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Brit. HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

[69]

REPORT  
ON THE  
MANUSCRIPTS  
OF  
LORD MIDDLETON,

PRESERVED AT

WOLLATON HALL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

*Presented with its Report on the MSS. of The Earl of Danby.*



162295.

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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the  
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## INTRODUCTION.

Lord Middleton's MSS. are preserved, together with modern legal papers, in a fireproof muniment room in the basement of the south-western pavilion of Wollaton Hall, near Nottingham, a famous specimen of Elizabethan domestic architecture, whose magnificence caused Camden to opine that it had been built by Sir Francis Willoughby "in a foolish display of his wealth." The papers are packed in large parcels and boxes, the older MSS. being contained in some three hundred of the former, in addition to a few boxes. The collection is a very large one, and there is little arrangement of the older MSS. The parcels are numbered and placed on shelves in accordance with an arrangement made in 1835. The contents of the muniment room were roughly catalogued in 1784 and 1794. The cataloguers frequently describe the older records as "bundles of old deeds, illegible" or "of no value." The bundles were packed at random in the large parcels of the 1835 arrangement, but the older numeration of the bundles was retained. These numbers are given where necessary in this report within parentheses to distinguish them from the numbers of the larger parcels. Occasionally only the old bundle-number is thus given in cases where the bundles have either never been included in the parcels or have become detached. Thousands of undated early charters had no obvious arrangement, and they have been now placed in unnumbered parcels, and the dated ones have been similarly brought together and placed in parcels, also unnumbered, corresponding to the reigns from which they date. Many of the more interesting papers have been taken out of their bundles and placed, for convenience of reference, in a tin box, numbered 24. The oldest charters and the household books and inventories have been in like manner brought together in separate tin boxes. Some of the books are not kept in the muniment room, and a few of them are at Birdsall House, near Malton, his Lordship's Yorkshire seat. No papers, we are informed, are now kept at Middleton Hall, near Tamworth, from which the title of the peerage is derived.

The older arrangement in bundles was made by Francis Willoughby, the famous natural philosopher, (1635-1672), with some assistance from the celebrated John Ray, his accomplished friend and *protégée*, who lived with him, accompanied him on his extensive scientific travels in England and abroad, and completed for Press his *Ornithologia*, published at London in 1676, and his *Historia Piscium*, at Oxford in 1686. In the preface to the former he pays a noble tribute to his dead patron, stating among other marks of the real scholar that he was "*ab ineunte aetate bonarum literarum*

*studiis deditus, adeoque temporis parvus, ut ne minimam ejus particulam vacuum elabi sineret.*" His extraordinary powers of work are evidenced by the immense labour that he must have devoted to writing abstracts upon every paper, however small, and upon every brief or other document, however lengthy, relating to the numerous lawsuits of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These abstracts are the only real clue to the contents of the older papers, but they are (with the exception of the few drawn up by Ray) unfortunately written in a curiously straggling hand that is not very easily to be read. During the progress of the work Francis Willoughby drew up some notes upon diplomatics, which are, as might be expected from his trained powers of observation, creditable performances for the time (p. 269).

The principal part of the collection consists of an enormous number of medieval and later deeds, charters, court rolls, manorial accounts and the like relating to thirty counties. A list of the places the deeds relate to is given at page 624, and an inventory of the court rolls, manorial accounts, terriers, etc., will be found at p. 285.

The history of the family, of which some account is given at p. 504 sqq., explains the wide area covered by these records. The founder of the family was Ralph Bugge, a Nottingham merchant of the reign of John, whose descendants took up the territorial names of Bingham and Willoughby from their Nottinghamshire possessions. The manor of Wollaton was acquired in the reign of Edward II. Marriages with the De Greys, Freville of Tamworth, De Morteins and others added to the power of the Willoughby family, and owing to these alliances and other causes, the muniment room contains portions of the records of the great feudal houses of the De Greys of Codnor and elsewhere, De Montfort of Beldesert, Zouch, Marmion, Filliol, Leyburn, Harley, Malreward, Bracebridge, and others. The head of the family at the end of the fifteenth century, Sir Henry Willoughby, was a very influential man. Made a knight banneret on the field of Stoke in 1487 (p. 508) and filling the post of knight of the Body to Henry VIII., he was in close contact with the court at an interesting period of English history. He was engaged in many military expeditions, being master of the ordnance in the expedition to Spain in 1512 (p. 128), and shared in the pageantry of Henry VIII., notably the Field of the Cloth of Gold and at the meeting of Henry VIII. with Charles V. in 1520. We must regret the loss of the autograph letter written to him by Henry VIII. (p. 512). A copy of a letter to him from Queen Catherine of Arragon is preserved (p. 513). In the reign of Edward IV. he was, according to Leland, severely wounded in a fight between his retainers and those of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, the brother of Queen Elizabeth Woodville's first husband. Some depositions connected with this are printed (p. 115). Subsequently amity was established



between the two families, and was cemented by the marriage of Sir Henry's eldest son John, a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, with a daughter of the viscount. This brought the Willoughbys into relationship with some of the leading families of the time, a sister of John's wife being the wife of Edmund Dudley, the father of John Dudley, subsequently Duke of Norfolk and father of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, who was the younger brother of the husband of Lady Jane Grey, the great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Woodville. Another sister of Sir John Willoughby's wife married Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of Edward IV. Further matrimonial relations thus instituted are set out at p. 508. Sir Henry Willoughby's second son, Sir Edward, by his marriage with the daughter of Sir William Filliol added greatly to the family estates, and became connected with the rising Seymour family, Sir Edward Seymour, subsequently Duke of Somerset and Protector of England, having married the other daughter of Sir William Filliol. This connexion was probably the reason why Queen Jane Seymour, Sir Edward Seymour's sister, wrote to Sir Edward Willoughby announcing the birth of Edward the Sixth (p. 517). Sir Edward Willoughby is mentioned with Seymour in the private act in 22 Henry VIII., c. 19 (*Statutes of the Realm*, iii., p. 349) that was necessitated to legalise the irregularities of the settlements resulting from these marriages with the daughters of a man of unsound mind. Sir Edward Willoughby's son, Henry, who fell fighting against Ket's rebels at Norwich, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the grandson of Elizabeth Woodville. This made him brother-in-law to Henry Grey, subsequently Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey. This weak nobleman was guardian of Francis Willoughby, Henry's son and heir, the builder of Wollaton Hall. It is through this post that we obtain some evidence of Grey's attempts to levy troops in Leicestershire and Warwickshire by the aid of his ward's men (p. 414) in his attempt to maintain his daughter upon the throne. The sister of Francis was attached to Princess Elizabeth during her semi-imprisonment at Hatfield under Queen Mary, and was a member of Elizabeth's court after her accession to the throne. It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances Elizabeth was well acquainted with the great wealth of Sir Francis Willoughby, which she knew "to be nothing inferior to the best" (p. 538), and that she intended to knight him at the famous festivities at Kenilworth in 1566 (pp. 527-8), had he not slipped away. She expressed her intention of staying at his house (apparently meaning Middleton<sup>1</sup>) for two

<sup>1</sup> She stayed at Kenilworth as the guest of Leicester for nineteen days prior to 27 July, 1575, when she went to Lichfield for eight days. She seems to have made excursions in its neighbourhood (John Nichols, *The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth*, new edition, 1823, i, pp. 459, 467, 529). She announced her intention of staying with Sir Francis Willoughby on the 21st and 22nd July (p. 538, below).

nights in 1575, although he was still keeping out of her way (p. 538). It may be mentioned that Sir Henry Willoughby was the father of Sir Hugh Willoughby, the Arctic explorer, and father-in-law to Anthony Fitzherbert, the well-known legal writer. Besides the great queen, many famous historic figures flit across the pages of the report.

