post, not suffering him to lie down, and I hear have laden him with actions of debt, as well as a horse-load of irons to keep him fast there, and is used with more severity for attempting upon Fitzgerald, whose friends, who having the colour of Captain Odle's protection to warrant their concern for him, do use the greater rigour to French. But I hope his Excellency will support us in what we acted by commission, and be pleased to make good the assurances we have given this man by virtue of the same.” *Ibid.*

SIR PAUL RICAUT to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685-6, February 20. Dublin Castle.—“ My Lord Lieutenant is much displeas'd with the management of the business of Fitzgerald

and French by Mr. Cox, a Justice of the Peace, for redress of which his Excellency intends to give instructions to the Judges of Assize to examine the matter ; and, in the meantime, has given order to the Sheriff of Limerick to suffer French to make his escape, judging it a disreputation to the credit of the public faith to have the protection which you had given rendered ineffectual. I have written to the same purpose to Captain Aungier." *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to —.

1685 [-6], February 23. Burton.—The receipt for the cleansing of the pictures I believe is very good. I wait for the proper weather to make use of it, for as yet I have had no trial of it. I am advised also for the preserving of pictures to prime all the canvas on the backside, and I am told they will last ages with so doing. I intend to do it to those few I have, for the dampness of our house spoils them very much.

"The tories are in great danger, many of them being proclaimed, so that they are now, I believe, jealous of another ; for there is a reward of £10 to any one that shall bring in another, and his own pardon if he have not been guilty of murder. There are parties of the troops every day after them, and many of them are taken by them ; but they say that there are so many of them in the country that it will find all the army employment to take them.

"I find your little ones advance in all good things ; I wish mine with them, especially Neddy, who is apt enough. The Parson catechised him in the Church the other day, and he answered for himself very readily in the face of the congregation. Sir John thinks I am not a little pleased at it, and truly I think it a very good beginning for one that is not much more than three years old. My son John is not so easily governed, for which I ventured to whip him not long since, being resolved to bring him into subjection, and I think I took an effectual way with him, for now with my rod in my hand I find I can do great feats." *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to the VICE-CHANCELLOR [OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ?]

1685-6, March 1. Cornbury.—Recommending Mr. Lane, of Merton College, for a degree of doctor of laws. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM COOPER to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685-6, March 13. Dublin.—Mr. Pooley made me pay 2*l.* for your picture and frame, which I am told is 5*l.* more than he usually takes ; but he insisted upon it, and said he has not had less than 20*l.* for a picture of that size this seven years. *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROFTS to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685-6, March 15. Cork.—My poor boy Jack to all appearance lay dying ; he had a convulsion for eight or nine hours. His mother and several others are of opinion that he is bewitched, and by the

old woman, the mother of Nell Welsh, who is reputed a bad woman ; and the child was playing by her that day [she was] upon her examination, and was taken ill presently after she was committed to Bridewell. But I have not faith to believe it was anything but the hand of God. I have committed the girl to Bridewell, where she shall stay some time, because she is with child, and therefore cannot be whipped. *Vol.* 43.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to JOHN KEATING and SIR RICHARD REYNELL, Bart., Judges of Assizes for Munster at Limerick.

1685-6, March 16. Burton.—“ According to your directions I sent to Cornet Boreman to appear at Ennis. I did also immediately upon receipt of your lordship’s letter send for Mr. Crofts, who happened to be then at home, to know whether any of the prisoners in Kerry had been guilty of any robbery in other counties that could be proved against them ; because in that case your lordships thought fit they should be transmitted to those counties, where the robberies were committed. Mr. Crofts wrote immediately to Mr. Hasset into the County of Kerry to be informed therein, and I yet hear nothing in answer to it. But by examinations I took of one Oliver Nagle, servant to Mr. Edward Rice, of Ballyneety (Bally-nighty), in the County of Limerick, I found that Connor Enraghty, one of those taken in Kerry, was at the robbery of his master in December last, when John McWilliam Fitzgerald and John Carrol, now in Cork Gaol, and others to the number of nineteen, did then, at noon day, break open the doors of his house, and robbed him. This Connor Enraghty is one of the proclaimed persons ; but thinking to do himself some good by his confession, he fully informed Mr. Crofts, after he was a prisoner, who they were that harboured them, or received the stolen goods, by which Mr. Crofts picked up near twenty persons, of whom he committed some and bound over others. Of all which I shall need say the less at this time, because Mr. Crofts, who is now going to Limerick, will himself give your lordship an account of it.

“ I have acquainted Captain Aungier with what your lordships wrote concerning his men, and he is very thankful to your lordships for improving by your influence the slender reward the County of Waterford had intended for his men. Your lordships’ letter mentions a former you had writ to me about Tirry (Trewry), which I never received ; but in obedience to this later one, I sent to the Sheriff, not being at leisure myself to go to Cork, to see what he could get out of him as to the harbourers and receivers. But the Sheriff’s intended journey to Limerick disabled him from doing it himself, and fearing that other persons he should employ therein would not do it so effectually, I sent to the Mayor of Cork to do it, who will, I know, be very careful therein.” *Ibid.*

JOHN POWER to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685 [-6], March 18. Kilbolane.—“ I had the favour of yours of the 12th instant by Mr. Land, and as for prosecuting those who burned my house, were I willing to do it, I am not at present able,

my wife and family being dispersed, who (having been then absent myself) might render some testimony in the case; besides that Mr. Vowell's violent pursuance of my person for my Lord Orrery's debt will hinder my attendance in Cork Assizes. But were I able, truly, I am not inclinable to pursue those who did the King and country good service, though it be at the price of my greatest loss. All that I design is to make my sufferings known to my Lord Lieutenant and Council, and to pray a redress, in order to win a favourable report from the Judges would be available, that you would be pleased to contribute your assistance thereunto, I shall presume to request. The great friendship that was between our ancestors entitles me (though so unhappy as to be personally a stranger) to entertain the hopes of that favour. The expense and trouble I must be at in relation to two of my servants if they must appear at Cork—viz., John Synan and Patrick Gibbon, guilty of no other crime but being found that night in my house, enforces me to beg that you will send to the sovereign of Charleville (who tells me no other crime is laid to their charge) to release them of their bonds, and me from that hardship." *Ibid.*

JOHN KEATING and SIR RICHARD REYNELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1685 [-6], March 21. Limerick.—“All that we shall trouble you with at this time is to desire you would secure Tirry and his wife, that they may be at the Assizes of Cork, and that John Synan and Patrick Gibbon, mentioned in Mr. Power's letter, be likewise brought to the said Assizes, and lest Mr. Power should pretend any surprize, or fear to be arrested for any debts, and make that an excuse of not providing his witnesses against Captain Aungier's men, we have inclosed sent you a protection for him, which we desire you would send him by the first opportunity. We intend to be with you at Burton on Thursday night, or the night following, and until then shall give you no further trouble.” *Ibid.*

DR. UPTON to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1686, April 29. Burton —“I am importuned by Mr. Lloyd to give you a particular account of Sir John Perceval's sickness, which I shall perform as it has proceeded, ever since he was first surprised with it. Upon the 18th of this instant Sir John being, by urgent business, invited to rise early, he soon after complained of some disorder in his head, a sickness of stomach, a dimness of sight, and a troublesome heat. These symptoms at this time were not so great as to occasion in himself or others any suspicion of danger in them. At night since the sickness of his stomach continued, he resolved to attempt his relief by taking a Carduns posset. This night he slept but little, and found no satisfaction or refreshment in the sleep he took.

“Upon the 19th he continued much as before. This day a clyster was administered, by which he found little benefit. In the night a looseness surprised him, and yet his heat continued, for to enjoy the mistaken benefit of cool air he arose as frequently as his looseness followed him, and indeed without that occasion he would

get up only to cool himself. This method of hindering transpiration made him, when he returned to his bed, much hotter, and yet, then, his remedy was to arise and cool himself.

Upon the 20th instant he continued as the day before, frequently going into bed and rising out of it, uneasy at night, without satisfactory rest, which made him consent upon the 21st to lose blood, which he did out of the arm, in quantity eight ounces. His blood was very corrupt and inflamed. By this method of bleeding he found for the present an abatement of his heat, but it returned upon him again, and in this night's sleep he found as little refreshment as in the last, upon which account upon the 22nd he was again persuaded to lose more blood. To this he consented, and eight ounces more were taken out of the other arm. By this bleeding likewise he found some short refreshment, but all night his looseness follows him with great violence, his heat is augmented, and he complained to me (who upon this day first visited him) that he could not command his words. I found his water was pale, his pulse unconstant, by which I suspected some malignity in this fever. I being now desired to assist the former physician, did first oblige Sir John to keep his bed. I directed him to the use of barley decoctions with sorrel, to which we ordered syrup of lemons and citron and sorrel; besides this almond milks were prescribed for him, and some proper powders against the malignity of his disease. By this method this night he rested well, but at the noon of the second day he found his speech falter, and that he had not the command of it. All this time his discourse was inconsistent, his looseness violent, his pulse unconstant, his water pale. These symptoms prompted me to look about his body for the appearance of malignant spots, and indeed the success answered my expectation, for I found many malignant spots of a livid aspect in almost every part of his body. Upon this account I desired more help, and accordingly another physician from Cork was brought upon the 24th. All which time the malignity seemed great, his pulse oppressed, by which his natural heat was almost lost. We, upon this account, endeavoured by all means to oppose the malignity, which otherwise being too great, had presently destroyed him. But our first Alexi pharmics answered not our expectation, neither did they alter either his heat or pulse. But upon the 25th, 26th, and 27th he continued oppressed by malignity, without pulse or natural heat. We still continued our endeavours to oppose it by blisters, magisterial powders, &c., so that upon the 28th we found the malignity somewhat abated; the pulse being more free this day, we applied to his feet pigeons; after the application of them, he seemed lethargic, upon which account we removed our blister, plasters, &c.

“This day—viz., the 29th—he now appears by his last night's blisters to be well awaked, but is now upon the other extreme—too vigilant. He is delirious, and has frequent convulsive motions, with a very low pulse. His spots, which appeared so early, are this day filled, and look like those in the small-pox. I have very dreadful apprehensions that the event will be fatal, which I beseech God to avert.

“ We have this day applied pigeons to his feet a second time, but we do not find that he is so disposed to sleep after them as yesterday. If his strength will admit it, we intend to make use of cupping glasses, but first we resolve to try more gentle means.”
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GEORGE CROFTS to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1686, April 29. Burton.—“ This with the grief of my heart I do tell you that poor Sir John Perceval is now departing this world, and has been left off by the doctors this three days, and has lived so long beyond the expectation of all his doctors, and all that was by him. His distemper is a malignant fever, and the very same that Sir Philip died of. My poor lady has not seen him this three days ; her grief is great, and so is all that do know well he was a good man, and too good to stay long in this troublesome world.” *Ibid.*

CHRISTOPHER CROFTS to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.]

1686, April 30. Cork.—After great expectations, it is the will of God to deprive us of Sir John Perceval, who departed this life yesterday about two of the clock in the afternoon, to the great grief of country and city. *Ibid.*

EDWARD LLOYD to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.]

1686, May 4. Burton.—My last promised you a copy of Sir John Perceval’s will, which accordingly I do here enclose. My Lady Perceval, God be thanked, is well, and so are the young company, her sons and daughter. The funeral will be solemnized on Thursday next. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM COOPER to [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.]

1686, June 5. Dublin.—Yesterday the new baron, Mr. Stephen Rice, took his place on the bench ; the same day Sir William Aston’s eldest son was executed for killing one Mr. Keatinge in the streets of Dublin in the day time. He first knocked the gentleman down with his cane, and then as he was arising run him through the body without any provocation. The jury found it murder, and he received sentence accordingly but my Lord Lieutenant pardoned the quartering. *Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

1686, July 6. Kings Weston.—“ On the 24th past the Lady Henrietta was by the Bishop of Gloucester married to my Lord O’Brien. The company then at Badmington were the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Ormond, Earl of Ossory and his lady, Lord Worcester and his lady, Lord Thomond (Tumond), his lady and three daughters, and Sir Maurice Eustace, who had assisted on the Lord Thomond’s behalf in the marriage treaty. There was nothing wanting to make the entertainment very splendid, and all parties full of content.

“On Monday, the 28th, the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Ormond, and Earl of Thomond went to Bath, and the two latter did the Saturday after return to Badmington. Yesterday the Duke of Ormond, Duke of Beaufort, and most of the company were pleased to dine here with me, and in two days they will all leave Badmington, and my good Lady Ossory prepare at London for her lying down, which will be towards the end of September.

“The Duke of Beaufort showed me your Excellency’s wishes for my Lady Ann, and doubtless she will be in every respect the most desirable creature in this kingdom. But we must needs magnify the house of Beaufort, that as matters now stand, are content to value and embrace the alliances of Ireland. There is no language here but the distraction and damp upon all rents on that side, so that I hope the chronicle will reward them.

“My Lord, I am infinitely sensible of your Excellency’s expressions concerning Sir John Perceval. I will lay them before his young son as the pattern of that virtue and perfection he ought to imitate, and though he be young, yet the hand that drew those lines will strike reverence and attention in him. He has already shared in your Excellency’s patronage by the letter which Sir Paul Ricaut did write for his transportation in the yacht that carried over the Earl of Cork. But I understand the yacht set sail before that lord came, or his Majesty’s warrant, which Mr. Pepys sent after. And now, my lord, I am a most humble petitioner to your Excellency in behalf both of the children and the mother too, and it is no less than a double request beseeching your Excellency, if it may consist with your good pleasure and other conveniences, that the *Dublin* yacht may, at Cork, take in two of the children, the eldest son and a daughter, and then make a second trip for the mother, who is with child, and who will bring her second son also with her. I know we do herein ask a great deal, but if the young ones live to tread in the steps of their father, I am sure they will be grateful.

“I cannot conclude without particular acknowledgment that your Excellency would vouchsafe to read the justice done me by Monsieur Arnaud. If it may ever lie in my power to serve your lordship with any success that may hold proportion to that zeal and respect with which I have ever honoured your Excellency’s family, none shall have more contentment in it.” *Vol. 44.*

WILLIAM COOPER to —.

1686, August 3. Dublin.—I understand Lady Perceval and Sir Edward are gone for England and that the younger children soon follow. Money was never so generally scarce since I knew Dublin, which I can ascribe to no reason so visible as the alterations daily making in the army, &c. “Sir John’s picture is not yet sent away, there having been some alteration made in it lately by Mr. Savage’s directions, for upon his viewing of it he thought it not near so like as the original, and I think not that very like neither, though it hath more of the air of his face than the copy, yet they are both too round-faced, and have not that little sharpness towards the chin. I told him (I mean Mr. Savage) I believed it would be well

taken if he would send the original instead of the copy, since it was not so like, he asked me what reason I had to believe so ; I told him it was but my own opinion ; he said he conceived it might be looked on as a slighting of Sir John's kindness, who gave it him. I answered him, it might be so if he gave it to anyone but my lady herself. Pray let me know whether my lady would have it sent to London or Bristol." It must be sent in a case, Mr. Pooley says, or else it will take hurt. *Ibid.*

EDWARD LLOYD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1686, August 26. Burton.—Captain Dering came hither on Tuesday last. He is quartered at Mallow ; his marriage is publicly owned ; and he is like to abide here this winter.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to EDWARD LLOYD.

1686, December 23. Dyrham.—“ I am sorry, but not surprised, at this loss of my poor niece, for she had more that troubled her than any could find out. So God's will must be done ; but you must employ hands to-morrow to open my vault, for I will not endure that my niece be buried elsewhere.” *Ibid.*

A NARRATIVE of SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL'S management of the estate and affairs of SIR JOHN PERCEVAL, Bart., and also of his son, EDWARD.

1686 to 1693.—The narrative refers for the most part to the administration of the estates. Lady Perceval came to England in July, 1686, with her two sons, Sir Edward and John Perceval, and a daughter Mary, and went to Sir Robert Southwell's house at Kings Weston. On 13 November following Lady Perceval gave birth to a son named Philip. Her only daughter Mary died on 22 December, 1686. During the disturbances in Ireland some of the Irish tenants who were in the militia under King James were invited by Mr. Taylor, the agent of Sir Robert Southwell in Ireland, to Burton House, in order to preserve it and to secure his wife and children from the frights and ill-consequences which might happen from rapparees, who were very numerous in those parts, preying where they could, notwithstanding which care the house was plundered at noon-day and scarce any of the goods saved. After that King James' forces were beaten at the Boyne and totally routed, the seat of the war was removed to Munster, the said mansion house and estate lying in the County of Cork was not far from Limerick, and in the enemy's quarters, the said mansion house, with about fifty substantial houses and smaller habitations of tenants, as also the villages of Kanturk and Churchtown were laid in ashes ; much of the woods on the estate were destroyed, and a great quantity of sound oak timber destroyed.

Lady Perceval married Major Butler in 1690, and after her death Major Butler returned ten of the family pictures, retaining the portraits of Lady Perceval, Sir Edward Dering and Lady Dering, her father and mother. Sir Edward Perceval, the heir, died at Sir

Robert Southwell's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 9 November, 1691.

Burton House and all the tenements being destroyed by fire no care was taken of anything till long after the reduction of Limerick on 3 October, 1691, and soon after the articles there made, many thousands of the Irish marched this way to be transported from Cork into France, and in their passage they took all they found before them, so that Mr. Taylor could not get any tenants to inhabit the country until May, 1692. Mr. Taylor received instructions from Sir Robert Southwell to let no leases for longer than three years, and that he was to take in any tenants that offered, whether Irish or English, but to let cheaper by 10 per cent to any Englishman than to any Irish.

In 1692-3 Mrs. Helena Dering, daughter of Sir John Perceval, commenced a suit in the Court of Chancery in Ireland against her nephew, Sir John Perceval, by his guardian, Sir Robert Southwell, the proceedings in which give details of family history and genealogical history. *Duplicate of above volume. Vol. 44.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1686[-7], January 15. Gerrad Street.—I find my sister Moore, notwithstanding her ill-usage from Sir Emanuel Moore, is resolved to continue at Ross, but she gives so good a reason for it that I think nobody can advise her to do otherwise. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1686[-7], February 3. Gerrad Street.—I have marked upon the account the 5*l.* to Mrs. Brown for the girl's being with her and 10*l.* of the money given to the French Protestants, all the rest I gave upon the account of the heir. I am busy with Monsieur Rennadant every day, but find I shall profit little by him, he speaking little English and I no French. I have made no bargain with him, yet he comes every day and stays about half an hour. I suppose a guinea a month may be enough for him, I am sure, for what I learn from him. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1686 [-7], February 8. Gerrad Street.—“My mother and brothers are now resolved to conclude the bargain for my brother Daniel with Captain Scott in my Lord of Bath's regiment for 50 guineas to change with everybody, concluding it unlikely for Daniel to keep it long in Ireland.” *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1686 [-7], February 29. Gerrad Street.—I hear of the safe arrival of my sister, Nell Perceval, at Cork. Mr. Kneller will give nothing for the picture, but he is at work on another, which I have no occasion for, so I went to another to-day about it, but he cannot see it till Saturday. I shall leave Mr. Madox order about it. Mr.

Mulys thinks the best way for the velvet bed is to consult the man that made it. The organs are so abominably abused in coming over that I believe it will cost 5*l.* to put them to rights. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1686 [-7], March 9. East Lenham.—The picture of my Lord Strafford was very much undervalued by Mr. Kneller and others that pretended to be judges of painting. They would not allow it to be better than a copy, and that a much abused one; but at last I met with one that has given me twenty-five guineas, which I was glad to take, being told before that 15*l.* was the most that could be expected for it. *Ibid.*

THE HON. ROBERT BOYLE'S CHARITIES.