The charters and deeds include three original charters of Henry II. and numerous twelfth-century private deeds. There are also three charters of Henry III. granting forfeited lands of the supporters of Simon de Montfort to Roger de Leyburn (pp. 71, 72), a stormy person who played a conspicuous part in the Barons' War. Two of these have escaped enrolment on the Charter Rolls. Unenrolled letters patent will be found at pp. 93, 109. The muniments of the De Leyburn family have supplied also the important agreement between Prince Edward and the Earl of Gloucester on 14 March, 1259, in which the Earl, for himself and his allies, agrees to support Edward and his friends, among whom Roger de Leyburn is mentioned (p. 67). This agreement is, no doubt, connected with the first quarrel between Simon de Montfort and Gloucester in the recess after the February parliament of 1259. Matthew of Paris, who records this quarrel, does not fix the date beyond this rough indication, and it is therefore impossible to determine whether the agreement was a cause or a consequence of the quarrel, in which Gloucester was coerced by the barons. But the document is of great importance as marking the gaining over by Edward's diplomacy of Gloucester and his party, thus breaking up the baronial phalanx that had ruled the country since the Provisions of Oxford in the previous year. Another interesting record of the Barons' Wars is the order issued by Simon de Montfort and Hugh le Despenser, the justiciary, to the Bishop of Coventry and Roger de Leyburn to conduct personally Edmund (Crouchback), the king's son, and the constable of Dover Castle to that fortress in order to obtain its delivery to the Bishop of London in accordance with the agreement between the king and the barons (p. 70). The reference is not, as erroneously stated in the footnote at p. 71 to the Mise of Lewes in 1264, but to the agreement that the king was compelled to make with the Barons in the previous summer for the settlement of the disputes that had arisen regarding the provisions of Oxford. His assent was published on 16th July.<sup>1</sup> The document must be dated between then and 18th July, when the king ordered his son Edmund and the constable to deliver Dover Castle to the Bishop of London, in which order he stated that the Barons

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<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1258-1266*, p. 269.

would send them a safe-conduct.<sup>1</sup> This is evidently the present document. De Leyburn was at this time an adherent of De Montfort's, and accordingly represented the barons in this affair. It is not clear from what source came the letter of Queen Philippa in 1332 acknowledging receipt of some of her jewellery from Ida Lestrangle, her "damoisele" (p. 90). The letter of Thomas de Berkeley and Anthony de Lucy relating to the movements of King David in Galloway, which we have assigned to October, 1342, is a curious survival in an unexpected quarter of a military or political despatch of this period (p. 95). The retainer by Edward the Black Prince of Sir Baldwin de Freville in 1358 (p. 98) is undoubtedly in its right place in this collection, which includes so many of the Freville muniments. A similar remark may be made in reference to the retainer by John of Gaunt of Ralph Bracebridge in 1385 (p. 99). The Filliol muniments have supplied the letter of Cardinal Beaufort in 1415, which bears his autograph signature (p. 102). In 1512 we have details of the artillery taken to Spain in the expedition of the Marquis of Dorset, in which Sir Henry Willoughby was master of the ordnance (p. 128), and in which his son Edward participated (p. 146). The depositions against Sir Giles Strangeways, in or about 1539, allege serious interference with legal proceedings in Dorset and collusion with and protection of criminals (p. 142). A petition of Sir Edward Willoughby about the same date sets forth his long and honourable services in war and hints at some court intrigue against him (p. 146). A letter, unfortunately undated, but assignable to some date between 1570 and 1583, to Sir Francis Willoughby from a former servant of his, named Marmion, affords us a glimpse of Mary, Queen of Scots, during her imprisonment at Sheffield House, and gives a lively account of the domestic jars between the Earl of Shrewsbury, her gaoler, and his wife, the famous "Bess of Hardwick" (p. 152). There is an autograph letter from this resolute lady to Sir Francis Willoughby, in which she goes out of her way to oblige him financially (p. 161). The brutality of the time is exhibited in the public beating of two gentlewomen by the order of two London aldermen, which the queen avenged by drastic punishment (pp. 158, 568). A strange case of imposture practised upon John Darrel, the crazy exorcist, in 1597, is illustrated by the "note" at p. 165, which incidentally throws some light upon the manners and customs of the time. There is a contemporary MS. of the witty but bitterly sarcastic description of Scotland and its people in 1617 from the point of view of an English courtier

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1258-1266*, p. 270, *Fœdera*, i., 427. Edmund and the constable had refused to deliver the castle to the Bishop, in accordance with the king's order of 10 July (*Calendar*, p. 269) because they had no safe-conduct and for other reasons stated in their letter dated 16 July (*Ancient Correspondence*, P.R.O., iii, no. 74, printed in *Fœdera*, i., 427, with the unfortunate error of "xxvj" for "xvj" in the date). The castle was committed to Richard de Grey on the 26 July (*Calendar*, p. 271).



in the King's train, which led to the dismissal from office of Sir Anthony Weldon (p. 184). There is also a contemporary copy of the strange political pamphlet purporting to be "Newes from Spaine," which was printed and instantly suppressed in 1620 (p. 187). At p. 193 is a contemporary account of the first skirmish between the king's army and the Scots at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1640 (p. 193). A letter of Panhekoe, Sachem of the Mohican Indians, sets out the grievances of his tribe for the information of Queen Anne's council (p. 195).

Among documents of more special interest attention may be drawn to the representative of an exceedingly rare class of deed, so rare that this may possibly be unique—a written agreement, drawn up in English, about the year 1425 by villagers for the regulation of the cultivation of the common fields of their village, to which the consent of the lords of the manors is added in Latin (p. 106). Another uncommon deed is one from the year 1294, by which Richard de Willoughby and two other landowners in the village of Ruddington, Notts, demise, in the name of the community of the village, to the vicar upon his appointment all the houses built in the churchyard, with the herbage of the churchyard, and with certain fittings of the house (p. 82), which was evidently the vicarage house. The parish church of Ruddington, it may be well to remark, was at some little distance away in the lost village of Flawford, the parish of which included parts of three other villages besides Ruddington. About 1175 we have an instance of a grant to a church being witnessed by the entire parish (*tota parrochia*) (p. 12). A curious provision of a town house in 1273 by Sir Philip Marmion will be found at p. 74. Several later instances of the possession of residences in London by great landowners occur in the report. The great traffic in indulgences on the eve of the Reformation has left its mark on this collection in the number of letters of fraternity with religious houses, some of which confer sweeping indulgences. So great was the demand that the resources of the printing press had to be invoked, the Friars Carmelites of England issuing printed letters as early as 1512 (p. 127), while the alderman and brethren of St. Mary's Guild in St. Botolph's church, Boston, issued in 1519 a much more elaborate letter, which was printed by Richard Pinson (p. 133). A French instance of a printed letter of indulgence on parchment bears the remarkably early date of 1454.<sup>1</sup> The papal indulgence granted in 1521 to Sir Henry Willoughby and others is drawn up, but apparently not expedited, in the form of a certified copy by a papal penitentiary (p. 137). It is written in the curial minuscule of the time, and omits the pope's initial before the clause "*concessum ut petitur*" (p. 139). Otherwise it is drawn up in the usual form of a *confessionale*,

<sup>1</sup> *Recueil des Fac-similés à l'usage de l'École des Chartes*, plate 330, No. 7.



the class of document to which it belongs, setting out the petition (*supplicatio*) of the persons seeking the indulgences.<sup>1</sup> The original letters of the guardian of the Observant Friars of Mount Sion creating Sir John Willoughby a knight of the Holy Sepulchre in consequence of his travels in the Holy Land, dated 1521, may also be mentioned in this connexion (p. 140).

The situation of the Wollaton district on the outcrop of the great Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfield caused it to be the scene of early coalmining, upon which considerable light is thrown by the numerous papers concerned with this industry. It is somewhat surprising to find that in 1316 the workings were already so deep that provision had to be made in a demise of a pit for non-payment of the rent or royalty in case the seven miners to whom the pit was let were prevented from working by the "*ventus, qui vocatur le dampe*" (p. 88; cf. p. 100). This carries the history of fire-damp three centuries beyond the earliest quotation in the *New English Dictionary*. Another interesting feature is the record of the use at the end of Elizabeth's reign of rails for the conveyance of coals to the riverside for shipment (pp. 169, 177). There are papers relating to a project for carrying coal by the Trent to Hull for shipment to London a few years later (p. 171), but the cost of conveying the coal to Newark or Gainsborough, transshipping it there, and the freight from Hull rendered this attempt to compete with the Newcastle supply unprofitable. There is an elaborate plan of the same period for pumping water out of the pits (p. 173), which shows the great depth of the workings. The difficulty of draining the pits is recognised three centuries earlier (p. 88; cf. p. 100). Incidentally many early mining terms are illustrated. The sister-industry of the working of ironstone in this district was carried on at least as early as the middle of the thirteenth century (p. 75). There are papers of interest from a later period concerning the forging of ironstone in this and other districts.

Under the heading of books in general attention may be called to the most interesting contribution to palaeography contained in the collection, ten leaves of an early eighth-century uncial copy of the Latin vulgate (pp. 196, 611). Another leaf from the same magnificent codex was discovered at Durham by Canon Greenwell in use as a cover for an eighteenth-century account book, a similar fate to that undergone by the Wollaton leaves. Canon Greenwell has suggested that this codex was one of the three written by order of Abbot Ceolfrid shortly after the year 700. One of these is the Codex Amiatinus, the most famous codex of the

<sup>1</sup> The handwriting agrees in general character with facsimiles 1, 3, and 4 given by Dr. Ludwig Schmitz-Kallenberg, *Practica Cancellariæ Apostolicæ Sæculi XV exeuntis, ein Handbuch für den Verkehr mit der päpstlichen Kanzlei*, Münster (Westphalia), 1904, where the cost and method of obtaining such indulgences from the papal officers are described.

Vulgate, now in the Florence library. Thus these leaves may represent one of the three oldest MS. books that are known to have been written in England. Another interesting MS. is recorded by the fragments of the Worcester chartulary drawn up about the year 1000, which are printed and described at p. 197 sqq. This is the oldest English chartulary of which we have any trace. Four leaves from this codex are preserved in the British Museum among the Cottonian MSS., including the leaf that precedes and the one that follows the complete leaf at Wollaton. This and the Vulgate MS., the Greenwell leaf of which is now in the British Museum, are curious instances of the vicissitudes of MSS., and make us realise what precious MSS. were sold as waste paper at the dissolution of the monasteries.

Of more strictly historical interest is the register of Thomas Field, abbot of Burton on Trent from 1472 to 1493 (p. 247 sqq), in which, besides an interesting medieval English version of the will of Wulfrie Spott, the founder of the abbey (p. 253), one of the most valuable relics of the opening years of the eleventh century, and a detailed account of the intrigues of the bishop of the diocese and a local knight in connexion with the election of an abbot in 1430-32 (p. 248 sqq.), there are entered copies of important public documents of the time. These include a copy (or rather a translation) of a letter from the king's representative in the papal curia in 1492, who can be identified with John de Gigliis, subsequently bishop of Worcester (pp. 259, 612). In this letter the king was informed of the fall of Granada and of the discovery of a fragment of the Cross in a church at Rome, besides news connected with the diplomatic moves of the leading European monarchs. This letter is a welcome addition to the scanty diplomatic records of Henry VII., and it was so highly esteemed that the two pieces of news mentioned above were proclaimed by the Lord Chancellor at a special service in St. Paul's (p. 612). The register also contains a good specimen of the prognostications in which the nation from the king downwards took so great an interest (pp. 263, 613). There is also preserved in this register a copy of a memorandum concerning the erection of a staple for metals in 1492 (pp. 266, 613), an economic act that seems to have escaped the attention of historians.

Of volumes of exclusively literary interest the most noteworthy is an early thirteenth-century MS. of French romances and *fabliaux*, several of which are inedited, written in the Picard dialect (p. 221), which introduces a new figure, that of Master Heldris de Cornvalle, into the crowded gallery of the poets of the Arthurian cycle (p. 224). The thirteenth century collection of Latin verses on subjects of grammar, which, despite the bizarre nature of the selections, formed part of the curriculum throughout Western Europe, contains traces of schoolboy owners of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, showing that even then the schoolboy sought relief

from the monotony of the task of learning by spasmodic scribblings (p. 212). And this inevitable tedium must have been needlessly increased for these students by the crabbed and archaic handwriting and the violent abbreviations of the words by contraction, by suspension, by special and by conventional signs, and the other devices of the medieval book-scribe. The other books call for no special notice here.

The household accounts, with the exception of one of Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor, in 1304-5 (p. 324), relate only to the sixteenth century. They illustrate, like the accounts in the fourth volume of the Report on the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland, with which they have many points in common, the minute care with which the household expenditure was recorded, and they consequently throw numerous side-lights upon the domestic life of the time. The accounts of travelling expenses show the great trains which gentlemen were compelled to take with them. A litter for a lady's use was not in ordinary use, as we see from the payment for fetching a borrowed one from a considerable distance (p. 425). There are entries of the expenses of staying at court, of eating dinners at the inns of court, and various other features of a gentleman's life in the capital and at court. There are records of the expenses incurred during hunting and other sports, losses at cards and other games, and of the constant stream of gifts and rewards to poor men, old soldiers, prisoners, and other objects of compassion, to pardoners, hermits, preachers, and boy-bishops, to troops of players (who often came from great distances), Cornish wrestlers, singers, harpers, waits, jugglers, men travelling with strange beasts, such as apes, bears, and camels, and to poor university scholars and travellers from abroad. In 1573 there is an express record of the playing of an interlude (p. 424). Mention is also made of the playing of music before the master's door on New Year's Day, and of the presents to him of "posies" by young maidens on his setting forth from his house. His services as godfather were in frequent request. A noteworthy feature in regard to christenings is the use of Huntingdon as a Christian name, which seems to be derived from the connexion of the family with that of the Earl of Huntingdon. One bearer of this Christian name, Huntingdon Shaw, is famous as the maker of the beautiful ironwork door-screens at Hampton Court. Rewards are given to young maidens who act as the master's valentine. Medical history is illustrated by payments for medicines, the fetching of doctors from London, their fees, costs of travelling, etc. There are numerous payments for articles of clothing, male and female, some of which are still preserved. Payments occur for school fees and school books and for education at school and at Cambridge. The purchase of books for the use of Sir Francis Willoughby, the builder of Wollaton, as a boy show the wide range of the education of a gentleman of high rank in the middle of the sixteenth