1687, March 29.—An account of the distribution of 250*l.* designed by the Hon. Robert Boyle as a charitable benevolence to poor ministers, according to letters of 16 July and 13 December last to Sir Robert Southwell. *Ibid.*

WILLIAM DENNE to EDWARD LLOYD.

1687, May 18. Kings Weston.—The King is graciously pleased “to grant tolleration in religion, which fills the Gazette every week with addresses from several of the dissenters in this kingdom, and they now repair, beautify and adorn their meeting-houses with great diligence. The winds of late have been so boisterous and blown so hard, especially about London, that it stopped the flood of tides coming in, and so repelled the water that at Lambeth they rode and went a foot over.

“The King will remove very suddenly to Windsor, and preparations are now making for the encampment at Hounslow Heath. Mr. Greenfield, who was condemned to the galleys in France, has obtained his liberty and come over. The ship is just sailing, and I have not time to say more.” *Ibid.*

EDWARD LLOYD to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1687, August 2. Burton.—Mrs. Perceval “is surely, I believe, married. I heard so at Dublin and in the way thither, but could not tell what credit to give to the report until some time after my return that Mr. Taylor told me that Captain Dering had acknowledged the same to him, for at the time that I was in Dublin it happened that he was about nine days here, and they were married, I hear, in England, but I have not heard anything of this from herself, nor did I ever mention what I had heard unto her.” *Ibid.*

KATHERINE LADY PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1687, August 7. Tunbridge.—I had yours wherein you tell me the news of my sister's being married, which I was surprised at, though by their management of themselves it might well have been

supposed to have ended in that. I see they don't think well enough of it to bray, for I have had not long since a letter from her without the least mention of it. *Vol.* 44.

WILLIAM TAYLOR TO EDWARD LLOYD.

1689, April 24. Burton, Co. Cork.—“I am sorry that I cannot write anything which may please my Lady Perceval. All here in this kingdom in a manner is destroyed. As to their substance, there is not one Englishman in the County of Kerry that has the value of sixpence left, neither do I believe twenty English are left in the county. Our stock in this county is likewise destroyed, and so it is all over the province, so that I fear there will be a famine, for that there is such a destruction of all sorts of provision. I have in several of my letters given an account of our condition, and it grows worse and worse every day with us. Those of us that have not lost all, expect to lose every minute. Ned Bradston has lost almost what he had, and I have lost very considerably here and elsewhere, and in short, all people of the Protestant profession have lost the greatest part of their substance, and I fear that abundance of us will starve, if God of His mercy do not relieve us.” *Ibid.*

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.

1689 [-90], March 1.—Articles of agreement between the Commissioners for providing shipping, &c., for transportation of their Majesties' forces to Ireland and William Bevan, sole owner of the good ship called the *Exchange*, of Swansea, of 203 tons, of which Roger Daniel is master. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1698, May 3. Westminster.—“According to your desire, I here send you with my and my brother's duty a list of what books we have learned at Mr. Moeur's school, with whom I have been almost a year and a half. I have read the seven first books of the Gaulish war in Cæsar; the seventh, eight, ninth, tenth and eleventh books of Virgil; the History of the Bible—a chapter every morning and evening into Latin; Justin; Ovid's *Metamorphosis*—four chapters in the Greek Testament. I read Justin and Ovid in the form of Mr. Moeur the son. My brother Philip has read some part of Eutropius, Corderius' *Colloquies* and the *Rudiment*.” *Copy.* *Vol.* 61.

The SAME to the SAME.

1698, June 2. Westminster.—I thank you for the books, and I shall employ one of them in keeping a diary. I gave Mr. Jones half a guinea, who thanks you for your present. Dr. Breval told me to reserve the other for Mr. Price, my brother's usher that will be, because it would not be so well to give as much to the usher as to Mr. Mattair, who had a guinea, and is second master. *Copy.* *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1698, August 10. Westminster.—You may assure yourself that the play I have undertaken shall not in any way be an impediment to my studies. *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1698, August 20.—We have this day broken up for the holidays, and my task is ten lines of Dionisius in Greek to know the meaning and parsing of, and to turn *Te Deum* into Latin verse. *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1698, September 13. Westminster.—As for the play, that is utterly broken off, and though I spent as little time as I could from my business, yet now I have nothing at all to take me from any book which I will, with all diligence, overcome, that I may the sooner go to Oxford, the place I do so much desire to be at. *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, November 17. Oxford.—We yesterday got hither by 3 o'clock, and found our goods in my chamber ready against our coming. Mr. Smallbrook* and I went immediately to wait on the Bishop, but he was not at home. My chambers are much like those at Doctor Breval's, only very dark. *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, November 18. Oxford.—I went to-day with Mr. Smallbrook to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Painter, by whom I was matriculated—that is, entered an university man, and accordingly I subscribed to the Articles of Religion and took the oath of Supremacy, swearing also to observe the statutes of the college. Sir Cholmly Dering gave me a visit to-day, and welcomed me to Oxford, as did also my cousin Perceval.† I met at my lord bishop's yesterday at dinner one Mr. Jones, a gentleman commoner of our college. *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, November 20. Oxford.—I yesterday gave a treat to all the college, which is incumbent on all newcomers; but now that is over, treats are also over with me. I read the first letter of Le Clerc of Incredulity last night with Mr. Smallbrook; he read the English and I followed him with the French, and we conclude that it will bear reading over more than once. I was yesterday to see my cousin Perceval, and drank tea with him. He studies Divinity. Mr. Smallbrook has four pupils—one is the son of Sir Ch. Holt, of

**Marginal Note.*—Dr. Richard Smallbrook, Golden Prebendary of Hereford, afterwards chaplain to the King and Bishop of Hereford, now of Lichfield (1736).

†*Marginal Note.*—Dr. William Perceval, second son of my grandfather's brother, George Perceval, now prebendary of Christchurch, Dublin, and Dean of Emly.

Warwickshire ; if I mistake not another is Mr. Coleman, of Warwick town, one of admirable parts, good humour, and minds his studies exceedingly well. The name of the third I have forgot. He is mightily beloved, and has more pupils than any one in the college. *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1699, November 23. Oxford.—I have already begun Euclid with Mr. Smallbrook, though I have made no advance in it ; but we shall not be long before we do, for we spend two hours generally every morning upon it, and in the afternoon as much in Cæsar's Commentaries, which we have began anew, and I find I read it with exceeding more gusto and pleasure than I did formerly. I am sorry for what you tell me of my cousin Philip Perceval, but I assure you that his brother is an excellent scholar and keeps the best company.* *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, December 4. Oxford.—I think that what you tell me of the young earl proceeded from his too strict education, which was of ill consequence to some at Westminster when I was there. We have had here a great struggle between Sir Thomas Wheat and Sir Robert Dashwood which should be parliament man, but the latter being of the country party carried it. *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, December 25. Aston.—“In my last I informed you of my safe arrival to this place, where I find Sir Charles Holt very obliging and courteous to me. This is an excellent and pretty large seat, built of brick, but lies very much exposed to the wind and all manner of ill weather. My lady takes great delight in plants ; and the gardens, which are now but just begun, when finished, will be very fine.” *Copy. Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699 [–1700], January 10. Aston.—I received Mr. Prior's new year's gift to the King ; it is, in my opinion, finely writ, and there are many flights in it that are very charming. Sir Charles Holt took me to see the manner of making iron from first to last. I have increased my skill though not my affection for shooting, for I know how to confine this sort of recreation, and prefer those which are more solid. *Ibid.*

DR. SMALLBROOK to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1699–1700, February 21. Magdalene College.—I should be very glad to know whether you have received any letters lately from

* *Marginal Note.*—Philip Perceval, eldest son of George, who was brother “to my grandfather.” He married Mrs. Daubern, a dyer's daughter, at Windsor, and flung up an employment in the Custom House because not worth keeping unless he took the perquisites, which he thought unlawful. He died about September, 1704, leaving John, George, and William, his sons, and Mary, a daughter.

Mr. Dampier that can inform us where he is at present, what success he has met with in his designs, and whether he will attempt a north-east passage. *Copy. Ibid.*

P. PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1700, June 4. Spring Garden.—I left Westminster on Friday before Whitsuntide, my uncle sending money to clear all old scores, and even a week's diet more than was due, but the doctor, demanding it all, was paid and a full discharge taken. The doctor seemed much surprised hereat and very inquisitive if any fault were laid at his door, but Monsieur told him that the school was over-thronged, and this the doctor did easily confess. The fencing and writing masters call here, and I began yesterday with Mr. Fairfax in division and am to try this day or to-morrow on the spinet. I have got a little periwig, for my hair would never be good. My uncle was invited to be godfather to my Lord Nottingham's twentieth child, her name is Cecilia, and my cousin William Finch stood for him at Burley. *Copy. Ibid.*

DR. SMALLBROOK to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1700-1, February 4. Magdalene College.—The greatest occasions of Sir John's expenses has been his love of music, which has engaged him to have more entertainments at his chambers than otherwise he would have had, and at the same time I must observe to you that though this has proved expensive, yet I think it has excused himself from drinking more than the greatest part of other conversation would have done. *Copy. Ibid.*

FRANCIS PARRY to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1701, June 24.—“Knowing with what care and prudence your education has hitherto been managed, and that it is now thought necessary for the applying that stock of school and university learning with which you are more than sufficiently furnished to the use it was designed. In order to lay a good foundation for the conduct of your whole life you are now going to survey England, and because you begin at that port where I have lately been I presume to give you what remarks I there made that I think may be useful to you.

“From Salisbury you go to Christchurch, between which places the river is by Act of Parliament made navigable.

“Christchurch is a port, though of little trade. Not far from Christchurch, at Lyminster, is a very great salt work, which is worth your seeing.

“Pool is the next port westward, where you may see the making of copperas. Notwithstanding the abundance of salt that is made so near as Lyminster, and that the duty of foreign salt is double that of English—viz., 6s. 8d. per bushel—yet here are great quantities of French salt imported, yet none of it is used here, but brought in for the advantage of the drawback of the duty, for bond is given at importation for payment of the duty in six months, in which time it is either exported to Newfoundland, to cure fish there, or sent to

the more western ports for the curing of pilchards or herrings or some cod or hake. And the advantage of the drawback for what is exported beyond seas lies in this, that the bushel is measured inward by lumping and outward by shivering, which is 10% per cent. difference. And for what is used for curing of fish at home the allowance for exportation is near as much as the value of the salt with the duty. In so much that the duty upon salt is the greatest encouragement that ever was or can be to the fishing trade.

“If you have a mind to see some of the best of that country so cried up for hunting, you may go from Pool to Dorchester and see the house where the great Duke of Ormond passed the retired part of his life, and go from Dorchester to Weymouth. The riches of Dorsetshire consist chiefly in sheep, of which a prodigious number is sold every year at Michaelmas, at Weyhill, near Andover, which supplies Wilts, Hants, Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, London and the counties about it. The whole of the County Devon is enriched by the manufacture of serges, says, perpetuans and like woollen manufactures. Half a day’s journey on this side of Exeter you pass by a new built house of Sir Walter Young’s, which is worth seeing.

“Exeter is a genteel and rich city and a considerable port, though hitherto no ship could come up to it, but they all unloaded at Topsham, from whence in boats the goods were brought up to Exeter, where the custom house is and where the chief officers of the customs live, but of late having obtained an Act of Parliament to make the river navigable to Exeter, and having raised a considerable sum of money and laboured diligently to effect it, you will by this time see whether it be feasible or no, and will answer the trouble and charge.

“From hence you may go to Torbay, and by a short passage strike over to Dartmouth, a little, but very secure, port.

“Your next port is Plymouth, a populous town, being of great trade. Here you may rest yourself a little, and the fatiguing way between Dartmouth and this would require it, if nothing else would.

“But you must not leave this place without seeing that curious tower that is built upon the Eddystone, some leagues off to sea. And to take a just account of the new dock is a good day’s work. And you were best to go thither by water to see what forts or block-houses are, or may be made to secure the passage that goes out of the Sound into the river, where the dock is and where the King’s whole fleet may lie.

“You must also allow yourself time to step over to Mount Edgecombe, which King Charles said was the pleasantest seat in the world. The royal fort is also worth your sight; and you must observe how safe and commodiously the merchant ships ride in Cat Water.

“The next western port from Plymouth is Looe, and not far from thence lies Fowey, secure ports for small ships, and very proper and convenient for fishing.

“Thence you go to Truro, whither all the tin of this part of the country is brought to be sealed and exported. A little down the river lies Mr. Boscowen’s seat, worth your going to, not for the sake of the house, but to see the various inlets of water, which afford

most convenient places for the smuggling of foreign goods, as Clement's River, a mile below Truro, where a small vessel may run two miles up into the country; Tregony River, a mile below the other, which runs up three miles; Carman River, a league below that, and several other creeks, all which you may observe if you go from Fowey to Truro by water, which I would advise you to do if you can get a convenient passage, the pleasure whereof will more than answer the charge, and your horses you send by land.

“Penryn is your next port, which is impoverished by Falmouth, which lies nearer the sea, and upon the bay, which is capable of receiving any number of ships of no greater a bulk than a third-rate ship, for a ship that draws more water than such a frigate can scarce get over the bar, and the port is or may be well secured by Pendennis Castle.

“The most western port on the south side of Cornwall is Penzance, which stands in Mount's Bay, which is a very dangerous bay if the wind blow fresh southerly, and little security is to be had at Penzance. Upon a rock in this bay is built a castle, called St. Michael's Mount, belonging to Sir John St. Aubyn. Hence you cross to St. Ives, a short passage, and very good way till within a mile of the town, and when you are about midway you may see both seas. St. Ives is very much incommoded and damaged by the sands, and has a great resemblance of a decayed Spanish port, and you must walk near a mile down to it.

“Upon all the southern coast of Cornwall, and at St. Ives, is the great fishing for pilchards, and for hake and some cod, and if you come there at the fishing time, as possibly you may, it will be worth your while to observe the manner of catching and curing all these kinds of fish. A virtuoso may herein find something of nature to philosophise upon; for at St. Ives open a cod that had three crabs, each as big as my hand, in his belly.

“From hence you must go back again to Truro, taking Redruth in your way, near which place you may see a great many tin and some copper mines.

“The next port is Padstow, whence are shipped the best Cornish slate, and thence you may make your way to Launceston, the chief town of this county; concerning which, you may wonder how it comes to pass, that it sends more burgesses to Parliament than any other county in England; and in your journeying you may enquire after the reason or occasion of it, which, though I could not, yet you may meet with it. Not far from hence is a house of the Earl of Bath's building, which is said to be very magnificent, and fit to be seen for itself, though possibly not for its situation, nor for anything that I can hear about it.

“What else is remarkable till you come to Bideford, I know not; but this port is worth seeing, for, being more commodious than Barnstaple it draws the trade from thence. For though Barnstaple be a better town and better situated in itself, yet because no ship can come up to the town, but all the goods thither bound are forced to unlade at Instow, five miles down the river, the trade runs to Bideford, where ships of good burden may come up to the quay.

The next town you are to have your eye upon is Minehead, and I know nothing to draw you out of the direct road thither; but that I cannot prescribe to you, because my business called me from town to town, as well little as great, without any regard to roads.

“This port you may believe to be considerable, because there is an Act of Parliament passed this Session for the recovering, securing and keeping in repair the harbour of Minehead for the benefit and support of the trade and navigation of this kingdom. Adjoining to Minehead is Dunster Castle, belonging to Mr. Lutterell, where you will certainly be treated if Sir Jacob Banks chance to be there and knows of your coming to town.

“Going hence you cannot but step to Taunton, a large town and of great trade. And that you may let no port in this channel escape you, you must go from hence to Bridgwater, and through Wells to Bristol. From St. Ives to Bridgwater there is a great fishing for herrings, as there is in the southern channel for pilchards; great quantities of white herrings are usually carried for France, not in barrels, as they are carried to Portugal, Spain and Italy, but in bulk or loose in the hold of the ship. For the French will admit no herrings to be imported into their country by the English but what are cured with French salt, and they are not satisfied with the oaths of the masters of the ships that they are so, but they will have them brought loose, that they may see them to be so cured.

“More and more useful observations in these countries you will undoubtedly make, who travel them for another purpose than I did, or could do, who had my head filled with the daily renewed clamour and complaints of or against the excise men. And if anything that is here offered may help to the improvement of your knowledge in home affairs, I shall think my labour well bestowed, and your kind acceptance of it a sufficient requital.” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

PETER LE NEVE TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1701, June 24.—“After passing over Bow Bridge and through Stratford turn up the road on the left hand to the Green Man in Epping Forest, to view Wanstead House and Park, late Sir Josiah Child’s, Baronet, now Bernard Child’s, Esq., his second son. Then into the road again at Ilford; thence to Romford, a mile beyond which is an old seat called Giddey Hall, formerly possessed by Sir Thomas Cook, Kt., on the road side; so towards Ingatestone, nigh which on the left stands an odd built house, now belonging to Mrs. Ambrose, widow of . . . Ambrose, who being Melter of the Mint, during the time of re-coining the money, got money, but lost his life; said to be worth the viewing on the inside, because the rooms are well proportioned, which can hardly be supposed by the outward form. Then if worth while, see the seat of the Lord Petre at Writtle, so to Chelmsford and New-Hall, whereabouts Mr. Owsley is best able to direct. Thence to Colchester; but, perhaps, may think it worth while to visit Witham, a market town, where was an old camp. Faulkbourne Hall, the seat of Edward Bullock, Esq., Coggeshall and Felix Hall by Kelvedon, formerly the estates and seat of Sir Robert Southwell, Kt., your ancestor, in the time of Henry VIII.

Mr. Owsley will inform whether Maldon, Braintree, Thaxted, Dunmow, Gosfield, or any seats thereabouts are worth going out of the way to view, ten or fifteen miles on the right hand, or worth while to go to Harwich or Landguard Fort.

“From Harwich you must, perhaps, ferry over the river Stour, parting the two counties, into Suffolk, where Erwarnton presents itself on the left, an old seat of the ancient family of Parker, lately Sir Philip Parker’s, Bart., of the same stock, with the late Lord Morley, which passed by heirs female from the families of De Avillers and Bacon to them without any sale from the time of William the first.

“Being arrived at Ipswich, Christ Church presents itself without the town, where Cardinal Wolsey designed to erect a college, but his possessions being seized on by King Henry VIII., it came through other hands to the family of Withipool, and by the daughter and heir of Sir William, to Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

“It ought to be now determined whether the road to Yarmouth is to be taken or that to Scole Inn, and so to Norwich. For the first I once travelled it, and found it very pleasant, being full of towns and several gentlemen’s seats on each side the road; to the other I am a stranger. I will, therefore, describe the road to Yarmouth; between Ipswich and Woodbridge I do not remember any seat. On the left out of the road stands Playford, another seat of Sir Thomas Felton’s. At Woodbridge was formerly a priory (now only ruins) wherein the chief gentry of these parts were buried, especially the Uffords and Peytons, who had their names from Ufford and Peyton Hall.

“On the road a little beyond Woodbridge may be made an excursion to Orford (vying in the season with Colchester for oysters) and Aldborough, two port towns perhaps worth seeing (but I know not). And in the way to Aldeborough from Orford, Sudburne, formerly belonging to Sir Michael Stanhop, after to the Withipools and the Viscount Hereford, where are some monuments in the church of that family.