century. His school curriculum included Latin, Greek, Hebrew, music, and the gentlemanly accomplishments, such as fencing. There are also details of the education of Sir Hugh Willoughby, the Arctic explorer who perished in Spitzbergen. The soldiers' costume of 1522 is recorded (p. 345). The ample hospitality of the time is illustrated by the names of persons, drawn from various social strata, who dined in the Hall, which was a sort of open house for all wayfarers. The formal and stately ritual of the Hall is set out minutely in Sir Francis Willoughby's regulations for his household (p. 538). The practice of the numerous domestic industries of the household and the great use made of fairs for the purveyance of such things as were not produced on the estate are recorded at ample length. The household fool duly appears, and there is even a record of a female fool (p. 543). The visit of Queen Anne, the wife of James I., to Wollaton on her first arrival in England as queen is recorded in the account at p. 463, and the names of the chambers at Wollaton Hall occupied by her and her family preserved the memory of her sojourn (pp. 463, 486).

The Household accounts and other papers have yielded a rich crop of obsolete terms, some of which are unrecorded in the *New English Dictionary*, and some still await explanation. A list of these words will be found in the index under the word "glossary."

The collection contains few specimens of a class of documents that have, perhaps, the widest popular appeal—private letters. They seem to have disappeared, with a few exceptions, in the eighteenth century, when the Hall was stripped of its furniture upon the death of the fourth Lord in 1781, or when the muniment room was arranged. We have evidence that Sir Francis Willoughby, the builder, a man of very methodical habits, carefully preserved his correspondence (p. 538), and his son-in-law and successor, Sir Percival Willoughby, seems to have followed his example. Fortunately a descendant, Cassandra Willoughby, Duchess of Chandos, the daughter of Francis Willoughby, the natural philosopher, has preserved the gist and sometimes the text of many letters of the sixteenth century in the history of the family which she drew up with considerable ability in 1702 (p. 504). The loss of the full text of some of these letters is to be regretted, but still we obtain much information from her work as to the life of the sixteenth century in its many aspects. Some of these letters are interesting from the point of view of style, being written when the English language had reached its fullest perfection as a literary vehicle and when every educated person seemed to be a natural stylist. Lady Willoughby's letters show a directness and forcibility of expression that is thoroughly Elizabethan (pp. 568, 569). The love-letters of Percival Willoughby and Griffin Markham are redolent of the literary atmosphere of love in Shakespeare's time. The letters deal principally with



the unhappy domestic life of Sir Francis Willoughby, caused by the hysterical nature of his wife and fomented by the intrigues of the numerous body of gentlemen servants in his household, the leader being a foreign adventurer (pp. 533, 560, 561-2). The plotters even went to the dangerous length of accusing Sir Francis of complicity with the Spaniards in the year of the Great Armada (p. 567). The story winds up with the quarrel of Sir Francis with his son-in-law Sir Percival, and of his passionate dispatch of his steward to London to find him a second wife (p. 574). The lady whom he thus espoused in a fit of pique seems to have led him anything but a quiet life and to have left him to die alone and uncared for in London, and was even suspected by the family of having poisoned him (p. 582). Sir Francis impoverished himself by his building and land-purchases and by his attempts to grow woad, to make iron and glass, and, partly owing to this and to the portion left to his second wife, a mere shadow of his estates passed to Sir Percival Willoughby, his son-in-law, the grandson of Sir Edward Willoughby, who united the families of Willoughby of Wollaton and of Willoughby D'Eresby, through whom Lord Middleton comes to represent the male line of the great baronial family of Willoughby D'Eresby.

The inspector would wish to tender to Lord and Lady Middleton his most sincere thanks for their kindness, interest and hospitality during the lengthy preparation of this report, which has failed to exhaust their patience.

W. H. STEVENSON.



# THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF

## LORD MIDDLETON,

PRESERVED AT

## WOLLATON HALL, NOTTS.

### I. CHARTERS, LETTERS, ETC.

[c. 1150.]—Grant by Aschetin<sup>1</sup> [Ansketil] de Ridale [Ryedale, co. York] and his wife Acilia to the nuns of Watton [co. York] of land in Bridesale [Birdsall, co. York].

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Aschetinus de Ridale et sponsa ejus Acilia, salutem.

Notum sit vobis, quod nos et filii nostri Willelmus<sup>2</sup> et Walterus<sup>3</sup> et ceteri heredes nostri concessimus et dedimus sanctimonialibus de Wattona dimidiam carucatam terrę in Bridesale, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in pratis et pascuis et ceteris adjacentiis quibuscumque<sup>4</sup> [quę] ad eam pertinent, sive intra villam aut extra villam, videlicet illam, quam Godefridus et Walterus tenuerunt, quę est de feudo Rodberti de Ros,<sup>5</sup> insimul cum Matilda filia nostra, quę ibi habitum religionis suscepit, in perpetuam elemosinam tam libere quam liberius aliqua elemosina potest donari religiosis, sine omni exactione et sine omni seculari servitio preter solum statutum Danegeldum. Eapropter warantizabimus istam nostram

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Anschetinus son of William son of Acchelin, in Walter Espec's foundation deed of Rievaulx Abbey (Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees Soc., p. 21), and the Aschetinus of an early 12th cent. charter in the Whitby Chartulary, Surtees Soc. p. 457, and Aschetil, Aschetin, Askotin de Hauchesgard [Hawsker] of the same period in the same chartulary, pp. 132, 176, 179, etc.

<sup>2</sup> A William son of Anschetil is mentioned under Yorkshire in 1164-5 (Pipe Roll, 11 Henry II., p. 52). In 1166 he held part of a knight's fee of the fee of Warter, co. York (*Red Book of the Exchequer*, i., p. 435; *Liber Niger*, p. 328), and in 1167-8 (Pipe Roll, 14 Henry II., p. 89).

<sup>3</sup> Walter son of Asketin, Asketil, is returned in 1166 as holding knights' fees in co. York (*Red Book*, i., p. 419, 433; *Liber Niger*, pp. 309, 325).

<sup>4</sup> *quęcunque*, MS.