“Thence, if you come into the road at Glemham Parva, may be seen a neat house and gardens in the middle of a park, now belonging to Thomas Glemham, Esq., a gentleman endowed with great civility as inheritor of the virtue and estate of Sir Sackvill, Sir Thomas and Sir John Glemham, his ancestors. If Sir John will be pleased to use my name with my service, I shall take it as an honour, having never seen the gentleman, but I am sure you shall be welcome to him for the sake of my brother, Oliver le Neve, of Great Witchingham, in Norfolk, they having married two sisters, the daughters of Sir John Knivet, of Ashwellthorp, in Norfolk, Knight of the Bath, and co-heirs to their brother, Thomas Knivet, Esq.

“Stratford is the next town; beyond it lies Benhall, a house and park of Sir John Dukes, Bart.; thence the road continues to Saxmundham, a pretty market town. After, Yoxford presents itself, near which is Cockfield Hall, where lives Sir Charles Blois, Bart., a member of Parliament, and every way a gentleman. Next, you come to Darsham House and Park, inhabited by the Lady Knivet, relict of the aforesaid Sir John Knivet, daughter of the Lady Bedingfield,

lately deceased, who in the old house here continues the same hospitality hereditary to the two families. Blytheburgh and Westwood Lodge stand both in the road, but further to the sea on the right Dunwich may be thought worth the seeing for the antiquity. This I am sure of, that at Henham Hall and Park, by the road side, the lovers of antiquity will find occasion of contemplation, when they recollect that the famous Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in Henry VIII.'s time lived here; and before him the family of Kederston, whose estate devolved by heirs female to Thomas Chancer, Esq., a descendant of the famous poet of that name, and his daughter and heir married to De la pole, Earl of Suffolk. This manor, among the rest, being conveyed from the Crown, after the attainder of that family, to the said Charles Brandon, with the title of Duke of this county, and it is said Sir John Royse, Bart., the worthy possessor hereof, has an original picture of that Duke.

“More to the right may be seen Southwold and the bay, commonly called by contraction ‘Sold Bay,’ famous for the fight between the English and Dutch in the late reign of King Charles II., of which fight the present French King said, that no nation but the English would endure beating three days together. Not two miles from the road to the right, on a rising ground, stands an ancient seat called Sotterly Hall, having possessors called therefrom, and in the time of Edward the fourth purchased by the family of Playter, whose lineal descendant, Sir John Playter, Bart., is the present inheritor; where, if Sir John will be pleased to call, he will find a piece of mutton and other honest country fare, Sir John having married a relation of mine.

“Thence to Beccles, the last town of Suffolk on the great road; without the town on the marsh side is Roos Hall, which had old possessors of the same name, and after, by purchase, came to the family of Garnish, who had very large inheritances in this county and Norfolk, and have still very good footing in both; but this was long since sold, acknowledging Sir Robert Rich, Bart., lately deceased, as lord thereof. The house is old-fashioned, built with brick, and the great hall of an antique make.

“I must now advise my ingenuous traveller to leave the ordinary road to Yarmouth, after having seen Gillingham in Norfolk, Sir Edmund Bacon's seat, and returned back to Beccles, to visit Sumerleyton [Somerly], going into the peninsula over Mutford Bridge, where he will meet with a sight something surprising—namely, the lake called Lothing [Linthing]—which is within a stone's cast of disemboгуing itself into the ocean, but is there stopped by a bank of sand. The waters recoiling make a long course round the island. Thence to Sumerleyton [Somerly] Hall, the seat of Sir Richard Allen, Bart., whose true name is Anguish, but having this seat with other revenues devised to him by Sir Thomas Allen, the younger, Bart., his uncle, he has lately assumed his name, without any warrant from the King proceeding or other authority than that of his being called by the name of Allen, without any *alias*, by the King in the Letters Patent, for the creating him to that dignity, which may make a moot case for the heralds to dispute upon,

whether, there being no such person as Richard Allen then in life, the patent is not void. But to return to our itinerary.

“Here the spectator may view a noble royalty (he being lord paramount of this whole hundred or island, called Lothing Land), a fair park, formerly celebrated gardens, when in the possession of Sir John Wentworth, several large broads (a word used here and in Norfolk for a pool, or where a river spreads itself over the adjacent ground), several decoys, and a warren. For these reasons this gentleman is reckoned to have a great advantage over his neighbours in speedy and cheap providing for his sudden guests within his own jurisdiction.

“Being so nigh, Lowestoft [Leistoff] ought to be viewed, once a poor fisher-town, but by the decay of Yarmouth in a better state than formerly. Thence to Yarmouth is a very pleasant road for about six miles on the beach by the seaside.

“You ride by Corton or Hopton lights, in which a smith works all night, the fire of whose forge is a guide to the ships under sail; and before you enter Yarmouth, by Gorleston, famous for nothing but the seamen’s mistresses here inhabiting and the ruins of the monastery. You may ride to Burgh Castle on the left hand, of which Camden and all our old historians take notice, the ruins whereof are hardly to be seen. And so we bid adieu to Suffolk.

“Thus safely arrived at Yarmouth, where the fort, the quay, the bridge, the gates, walls and the church are all worth notice, the last built by the same bishop who translated the see from Thetford to Norwich, and built that cathedral.

“Yarmouth capons are here eaten in perfection (scil. a red herring). Most persons who come hither take a boat to go off to sea, and upon Breyden, within less than a mile, where three rivers meet and make a great broad water, and take a curry (whereon they draw their goods, the streets being narrow which cross from one part of the town to the other) to see the fort, which is of no force, and the pier, which is maintained at great charge by several Acts of Parliament.

“After having satisfied your curiosity here, the next town towards Norwich in the road is Caistor, where may be seen the ruins of a once stately house, but now inhabited by a farmer, and made use of for his corn, &c. Of this town was lord Sir John Falstaff, Knight of the Garter, in the reign of King Henry VI., famous in the reign of Henry V., his father in the French war, with whose name, a little varied, Shakespeare, the late poet, has made bold in his play called ‘Henry V.’ and the humours of Sir John Falstaff, much to the prejudice of this once great man. But the pile of building aforementioned was, I think, erected for a college of priests by Sir . . . Paston, to whom it came after his death. You ride by or through Manteby, Filby, where nothing worth remark, to the two Burghs [Burrows], towns of a like obscurity, though Manteby (being never sold since the time of William the first) had long since a seat belonging to Sir John de Manteby, the heir general uniting it by marriage to the Earl of Yarmouth’s family, where it now continues. It is a low country hereabout called Flegg, divided into two hundreds, wherein are several broad waters, the road lying on the causeway through

them. The earth here easily yields to the labour of the husbandman, for which they have a proverb: that they plough their ground without man or horse—viz., a mare or two with a boy. There is nothing observable on the road till you arrive at Ludham, the Bishop of Norwich's country seat, though mean and let to farm, which with many manors here about belonged to the Abbot of St. Bennet in the Holme, situate on the other side of the water by the river's side, turning on the left hand a little out of the way, to view the ruins thereof. The possessions of this Abbey were in Henry VIII.'s time exchanged with the Bishop of Norwich. The old estate of the bishopric being given to the King, and the Bishop accepting of the revenues of this Abbey; William Rudge, the Abbot of St. Bennet's being then made Bishop of Norwich, his successors were still reckoned Abbots of that monastery.

"Hence you cross the river at Wroxham, and when you come to Rackheath may turn off on the right to see Rackheath Hall, Sir Horace Pettus' seat, so to Spixworth and Horsham St. Faith's, the seats of the family of the Southwells, whence making a little round riding through Attlebridge, and turning towards Norwich immediately on your left, after you are over the bridge, to Morton Hall al. Helmingham (where lived in Queen Elizabeth's time Thomas Southwell, Esq., and in King James' reign Sir Henry Southwell, Kt., of the Privy Council to the last), which in my poor opinion is as pretty a situation as any hereabouts, or in the county, the house being built by Thomas Southwell, Esq. In the church lies buried Katherine Audley, widow of . . . Audley, of Berechurch, Essex, and a Southwell by name, who had it for life. The present owner, Nicholas Helwis, Esq., if you please to use my name, will show the inside of his house.

"Thence a mile or two to Ringland, the estate of my grandfather, who sold it to a kinsman of mine, and another kinsman, Mr. Francis Neve, has lately rebuilt the old house, which shows itself a neat little piece of architecture.

"So to Costessy [Cossey], the stone habitation of Sir Francis Jerningham [Jernegan], Bart., whose ancestor, in the reign of Queen Mary Master of the Horse and Privy Councillor, had it of her gift. This gentleman's family have always professed the Romish persuasion, which hinders not from being every way a gentleman, are said to be descended from the Danes, and a second branch of them, who lived at Sumerleyton, Suffolk. The manor is one of the best in the county, having several towns round it held thereof; and was long since belonging to the old Earls of Britanny in France, and Richmond in England, and has likewise been settled in jointure on several Queens. Hence there is nothing worth seeing to Norwich, whither, though accounted but twelve miles directly from Yarmouth, yet by this circuit it will be a good day's journey.

"In Norwich, the cathedral, the duke's palace and garden, the chapel in the Field House, the castle (of the same form and I think dimensions with that you will see at Rising by Lynn), the market-place, the hall thereby, built of flints, and the public buildings, with the ruins of the religious houses, may be worth seeing, especially the steeple of the Grey Friars, built by Sir Thomas de Erpingham, a

knight and warrior in great favour with Henry the fifth, he having his arms thereon.

“The persons to whom I can best recommend you are Dr. Prideaux, Archdeacon of . . . and one of the Prebendaries, a searcher into the antiquities of the cathedral church and city; Robert Davy, Esq., Recorder, and one of the members for that city in the present Parliament; and Alderman Fr. Gardiner, who has neither spared his time nor money to collect curious books. Some of these gentlemen are able to advise what seats may be worth the view about that city besides Sprowston, Sir Charles Addam’s, Bart., and Rackheath, named before, Sir Horatio Pettus’, Bart. The first descended from his grandfather, Sir Thomas Addams, Lord Mayor of London, the other from Sir John Pettus, Mayor of Norwich.

“Spixworth and St. Faith’s are the two next towns. At the first lived Thomas Southwell, junior, second son of Richard Southwell, of St. Faith’s, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard, of Wood Rising, Kt.; at the second, Richard the father and Richard the son, father of Anthony, father of Sir Robert, now living, where the said Anthony was born. At this town of St. Faith’s is the greatest fair kept for live beasts in the three counties just before Michaelmas.

“Next is Stanning Hall, where John Harbord, Esq., built not long since a neat house, living sometimes there, other whiles at Gunton, nearer to the sea, and more out of your way. Oxnead deserves your thoughts, the seat of the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Yarmouth, to be seen for the situation, park, neat church and monuments in it, the house and cabinet of rarities. When you design for Lynn, if you have not seen Costessy, Ringland and Morton Hall before, your way must be to Mile Cross. Taking the left hand road, it carries you to Littlebridge, where you cross the river, which runs through Norwich. Taking the right hand, two miles further, you cross it at Lenwade Bridge again, &c. But if you have not seen Costessy and Morton, thither go to Ringland, Morton and Witchingham, and just beyond Bridge, be pleased to turn into the inclosures on the right, to accept the civility to be found at Witchingham Hall from my brother, Oliver le Neve, Esq., where I will engage you a kind welcome, who, if you think it worth while, will wait on you to Reepham, a market town, where may be seen three churches—one decayed—in one churchyard, but nothing else worth seeing; and Sall, a mile beyond, one of the neatest churches in the county, built by one of the Bruces, lords here. So to Melton Constable, a fine building, just finished, in a park, by Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., of Hillmorton, likewise in Warwickshire, one of the knights of the shire at this time for this county, of the same family with the Barons Astley of Pateshall, in Staffordshire, and the late Lord Astley, of Reading (whose heir he is), famous for his military exploits in the late wars, A.D. 1640. In the church are several neat monuments. The town has the addition of “Constable” from a family, who were so called as being constables to the Bishops of Norwich; for then every great lord and bishop lived in such state, with his several officers about him at his court, as the King at his, with the constable, marshal, sewer, steward, &c. Editha, the sister and co-heir of Peter

de Melton, at other times called Peter le Constable, married to Sir Jacob's ancestor in the time of Edward I., fixed them here, where they have increased their old inheritance by the addition of divers lands.

"Hence through Fakenham, a pretty market town, to Raynham, the magnificent habitation of the Rt. Honble. Charles Viscount Townsend, Lord Lieutenant of the county, *custos rotulorum*, &c.; his ancestors having lived here in great splendour since the time of Edward IV., when Sir Roger Townsend, Kt., sergeant-at-law, attorney-general, and one of the justices of the Common Pleas. Horatio, late Lord Viscount Townsend, was the first of this family made a peer, his grandfather being created a baronet. This gentleman, being very gouty, contrived his staircase so, and an engine in it, that he could convey himself up to any floor of his house. The present lord, being of great natural parts, has so polished them with learning, and his travels into Italy, France, Germany, Holland, &c., that he is fit for the greatest employments in the state, but that his innate modesty forbids such ambitious thoughts. Now, Castle Rising, about six or seven miles further, appears, situate on a hill, and deserves for antiquity one of the first places, which I have in part already described. The castle being built by William de Albany, Earl of Arundel, is very like that at Norwich, and a large ruin. It was called the Honour of Castle Rising, attending for some time that family, till an heir female conveyed it to the Montalts, the last of whom settled it in reversion on Edward the third, being after that given to several persons, and reunited to the Crown again; at length it fixed in that of the Dukes of Norfolk, until within these few years it was sold by the last Duke to another of the family—scil., to Thomas Howard, Esq., deceased, son of Sir Robert Howard, Kt., auditor of the Exchequer.

"It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a fair almshouse (said to claim your sight) for a governess and twelve poor widows, founded by Thomas Howard, Earl of Northampton, in the time of King James the first, and the succeeding dukes were to be patrons thereof. The most common tradition of this county is that Lynn arose to the present greatness by the decay of this place; but yourself will be a judge whether ever Rising could be so well situated for a sea-trade.

"I must take notice of two things—first, the chase, the only one either in this county, Suffolk, or Cambridgeshire, where the deer are as secure as within the fortification of the park pale; for, being lords of a great parcel of barren ground, and the whole hundred being in possession of the Albanys, they had the royalty of hunting and hawking, &c., all hereabout. The second is, that it is the fifth town in this county which sends members to Parliament, though one of the largest counties in England, and as populous, when a little county in the west sends almost four times the number; which puts me in mind of an answer to a complaint of a gentleman, who told a North and West County member that it was very hard that the East should pay so excessively to the taxes and the North and West so little, who desired him to say no more, that it was very well they did not pay all, since those parts sent so many members to outvote them at any time.

“ But I hasten to Lynn. The river, the church and several other things may be observable here, to which you may be directed by Mr. Bell, Alderman, if you please to use my name, he being an ingenious architect. It was the best town which the Bishops of Norwich had till the exchange of their lands in Henry VIII.'s time, as I have before taken notice. For till then the bishops had the seignory thereof. Though the mayor and burgesses had several charters of privileges from King John, and almost all the succeeding kings, yet still they owned the bishops as their lords (who had a palace, where they often resided, at Gaywood, just without the town), being called Lynn Bishop, till King James I. altered the name to Lynn Regis, renewed their charter, and added many and great privileges. If you please to view the town wall, you will find the ruins of an odd sort of chapel in the wall as ever I saw, which I guess to have been dedicated to St. Margaret the Virgin, the old patroness of the town.

“ I question with myself whether I shall advise my travellers to ferry over, and ride to the Washes only to see them, though they come back again. If your curiosity leads you out of the way so far, you will ride through a flat country, without a stone, yet well built churches with lofty spires, so that it was not only to the ladies, but the churchmen formerly, that the proverb of ‘ far-fetched and dear-bought ’ might be applied. I think you ride by Terrington Church, where they show you the tomb (as they say, and it may be true) of Sir Frederick Tyney, Kt., who lived in the time of King Richard I., and was at the Siege of Acre in Palestine. They will tell you a long story of one Hica-thrift fighting with a giant, which is trite among the boys, the foundation whereof might be some matter of fact, that some one of the ordinary sort of persons maintained the right of common against a man of estate and power in the country. This part may be compared to Holland (except for the riches and industry of the inhabitants), for here the sea is kept from overflowing it at a vast expense, and by many bye-laws, some of which may be seen on record in the Rolls of the King’s Bench, of the third year of Edward III. It was inhabited long before the time of William I., for all the parishes are mentioned in Domesday Book. As to the story that no mice or rats breed here, it is altogether false, to be proved by this instance among many.

“ An attorney, none of the honestest, being employed by an owner of a manor here to get and keep possession for him, and after, to receive his rents, when the business was over, the rents received for some time, the gentleman, finding for several reasons he was abused, desired his receiver to account with him, who could only give him an extravagant gross sum of expenses equalling that of his receipts ; but, after urging for particulars, he produced a parcel of eaten pieces of paper, which he said he thought he needed not to have brought to have confirmed the truth of his account, for he might plainly see it was *ratified* already.

“ It was formerly one hundred with that of Freebridge, in which Lynn stands, and paid a proportionable twelfth part to all publick payments.

“ So much for Lynn and Marshland. In the pursuance of your journey you ride by Hardwick to Middleton, where may be seen by the river’s side in a low ground, the skeleton of the porch of the

old manor place belonging to the Lords Scales, formerly owners hereof, whose inheritance, after it had continued five descents or six, reverted to the fifth or sixth issue of two daughters—one married to . . . Howard, the elder branch of the Duke of Norfolk's family, which had their first rise from Sir John Howard, Kt., a judge in the latter end of Edward I., whose father, nor any before him, had not enlarged their estates much further than to the bounds of the parish of Wiggshall, a town just by this, where they were lords of a manor called Wiggshall Howards. From hence I must direct your course to Pentney Abbey, well worth seeing, built of stone and leaded on the top, with but little variation from the old structure whilst an abbey.

“The next town in your road is Narburgh, whereof Camden takes notice. Here is the seat of the family of Spelman, whereof Sir Henry Spelman was the glory in the last age.

“Swaffham, a market town on a hill, parcel of the Honour of Richmond in this county, presents itself next to your view. Here they tell you a story of a pedlar who built the church and enlarged it beyond the bounds of truth. The spurs made here are famous, though not to that degree of those of Ripon.

“Thence through South Pickenham (where I am told Sir Edward Atkins, Kt., lately deceased, has built a pretty house) to Walton, another market town of good note, and from hence through Scoulton to Wood Rising, about four miles, the place which so long entertained the family of the Southwells, till Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt., sold it to Sir Francis Crane, with many other manors, as Carbrooke, Cranworth, the hundreds of South Greenhoe and Grimshoe, &c., and from that family to Robert Bedle, Esq., whose son now lives here.

“Your curiosity being satisfied here, your next course is to Merton, which house, though I never saw, yet am of opinion you may cast your eye thereon. This is one of those estates which has made but one change since the time of the first William, called the Conqueror, for in his time in Domesday Book it is recited to be parcel of the possessions of Bayniord, and by a daughter and heir of a younger branch of that family, about the time of Edward II., it was conveyed to that of De Grey, who have ever since in the male line continued the possession. William de Grey, Esq., is now lord thereof. From hence the next place well worth your riding out of the way to see is Buckenham House and Park, lately built, after a very neat model, by Mr. Samuel Vincent, of London, deceased, having many things worth view in the inside thereof.

“Now your road lies directly over the heath to Thetford, without passing any town except Croxton or . . . but the park, which was parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Norfolk. The next town to Thetford, though out of your road, on the right is Santon Downham [Sandydownham], which you will hardly think worth your while to view, though it is noticed in print for the shoals of sand lately issuing out of small holes in such quantities that it drowned houses, and almost overwhelmed the church; of the particulars whereof, if you think not fit to be an eye-witness, the report may be surprising. One Mr. Wright was lately lord of this town, an eminent antiquary in his time. As for Thetford, the

observables here are the high mount, the ruins of the abbey, the town house built by Sir Joseph Williamson, Kt., &c.