<sup>5</sup> Nephew of Walter Espec (ob. 1153), whose foundation deed of Rievaulx Abbey he confirmed (*Report on MSS. of the Duke of Rutland*, iv., p. 25; Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 21). He is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls from 1157-8 to 1162-3, about which time he died, perhaps during the latter year, as nothing is entered against his name, and Everard de Ros (his son) is charged in this and the two following years with debts. In 1165-6 William de Percy fined in 400 marks in order to have (*i.e.* to marry) Robert's wife (Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II., p. 81, and following years).

elemosinam per omnia et in omnibus et de omnibus rebus, excepto Danegeldo jam dicto, istis sanctimonialibus. Et quia ista dimidia carucata terrę fuit mariagium jam dictę Acilię sponse meę, ego Aschetinus dedi ei escambium tanti redditus in Holm<sup>1</sup> assensu et bona ejus voluntate. Et istę sanctimoniales susceperunt me et hanc sponsam meam Aciliam et patrem ejus Willelmum de Steinesgrife<sup>2</sup> et matrem ejus Matildam in perpetuam fraternitatem et plenariam participationem orationum et beneficiorum totius ordinis sui.

His testibus: Capellano Sanctę Marię de Malt[ona]; et Magistro Gillb[erto] de Semp[ingeham]<sup>3</sup>; et Willelmo de Vesci<sup>4</sup>; Willelmo Latim[er]; Seer de Quinci; Galfrido de Valoin[iis]; Willelmo filio Walonis<sup>5</sup>; Alardo de Crandala; Waltero Falconario; et Willelmo fratre ejus; Rannulfo clerico; Willelmo clerico, nepote Aschetini; Henrico decano; Magistro Stephano; Alano filio Landrici; Helia nepote Willelmi Latim[er]; Waltero Engainn<sup>6</sup>; Michaeli filio Alfredi; Warino de Vesci<sup>6</sup>; Alexandro<sup>7</sup>.

*Detached seal, bearing a lion coward, inscribed: SIGILLVM ASKETINI DE RIDALE.*

[1155, January]—<sup>8</sup>Charter of Henry II. confirming to Fulk de Luisuris [Lisores] his father's lands, with the forestries of [North] Hants, Huntingdonshire, and Buckinghamshire.

H[enricus], Rex Angl[orum], et Dux Norm[annorum] et Aquit[anorum], et Comes And[egavorum], omnibus archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis, Franc[is] et Angl[is], salutem.

<sup>1</sup> ? Holme-on-the-Wolds, co. York.

<sup>2</sup> Stonegrave, co. York. William de Steinesgrif witnessed Walter Espec's foundation deed of Rievaulx Abbey, 1131-1136, (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 21) and Robert de Ros's confirmation of it (see note 5, above), and also charters c. 1150 in the Whithy Chartulary, pp. 205, 207. He is returned in 1166 as holding part of a knight's fee under Everard de Ros, Robert's son (*Red Book*, i., p. 433; *Liber Niger*, p. 325).

<sup>3</sup> The founder of the order of Sempringham, who died at a very advanced age in 1189.

<sup>4</sup> William de Vesci was sheriff of Northumberland in 1156-7 and died before 1184-5 (*Rotuli de Dominabus*, pp. 5, 42).

<sup>5</sup> William son of Galo witnesses a charter of William de Vesci between 1154 and 1181 in the Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> Witnesses a charter of William de Vesci, 1154-1181, in the Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 139. He is probably "Warin the Clerk, grandson of Eustace son of John" of the charter at p. 4 below, as William de Vesci was the son of this Eustace, who was killed in Wales in 1157 (*Dugdale, Baronage*, i., p. 91b).

<sup>7</sup> This deed is preserved, with the other early Birdsall deeds printed below, in a small box in a large chest containing other Birdsall deeds, which are of much later date.

<sup>8</sup> This charter is limited by the mention of Thomas [Becket] as chancellor to a date earlier than 3 June, 1162, when he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. Henry was at Northampton in January, 1155 (*Eyton, Court, Household and Itinerary of Henry II.*, p. 3), and in July, 1157 (*ib.* p. 25). As Fulk accounts in 1155-6 under Northamptonshire for the *census* of the forests in his custody (*Pipe Roll*, 2 Henry II., p. 42), it is clear that the present charter must be referred to 1155.



Sciatis me reddidisse et confirmasse Fule[oni] de Luisuris, in feodo et hereditate, sibi et heredibus suis, omnes terras et teneuras patris sui, cum ministerio suo de forestariis Hantesire<sup>1</sup> et Hundedunesire et Buchingehamsire, sicut pater suus ea tenuit melius tempore H[enrici] Regis, avi mei.

Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quod ipse et heredes sui omnia predicta teneant bene et in pace, libere, quiete et honorifice, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus rebus, cum omnibus consuetudinibus ad ea pertinentibus, et cum libertatibus suis, sicut pater suus vel avus liberius et melius tenuit tempore Regis H[enrici], avi mei.

Testibus: Toma Cancellario; Reg[inaldo], Comite Cornubie; H. de Essex, const[abulario]; Ricardo de Hum[ez], Const[abulario]; Jocel[ino] de Baill[iolo].

Apud North[antonam].

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1160]—Grant by Ascilia or Aciria, late the wife of Asketin [Ansketil] de Ridale, to the nunnery of Watton [co. York] of land in Briddesale [Birdsall, co. York].

<sup>2</sup> Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Ascilia,<sup>3</sup> que fui sponsa Asketini de Ridale, concessi et dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi, in libera viduitate mea, concessu et assensu Willelmi et Walteri, filiorum meorum, et aliorum heredum meorum, Deo et Beate Marie et sanctimonialibus de Watt[ona] et fratribus earum, clericis et laicis, unam carrucatam terre de libero mariagio meo, que est de feudo Roberti de Ros in territorio de Briddessale, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra,<sup>4</sup> in perpetuam possessionem tenendam de me et heredibus meis; reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim viginti solidos argenti, et ex illa carrucata terre faciendo mihi et heredibus meis et defendendo totum forinsecum servitium ejusdem carrucate terre cum acciderit et unius dimidie carrucate terre in eadem villa de Briddessale, quam dimidiam carrucatam terre Asketinus, vir meus, prius eis dederat et carta<sup>5</sup> sua confirmaverat in perpetuam elemosinam cum Matilda, filia sua et mea, que ibi habitum religionis suscepit. Et quia dimidia carrucata terre erat de libero mariagio meo, dedit mihi vir meus Asketinus excambium

<sup>1</sup> Northamptonshire. See preceding note and Pipe Rolls, 4 Henry II., p. 143, and the succeeding rolls up to the 23rd year. In 1166 R. de Lisuriis returns under Northants that he has the king's forestry of fee (*Liber Niger Saaccarii*, ed. Hearne, ed. 2, i., p. 215; *Red Book of the Exchequer*, i. p. 333), which has puzzled Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. p. 597), but it would seem, from the evidence of the Pipe Rolls, that R. is a mistake for F.

<sup>2</sup> There are two exemplars of this charter, both in the same handwriting, but one of them written in larger letters. They are preserved in the chest of Birdsall deeds (see page 2, note 7 above). The variant readings are noted.

<sup>3</sup> *Aciria*, B.

<sup>4</sup> *villam*, add. B.

<sup>5</sup> See page 1 above.

in Holm ad valenciam tanti redditus. Ego vero et heredes mei post me warantizabimus omnia predicta prefatis sanctimonialibus et earum fratribus contra omnes homines de calumpniis et omnibus rebus in perpetuum.