“If Euston was not seen before, now is the time, as well worth seeing as anything since you left London. Culford next, where the gardens and canals lately made by the late Lord Cornwallis. Ampton is truly worth notice for the entertainment daily given to all gentlemen who are pleased to visit the possessor thereof, . . . Calthorpe, Esq., of a younger branch of Sir Christopher Calthorpe, Kt. Then Hengrave, a fair seat of great antiquity ; it boasted of gentlemen to whom it gave name. Now, Sir . . . Gage, Bart., has a just title to it.

“Thence to Bury is about four miles. Several observables are in this town : the abbey ruins, once the most wealthy in the county ; the churches and other things. The Recorder, both a good lawyer and facetious in conversation, and Mr. Maynard, second brother of Banister, Lord Maynard, who had the estate at Hoxon (Hoxne?), formerly Sir Robert Southwell's, are the only persons to whom I have the honour to be known here. But at a little distance of three miles lives Sir Richard Gipps, Kt., of Welnetham, who for the sake of Sir Robert will wait on you six miles.

“But out of your road to Cambridge to Stowlangtoft is the library of the late famous Sir Symonds Dews, Bart., grandfather of Sir Symonds Dews, the present proprietor, if your curiosity will lead you thither.

“I am told Rushbrooke, where the family of the Jermyns have long been lords, now the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Jermyn, is worth seeing. When you design for Newmarket, &c., the country is open till you come to Kentford [Kenetford], of which nothing more is to be said than over the heath on your right hand to Chippenham, built first by Sir William Russell, Kt. and Bart., Treasurer of the Navy to King Charles I. His successor, Sir William Russell, Bart., conveyed it to another Treasurer of the Navy—scil., Edward Earl of Orford—who has scattered some of the loose coins of his great gains upon the new buildings, &c. I am told likewise that Cheveley, above Newmarket, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Dover, second brother to the Lord Jermyn, is well built and furnished, though the moor were pleased in the year 1688 to gut it, as the term then was.

“After having taken the diversion of Newmarket, if anything there to stay you out of riding time, except the parson of one of the parishes, a most pleasant companion, no hater of claret, though not a lover of it to excess, Mr. Fisher by name, who will give you all the direction his company can afford, if you please to wheel out of the common road, after you have passed the ditches, commonly called the Devil's Two Ditches, to the left, proceed to Horseheath [Horseth] Hall, lately built by Lord Allington, deceased, and more lately sold to . . . Brumley, Esq.

“Thence to Bartlow, where was a fight between the Saxons and Danes, and two of the tumuli still remaining by the church, to Linton, a neat, well-situated market town, in the middle of which you will observe a little new built box. From this town the way to Walden is to be enquired, four miles through Hadstock and Little Walden ; all which, with several other manors, owned the family of the Howards, Earls of Suffolk, for lords.

“ At Great Walden the ruins of the castle and the church may be seen ; Audley End is within the parish, about a mile beyond, built on the ruins of Walden Abbey, founded by Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, a vast building begun and finished by that Earl of Suffolk, who was Lord High Treasurer of England in the time of King James I. If you please to ride up to the Warren House, on the top of the hill, you will see a four-square encampment (as I guess), but it may be only the ditch cast up when they made the Warren.

“ Then, if you please, take the great road to Littlebury, the next town, in which lives Mr. Winstanley, builder of the lighthouse on the Eddystone by Plymouth, and the ingenious contriver of the water works by Hyde Park Corner. I will not undertake to describe the several pretty diversions you will meet with in this house and gardens that will but anticipate your curiosity, for you will find great diversion in the view, the charge not much. From thence the Cambridge road is through Chesterford ; two miles between that and Ickleton is an old Roman camp, described in the addition to Camden ; here must turn off on the right hand to go to Wimpole, cross the country if you have a mind to see the fine gardens lately made by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor, I am told worth riding twenty miles out of the way to see. Thence I would steer your course to Babraham, lying under Gogmagog Hills, a neat old seat and good gardens ; Sir Richard Bennet, Bart., deceased, had lately the command thereof, and before his grandfather it acknowledged Sir Horatio Palavicini, of Italian extraction, for its owner.

“ From this place, riding over the aforesaid hills, on the top of them you observe an inclosure with a double rampier (whereof all our chirographers make mention), and here you will see a pleasant prospect of Cambridge and the country round them. From thence four or five miles to Cambridge, whither, and during the rest of your journey, I wish you health and pleasure.” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO DIGBY COTES.

1701, September 18. Penrith.—“ Since my last, to which I have received no answer, I have been in the ancient Kingdom of Scotland, where my first day’s accommodations were so bad that they deterred me from advancing farther to Edinburgh, as I at first intended. The town I dined at goes by the name of Lanharf (Langholm ?), to which place I was forced over two rivers up to my middle, for they know not what a bridge is. When I came there I found the famous town consisted of five mud houses, reckoning in the barns. The kirk indeed was built of stone, but covered, like the rest, with turf. The best house was a tavern, where I met with very good wine for an English shilling a quart, which in some measure made amends for the want of bread, butter, cheese and meat. As soon as we came to the door there issued a dirty female, without shoes or stockings, who, it seems, was our landlady, and being told it was the custom to kiss our hosts to make them give us the best, we desired her to wipe her mouth, and then fell to our duty. Our horses all this while stood in the open air, for the stable door was so low they could

not get in, and it being half uncovered, and up to the middle in dirt (for their sheep and calves make use of the same tenement), I thought it was better to let them eat without doors, which they did not very heartily of some oat straw, which was all we could procure for them.

“After saluting our landlady we desired to know what victuals she could entertain us with. She told us she had ‘geud breed and geud wine.’ So she brought us into another room, where there was a table, two stools, and a glass window half a foot square, a thing rarely seen in this part of Scotland. Neither was there a house within sixteen miles, as we were told, that had a partition like ours, which yet was no other than a curtain, which hung down and parted us from the kitchen, where there was such a smoke diffused itself, that we were forced to feel where the glass stood, whereby we unfortunately broke it, and were afterwards obliged to drink our wine out of the pot.

“The bread, which was made of oats, was but half baked, and, standing accidentally at the door, I took notice that the butter was of twenty colours, and stuck with hair like mortar, so I desired we might have the butter and hair by themselves, that I might mix them as I pleased myself. I enquired if they had any cheese, and they had none, but she said we might get some at the ‘geud man’s house,’ whereupon we sent a messenger to the Preacher, who readily returned him with a piece of mutton, killed, I am confident, a fortnight before. This, when dressed, I could not eat, but stuck to my oat-bread and wine, which was all my dinner. I ate all the while in my gloves for fear of the itch, which boldly shewed itself on my landlady’s fingers and legs, and put me in mind of what an Uncle Dering of mine was wont to say—that he had been but a fortnight in Scotland, and yet had got their present state at his fingers’ ends. I was not so afraid of being lousy, since it is well known that set a louse upon a table and he shall dutifully direct his course northward towards his mother country, so I was sure if I caught any to leave them behind me.

“I shall say nothing of the stink which both the woman and the house favoured us with, because the smoke got the upper hand, and to our comfort overpowered it; but at first entrance I thought I should have been struck down. After all this we were forced to thank our lady for our good reception with another kiss, which had certainly brought up my dinner had not the bread been as heavy as lead in my stomach. The bad success of this forenoon made me take a resolution to fly the country, and I never looked behind me till I got again within the borders of England. I shall be to-morrow at Appleby, afterwards at Kendal, Lancaster, Wigan and Chester.”
Copy. Ibid.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to THOMAS KNATCHBULL.

1701-2, March 11. London.—“The only thing I can hear by frequenting the Court of Requests and coffee-houses (all for your service) is that the Duke of Ormond is to be General of the Ordnance in place of Lord Romney, and I believe the Duke will now (if he can in honour) desist from going to sea, having before the King’s death

discovered that his going was a design of the Whigs to have him knocked on the head as being chief of what, for distinction sake, we call the Church party.

“The Scots have proclaimed Queen Anne with all due solemnity, and yesterday there went a body of 125 Non-Cons. to address her, and tell her a confounded lie, that they were glad of her accession to the throne. The Parliament have voted her Majesty £600,000 per annum during life. The Whigs would have had it be only from year to year, but the country gentlemen resolving to please her carried it as I tell you.

“None will suffer by the King’s death but the poor players, who are ready to starve; neither are they to act till the coronation. One cannot pass by the Play-house now when it is dark but you are sure to be stripped.

“I accidentally met yesterday the box-keeper, who swore to me he had not drunk all day, for that now they are all out of pay, none will trust them so much as for a pot of ale; it being one of the misfortunes of this world that he who is out of pocket is ever out of credit. I wish I could have told you something that would have elevated or surprised you; but, egad, news is so barren that I have a good mind never more to set pen to paper.” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to THOMAS KNATCHBULL.

1701–2, March 21. London.—“The Queen happening to blush very much when she spoke her speech from the throne, some compared her to the sign of the Rose and Crown. You cannot imagine how assiduous the Whigs are to curry favour with her. The Bishop of Salisbury, it is said, lay all night in St. James’ Court that he might be the first should wish her joy; but though that is false, so much is certain, he was the very first that told the news of the King’s death, but she would not believe him till the Marquis of Normanby affirmed it. The last believes himself much in her favour; attending her the day she was proclaimed, she happened to say it was a very fair day. ‘Yes, Madam,’ replied he instantly, ‘this is the most glorious day I ever saw.’ He is so solicitous about her health, that I am told he goes every morning to the back stairs to enquire how her Majesty rested last night.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1702, September.—Your grandfather Southwell was wont to say that to have fit interest in Ireland there needed three strings to the bow—acres, education, and friends. You are born to acres sufficient in that country, and you must be prepared to know them; you must have drafts for your bounds and denominations of each part. The present tenants must be known, and who before, and why any difference in the rent. The true value is there best found by a close enquiry how many sheep, cows, or horses each acre or parcel is able to feed. Also in arable what the crops have been, and how far capable of more by industry and improvement. Yet the value of all being to be governed as they can be sold, you must have special

regard to the market, where things go off, for that is the real standard. Besides the drafts of the estate you must have maps of the county, of the province, and of the kingdom, to know how all are bounded, and see in general how the parts of Ireland bear to England and Scotland; how the parts of each have alternate correspondence, and in what they trade.

“You will be crowded with Irish, who as old followers of the family will pretend great merit. It were good that each put his case down in writing, that it may be examined what is paid or unpaid thereof; and as you find, give them presently money, and take discharges of all pretensions; you will otherwise never see an end. Practise the same way upon any new service done to yourself, for if you set them bargains never so good, they still keep up old merit, pay their rents ill, and never think they can be satisfied. However, since in that country there must be some dealing with them, deal with the most solvent, and those of as little old merit as possible. English tenants are best and safest for you, even at ten in the hundred cheaper than the Irish. It is fit you be advertised how much the letting and renting out great scopes of land to one man has hindered the improvement of the country, and established beggary; for whereas the true rule should be to let no more to any one tenant than his own stock were able to manage, you will find the practice has been to let a great deal to some Irish gentleman that has nothing of his own, that so he may bring in his followers, and while he makes them pay double the rent, he lives idly upon the overplus himself. Besides, while all these depend on his protection, they follow his bagpipe whenever disturbances happen, and he is aided by the priest in gathering these colonies, because they pay him after tithe, which the Protestants pay only to the minister. And as hereby your land must be naturally impoverished, while the tenant can but live from hand to mouth, so most of them care not for improvement, or any appearance of growing rich, because presently the idle gentleman and the priest come and live upon them till all be spent, and they are either infatuated with the vanity of being contented herewith, or in dread that ‘Rymers’ will make them weary of their lives. There can be no thorough remedy herein but by Protestant tenants, who are immediately holding from and depending on you; and you must avoid what even some English gentlemen will be at of taking great farms, introducing poor Irish, living on their labours, and pocketing up the overplus of their rent, so as their case is but little different from the former. The first best cure I can offer is that you have so active a steward as may shut out the idle gentleman of either side, and where you must have Irish tenants for want of others, will search for such as are not of any clan, or obliged, as they think, to maintain the old proprietor. I have let a farm of about 90*l.* per annum to half a dozen such Irish, and being all bound one for the other to pay the rent, they are left to divide the land among themselves as they think fit; and they pay very well.

“But when treating with either about any bargain never give a sudden answer; for the sharpers abound, and they catch at every word. Wherefore take all proposals in writing, that so you may

have time to consider. Declare this to be your standing rule, and then all will acquiesce therein. I wish your father had taken this advice, and well consulted with his friends in this and other things.

“ You must be well informed of all the neighbours and gentry that live round you in order to more or less friendship, and especially with whom any pretensions may lie as to bounds or other demands, in times past or to come. You must vigorously protect your tenants from any oppression, and prevent them from quarrelling among themselves, or else their law will take away your rent.

“ You must be attended with none but useful or graceful servants, whatever they cost you ; one at least to deal with company that comes, such as expect more of your time than agrees either with your business, your temper, or your health.

“ You will find all immediately advising to build and restore the former house, exclaiming against those that seek for any stake out of Ireland, or even for spending in England any of your Irish rents. And herein you must act a very prudent part—that is, not contradict, but discourse the matter, as whether a better or healthier situation may not be found, a fitter model for a house, how to procure materials, &c., and let the advices and objections of some be quoted against the opinions of others, for though their impatience be for good quarters, and where to be at rack and manger, yet you are to steer by your own compass, and to do in all things as your right reason shall direct you.

“ As it will be hard in that litigious country to live without some broils, to be sure that you still retain the Attorney-General by a standing fee, together with some rugged lawyer in Dublin for all events ; as also some other fit man in your country within your reach ; and if such be the Recorder of Cork, he may be the more useful, as you may need a few friends in that place. The lawyers there make a formidable band.

“ It would be unpardonable in that country to be, or but to appear to be, unknowing in all your titles, wherefore be sure you make yourself early master of all. You will find an abstract in the narrative I shall leave you, and so may pass thence with the more ease to the deeds themselves, and if you heartily digest that narrative you will appear there as knowing in your own affairs, as if you never had been a minor. But here I must advertise, that since by your father’s will you are only left tenant-for-life, you can neither let leases for lives or make a jointure for a wife until you have passed fine and recovery (or at least the latter) of your whole estate. This also your father was forced to do by being left in like manner as you are. Wherefore this must be your early care as soon as you come to age.

“ I need not tell you how necessary it is that you stand well in the eyes of the government at Dublin, and with the great officers there ; also of the respect you must show to the bishops and clergy and to the judges when they come down ; not omitting a fair correspondence with some particular officers of note, for there is no quiet for any man there who is not known to have good friends, and of every sort. And this is so much the predominant planet of that country, that to be known to have a friend at Court, or some

powerful relations in this kingdom, it gets at once even all men in power there to be on your side ; and if you will complete the work, add thereto the purchasing in England what may in all revolutions and events give you bread. You will then be there courted for your friendship, and every concern you have will the more prosper and be fixed.

“ What I have already noted takes in your interest of acres and of friends, and as to your own personal endowments, which must give life and lustre to the rest (for you can never shine but by your own light) I can only say in general that a gentleman of estate needs as sharp talents to preserve in that country what he has as if he were to acquire it all anew. The designing men on one hand, and the rank flatterers on the other, do there so abound, that without care one sort will undermine, while the other devours and eats you out. The character of a good-natured, easy man must be as much concealed as that of a coward, if one were guilty of it. God forbid I should not extol good nature, generosity and compassion ; I only warn, that you retain to your own judgment, and not leave to the government of others what are the proper objects and occasions for them. And this you will retain, if they find you armed ; if they observe, as in the bee, that there is a sting as well as honey, and that you are able of your own strength to stand your ground, and serve your country ; for with this reputation you will live within the bounds and the decorum you think fit, and not hunt for credit by profusion and running in debt.

“ If contention happen, end all by award if possible. It is almost current there on any trial to give verdict against him that has most, as also against him that is absent. You cannot avoid getting so much of the law as will make you a justice of peace, and of such other knowledge as is needful to serve your country in Parliament, for these two things will come without seeking ; but since you in your circumstances may easily expect to sit there at the Council Board, if you desire it, think therefore how to prepare yourself to fill that station as it deserves, for you are now in the career of your education, and may provide accordingly. But, after all, that everything you undertake may prosper, never cease to implore the conduct and assistance of God’s grace, for all the wit, wealth, or splendour of the world are not true blessings without it : ‘ Ut sit mens sana in corpore sano, orandum est,’ and as all things must begin with prayer, so must they end with thanksgiving.’” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to THOMAS KNATCHBULL.

1702-3, January 16. Spring Gardens.—“ Since mine to you, I received yours of Monday last, which came with a very agreeable present from my cousin Kate, and pray assure her that I will do my endeavour to please her, though she must not expect great matters from such a sickly person as she knows me to be. I have already spoiled her cabinet of one piece of furniture, and it will be too uncivil to commit the same disorder in that of my aunt ; but should I refuse her kind proffer of Judge Hale’s picture,* she may

*Marginal Note—Painted by my mother.

imagine I despise the present, which, that she may not think, I would desire you to let her know what a deep sense I have of her past favours, and how acceptable the minutest thing from her hand is to me.

“I have enquired about town for the trumpet tune, which your sister spoke of, but can learn nothing of it. I sent to Mr. Keller, and told him the message came from a scholar of his. I named also to him the coronation tune, but he was ignorant what it was my cousin meant; so that pray enquire of her if she knows who composed it, or in what music it is, or whether it was originally designed for the harpsichord, or made purposely for a trumpet.

“I this day sent to the man who is to cut your arms (having not been able to find where he lived till now), and he will take all the care imaginable of it, and put a mullet instead of the baronet’s hand. I directed the writing thus:—Thomas Knatchbull, Esq., third son of Sir Thomas Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, in Kent, Bart., 1702. The work will be cheaper than I thought for: the engraving is to cost a guinea, and four hundred prints ten shillings. When it comes home I will send it down by the first opportunity.

“You find enclosed the play I mentioned. It appears as yet very dry, being only hints to enlarge upon; but my opinion is the action is very natural. I am only afraid you cannot bring it into unity of time, but you are the best judge of that. At the latter end of the plot I observe Fidelio, whom I thought put to death, to enter upon the stage again, but there is no account how he escaped, as you will find, which shows how rough the foundations I send you are, and how few the hints. Lastly, there is one thing I could wish altered, but that it alters the plot of the play, which is this. The end of the play is all tragical, all the persons, both innocent and nocent dying. Now, if you could contrive to bring off Philoclus and Cordelia, the innocent loving couple, it will please better those who read the play, and you will sufficiently answer the end of tragedy, which is to move pity, by the death of Philander, whose only crime was too much friendship. I have yet two things to add—first that the King had better run mad off the stage than die like his son, because that will afford some variety, is as natural, and will therefore please better. The next thing is, that instead of Philoclus you write Philocles, which word is derived from the Greek, and more analogous to the rules of etymology, besides it will run better and smoother in verse.” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO MR. CLAYTON.

1702–3, March 11. Spring Gardens.—I yesterday had a visit from Thomas Brodrick, who being informed I had some thoughts of standing for the county [of Cork], made me a kind proposal to join his interest with mine in order to secure both our elections, which he grounded on a letter he received from you wherein you offer to desist from standing for the county and resign your interest to me. I told Mr. Brodrick I thought it best not to enter into any engagement, but to refer myself wholly to the gentlemen of the county. *Copy. Ibid.*

ANNE WHORWOOD to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1703, April 24. Denton.—Acquainting him with the death of her father. *Copy. Ibid.*

MR. RICE to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1703, October 16. London.—“It is with much pleasure that the friends to Ireland do observe your parliamentary proceedings, it is courageous and with prudent conduct, the violation of your natural liberties vigorously observed, and with so much mildness and submission that your greatest enemies are softened at it; the contrary was much expected, when they did not stickle to imagine that your proceedings would receive its tincture from your neighbours the Scots.