His testibus: Gregorio, priore de Bredlint[ona]<sup>1</sup>; Ernasio, priore de Mart[ona]<sup>2</sup>; Willelmo de Vescei; Willelmo Latim[er]<sup>3</sup>; Symone de Staingriva<sup>4</sup>; Warino clerico, nepote Eustachii filii Johannis<sup>5</sup>; Adam de Gart[ona]<sup>6</sup>; Stephano de Killum<sup>7</sup>; Magistro Stephano legista; Nicholao, persona de Hugate<sup>8</sup>; Alexandro de Sant[ona]<sup>9</sup>; Alexandro Camerario<sup>10</sup>; Petro filio Willelmi de Cava<sup>11</sup>; Willelmo fratre ejus<sup>12</sup>; Petro filio Alexandri de Sant[ona].

*Large elliptical seals, one (A) in red wax, the other (B) in green, with central ornament; inscription: + SIGILLVM ACIRIE.*

[c. 1170]—Grant by John de Arden to Amable, daughter of William Fund[wi] of land [in Kingsbury, co. Warwick].

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Johannes de Arden' dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Amable filie Willelmi Fund' et heredibus suis aliud dimidium prati, quod fuit Herberti de Kinesb[eri], scilicet inter semitam et Stanstret', ei et heredibus suis: tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere, solute et quiete; reddendo annuatim michi et heredibus meis quasdam cirotecas de Coventr[eia] ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio.

His testibus: Rogero decano, Thoma persona, Willelmo Marescallo, Ricardo, fratre ejus, Willelmo, fratre Johannis, Roberto, fratre ejus, Nicolao de Esbroc',<sup>13</sup> Waltero de Plumton',

<sup>1</sup> *Bredlingtona*, B. Gregory, prior of Bridlington, witnesses deeds between 1154 and 1181 (Rievaulx Chartulary, pp. 138, 165, 173; Whitby Chartulary, pp. 39, 48, 57), between 1154 and 1167 and after 1181 (Guisbrough Chartulary, ii., pp. 47, 83), and in 1175 (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 82; cf. also *ibid.* p. 107).

<sup>2</sup> *Martona*, B. Marton-in-the-Forest, co. York. Prior Herniseus (misprinted *Herviseo*) witnessed a charter between 1154 and 1170 in the Whitby Chartulary, p. 185.

<sup>3</sup> Witnesses a charter between 1154 and 1181 (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 139).

<sup>4</sup> Witnesses charters between 1154 and 1181 (Rievaulx Chartulary, pp. 24, 113) and in 1175 (*Ibid.* pp. 82, 83; cf. also *ibid.* p. 79).

<sup>5</sup> Eustace son of John was killed in 1167.

<sup>6</sup> Garton-on-the-Wolds, co. York.

<sup>7</sup> Stephen de Killum [Kilham, co. York] is one of the knights mentioned with William de Steingriva in a charter of about the date assigned to the present one (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 112; cf. also *ibid.* p. 132).

<sup>8</sup> Huggate, co. York.

<sup>9</sup> *Santona*, B. Sancton, co. York.

<sup>10</sup> The Alexander the Chamberlain of the Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 232 note, Guisbrough Chartulary, ii., p. 6 note, is probably another person.

<sup>11</sup> *Petro de Cava*, B. Cave, co. York.

<sup>12</sup> Perhaps the William de Cava of the Guisbrough Chartulary, ii., p. 256.

<sup>13</sup> Esbroc was in the parish of Kingsbury (Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, p. 761a).



Hugone de Esbroc', Heminco filio Ricardi, Ricardo, qui scripsit hanc cartam, et multis aliis.

*Fragment of seal.*

[c. 1170]—Grant by Robert de Cathorp [Caythorpe, parish of Lowdham, co. Notts] to Godwin son of Alfwini de Eperstona [Epperston, co. Notts] of land near the hedge between Wdbure and Ludam [Woodborough and Lowdham, co. Notts].

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Robertus de Cathorp dedi et concessi, et hac carta mea confirmavi, Godwino filio Alfwini de Eperstona terram meam, que est inter vias ad divisam inter Wdbure et Ludam, sibi et heredibus suis tenendum de me et heredibus meis; reddendo mihi annuatim vi. denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio ad me pertinente. Pro hac vero donacione dedit mihi predictus Godwinus iiij<sup>or</sup> solidos.

Testibus istis: Roberto Cappellano; Roberto de Habtot; Hasculfo, fratre suo; Roberto de Birtona<sup>1</sup>; Willelmo filio suo; Elia de Pasci; Manfrido de Turgartona<sup>2</sup>; Radulfo Prenloue; Roberto filio Johannis; Waltero de Colingham<sup>3</sup>; et multis aliis.

*Fragment of seal in white wax.*

[c. 1170]—Grant by William I, earl of Ferrers [1163–1173], to Roger son of Reinfrid of the marsh of Hanworth [co. Lincoln ?].

Willelmus, Comes de Ferr[ariis], tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem.

Sciatis, quod ego concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Rogero filio Reinfrai<sup>4</sup> et heredibus suis, ad tenendum de Rogero de Inges et heredibus suis, mariscum de Hanewerda, quod pertinet ad feudum predicti Rogeri de Inges, et quod mariscum idem Rogerus [de] Inges dedit predicto Rogero filio Reinfrai et heredibus suis, tenendum de eo et heredibus suis, pro vj. denariis annuatim pro omni servitio. Et pro hac concessione et confirmacione, predictus Rogerus filius Reinfrai dedit mihi dimidiam marcam argenti et Comitisse Sibille, uxori mee, unum bisancium.

<sup>1</sup> Burton Joyce, co. Notts. Robert de Burton witnessed a deed of about this date quoted by Thoroton (*Antiqq. of Nottinghamshire*, 228a) from the burnt register of Lenton Priory.

<sup>2</sup> Thurgarton, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Collingham, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Roger son of Reinfrid was a justice in Eyre in 1176 (Benedict Abbas, i., p. 107; Roger of Hoveden, ii., p. 87). He was one of the five associated with the bishop of Durham and the earl of Albemarle for the government of the realm by Richard I. in 1189 (Hoveden, iii., p. 16). He was excommunicated in 1191 by Longchamps (*Id.* iii., p. 153). See Foss, *Biographia Juridica*.

Hiis testibus: Roberto de Aubini, et Roberto de Ferr[ariis], fratre meo<sup>1</sup>; Henrico filio Walk[elini]<sup>2</sup>; Nicholao filio Pag[ani]; Johanne de Croel; Willelmo clerico; Alano de Thichehale<sup>3</sup>; Henrico de Stanton; Rogero de Ardena; Willelmo de Arundell; Oseberto Noel; Gileberto de Chaent; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1170]—Grant by prior B. and the chapter of Newburgh [co. York] to William de Stuteville that they will find a chaplain to sing for his soul daily in the chapel of Gillingemora [Gilling, co. York].

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis B.<sup>4</sup> prior et capitulum ecclesie Sancte Marie de Novoburgo, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Willelmo de Stutevilla<sup>5</sup> et heredibus suis, pro devotione, quam habuit erga ecclesiam nostram, quod nos invenimus capellanum residentem in capella de Gillingemora in perpetuum, qui ibi cotidie cantet pro salute anime predicti Willelmi de Stutevilla et pro animabus patris et matris ejus et omnium antecessorum ejus.

Hiis testibus: Willelmo clerico de Cothingham,<sup>6</sup> Ricardo clerico de Botshal,<sup>7</sup> Hugone capellano, Bartholomeo de Stutevilla,<sup>8</sup> Roberto de Melsa,<sup>9</sup> Benedicto de Sculecotes,<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Report on the Duke of Rutland's MSS.*, iv., p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Id.* p. 32.

<sup>3</sup> Ticknall, co. Derby.

<sup>4</sup> Bernard, prior of Newburgh, was one of the three persons nominated by the canons of York to the king for the vacant archbishopric in 1186 (Benedict Abbas, i., p. 352). He occurs in a deed of 1189–1199 (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 235), and in 1199 (*Charters, etc., of Finchale Priory*, Surtees Soc., p. 13). But this is, perhaps, not the prior B. of the present charter, for prior Richard occurs between 1180 and 1190 (Guisbrough Chartulary, ii., p. 255 note 3).

<sup>5</sup> William de Stuteville was made governor of Topcliff Castle, co. York, in 1173–4 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 456a) and died 1202 (Matt. Paris, *Chronica Majora* ii., p. 480). He was alive on 7 July, 1202 (*Rotuli Litterarum Patentium*, p. 14a), but dead before 4 June, 1203 (*Ibid.*, p. 30a).

<sup>6</sup> Cottingham, co. York.

<sup>7</sup> Bossall, co. York.

<sup>8</sup> Witnesses a charter of Robert de Stuteville, father of William, who died in or before 1186 (Eyton, *Court, etc., of Henry II.*, p. 273) in the Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees Soc., p. 82. Bartholomew de Stuteville occurs in 1200 (*Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 111).

<sup>9</sup> Robert son of John de Melsa [Meaux, parish of Wawne, co. York], was a benefactor of Meaux Abbey between 1160 and 1182 (*Chronica Monasterii de Melsa*, i., pp. 159, 168).

<sup>10</sup> Sculecoats, in Kingston-upon-Hull. Benedict de Sculecote is returned in 1166 as holding part of a knight's fee in Yorkshire (*Red Book*, ii., p. 414; *Liber Niger*, p. 305, where it is wrongly printed *Sculeton*). He was a benefactor to Meaux Abbey between 1160 and 1182 (*Chron. de Melsa*, i., pp. 168–9). See also Rievaulx Chartulary, pp. 84, 303. Benedict de Sculecote (a descendant?) is returned in 1210–12 as holding part of a knight's fee in co. York (*Red Book*, ii., pp. 492, 495).

Radulfo filio Paulini Eborac[ensis], Adam de Staveleia,<sup>1</sup> Roberto filio Givonis,<sup>2</sup> Johanne Burgenun, Martino de Rothomago, Ricardo Golle, Laurentio de Donecast[ria].

*Large seal in coloured wax, bearing a figure of the Virgin and Child, and inscribed: " . . . MARIE DE NEVBVR," the NE being a ligature.*

[c. 1170]—Grant by William de Heriz to Robert de Auvers of his land in Treberchis [? Thrybergh, co. York].

Willelmus de Heriz<sup>3</sup> omnibus hominibus suis et amicis suis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Roberto de Auvers<sup>4</sup> totam terram meam de Treberchis, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in feudo et in hereditate, ei et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis tenendam, pro omni servicio ad me pertinenti; reddendo singulis annis quendam nisum sorum. Quare volo, ut predictus Robertus teneat eandem terram bene et libere sicut ego ipse, faciendo forense servitium.

Hiis testibus (*sic*): Willelmus Avenel<sup>5</sup> et Gervasius<sup>6</sup> frater ejus, Simon filius Ricardi,<sup>7</sup> et Herebertus ejus frater, et

<sup>1</sup> Staveley, co. York. Cf. *Rotuli de Finibus*, pp. 207, 332.

<sup>2</sup> Givo witnesses a charter of Robert de Stuteville (probably the father of the grantee of the present charter) in the Riveaulx Chartulary p. 62. A Givo de Fadamore witnesses at p. 131 of the same chartulary.

<sup>3</sup> William de Heriz is returned in 1166 as holding knights' fees in cos. Notts and Lincoln (*Red Book of the Exchequer*, i. pp. 342, 383; *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, ed. Hearne, ed. 2, pp. 224, 271). He is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls under cos. Notts and Derby from 1168-9 to 1177-8 (15 to 24 Henry II.), and in 1168-9 under Yorkshire. In 1178-9 his lands were in the king's hands by reason of his death (Pipe Roll, 25 Henry II., ro. *7d.*), and in 1179-80 Robert de Heriz made a fine of 100*l.* to have the lands of his brother William (Pipe Roll, 26 Henry II., ro. 10*d.*).

<sup>4</sup> Robert de Alvers is returned in 1166 as a tenant in co. Warwick (*Red Book*, i., p. 326; *Liber Niger*, p. 205). His name occurs in the long list of gentry amerced in 1176 in cos. Notts and Derby (Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II., p. 96; 23 Hen. II., p. 60) as a result of the king's oppressive decision regarding the forests at Nottingham in 1176 (Benedict Abbas, i. p. 94; Roger of Hoveden ii., p. 79). He is mentioned as a security in the Pipe Rolls for Notts and Derby for 1198-9 (1 John, ro. 15). He witnesses a Derbyshire charter of the time of Henry II. (*Rutland MSS.*, iv. p. 54).

<sup>5</sup> Mentioned under co. Northampton in 1161-2, 1162-3, 1164-5, 1168-9 (Pipe Rolls 8, 9, 11, and 15 Henry II.). In 1175-6 he was one of the surveyors of the building of the tower of Peak Castle, co. Derby (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 90). See *Rutland MSS.*, iv., p. 24.

<sup>6</sup> Gervase Avenel answers for the land of Bassetlaw [co. Notts] in 1155-6, 1156-7, and 1157-8 (Pipe Roll, 2 Henry II., p. 39; 3 Hen. II., p. 90, 4 Hen. II., p. 153). In 1172-3 he was a surveyor of the works at Bolsover Castle (Pipe Roll, 19 Hen. II., p. 177) and of the building of the tower of Peak Castle in 1175-6 and 1176-7 (Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II., p. 90, 23 Hen. II., p. 57). In 1179-80 the sheriff of Notts and Derby answers for the corn sold from his lands (Pipe Roll, 26 Hen. II., ro. 10*d.*).

<sup>7</sup> He was pardoned two marks in 1158-9 under cos. Notts and Derby (Pipe Roll, 5 Henry II., p. 52), and was fined for trespass of the forest under these counties in 1175-6 and 1176-7 (Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II., p. 94, 23 Hen. II., p. 60). He is also mentioned in 1180-1 (27 Hen. II., ro. 1*d.*), in 1182-3 (29 Hen. II., ro. 8), and in 1197-8 (10 Rich. I., ro. 8). He died during the latter year, for his widow Juetta fined for a writ of dower (*ibid.*).



Willelmus frater ipsius Roberti, et Hugo de Hedun,<sup>1</sup> Robertus de Heriz,<sup>2</sup> Petrus de Heriz, Philippus Uphtunie.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1170]—Grant by Robert son of Walter and Amabilis, his wife, to the nunnery of St. Edith, Polesworth [co. Warwick] of the mill of Kinesberia [Kingsbury, co. Warwick].