“I observe much talk upon the occasion of your expelled member. The current of it runs thus—that you have done what you ought to have done, that it is so far from being capable of a resentment here, that your passing that paragraph by in silence would render you undeserving of your fixed character all the world over of being that number of Protestants, whose truth for the Protestant religion, hatred for a Popish King, or Papist or French successor, and unshaken zeal and steadiness to the Crown of England could never be altered by any subtleties or devices of mal-meaning men, some proofs whereof are within my memory. How consistent therefore the Trustees’ character of them is may easily be conceived.

“Before this representation of the Trustees the Protestants of Ireland were represented in England to be men of so partial principles that right or wrong, dead or alive, evidence or not, they found Papists guilty of rebellion; no such thing was then laid to their charge as being scarce willing (as the paragraph says) to find any guilty on full evidence. I likewise observe they say in their paragraph that the Protestants contracted new friendships with the Irish; what ground there is for this I cannot imagine. It is plain there never was a steady friendship betwixt them. The several massacres of Protestants, the bloody killing doctrine bellowed by their priests, was ever and daily too well known to the poor Protestants to deserve any other than Christian charity in a narrow sense. There have been few parliaments in Ireland wherein some Acts had not passed for the checking the insolence and growth of Popery; nay, the very sessions in Ireland before the edition of this 78th paragraph (to the best of my remembrance) there were many laws passed against them, but I fear too negligently put in execution. One was for banishing their regular Popish clergy and such Papists as exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Another was to prevent Papists intermarrying with Protestants. A third was that Popish schoolmasters should not teach. And to the best of my remembrance the statutes of 28 Henry VIII., and in Queen Elizabeth’s reign, are enacted to be put in execution, and by that of Queen Elizabeth there is a free school to be between every diocese, and a reasonable pension to be for it, whereof the ordinary to pay a third part and the clergy of his diocese the rest. By this means it was hoped that Popish children might, by resorting to English schools and learning

the English tongue, be brought to see the errors and blindness of their predecessors, and after the extinction of one set of priests it might be hoped our posterity might see and enjoy an entire Protestant kingdom. If this be a contracting new friendships with the Irish, I humbly submit to your honour. The tenderness of my years, my little experience in the world, and the lowness of my capacity are so many checks to my pen on this subject that I comfort myself with the hopes of your Honour's pardon for my impertinence.

"I take leave further to observe where the good effects of the School Acts are and will be much impeded. From my observation I can say that many dioceses in Ireland have not the schools intended by the Acts; that Popish schoolmasters have been suppressed, and none to instruct the youth in their room, who now suck in wild airy notions, the fitter tools for the crafty and subtle priest to work his bloody design by; therefore, if this be the case, it were better that Act had not been made, for with humble submission he that has learning, though rude and unpolished, may sooner be weaned from his superstition and bigotry to his priest's doctrine than he that lives all day with the goat, or on lower ground in a potatoe garden.

"If there may be a school in every diocese, it is necessary to see if the youth within that diocese may come there, and with humble submission I think one in twenty cannot—I might have said fifty. For that youth whose father lives above three miles from a school (and who, possibly, may not have a fosterer, &c., nearer, which is the way they contrive for their children's going to school), and has not substance to pay for his diet, &c., in the town where the school is, loses the benefit and intent of this Act; and this is the case of a poor Protestant as well as a beggarly Papist. The rich Papist may keep a teague in his house to teach his children, and this he may do by the statute.

"The great difficulty will be how to convenience those with schools whose poverty disable them from going far, and the consideration of this I humbly submit to your honour; but that I may not be altogether guilty of scepticism, I should humbly propose that there should be, according to the intent of Queen Elizabeth's statute, a school within the diocese, whereof there should be an able and learned schoolmaster; that the third part of his pension should be paid by the ordinary, as the statute appoints, and the inhabitants in general within the diocese to pay the rest, the rich, according to their riches, and the poor according to their abilities. That every parson of a parish should keep such a parish clerk as could read well, and write, and understand figures, and should be obliged to keep school for that purpose, and to instruct his youth in catechism, &c., for which the parson should pay him yearly the proportion which he ought to pay to make up the two-thirds to the schoolmaster, that should be within the diocese, as the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth directs. By this or such like means, I should humbly hope that the Irish youth may soon have English habit, and in one or two generations be true sticklers for the Protestant church and interest. I am, as in duty obliged, proceeding in the

narrative of your Honour's affairs, and hope by the blessing of God to lay shortly in view the unparalleled administration of the trust reposed in your most honourable uncle, deceased. For the better completing this work, it will be needful that your Honour give me a little history of your Honour's education and travel. I am most heartily well pleased to hear of your Honour's health, and of your entire agreement with Irish air." *Copy. Vol. 6r.*

PHILIP PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1706-7, February 1. London.—At last the great affair of the Union is brought to a head and concluded. The Parliament of Scotland are now upon choosing the members that are to sit in our Parliament. It is a great point gained in spite of a vigorous opposition. The opera of *Camilla* has been one of the chief diversions of the town this long time, and business is forgot. Next week we expect a new one, and soon after another. One goes by Mr. Addison's name; I think they call it *Fair Rosamond*, the other is Mr. Clayton's undertaking. Great things are expected of them both. *Copy. Ibid.*

HELEN LE GRAND to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1706-7, February 6. London.—Mrs. Wentworth was married Shrove Tuesday to Lord Howard of Effingham. I hope she will be very happy, for I think she deserves a great deal. I am told he has a very good character, which has swayed with her much more than either person or estate, both which are but little. Mr. Cadogan and his lady supped with us last night, and took leave, being to go for Holland to-morrow. He has lately made a purchase of cousin Tyrell's estate by Shotover, which he is much pleased with, and lies very convenient near Woodstock, where the Duke of Marlborough has given him one of his lodges. Mr. le Grand has been trying for a small purchase just by Hungerford, and near Newbury. *Copy. Ibid.*

[ARCHDEACON] W. PERCEVAL to his cousin, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1706-7, February 14. Dublin.—“This place does not afford very much news; the death of Lord Cutts has furnished the coffee-houses with chat for this last fortnight. His lordship, though he had by his place under the Government in England and Ireland together above £6,000 per annum, is yet dead vastly in debt, inso-much that the poor butchers, bakers, and all others that dealt with him are half ruined. His two aides-de-camp clubbed their 10*l.* a piece to pay for the embalming his corpse, which is deposited in a vault in St. Patrick's till it be known whether his friends will send for it over to bury it in England. He was lieutenant-general upon the Irish establishment, and one of the Lords Justices in the Duke's absence. My Lord Chancellor, the other Lord Justice, cannot act now, the commission being vacated by the other's death, so that we are now without any government at all. There is provision made by Act of Parliament, that if the lord lieutenants or deputy should

happen to die, that then the Council should choose a justice, who should act till superseded by the Queen, but no provision has been made in the case of the death of a justice that does not derive immediately from the Queen, but the Lord Lieutenant; and it is the opinion of good lawyers that, should the Council proceed to nominate a new justice, it would vacate my Lord Duke's commission, and for this very reason some who are of the hasty faction of the Brodricks are for having the Council proceed to an election.

"I heard very lately from my brother, Charles Perceval, who is now at Alicante, and gives a very satisfactory account of his affairs from thence; the grand fleet, with my Lord Rivers and the forces under his command, was daily expected there, and my brother says that as soon as they arrive they shall be so strong that nothing will be able to hinder them from marching directly to Madrid. My brother never writes to me, but he remembers his respects to you. He had a narrow escape at Valentia, for as he was standing with Major Caulfield (a son of Lord Charlemont's) a musket ball from the walls brushed my brother's shoulder, and went into Caulfield's back, who lay in a miserable condition when this letter came away.

"Lord Dungannon died at Alicante of a spotted fever, contracted, no doubt, with drinking after his fashion. His regiment is given to the Marquis of Montandre. Your aunt Dering has been very much afflicted with the gout this winter. Sir John Mead is dead at his house in the County of Cork.

"I hope you will make a visit to Geneva before you come home. That republic is very much my favourite, since the letter which she lately sent to the University of Oxford. It was read in the Convocation House the 20th of last month. It was under seal and in the name of the Church and University of Geneva. The substance of it was commending the constitution of the Church of England, and blaming those amongst us who separate from it. They say that to show their great approbation of it they have ordered all their members, whenever they shall travel into England, to hold constant communion in the liturgy and sacraments of that Church, and excuse it in themselves that they have not the same rites and ceremonies among them, and they lay the fault upon necessity and the form of their commonwealth. They conclude with a request that this their letter may be preserved in the archives as a lasting monument of their affection, esteem and veneration for the Church of England." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

PHILIP PERCEVAL to his brother, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707, March 25. London.—New operas we have often, all Italian. The last, called Rosamond, has not taken so well as Camilla or Arsinoe, but great things are expected from a new one just coming out. *Copy. Ibid.*

PHILIP PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707, May 2. London.—Yesterday we had great doings on account of the union. The Queen went to St. Paul's, and the guns everywhere made much noise. I hear that twenty-two English

regiments are ordered with all speed for Spain to stop the progress of the French. The town grows empty. Mayfair is, however, very full of dust and crowds. There are some extraordinary dancing dogs, the rest is as usual. *Copy. Ibid.*

E. GOUGE * to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707, June 18. Rome.—“I wrote to you to Leghorn, and sent your fan, which I hope you have received. I have but just begun for you, because I have been employed in doing some Retraltos, and likewise have been learning to paint in guatso and fresco, but now shall do little else but for you, and will promise you faithfully to be very just as to my time and careful in my performances.

“I gave your service to our gentlemen, who return you theirs; they have every Friday a concert very fine at Mr. Brown’s. The performers are Pauluci, Nicolini, Pipo, that famous bas violist and two other violins; Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Cope likewise, one with the harpsichord, the other the violin, make no small figure in this concert. I wish, with all my heart, we had the honour of your performance amongst them.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MR. GOUGE.

1707, October 17. London.—You told me you could not begin any work for me till June or July because of several Retraltos you had to do. You will give me a pleasure now to let me know how far you are advanced for me. I suppose you begun with something in Caraches Gallery, for that was your intention. I hope the English gentlemen I left at Rome are well, and that Mr. Gibbs† finds scholars to his mind. Mr. Trench,‡ too, I hope, minds his business and improves. I have showed the ivory Cæsars heads which I bought at Rome to several gentlemen, who admire them. *Copy. Ibid.*

ARCHDEACON WILLIAM PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707, November 7. Dublin.—“We are full of hopes here that my Lord Duke of Ormond may come over again lord lieutenant, in case my Lord Pembroke be made lord high admiral, as some say he will. His Grace has as many friends here as if he were still in the government, and it is owing to their industry chiefly that my Lord Pembroke met with such success in his parliament. The Speaker,§ having been made attorney-general, fell in now with the demands of the Court, though he was too great a patriot to do it in the Duke of Ormond’s government, for which he is heartily despised by many

* *Marginal Note.*—He was a good face painter on his return to England, but falling into drunken company lost his business and died worse than nothing in 1735. He turned Papist at Rome.

† *Marginal Note.*—He since turned Protestant and is settled in London. An architect of very good note. He built the Strand Church.

‡ *Marginal Note.*—Trench returned some years after and proved a very good history painter.

§ *Marginal Note.*—Mr. Brodrick, afterwards Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice of Ireland (1721).

of his quondam friends, and indeed he has met with so many rebuffs this session that I believe no man is more glad than he that it is ended. I am sure I cannot be much concerned to see that family reduced to the contempt they deserve, and the rather because they were so busy to work you out of the election for the County of Cork, when it was thought that there would be a new parliament. Your own presence will, for the future, put them out of all hopes of succeeding in such an attempt." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIGNOR LAU. MAGNOLFI TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707, November 22. Florence.—“I am glad to tell you that the young painters go on very well with the painters’ heads, and I believe they will have done about the middle of January, so you may order Mr. Arundel and Bates to reimburse me of the said heads, and for the busts and statues you did order to Signor Maximiliano Soldani, which are already done and packed up; and there are twenty-four-heads and three statues, and I hope you will be pleased with them, since they are very well done, and Sir Thomas Samuel and Mr. Furnace took a set of them all, and are already gone for England. As soon as you order me to send both the busts and statues down to Leghorn I will make another box of what you did leave with me and the painters’ heads, and will send it together. I paid to Mr. Richard Yoye what you ordered me—that is, a dollar—and the said Mr. Yoye presents his most humble respects to you and thanks for your kind remembrance.

“Mr. Gouge is well, and goes on very well at Farnese’s Gallery, and improves every day, having been so kind as to send me a copy of a picture, which our Prince liked very much, and the Great Duke, my master, says he will be, if he continues, a very good painter.”
Copy. Ibid.

JA. GIBBS TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707, December 3. Rome.—“I heard by Mr. Gouge’s that you are not as yet forgetful of your humble servant; that you hope I have a great many scholars. I believe truly, Sir John, I shall have very few like you. I believe there will come to Rome very few that will leave such a notable character behind them as your worthy person has done. When you went away I am sorry I did not go along with you, though it had been to carry a livery in your service, for things go so ill here, and there is such a pack of us, and so jealous of one another, that the one would see the other hanged, that for my part, if it please the stars, I will make my stay as short here as possible.

“The reason why I did not beg of you to take me along with you was that I might stay some short time longer to perfectionate myself in this most miserable business of architecture. However, Sir John, if I can be any way serviceable to you here, or in England, I will be very proud to have the honour to be enrolled amongst the very lowest of your servants.

“We have English gentlemen here: Mr. Parrot, Mr. Harcourt

Mr. Mullineux, Mr. Lile, Mr. Casleton, Mr. Batters and his governor, Mr. Douns, Sir Thomas Samuel and his tutor, a French gentleman, and Mr. Furnace is expected to-morrow. There is expected likewise a great many more here, because it is reported we shall have a carnival, and likewise a Cannonitacione of Beata Catarina di Bologna. I must likewise acquaint you of Ficarone, your antiquary's imprisonment. They say it was for buying a necklace of the Queen of Poland that was found. The necklace was worth five hundred crowns, and he bought it for one hundred. They say it will go hard with him.

“Mr. Trench goes on in his study very well; he has wrote to you here inclosed within mine. We are all mindful of you when we are together in our cups. You will be pleased to present my hearty service to Mr. Clerk. If you will be pleased to honour me with a line from you, you will be pleased to direct it to Mr. Brown, otherwise I believe it shall not come to my hands. Dear Sir John, I recommend myself again and again to your worthy protection, and hope no misbehaviours shall be done by me unworthy of the same.”
Copy. Ibid.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO MR. GOUGE.

1707, December 27. London.—“Since I writ you last I received a kind letter from^r Mr. Magnolfi, who tells me he has twenty-four busts and three statues ready to case up and ship off whenever I send him order; but the Straits' mouth is at present so infected with galleys and privateers fitted out by the merchants of Cadiz, that I will not have him venture them by a runner. I had occasion yesterday to speak in your favour to my Lord Halifax, who is very much disposed to do you service, and told me he should be pleased you would write to him what curiosities of paintings, busts, or other things are at Rome to be bought at an easy rate. I would not have you fail to thank him for his kind dispositions to you, and assure him of your readiness to serve him in these matters, and, if there are any such things at present to be bought, to let him know it, and what they may be had for. Mr. Clerk desires to know whether his fan is^r done. Let me know how you go on for me.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO REV. DR. PERCEVAL.

1707, December 27. London.—“I am to thank you for your last, which I received some time ago, in which I find several persons have been putting up for Knight of our Shire in prospect of a new parliament, which I am not sure yet will be, and if it will, I hope I shall be over time enough to secure my interest; for at furthest I will set out in April, and perhaps in February.

“My Lord Pembroke is long since landed, and came to town some days ago. I am glad he has pleased so well in Ireland, and am told he designs to let the Queen know the low state of our country.

“I was a few days ago to hear a long debate in the House of

Lords, which lasted till six o'clock, on the affairs of Spain; the Queen was present all the while, incognito, to prevent, I suppose, their breaking out into too much warmth.

“ My Lord Nottingham spoke half an hour, and took notice of the ill condition of the kingdom in the decrease of our money and trade, but agreed it was absolutely necessary to support King Charles, to which end he proposed that twenty thousand of the army in Flanders should be sent to Spain, my Lord Galloway recalled, and a Briton sent to command. ⁱ He said that Spain ought to be our principal regard, for that in Flanders we might war to eternity and never come to anything decisive, wherefore he proposed we should [act] there only on the defensive.

“ The Duke of Marlborough stood up and said that already due care had been taken for the relief of Spain, 11,200 Germans being agreed for to be sent thither; that although Spain was of great concern, Flanders was yet of more, because if the French are much superior there they will over-run it, and force the Dutch to a separate peace.

“ My Lord Rochester said nobody would be against vigorously carrying on the war, but it would be necessary to know first how the Government would dispose their supplies; that people were very ill satisfied without doors that we cannot augment our force, there being no money left in the country; that if the allies did but what they are obliged to by treaty there would be no need of augmentations, and that he was for no retrospect into past management, so as for the future every person discharged his duty in his respective trust. The Duke of Marlborough answered with some warmth, that should the Queen disclose her resolutions so long beforehand in acquainting the House how the supplies were to be disposed, the French would be provided on the side we designed to attack them; that, nevertheless, the Queen had given him leave to acquaint them that the Duke of Savoy was to be assisted with 20,000 Germans, and to enter France next spring, and that all he got this war was to be allowed him at the Peace to secure to him a sufficient barrier against the common enemy; that it was unreasonable people should murmur at keeping things secret, which, if disclosed, would come to nothing; and that it is hard the Ministry at home, who take such care of the public, and those who expose their lives abroad for its safety, should be schooled at home by people who knew little or nothing of the truth, how and why things are managed. He challenged my Lord Rochester to show where there had been any neglect or mismanagement, and concluded that it was impossible last campaign to fight the enemy in Flanders by reason of their numbers, till the detachment was made to cover Toulon, and then he lost not a minute in dancing after them who retired from post to post, and could not be brought to fight him. That we cannot promise ourselves everyday victories, but that he was sure he served his country with as good a heart as any Briton whatever, and he might say without vanity with success too, since the Lords themselves had told him so. My Lord Rochester then rose up and said he was sorry anything that fell from him should put that noble duke out of the temper he was noted for in all places.

“ My Lord Peterborough harangued almost an hour upon the nature of the Spanish service and the difficulty of procuring German troops to serve there, Prince Eugene having often assured him that were it proposed to his army to be shot to death or go thither, every fourth man would chose to die ; he spoke modestly of his own conduct when there, and justified it, and then concluded the affairs of Spain were not desperate, and that a good army would restore all, even though my Lord Galloway should command it. My Lord Wharton spoke with much zeal for supporting the war, and said he could not doubt of recovering our affairs in Spain while we had such a Queen, advised by so good a council as the lords in Parliament, supported by such faithful commoners, her civil affairs administered by such wise men, and her military conducted by so great a general.

“ He concluded : ‘ We are at our last stake, Europe, and to prevent our posterity falling into slavery, and therefore we must carry on the war even (I am almost going,’ said he, ‘ to say a foolish thing) whether we can or no.’

“ Then my Lords Townsend, Cholmondeley, Sunderland and Haversham spoke, and towards the latter end my Lord Somers made a motion that the Committee would come to a resolution that it is inconsistent with the honour and interest of Great Britain ever to hearken to a peace, while the dominion of Spain and the West Indies remain in the House of Bourbon.

“ The motion was entirely agreed to except by my Lord Scarborough, who desired it might be considered how lightly they run over a thing of the greatest moment. That this motion if approved by the House would tie up their hands from making peace, even though misfortunes of war should make it become our interest. That they had not yet debated whether a peace might not be made by dividing the Spanish monarchy, and that we should take care of involving ourselves too far, for that if our allies should ever think of peace by a partition, we should be obliged to comply, and eat our own words, or else obstinately carry the war on singly to our undoing. My Lord Treasurer answered his objections, and my Lord Halifax desired the Lords to take notice and recollect what was my Lord Somers’ sense of the partition treaty, for which he was so violently persecuted some years ago.

“ The motion being agreed to, it was resolved to address the Queen, which, because you have it in print, I will not here repeat ; that article desiring the Queen to press her allies to use their utmost endeavours occasioned a short debate, for my Lord Treasurer and Duke of Marlborough were against it, declaring they were well assured the Emperor and the Dutch could not exert themselves more ; however, the House passed it. I was very glad at my arrival in England to hear how well your brother Charles behaved himself in Spain, and have writ to my Lord Galloway in his favour.” *Copy.* Vol. 61.

ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707-8, January 3. Dublin.—“ I am concerned that I have not had the favour of a letter from you ever since your landing in

England, and yet I am not willing to suspect but that I enjoy the same share of your affection and friendship as before. Had this kingdom been able to supply me with matter fit to be communicated to you I had oftener troubled you with my letters, but you too well know the poverty of this island in all respects.

“I have lately had letters from my brother in Spain, the contents of which I intend now to communicate to you, because I know you will be glad to have an account of his behaviour, who, I am proud to say, has not been a dishonour to his family. He is still Governor of Denia Castle, and is blocked up every way by the enemy, except by sea, by which he corresponds with Alicante, my Lord Galloway, &c. It was the fifteenth of last June that Count Mahony, an Irishman, came before Denia with about four or five thousand men and began to encamp, but before night the Governor, with the cannon from the castle, obliged him to retire a mile back. The next day Chevalier D’Arsfelt joined him with five thousand horse and foot, and commanded in chief. They began their works, and carried them on with great expedition, and in eight days’ time raised a battery of eleven guns within a hundred and fifty yards of the wall, and began to play very smartly, but in less than two hours time the garrison dismounted five of them, and before night not one of them was able to play. In the night they mounted them again, and the next day made so large a breach in the wall that fifty men might march in abreast, and at ten o’clock the next morning they attacked the breach with five hundred grenadiers, sustained by three thousand foot. Count Mahony commanded the attack. The action was hot on both sides for about an hour, and the enemy was forced to retire with the loss of above three hundred men besides wounded, amongst which Count Mahony himself was one, being wounded in three places. The garrison had but nine men killed and about fifty wounded.

“All that day and the day following they continued their works, which they brought within ten yards of the Valentia Gate, and at twelve o’clock at night they attacked the breach again with much greater force than before, and General D’Arsfelt himself commanded them, but he met with the same success as Count Mahony, and was beat off in little more than an hour’s time. The next day they raised two new batteries, and made another breach on the left of the old one, and as large. The garrison found by the motion of their camp that they designed another attack, and therefore prepared to receive them, but they were quiet that night. The next morning General D’Arsfelt beat a parley, and sent in a Captain with two letters, one for the Marquis d’Alcastarilla, the governor of the town, the other for Major Perceval, the governor of the castle; that to the major was in English. Both letters were writ with a seeming concern that they should be so imprudent as to stand two storms; that they were then ready to enter the breaches with all their forces, but considering how bravely they had behaved themselves, and being unwilling to shed so much blood, they advised them to accept of the King’s mercy, and to deliver up the town, which if they should refuse to do, they must expect no quarter, for that they had orders to put all men, women and children to the sword.

“The Marquis D’Alcastarilla, who is a very fine gentleman, but had never served in the army before, desired Major Perceval to call the chief of the officers together to advise in what manner to answer these letters, which the Major did accordingly, and produced to them a letter which he had received from my Lord Galloway commanding him to hold out to the last extremity, and the whole garrison were easily convinced that it was their duty so to do. So that in an hour’s time they sent the Captain back with an answer to both the letters, wherein they assured the French General that they wanted for nothing, that they would never surrender either town or castle, and that he must expect the same quarter from them as he had designed for them.

“That very afternoon, about four o’clock, General D’Arstelt attacked both breaches at the same time, with all the grenadiers, sustained by three thousand foot, and several regiments of dragoons, but in an hour and a half’s time was again bravely repulsed with the loss of a great many men and several officers, amongst whom was the Captain, who came in with the letters in the morning, who was a pretty gentleman and the first that entered the breach with his grenadiers, but they were all cut off, no quarter being granted to any. The next morning, being the 11th of July, they attacked again at both breaches with three thousand chosen men, sustained by all the rest of the army, their dragoons being all dismounted. This attack was the most bloody of all, and continued near two hours, but at last they were forced to retire, leaving the ground covered over with dead. A good body of them were within the breach for near half an hour, but few of them got out again. There was one thing remarkable in this attack, the first that entered the breach was a priest in his habit, carrying before him a large cross and crying with a loud voice, ‘Here enters Christianity.’ The grenadiers were all at his back, believing that the Spaniards and Portuguese would not fire at the cross, but they were mistaken, for Major Perceval had planted fifty of his Englishmen at the entrance of the breach, one of which swore a bloody oath that the priest lied, and without any more ceremony shot him dead, and all the officers that entered the breach with him met with the same fate.

“The next day they were very quiet, but were perceived to send away their baggage and ammunition, and some deserters assured the garrison that they designed to march away that night, and accordingly, about one o’clock, they set fire to their camp and marched away. The garrison was drawn out through the breach, and pursued them near a mile. That morning the Marquis D’Alcastarilla and Major Perceval rode round their camp, where they found abundance of horses and great numbers of men lying dead, who had been killed by the cannon from the town. During the siege, which lasted twenty-six days, the garrison lost not above one hundred men, and had not above two hundred wounded, among which there were but four Englishmen killed and seven wounded. Captain Hawkins was shot at the breach in at the blade bone and out at the breast, but is very well recovered.

“After the battle of Almansa we had but four garrisons in the Kingdom of Valentia (Valentia itself not being reckoned, being of

no strength)—viz., Alicante, commanded by Major-General Richards, Alcira by Colonel William Stewart, Xativa by Colonel Campbell, and Denia, which my Lord Galloway entrusted Major Perceval with: They had all orders alike to hold out to the last extremity in case they should be besieged. The enemy began with Xativa, and lost a great many men before it, but the town not being tenable, the garrison retired into the castle, which Colonel Campbell was forced to deliver up for want of water. He made good articles, but the enemy broke them, and has ever since detained the garrison prisoners.

“From Xativa Mahony marched to Alcira, where in a few days he made a breach in the wall. Colonel Stewart had above one thousand English and Dutch besides Spaniards, but yet he surrendered upon much the same articles as Xativa. My Lord Galloway was much concerned at the loss of these two towns, and immediately sent an express by sea to Major Perceval in Denia to let him know that the Chevalier D’Arsfelt, with five thousand horse and foot, was detached from the enemy’s camp in Catalonia to join Count Mahony and to besiege him. His Lordship desired, and (as he expressed himself in his letter to the Major) was sure that he would not follow the example of the other two towns, but that he would hold out to the last extremity; and his lordship is so well satisfied with his behaviour that he has sent him a letter of thanks for making so brave a defence. The Major received another letter from Major General Stanhope, the English ambassador at Barcelona, much to the same purpose, and another from the King of Spain himself, written with his own hand, in which his Majesty is pleased to assure him that he will not only recommend him to my Lord Galloway, but will also write to the Queen of England in his behalf.

“My brother has been governor of Denia Castle ever since the 19th March, and I am in greater pain for him now than when the enemy was before the town, for, by a letter of the 5th November last, I find that he has had a severe fit of sickness, that day being the first of fifteen he had been out of his bed, having contracted an ague, together with a fever, from the dampness of the place where he is, it being miserably cold and unhealthy in the winter time. And he thinks he had never recovered had it not been for a good old lady, who (upon the account of many civilities which she and her family received from him during the siege) took him home to her own house, and took as much care of him as if he had been her own son. Pray God preserve him from a relapse in a place where I fear he can neither have a skilful physician or any other conveniences fit for a sick person.

“I hope you will excuse the trouble of this long letter, since it is in behalf of one, whom I flatter myself, you have a value for. I know your goodness such that you would be glad to hear so good an account of any one, but much more of one who has the honour of being so nearly related to you, and I depend upon it that you will make a proper use of this account towards the promoting of him according to his merit.” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1707–8, January 27. Dublin.—“I am very much obliged to you

for the favour of your last letter giving an account of the debate in the House of Lords relating to the affairs of Spain. It was very entertaining to me, as well as to your uncle Dering and some other friends to whom I communicated it.

“ I hope you received a long letter which I sent you about a month ago relating to the siege of Denia. It was what I had in substance from my brother himself, who commanded during the siege, and has the credit of it. I hope it will not end there, but will recommend [him] to a higher post in the army. We have no news, and therefore you will excuse me, if I fill up this letter in talking of myself. I have thoughts of marrying, and I should never deserve to be excused if I should ever think of a thing of that nature without acquainting you with it. The lady is one whom I have been a long time acquainted with, and with whose good qualities I cannot, consequently, be a stranger to. I believe you have heard of Mrs. Katty Prittie, for I have often been told of her for a mistress when there was no ground for it, though now there is. She has a thousand pounds to her portion, and is very well bred and well related both by her father’s side and mother’s. I should be loth to bring one that was otherwise into your family. Her many excellent qualifications I leave those to tell you who know her, for my testimony may not perhaps be of weight in the circumstances I am in at present. For I am in love, and lovers are presumed to see with different eyes from other people. I am sure I shall be very happy if I can obtain her, and though I cannot say that I have either her friends’ consent as yet, yet I do not despair of it. For they have no other objection against me than the narrowness of my present fortune and the possibility there is of leaving her and her children in low circumstances, but I hope to convince them that I shall be so good a husband of that small matter which I have as not to leave any room for such fears. In short, I shall be the unhappiest man in the world if I do not prevail in this affair, nor if I should prevail, should I think myself completely happy unless it has your consent and approbation. For I can tell you with a great deal of truth that there is no man whose opinion I more value or whom I should take more care to avoid displeasing, especially in an affair of this nature, than yourself.

“ I beg I may have a line as soon as you can conveniently, that I may know your thoughts as to this matter, and one favour more I must beg of you, which is, that you would keep this a secret to yourself, for you are the only person to whom I have writ over an account of it.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO COL. ST. HIPOLITE.*

1708, May 15. London.—“ I am heartily sorry we are like to do no great matters on your side. The natural slowness of the

* *Marginal Note.*—Though a Protestant, and but Lieutenant Colonel, the Duke of Savoy made him Lieutenant Governor of the citadel of Turin, under General Thaurin, and over the heads of fifteen or sixteen colonels, when the French army under the command of the Dukes of Orleans, Feinlade and Count Marcin besieged it, and were so gallantly repulsed in August, 1706.

Germans is complained of by us as well as the Duke of Savoy, and I fear the army on the Rhine will be late drawn together. The Duke of Marlborough has a glorious army, and designs to march directly against [the] enemy, so we shall soon see if their new generals are better than those that commanded before.

"There is great struggling at home for Parliament men; but the elections are not half over, so it is uncertain giving a judgment what spirit they will be of; but I hope the late attempt to invade Scotland will make us sensible of the danger of parties, and unite us all in a vigorous resolution to carry on the war till we can make a peace on our own conditions.

"Next Monday I go to the Bath, and from thence to Ireland, where I would have been long ago but for a fever, which made me keep my bed a month, and from which I am just recovered. I hope you will favour me sometimes with your letters, inclosing them to Mr. Penington over against the *doit* boat in Rotterdam, who will forward them to me." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to SIR EMANUEL MOORE.

1708, May 15. London.—My late indisposition and daily expectation of setting out for Ireland has occasioned my not writing to you so often as was my inclination. Col. Freke* was with me the other day, and desired I would write to you concerning your younger brother, of whom he gives an extraordinary character, and I am persuaded he has a very great affection for him. He desires you would be so kind to your brother to maintain him at school where he is because the colonel is going abroad. *Copy. Ibid.*

MRS. A. WHORWOOD † to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, May 15.—There is one thing would be a kindness to me, if you would please take any of my pictures at your own price for I resolve never to go into those lodgings again, and my misfortunes bring a greater expense on me than I expected. *Copy. Ibid.*

MAJOR CHARLES PERCEVAL ‡ to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, May 23. O. S. Denia Castle.—"I doubt not but you will expect I should send you a great deal of news, writing from Spain; but when you consider I am in a place blocked up by the enemy almost a year, and have no manner of commerce nor communication with our army by land, you will easily grant that we can know but little. Sometimes a bark puts in here from Barcelona, with provisions for the garrison, by which we hear, perhaps, where our army is, or some other little news, so that you may conclude

* *Marginal Note.*—Brigadier Freke married "my father's sister," Catherine Perceval, who was first married to Sir William Moore of the County of Cork and afterwards to Major Montgomery.

† *Marginal Note.*—Aunt Whorwood, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, and sister to my mother. She married Mr. Whorwood of Denton in Kent.

‡ *Marginal Note.*—He was the son of George, the brother of my grandfather, Sir John Perceval. For his services he obtained a regiment, and was killed in a duel by a French officer who expected the post.

we are perfect strangers to news. Our blockade consists now but of two regiments of horse and about a thousand foot regular troops, but they have a great number of peasants and Miquilets. Most of the troops that were in this kingdom are marched towards Tortosa, in order, as they give out, to besiege it; but I believe the sight of our fleet has altered their designs, which passed by this place the 8th of this instant, O. S. I went on board Sir John Leake, who received me very kindly, having been three months with him in his ship last war in these parts. My Lord Dungannon's regiment, as well as himself, has been very unsuccessful in this country, being all cut to pieces and taken prisoners, except what are with me in this castle. I thank God I have escaped hitherto, and have had very good success since I was commanded here in defending the place, contrary to the expectation of all people, being twenty-six days besieged by Lieutenant-General d'Arsfelt and Major-General Mahony, with ten thousand regular troops, who had a battery against us of fourteen guns. They made in eight days' time a breach above three hundred yards wide, which they stormed four several times, but were as often repulsed, and forced to raise the siege with the loss of one half of their men. I had the honour of a letter from the King of Spain, giving me a great deal of thanks for the service I had done him with the English under my command, and assured me he would recommend me to the Queen for preferment. I keep his letter by me, as also several that I have from Lord Galloway, all tending to the same purpose.

"I have still frequent letters from my Lord out of Portugal, who tells me he will not forget me; but he is now in Portugal and I here, so that I cannot depend on those promises.

"We are now no regiment, being reduced. I think I have as much right to expect a lieutenant-colonel's post as any officer of my station in Spain, having served now fifteen years a commanding officer. I endeavoured to get leave to go this campaign with my Lord Galloway into Portugal, but the King would not consent to it, desiring I might continue in this garrison till we recover the kingdom. I must, therefore, be troublesome to all my friends, particularly to yourself and cousin Southwell. My Lord Tyrawly is my very good friend, and I am sure will join with you in getting me lieutenant-colonel to one of the regiments that are to be raised in England. His lordship can inform you what the King, my Lord Galloway, and everybody said upon our defending this place, he being at that time in Spain with the army.

"I believe I have tired your patience, therefore shall conclude with my humble respects to Mr. Southwell, cousin Philip, and all friends, desiring you to accept the same." *Copy. Ibid.*

MAJOR CHARLES PERCEVAL TO EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1708, May 26. Denia.—"I could not omit this opportunity of sending you the account of our fleets having taken one hundred and thirty gangrills under convoy of four men of war from France, laden with corn, powder, ball, bombs, granados, and all manner of stores of war, designed for Peniscola, a small but strong place upon the

sea coast near Tortosa, where part of their army were drawn together in order to besiege Tortosa so soon as these stores landed. Three of the men of war were also taken and the fourth blown up. They are all carried into Barcelona. This news we have confirmed by the *Barcelona Gazette*, as also by a letter from an English gentleman who had been on board one of the prizes after being brought in. He indeed writes me that but eleven were come in with one French man of war, but that a great many more were in sight. He says they have on board a vast quantity of corn and meal designed for the sustenance of the army under the Duke of Orleans this campaign, and that on board the men of war were two hundred gentlemen, most of them persons of quality, who came to serve this campaign under the Duke.

“A small boat arrived here this day from Valentia with two Spanish gentlemen, who declare that before they left the town nine waggons laden with wounded men came there, who reported that two regiments of horse, with two thousand foot, were detached towards the seaside near Tortosa to look out for and protect the said gangrills, which they daily expected; that they unfortunately fell into an ambuscade of our men, who entirely cut off their horse and most of the foot. This success has mightily encouraged the Spaniards, as also Count Stahremberg having declared publicly in Barcelona, that as soon as the fleet returns from Italy with the forces he will drive the enemy out of the Kingdoms of Arragon and Valentia and force his way to Madrid. This success will, I hope, soon set us at liberty, having been blocked up almost a year. I writ to Sir John Perceval about three days ago, we had not then this news. I have a great many letters from Lord Galloway, two or three since he went to Portugal, all promising to provide better for me, but I am far from him and many reduced officers about him, some of which, though younger officers than I, have already got better posts. I must still be troublesome to my friends at home, and particularly to yourself, in begging the favour of your interest in procuring me a lieutenant colonel's post in any regiment new or old. My Lord Tyrawly, I am sure, will be my friend, and join with you. He was with the army in this country last summer, when this place was besieged, and I believe can inform you what promises I had then from my Lord Galloway for the good defence we made.” *Copy.* Vol. 61.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1708, July 10. Dublin.—“The last letter I had from my brother told me he would soon set out for Ireland, there being nothing to be done in Flanders, but I believe he will wait for your answer concerning Colonel Freke's letter in relation to him. When he comes he may live with me down at Burton without any expense to him, and possibly he may learn the pleasure of being a good manager when once he gets a little before hand. If in the meantime there should be a likelihood of peace, it would not be amiss to look out where to purchase some civil employment, that we may have two strings to our bow, not that I have changed my opinion for his going into the army in case the war continues, but if one year

should put an end to it his money would be lost and our aim spoilt, which is that he should learn some experience and dependence, and polish the diamond.

“There is another friendship you will be pressed to when you come over, and I am persuaded you will contribute all your endeavours—that is, to procure Daniel Dering some civil employment either here or in England. He is now eighteen years old, but has admirable good natural sense and a great deal of acquired, so that his judgment is already well settled, and his temper is besides so good that you will be in love with it. I know it is hard to get an employment, but it would be very hard if he should not succeed with your friendship and his good qualities, especially when his aim is not at very great matters, for he is willing to depend on his own merits for rising hereafter if he could make the first step into the world by the help of his friends. You cannot think, cousin, I write after this manner only because I am desired; I do it indeed because it would be a thousand pities so ingenuous and so good a young man should be lost for want of some assistance, and he will certainly be so without speedy help, for my aunt has emptied her pockets to fill his mind, and has less than perhaps you imagine. In a word, it will be an act of the greatest charity to one of our nearest relations.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to LADY COVERLY.*

1708, July 13. Dublin.—I have been a month in Ireland, and go two days hence home to the country, where I shall fall into planting, building, draining and gardening, country amusements that I am hitherto little acquainted with. I am sure my constitution mends by an inclination to exercise that grows on me more and more, which pray tell Mr. Philips,† because I know it will please him. I hope he has by this time overcome his ill stars, which must be in a great measure owing to your kind influence. *Copy. Ibid.*

LAURENCE MAGNOLFI to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, August 19. Florence.—I have ordered three of the best entaglios of the great duke my master to be cut in one of the Kerry stones and that seal. It will be an eternal memory of my obligations to you. *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to his cousin, E. SOUTHWELL.

1708, September 6. Burton.—I shall pass this winter at Alderman Crofts in Cork, and thereby be nearer the building my

* *Marginal Note.*—She was a lady of great reading and fine conversation, which was altogether with learned men. She lived in the same house with Sir John Huband, but they were not married, that anyone could tell. Being asked about it she said she only offended against the Canons of the Church. She died of a cancer in her breast. Whatever the world thought of her she was a woman of great piety and sense.

† *Marginal Note.*—Ambrose Philips, the poet, afterwards Justice of the Peace for Westminster, author of the famous *Pastoral Dialogues*, the *Life of Archbp. Williams*, in 8vo and the weekly papers called the *Free Thinker*.

stable next spring, and save a very great expense in housekeeping in Dublin, besides the fatigue of a late journey to Dublin and an early return. I do not find by Major Perceval's letter to me that he knows I writ to Lord Galloway in his behalf, and am afraid of the same success as before, if I write again, but he is certainly a very deserving gentleman, and I heartily wish you would in London try if he can be preferred.

"I have often discoursed you my design of purchasing in England, and shall very soon be able to do it, for I have above £2,000 in Cork that has lain dead some time, and there is as much more in tenants' hands to be got time enough before I shall meet with an opportunity to lay it out, concerning which I desire you will consult Mr. Edwards, if you see him in London this winter, for I believe him a very honest man and capable of assisting me in such a matter. My design being not to live on such a purchase, but to be able on an emergency to raise a sum, I cannot think better than of buying some copyhold, where the tenants are, of course, rich, and able at any time to pay their rent. To buy in the funds would not answer my ends, which is, as I said before, to have bread in England when bad times may deprive me of what I have here, and in such a calamity I know the funds would fall when land interest will keep the same. But I need not lay these considerations before you, who know these matters so much better than I." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

THOMAS BEAKE TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, September 7. London.—Has recommended Sir John's brother to lodge at Hampstead while waiting for a letter from Colonel Freke for avoiding some company at the Blue Posts and Tennis Court. Lord Scarsdale is lame from a fall from his horse when he drank too much, and is come to town to be cured by Bernard. *Copy. Ibid.*

E. SOUTHWELL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, September 11. Dublin.—I am glad to find your thoughts come about to the securing some footing in England, for it is absolutely necessary against all emergencies, and as I see your inclinations lead more to a copyhold estate, I will out of hand consult Mr. Edwards, but I must own that I should think if you bought 100*l.* per annum in the Government it would be ready in London to receive without charge, clear of taxes, and to pawn for the value twenty times over on any occasion without troubling anybody *Copy. Ibid.*

MAJOR PERCEVAL to his brother [ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL.]

1708, October 10. Denia Castle.—"I leave you and all my friends to judge what a miserable time I have had since I was made governor of this castle, which is now about nineteen months, having undergone the fatigue of a sharp siege, and ever since blocked up, and scarce a day without some skirmish abroad. All this summer they have threatened me with a siege, and several times came before the

walls, but the batteries I have made in the castle forced them still to retire, so that they were forced to turn their design of a siege into a blockade. Yesterday I received an express from a friend in Valentia, which assures me that two thousand horse and six hundred foot were arrived there from the Duke of Orleans, and were immediately to march to join the forces in these parts in order to besiege us ; that a hundred and fifty waggons laden with all sorts of provisions and ammunition marched out of that city yesterday morning ; and last night, about 2 o'clock, I received another express from a Spanish Cavelero (who is a spy on our side) that about three thousand foot were come into Alcoy (about six leagues from hence) out of the kingdom of Murcia, in order to join the rest of the forces that are coming before this town. He adds they have with them eight pieces of cannon and four mortars, with a considerable parcel of bombs, but that they had received orders to suspend their march for five days, an express having arrived in Valentia of our taking Lisle in Flanders, and of Lieutenant-General Stanhope's having taken Port Mahon in Minorca. If this news does not alter their designs, we shall be besieged in a short time. We are preparing for them with all possible diligence, and doubt not but with God's assistance to defend the castle against them all, provided our magazines escape their bombs. I have now in the castle about two hundred marines under my command, with three captains and six lieutenants, besides gunners and matrosses, which were sent by order of my Lord Galloway and General Stanhope to relieve my former garrison ; but at the same time a positive order for me to continue here to command with great promises and compliments ; and particularly that if I can but have patience to undergo what may happen this campaign, I shall have liberty to go for England immediately after, and shall have letters both from my Lord Galloway and Lieutenant-General Stanhope to the Queen, in order to provide for me according to the good service they are pleased to say I have done since I came into this country.

"I beg you will let this letter give no disturbance, for I trust in God I shall see you this winter. If the enemy besieges us, it will be in less than ten days' time ; if not, I shall go immediately to Barcelona to wait on the King, who has assured me that he will give me a letter to the Queen in my behalf, as also a present, which the King's secretary writes me word he designs me. I shall also there meet General Stanhope, and from thence I design for Lisbon in order to meet my Lord Galloway, and so for England, where if it pleases God I safely arrive, I doubt not but to have done my business. This morning I sent away an express to the King and to General Stanhope with the expresses I received, and hope very soon to have some men of war sent hither to our succour." *Copy. Ibid.*

MAJOR PERCEVAL to his brother [ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL.]

1708, October 21. Denia.—"You see by the date above that this letter was writ eleven days ago ; but the ship not coming as I

expected, I have been forced to keep it by me till now, and send it by an express to Alicante, to be sent by the first opportunity from thence.

“Last night the enemy had formed a design to surprise a convent just under the castle, but a trooper came off to me and informed me of their design. I immediately put two hundred Spaniards and Portuguese under the convent, which gave them such a warm reception that they presently marched off. This morning eight regiments of foot and four of horse have encamped, and are beginning to make their works. To-morrow General D’Arsfelt, who commands the siege, is to join them with five thousand foot, all French, and Count de Torres, who is General of the Horse, with two thousand, so that they design to have twenty thousand men to besiege us with miquelets and pisans. They have brought with them twenty-four pieces of cannon and eight mortars, with a considerable number of bombs; they have double the number they had last siege. I daily expect succour from Barcelona, having sent an English captain to the King and General Stanhope.

“We are now playing upon the enemy with above thirty pieces of cannon. I trust in God we shall have good success. I have sent Lieutenant Hewetson with an express to Alicante to get succours from thence. I have also sent 850*l.*, all my own money, to be left in the hands of Consul Hearne to be delivered to you in case any accident should happen to me. I have also a considerable sum of my own money here now, which I am forced to keep for the service of the garrison during the siege, which I doubt not will be readily paid me, it being for the good of the service. I am in great haste, and therefore must conclude.” *Copy. Vol. 61.*

MRS. HELENA LE GRAND TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, October 25. London.—“The poor prince * died about 2 o’clock to-day after a very tedious life of illness for some years; but his extreme sickness has not been above a week of a lethargy, spitting blood, dropsy and asthma. The poor Queen was immediately brought to St. James’, and is, as you will easily imagine, from a couple that lived so entirely happy together, in unexpressible affliction. What alteration this will make in State affairs I am not able to say, but many think it will produce you a new lieutenant, and that the other will be made high admiral.

“I see you design to take up your winter quarters at Cork, in order to lose no time in the spring about your building. As we came from the Bath, we looked on our noble castle, † where we had very good bacon and eggs. It is a good substantial stone house, and with a little money might be made very habitable. However, Mr. le Grand is grown so fond of husbandry that he buys up all books on that subject, and is looking up and down Wiltshire for another purchase to try practices upon, where he may have a little tight house into the bargain.” *Copy. Ibid.*

* *Marginal Note.*—Prince George of Denmark, deceased of a dropsy and asthma.

† *Marginal Note.*—Maiden Early in Berkshire, four miles from Reading.

MAJOR PERCEVAL to his brother [ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL.]

1708, October 27. Denia.—“No more but that I am besieged now six days with above sixteen thousand men, twenty-four cannons and five mortars, with bombs. Their works are within forty yards of our walls. We mightily want succours, but daily expect them. I will never part with this place as long as it is possible to hold out. Adieu.” *Copy. Ibid.*

DR. DONAT O'BRYAN to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, October 27. Limerick.—Giving an account of the nature of the scurvy and advice concerning it. *Copy. Ibid.*

MRS. HELENA LE GRAND to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708, November 29. London.—“I see you have bought the pictures of my Aunt Whorwood. I have ordered Mr. Drury to make a case, and they shall be well packed. I think to send them with Colonel Southwell's goods, which go next week, and they promise to take care of them as of their own, which I thought better than sending at a second or third hand to Chester. I have desired they may be weighed apart, that so you may pay the carriage and charges otherwise. I have been furnishing my dressing-room with one of your prints, which I think mighty well, and like. I have not yet got your other picture, Sir Godfrey being still out of town.

“Your brother intends to set forward in a week. He writ you lately, which I hope you had. I have sent to Mrs. Blount about her gown, and when I have an answer about the colour you shall know. Mr. le Grand is very busy about another purchase in Wiltshire, on which is a little, little house. I do not yet know what agreement they will come to, but he is much delighted with the thoughts of planting, hedging, and all other improvements, and hopes you will come and throw in your advice.

“Our operas begin next week with great editions and additions. Lady Betty and my brother are still at Kensington; she is a great deal better.” *Copy. Ibid.*

Enclosure :—An account of Mrs. Somerset, daughter of Lord Arthur Somerset, now the wife of Mr. Grevil. *Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to MRS. HELENA LE GRAND.

1708, December 7. Dublin.—“I thank you for your last, and particularly for the picture, which gives me as full an idea as can be framed of a person whose face I do not remember to have seen. You have often heard me say that in a complete wife there are six things desirable—viz., good nature, beauty, sense, breeding, birth and fortune. It is seldom that all these meet in one, nay and almost impossible, and therefore where they do not, respect must be had to those qualifications that cannot be spared, and men must be contented to go without, those that can, such as fortune, which I have put last because of smallest moment; and next to that family,

which may likewise be spared if all the other things hit. The other four must join to make a man happy—good nature, or a husband has no peace at home; beauty, or he has no delight; sense, or his affairs go to wreck; and breeding, or the whole world reflects on his choice. But I have particular reason to desire my wife should be a handsome person, because I love home, and intend to be furiously constant. As to the two spareable qualities, they are not to be despised, though inferior to the rest, for a good family is seldom attended with beggarly relations, and generally affords friends in power to assist one on occasion; but this is a needless consideration for me, who am of so distant a country, where indigent relations would have no courage to follow me, and who have fortune enough, but no ambitious views to gratify. Then, as to fortune, besides the conveniences of life it brings with it, there is this good attending, that it secures a wife from imagining that her husband should think she owed him obligations for marrying her with nothing, a jealousy that often produces ill-blood between them. I despise neither of these. A proposal was made me here very lately by several to address a young gentlewoman of very good family, twenty years old, and of 8,000*l.* fortune. She has been bred up, they say, extremely well under a mother who is something severe, but I am so far from intending to marry in this country that I never so much as asked the person's name." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to DR. SMALBROKE.

1708, December 9. Dublin.—Declaring his disinclination to enter upon an active course of life. *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to CHARLES DERING, his uncle.

1708-9, January 8. Dublin.—Asking him to sound his friend, Mr. Poulteney, whether he will part with his place of Clerk of the Council in Ireland, as Sir John Perceval would like to purchase it for his brother. *Copy. Ibid.*

JAMES GIBBS to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708-9, February 10. London.—“I have indeed a great many very good friends here, and that of the first rank and quality in England, and with time I do not doubt but are able and willing to do me very great services in my way; but their promises are not a present relief for my circumstances, and it is even uncertain what time itself may produce, for great men's promises are not to be depended upon, when there are so many gaping and pretending for any little place that is vacant, whether in my way or otherwise, so that it is seldom or never considered if a man be qualified for such a post, but what friends or money he has, which never fails, without any regard, or seldom, to merit. So truly, I think it best not to lose certainty for good hopes, and embrace your most kind favour and prefer your most honourable patronage and protection before the promises of the greatest quality here in England. It is true I wish the thing was greater, but *Felix qui potuit contentus vivere*

parvo. The esteem and love I bear your most worthy person is so great, as I vow in the presence of God, that I do not consider the least advantage, so only that I may be in the place where you are ; so that I will do my endeavour to set out the first of March, and then, as soon as possible, I hope to have the honour to see you once more whom I esteem the greatest friend I have in the world.

“As to my religion, you may be pleased to conceal it as much as possible, and I can assure your honour that there shall no trouble ensue to myself or others by the same ; and as to my conduct, it shall be such that I promise there shall be nothing done contrary to the honourable character you will be pleased to give of me. And when you see Mr. Tighe and Mr. Clerke you will be pleased to honour me by giving them my most humble service till I have the honour of seeing you and them in Dublin, I hope within six weeks.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to his cousin [EDWARD] SOUTHWELL.

1708-9, February 12. Dublin.—I have been endeavouring to find out some place to buy for my brother, and I have none so likely to get as that of commissary general here. Mr. Harrison, who enjoys it, is now at the Bath, very unhealthy, and may very likely be prevailed on to sell it. It is 500*l.* a year on the establishment, and Mr. Dawson tells me the perquisites are 400*l.* more. He believes Mr. Harrison would take 3,000*l.* for it, which certainly is worth giving. I could find money at 6 per cent. *Copy. Ibid.*

JAMES GIBBS to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708-9, February 12. London.—“I acquainted the Earl of Mar, my countryman, that is very much my friend, that I had a design to go for Ireland, being I had no encouragement here, and I acquainted him what I thought I might make. He told me that I was very much obliged to your honour for the service you had done me, and that he did not doubt but altogether you were entirely my friend, and did not doubt but I might do very well in Ireland, but that England was the only place to raise a man of my employment, so that if I pleased to accept of a commission in a garrison of his at Sterling Castle it should be at my service. He added that I could be always, or for the most part, here in London, so that I had little or no duty to do, and that I might follow out my business ; and if that you thought fit he would give me leave to come over and see your honour in the summer time for a month or two, if I could be any way serviceable to you in my way. This post will be about four shillings a day, but his lordship has promised to make it as yet more, and I do not doubt, by some expressions he was pleased to use, but that within a short time he may advance me, besides the advantage of being always with his lordship. In fine, my lord has expressed too much kindness to doubt anything of the goodness of his intentions, and is one of the best friends I have in the world next to your most worthy person. This offer being so very advantageous I thought I could not do better than take your advice

upon it. I am entirely to be determined by you, and desire you would choose for me, knowing I cannot be more desirous of what will be more for my interest than you will be. So, most worthy Sir, I expect your advice with the first occasion, and if you are pleased to choose for me the Earl of Mar's offers, you will be pleased to acquaint me if I can be any way serviceable to your honour or Mr. Tighe, for I hear you are both about building. I shall have liberty from my Lord of Mar to come over for a time, and have the honour to kiss your hands; but if it is not your will that I have that honour, I beg a continuance of your favour and friendship, being the thing I most value in the world." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

— DERING to his nephew, SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708-9, March 17. London.—A gentleman told me he was with the Duke of Marlborough last night, who said he expected the next packet with some impatience, for on them would depend his going away immediately or not stirring this month. Lady Betty Southwell is yet alive, but nobody thinks she can be so long, for she is most certainly very deep in a consumption, and that you know is a disease, though slow, is sure. I am growing in love very fast with operas, which I own I did not relish at first, and we have now three—namely, Pyrrhus and Demetrius, Camilla, and now Clotilda—and this very day Camilla is acted expressly for Lord Marlborough. Our famous Nicolini got 800 guineas for this day, and it is thought Mrs. Tofts, whose turn it is on Tuesday next, will get a vast deal. She was on Sunday last at the Duke of Somerset's, where there was about thirty gentlemen, and every kiss was a guinea. Some took three, others four, others five kisses at that rate, but none less than one. A pretty trade if it would only last all the year. How many would Sir John Perceval have taken had he been there? *Copy. Ibid.*

ARCHDEACON PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1708-9, March 22. Nenagh.—You promised me 10*l.* for the Rotterdam Church before you went abroad, which I paid to Mr. Thorold, the English minister of the church, but my Lord Primate* tells me you told him you had given 30*l.* Pray let me know that I may return you a benefactor for so much. *Copy. Ibid.*

E. SOUTHWELL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1709, May 17. Dublin.—“Col. Pennefeather when he yesterday presented the Queen's letter (giving him the commissary-general's place) to Lord Wharton, and desired his lordship would give proper orders therein, was answered very short, G—— d——, I wont. At which the colonel very much surprised told him that his lordship

* *Marginal Note.*—Dr. Lindsay, formerly Bishop of Rapho, and at first chaplain to my Lord Capel, when Lord Deputy he set out in the world a whig, then turned high churchman, and at last died a Jacobite in 1724. He was no scholar, but as man for business was bold, had a working head, drank hard, and spoke well at the Council Board and in the House of Lords.

could not but be sensible that this place was particularly excepted out of his patent, and therefore not in his gift, but the Queen's. My lord replied, I know that, and so is my own, but if she disposes of one she shall dispose of the other too." *Copy.*

ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1709, July 14. Dublin.—“ In my last I gave you an account of our Protest, and what my lord lieutenant threatened upon it. He has since got an opinion under the hands of the attorney and solicitor-general, and the two sergeants, Neve and Caulfield, that our Protest insinuates the church to be in danger, and contains things that are derogatory to the Queen's prerogative, and that we all may be proceeded against in the Queen's Bench either by indictment or information. Upon this we immediately feed Mr. Barnard, Sir Toby Butler, Nuttley, Whitshed, and several others, who all assure us that our Protest has nothing criminal or illegal in it; and we are ready to join issue with his Excellency whenever he pleases to prosecute. We are all to a man resolute in this point, and as we know our cause to be good, so we are not apprehensive of any danger. My lord lieutenant is now sensible of the difficulties that his Grace of Dublin has drawn him into, and how to get out of them he cannot tell. If he should proceed against us, as he threatens, I am of opinion that he will plunge himself deeper than ever. The Provost, not being able to stand these storms, is fled for England to be out of the way of them; and a certain thing has lately happened that has now made the Archbishop as much the discourse of the town as the Provost. Last Tuesday, at the commencement, the young masters brought on the affair of Mr. Whitway (if you have heard nothing of it, I presume Mr. Berkley can give you some account of it), and it ended to their entire satisfaction; but to hinder it the Vice-Chancellor produced a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin, in which he acquaints them that Mr. Whitway had been guilty of such and such things, and that three several persons—viz., Mr. Jameston, Mr. Bohereau, and Mr. Cannon—had given him information of it. Those three gentlemen accidentally all happened to be present, and being appealed to did all solemnly deny that they had ever given his Grace any information at all about him.” *Copy. Ibid.*

FRANCIS BERNARD to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1709, August 2. Dublin.—“ We have a certain account that there is a material alteration in the Preamble of the Money Bill, which may occasion great debates in the House at our next meeting, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that the gentlemen of the greatest fortune and concern for the country should attend the service of the House at our next meeting; and since you are a person of the highest character in both these respects, I presume to give you notice thereof; and as your advice and assistance is desired by all your friends in an affair of so great importance, so I have undertaken that you will not fail to give your attendance at the time

when the House enters upon business, which I believe will be about Monday next." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1709, August 4. Dublin.—“I doubt not but you have heard what an alteration has been made in the Money Bill since it went for England; you know how much money was given to buy arms, &c., for the Militia of the kingdom, and that it was specified in the Preamble that it is given for those uses; and yet all that is left out, so that if the Bill should pass, the money may be carried for England and put to any other use than what the Commons intended. Besides, it has never yet been known that a money bill has had any alteration made in it, so that if this be given up, as the sole right was some years ago, all the poor remains of our constitution are gone. I find there is a great ferment among the members of the House of Commons on this occasion, and I think there is no doubt but the Bill will be thrown out. I can assure you that Ludlow, Barnard, Stewart, and all that party are zealous against it, and all friends are desired to be in town upon this great occasion, and I am confident you will not desert the service of your country at a time that it most needs your assistance. The Bills are all come over this afternoon, and to-morrow the House of Commons sit, so that if you do not come away as soon as you receive this, you may be too late.

“As for our convocation affairs, they have another face now. Members are come to town from all parts upon hearing how their brethren were threatened to be used by the Lord Lieutenant. Upon a division the last session we were near fifty against nine, and this full house has so far espoused the cause of the Protestors as to make it their own, by sending up a message to the bishops desiring their lordships to stand by us, and complaining of the endeavours that have been used to terrify us; and this message their lordships received as we desired. Lambert, Syngé, &c., to the number of nine protested against sending up such a message.

“Last Sunday the prayers of the congregation were desired for Thomas Wharton, being very sick and weak. In some churches he was prayed for as such, in others it was omitted, the reader suspecting it was some roguery against his Excellency. This has made a great hubbub at court, and great resentments were expressed against they knew not who; but at last it appears that there is one Thomas Wharton, a butcher, in Channell Row, who is sick of a fever, and his wife sent bills to every church for the prayers of the congregation.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL “to a FRIEND.”

1709, August 20. Dublin.—“I hope you will excuse the following trouble I give you, which is to let you know the motives I went upon when I refused my assent to the committal of the Money Bill yesterday was sennight. In order to this I must begin at the last session, and remind you that my lord lieutenant did in his speech

recommend to our consideration whether we might not think it proper to raise a sum for building some safe place wherein to put the arms that have or may be bought, and to repair the fortifications of the kingdom.

“Hereupon the House of Commons very cheerfully and unanimously came to a resolution that a sum not exceeding 75,000*l.* should be raised by continuing the same duties that were on before, but judging it more safe and convenient for the country that there should be more arsenals than one, to the end the Militia might have a speedier recourse to their arms, they unanimously agreed to the enclosed Preamble of their heads of the Money Bill, marked No. 1. Now, I am persuaded the House of Commons would not have given this money were it not that they were assured it should be laid out their own way ; for the Establishment was at that time provided for a year to come, so that we had no inducement at all to give money, unless for the use of the Militia. When the Bill went for England the Privy Council there thought fit to alter the words of the Preamble, and so to change them, as in my opinion, lost us the very end for which we gave the money. For the Preamble as sent us back runs as in the second enclosed paper, No. 2, in which you may observe the words, ‘Militia,’ and ‘Arsenals in the several provinces of this kingdom,’ are left out, and the following words inserted : ‘An arsenal in or near Dublin for securing such arms as are already, or shall hereafter be brought ; and for supplying other occasions.’ By which you find the Queen does not oblige herself to buy any arms for us out of this money.

“This was the change which made such a noise in the country, it seeming improbable that if the Council of England did really design the money should be laid out our own way, they would ever have laid aside the very words expressing the end for which we gave that money. Now it is pretty well known how our Constitution has been drooping for many years, so that indeed there is no man can well tell us what it is ; but thus much every man owns, that we yet have a negative which we may exert against any bill that shall come back altered to our dislike. When I returned to town I was very much dissatisfied at the alteration of the Money Bill, and though I attended the debates on Friday with the greatest attention, I did not hear any argument of weight enough to induce me to alter my opinion, which was, and still is, that there was a proper opportunity to exert our negative, when by rejecting a bill that had suffered so essential an alteration, we should assert our rights and constitution, and at the same time not inconvenience the Crown, which did not this time want our assistance, being supplied for a year to come. And I was the more induced to this because I foresaw we should never have again an opportunity of showing our negative, if we missed of this. For it is not reasonable to imagine the Government will ever for the future suffer the Establishment to be a year to the fore, but, on the contrary, I have good reason to believe it will be in arrear, and then no man that loves the Government can give a negative without being justly reputed an enemy to it, as every man will be that refuses to support that Government which protects him. But this would not have been now the case,

for the Government was supplied beforehand, and had we laid aside this Bill, the Queen's Establishment had not (as has been said before) been at all affected by it. In short, I saw this was proper opportunity to exert and support a part of our Constitution; I was afraid of not having another; I was concerned to see so material an alteration, and therefore voted for not committing the Bill, in which, though I was of the minority, yet my judgment is still the same, and I shall ever act on the principle to support the Government when it wants support, and to preserve the small remains of our Constitution.

"You cannot expect I should argue the case fully to you in this letter, for many arguments were urged on both sides in the House, but when I see you, which I purpose shall be next spring, I will convince you of the weakness of those reasons which were given for passing the Bill. In the meantime, I desire my friends may know that, if there be a new Parliament, I will do myself the honour to endeavour to serve them again, and therefore pray communicate my intentions to them, and I hope my country will do me the justice to believe, whatever may be said of me to the contrary, that I have their welfare at my heart as much, and have as little reason from want or prospect of employment to desert their interest as any man; and that, besides the tie of fortune and birth, the honour of having once already been thought worthy to represent them has laid an eternal obligation upon me to serve them diligently and faithfully." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to his cousin, ELIZABETH SOUTHWELL.

1709, September 20. London.—"You have obliged me extremely, dear cousin, in lending me your harpsichord, which I will take extraordinary care of, and return safe to you when you come back. I am glad that will be soon, for the country cannot be agreeable this filthy weather, and we want you up. We should have languished for want of diversion but for *Othello*, which drew all the stragglers in town together, and our number was greater than I imagined. It was there I had an opportunity of seeing what gave me as much concern as the very play itself, I mean a flat insensibility in every lady, as if tenderness were no longer a virtue in your sex, whereas I own freely, had not *Desdemona* been very ugly, I had certainly pulled out my handkerchief. I can remember when the ladies were better natured; now, like Dutch-women, they can talk of indifferent things at a time when the tenderest passions of their whole frame are called upon. But whether they affect to have it thought they have none, or whether the war and the multitude of officers has at long run infused a more soldierlike genius, or whether they have in earnest lost all feeling, for long use will produce that effect, I leave to others to determine; meanwhile I declare that they who cannot be moved at *Othello's* story so artfully worked up by Shakespeare, and justly played by *Betterton*, are capable of marrying again before their husbands are cold, of trampling on a lover when dying at their feet, and are fit to converse with tigers only. There will be another trial of them this night at *Hamlet*." *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to [GEORGE] BERKELEY.

1709, October 6. London.—“I would have acknowledged your kind letter sooner but for a cold and toothache, which keeps me still to my chamber. It was kind in several respects, but chiefly for reminding me how precious time is, and for furnishing me with an excuse for early rising against the time I marry, it is no improper caution to a young man bedded for a constancy to a pretty woman, as she shall be who I wed, or my eyes shall cheat me. Marriage is a voluntary confinement, which I desire to make as agreeable as possible, the rather because it is a confinement for life. I therefore would have my room well pitched and very clean, not one that had been lain in before, but fresh, new and fashionable, otherwise the world would say I chose my lodging for cheapness or wanted judgment. So much for the walls. As to the furniture, I cannot so well tell what I would have as what I would not, it being easier to say what displeases than what one likes, besides we are more constant in our aversions than our pleasures. I would have no Latin sentences embroidered on my hanging, like the narrow closets of great ladies, who affect to be esteemed learned; neither should I like it of a changeable colour, for fear sometimes I should not know my room, nor should I desire it finely flowered or wrought with smart repartees, but plain, even and of one colour. I would have no pictures that should ruffle my mind with the ideas of storms and tempests, thunder or showers of rain, nor any representation of battles, civil wars, or domestic strifes, no Socrates and his wife, no Hooker turning the spit while his wife corrects him with her ladle, nor anything suggesting resistance to the higher powers, but Portia swallowing live coals on Brutus' flight, Paetus and Arria, Sybilla, wife of Robert Duke of Normandy, and such instances of conjugal affection. Nudities I banish for the story you told me of Lesley. In short, I must not have a thought of lewdness, foppery, affectation, or anything defective in my furniture, which so abounds in almost all the rooms I see. And so I leave this subject, only I must return to the walls, and tell you they shall not be plastered and painted as is everywhere the fashion in France, and begins to be so in England, nor must (but here all allegory fails me) my wife be red-haired. When I have found a room to my mind you may expect to hear I keep much at home. As to the employment of my time, I am resolved not to be altogether idle, but as well as I can inform myself of our Constitution, no study being so proper for a gentleman to know, as the measure of his obedience and the length of their power who rule.

“Which subject of government leads me to acquaint you that very lately there is published a small octavo by one Higden, lately a non-juror, but now convinced of his error. It has the reputation of being well put together, and to have wrought good effects on many of that party. The argument is that oaths ought to be taken to kings *de facto* as readily as if they reigned *de jure*, which he proves not only from reason, but shows it to be the spirit of our Constitution from Common and Statute Law, the Rolls of Parliament, and the opinions of many eminent judges. Lastly, he proves this doctrine to be consistent with the opinion of our Church, with Scripture, and

the practice of the Jews and ancient Christians. If this book has fallen in your way you will oblige me with your sentiments of it. The title is *A View of the English Constitution, &c.*, by W. Higden.' *Copy. Vol. 61.*

ARCHDEACON W. PERCEVAL TO SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1709, November 12. Nenagh.—“The Bishops of Killaloe and Ossery are now at London, and they are preparing, I hear, a representation relating to our convocation affairs to be laid before the Queen. Pray God it may meet with as good success as it deserves. Dr. Lambert* has lately published a vindication of his letter against my remarks, in which he is very scurrilous upon the convocation and upon me in particular, whom he represents as a Jacobite, &c. This is the brand that the party is for throwing upon all that do not act and think as they do. He has also, by way of appendix, given an account of the proceedings against him, which you yourself will know to be a very false account as soon as you read it. I am preparing an answer to him, and have almost finished it.

“I do not doubt but you have heard of the unfortunate adventure of Lieutenant-General Ingolsby with the King-at-Arms' daughter, but the affair is made up to the great mortification of some people, who were for exposing the Lieutenant-General as much as possible.

“The affair of Trim† has had a different turn since you left us; there has been warm work in that corporation, each party demanding the toll, and knocking one another down even in the churchyard. The Council have confirmed Mr. Bligh‡ till it can be decided at law; and the Justices of the county met together pursuant to an Act of Parliament, and called a jury, who have bound over Fox and a great number of his adherents to the Queen's Bench for a riot. My Lord Roscommon's Carter|| is gone to acquaint my Lord Wharton with these proceedings, which no doubt will be very grateful to his Lordship.

“I understand that my brother¶ will be very soon at London from Spain, and I have writ to him to wait on you there. I flatter myself that you will be very glad to see one who has, I think, behaved himself with great reputation, and will not, I am sure, be any dishonour to your family.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO DR. GEORGE BERKELEY.

1709, November 29. London.—“I was extremely entertained with reading that excellent discourse of Socrates before his death

* *Marginal Note.*—Afterwards D. of Down, then Bi. of Dromore, then Bi. of Meath, dec. 1732.

† *Marginal Note.*—About the election of a Portreeve or Mayor.

‡ *Marginal Note.*—Originally a grazier, but grew rich, and the Duke of Ormonde procured him to be made a Privy Councillor. He was father to John Bligh, who, marrying the daughter and heiress of Edward, late Earl of Clarendon, was in 1721 created Baron Clifton and afterwards Earl of Darnley, both titles in Ireland. This earl died 1728.

|| *Marginal Note.*—Carter's father had been footman to Lord Roscommon; the on is now Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1735.

¶ *Marginal Note.*—Colonel Charles Perceval, killed afterwards in a duel,

which you recommended to me, and I agree readily with the prefacer that in our days we should hardly find an instance of the like kind, and yet I remember to have read of some of the regicides that judged King Charles to death, who, though they well foresaw what was coming upon them, and had fair opportunity to escape, refused to stir, reputed it no less than a desertion of God and their country to refuse laying down their lives in justification of the good old cause. But this was the force of enthusiasm which ever works strongest on the weakest minds, and when judgment is wanting hurries men often on to take vice for virtue and over-act themselves.

“If you remember, when in Dublin, I discoursed you about Mr. Whiston, who writ an explication of several scripture prophecies; he is now in great danger of losing a small living (which is all he has to subsist a large family with) for declaring publicly and in print that adoration or prayer is not due to God the Son, nor Holy Ghost; he owns that the Scriptures apply the divinity to them, but says it is none of our business to draw consequences, and afterwards make prayers where not peremptorily enjoined, and example in Scripture is wanting. But really, I think, he is mistaken very much, for in my reading the New Testament I thought nothing plainer than that our Saviour was prayed to, and He, without whom nothing was made that was made, He that is in the Father, and the Father in Him, He that when you see Him you see the Father too, He that declared, ‘I and the Father are one,’ He that could forgive sins; in short, He that has these powers and attributes given Him in Scripture has a title to our prayers and adoration. Mr. Whiston, therefore, is absent always upon Litany days, which he leaves to his curate, and some other passages he leaves out in our Common Prayer, for which he is threatened very hard; but he despises the worst they can do him, and says they cannot hurt him, though they may the body. Thus he speaks like a philosopher, but like an enthusiast too. When they tell him his wife and children will starve, he is not moved at all, but says God will help them. He is very positive and warm. I do not know whether he is within the Act of William and Mary, that makes it punishable to deny the Godhead of our Saviour, for as I told you before he owns whatever the text says of Him, but either explains it differently or rejects the consequences we draw.” *Copy. Ibid.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL TO ARCHDEACON WILLIAM PERCEVAL.

1709, December 10. London.—“I writ you word a little while ago that I heard your brother was taken coming from Lisbon, which is since confirmed; but we are promised by the Commissioners of the Prizes that he shall be speedily exchanged, so I hope you will see him soon. He had the good fortune to save a considerable bill that was about him.

“I was yesterday and the day before at the House of Commons to hear what they would do with Dr. Sacheverell, and the result was to impeach him. Several paragraphs were read out of two sermons, which he owned to be his, or agreeable to those he preached; he owned also that he gave them to be printed, and said my Lord

Mayor approved of his dedicating one of them to him. He desired he might be heard a few words before they proceeded to be severe against him, but it was refused him. The person who brought in the complaint and afterwards impeached him for high crimes and misdemeanours was one Dolben, a merchant, brother to the judge, and the speakers on that side were Lord Coningsby, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Montague, Sir Thomas Hollis, Mr. Cooper, Sir Joseph Yekyl and the Attorney-General. Mr. Bromley, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Heningham, Mr. Ward, and one or two more said something in his favour, but very sparingly, none of them excusing the paragraphs, but desiring only the matter might be referred to the Committee of Religion or else to one appointed on purpose, who might read the sermons at length, or else they did not think they could pass a fair judgment. Sir W. Whitlock said at the rate the House proceeded they might pick sentences here and there out of the Bible to censure, and Mr. Annesley observed that if passive obedience be an erroneous doctrine, we may thank the bishops of the last reign, who most of them writ for it, and if they had now changed their minds they would do well to set the laity right again. My Lord Mayor was yesterday called upon in the House to say whether he had ordered the sermon preached at St. Paul's to be printed, but he said upon his honour and reputation he did not, so he saved himself one way to lose his reputation another; but this is to be one article against Sacheverell that he falsely made use of the Lord Mayor's credit to countenance his tenets. The House was in a great ferment, and as it is usual for people when in a great heat to go very far, Mr. Henly took that opportunity to tell the House that in such licentious times as these it was not sufficient to punish offenders that write against the Constitution, but they ought to distinguish those, who writ serviceably for it, and therefore he would make them a motion if they would give him leave. Being ordered to go on, he moved that her Majesty might be addressed to confer some ecclesiastical dignity upon the Rev. Mr. Ben Hoadly for his excellent defence of the Constitution, which was agreed to with a great noise, but the vote was modelled, as you will see it in print. Mr. Manly and Ward were, I think, the only two that spoke against this as a new thing in the Commons House, and a matter that might be attended with ill consequences. They hoped the House would apprise themselves first of what he had writ, which they believed not one in forty there had done, and insisted that it would be indiscreet to justify the principles of a man in so public a manner unless they knew what they were; but there was such a clamour for the question that they were obliged to sit down. It was thought odd by some in the gallery that the Queen should be addressed to reward a man for writing against the Bishop of Exeter's sermon, which very sermon she approved, and ordered to be printed." *Copy. Vol. 61.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to his BROTHER.

1709, December 24. London:—We have had for a week together a darkness that might be felt a continued fog night and day, which

has cost several people their lives, and no man ever remembers the like ; yet I cannot think it so bad as one Dr. Cockburn remembers in Holland, when it was so thick that neither lamps nor torches were of any help, and a certain blind man in Rotterdam got a great deal of money by guiding strings of people to their homes, who took hold of one another's clothes. *Copy. Ibid.*

DR. GEORGE BERKELEY to SIR JOHN PERCEVAL.

1709, December 27. Trinity College.—“ It was with great concern that I read that part of your letter which relates to Mr. Whiston. He has been (as appears by his writings) a man of great industry and parts ; but I must own myself very much surprised to find him espouse such an odd paradox as adoration and prayer are not due to the Son and Holy Ghost, though he acknowledges their divinity. You tell me he says it is none of our business to draw consequences from Scripture, whereas in my opinion several parts of Scripture would be of little or no use if we were not allowed to apply them and draw consequences from them. Whatever has an evident connection with any part of revelation seems to me equally binding with it, otherwise all use of reason in points of the Christian religion must be quite laid aside. I agree with you entirely that we have express warrant in Scripture for praying to our Saviour, and if we had not yet it is so clearly deducible from thence as sufficiently justifies the conduct of our Church in that point. This notion of Mr. Whiston's is, I believe, of a new sort, for the Socinians allow our Saviour may be prayed to, though, according to them, He is not God. But though I look on this thought of Mr. Whiston's as an error in point of judgment, yet I must confess the account you gave me of it noways lessened, but rather increased, my opinion of the man ; inasmuch as it is easier to find those who conform in the externals of worship and agree to the tenets of our Church than to meet with one that has attained in so eminent a degree that great perfection and badge of Christianity, the generous contempt of the things of this life, which as it is the most severe and least practised duty of our religion, so it is the surest mark of a true Christian, being the very root of all the heroical virtues recommended in the Gospel. The large family of Mr. Whiston which you mention (for before I did not know he was married) are indeed to be pitied, but as for Mr. Whiston himself I do not think him any object of pity on account of the temporal misfortunes he is threatened with. There is a secret pleasure in suffering for conscience sake which I doubt not is sufficient to over-balance whatever calamities may be inflicted on him on that score.

“ This obscure corner of the world furnishes no occurrences worth your notice, all things are here in a dull state of mediocrity ; only the other day there came out a pamphlet in answer to Mr. Houghton's sermon ; it was written by a young clergyman of my acquaintance that was formerly a member of our College. The thing seems to me to have some sense and pleasantry in it. You have here enclosed part of it, and the remaining part I defer sending till next post. Pray remember me to Mr. Clerke.” *Copy. Ibid.*

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