<sup>3</sup>Domino et Patri suo Ricardo,<sup>4</sup> Dei Gracia, Coventrensi Episcopo, et Ædmondo Archidiacono, et omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, Robertus filius Walteri et Amabil[is], uxor ipsius, salutem.

Sciant presentes omnes et posteri, quod ego Robertus et Amabil[is], uxor mea, concessimus et dedimus ecclesie Dei et Sancte Marie et Sancte Eadithe de Polesworda et sanetimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime nostre et pro salute omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, molendinum de Kinesberia, cum tota secuta ipsius molendini, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et cum omni libertate, in perpetuam elemosinam, absolutum, liberum et quietum ab omni servicio et ab omni exactione seculari, cum corpore ipsius Amabil[is], excepta decima ejusdem molendini, quam prius dedimus ecclesie de Kinesb[eria].

Testibus : Rogero, priore Malvern[ie] ; Toma, priore de Avecota<sup>5</sup> ; Toma de Westmonasterio, monacho ; Serlone, Petro, presbyteris ; et Magistro Widone ; Wilhelmo Fulesbi ; Petro de Bracebrug<sup>6</sup> ; Wilhelmo de Hardredeshull<sup>7</sup> ; Hereberto ; Gileberto ; Rogero del Holt ; Alexandro ; Waltero Pinel ; Nicholao ; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

<sup>1</sup> Hugh de Hedduna [Headon, co. Notts] owed 10*l.* in 1167-8 for relief for land held of the honour of Tickhill, under cos. Notts and Derby (Pipe Roll, 14 Henry II., p. 92 ; cf. 15 Hen. II., p. 44, 16 Hen. II., p. 54). In 1175-6 he was fined in these counties for forest offences (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 92). In the following year he made fine to have the king's good will (Pipe Roll, 23 Hen. II., p. 59, and 24 Hen. II., ro. 6*d.*). In 1194 he adhered to John against Richard I., and made a fine of 10*l.* to have his lands again, consisting of one knight's fee in Heddon (Pipe Roll, 6 Rich. I., ro. 6). He answers for scutage in 1201-2, 1202-3, and 1203-4 (Pipe Rolls, 4 John, ro. 14 ; 5 John, ro. 13 ; 6 John, ro. 13).

<sup>2</sup> Robert de Heriz fined to have his brother's lands in 1179-80 (see note 3, page 7). In 1180-1 Ralph de Crumwell fined to hasten his right concerning Widmerpool [co. Notts] against him (Pipe Roll, 27 Hen. II., ro. 1*d.*), and in 1188-9 (Pipe Roll, 1 Richard I., p. 155). Robert answered for scutage under Notts and Derby in 1196-7 (Pipe Roll, 9 Richard I., ro. 10). In the following year Ivo de Heriz, his son, made a fine for having Robert's lands (Pipe Rolls, 10 Ric. I., ro. 8). See also Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 684*a*, and *Rotuli de Oblatis*, pp. 35, 188. The Robert de Heriz whose lands at Stapelford (Stapleford, co. Notts) seem to have been in the king's hands in 1176-7 (Pipe Roll, 23 Hen. II., p. 63) belonged to another family, and is probably the Robert de Heriz who was fined in cos. Notts and Derby for trespass of the forest in 1175-6 (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 95 ; 23 Henry II., p. 60), since Stapleford was in Sherwood Forest, and Widmerpool was far outside it.

<sup>3</sup> This charter is cited by Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, p. 761*a*, from a chartulary.

<sup>4</sup> Richard Peché, consecrated in 1161, died 6 October, 1182.

<sup>5</sup> Alvecote, parish of Shuttington, co. Warwick, a cell of Malvern Priory.

<sup>6</sup> Bracebridge, co. Lincoln.

<sup>7</sup> Hartshill, parish of Mancetter, co. Warwick.



[c. 1170]—Confirmation by Simon de Harcuria [Harcourt] and Alice, his wife, of the preceding grant.

Domino et patri suo Ricardo, Dei gracia, Coventrensi episcopo, et Ædmando Archidiacono, et omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, Simon de Arcuria et Aelicia, uxor mea, salutem.

Sciant presentes omnes et posterius, quod ego Simon de Harcuria et Aelicia, uxor mea, concessimus, et carta nostra confirmavimus, Ecclesie Dei et Sancte Marie et Sancte Eadithe de Polesworda et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime nostre et pro salute omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, donationem Roberti filii Walteri et uxoris ejus Amabil[is], scilicet molendinum de Kinesburia, cum tota secta ipsius molendini, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et cum omni libertate, in perpetuam elemosinam, absolutum, liberum, et quietum ab omni servicio et ab omni exactione seculari, salva decima ejusdem molendini, que pertinet ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Kinesburia.

His testibus: Simeone de Sepeia<sup>1</sup> et Petro de Kinesb[uria] et Willelmo de Basterleia<sup>2</sup>, sacerdotibus; et Willelmo de Spondon<sup>3</sup> et Willelmo Canonico et Galfrido de Sepeia<sup>1</sup> et Willelmo de Contorn<sup>4</sup>, clericis; et Willelmo de Warda et Radulfo filio Radulfi et Richero, fratre suo, et Galfrido filio Alegaldi et Serlono (*sic*) de Sutunia<sup>5</sup> et Ada de Welberca et Willelmo de Witacra<sup>6</sup> et Roberto de Persita et Watero (*sic*) Pinel et Rogero filio Jacobi et Roberto Malnevu et Herberto et Godfrido de Sautlega<sup>7</sup> et Toma de Aseperc et filiis suis, et multis aliis.

*Fragments of seal sewed up in cloth bag.*

[c. 1170]—Confirmation of the preceding grant and confirmation by Richard, bishop of Coventry.

Ricardus, Dei gracia, Coventrensis Episcopus, omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, salutem in Domino.

Sciant omnes tam posterius quam presentes, quod nos, presentis carte nostre auctoritate, donationem illam confirmamus, quam Robertus filius Galteri et Amabil[is], uxor ipsius, fecerunt ecclesie Dei et Sancte Marie et Sancte Edithe de Pollisworda et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet de molendino de Kinisbiria, quod ipsi, cum tota secta ipsius molendini, et omnibus pertinentiis suis, et cum omni libertate, in perpetuam elemosinam memoratis sanctimonialibus, liberum et quietum ab omni seculari exactione et servicio, dederunt. Preterea hanc eandem donationem, quam

<sup>1</sup> Sheepy, co. Leicester.

<sup>2</sup> Baxterley, co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> Spondon, co. Derby.

<sup>4</sup> Coundon, co. Warwick?

<sup>5</sup> Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

<sup>6</sup> Whitacre, co. Warwick.

<sup>7</sup> Saltley, parish of Aston, co. Warwick.

Simon de Harincuria et Aelicia, uxor ejus, ante-dicto religioso loco concesserunt et carta sua confirmaverunt, juxta illorum carte tenorem, similiter hujus scripti nostri testimonio corroboramus. Siquis vero hanc donationem in Deo factam in irritum revocare et infirmare presumpserit, anathematis vinculo ferimus eum.

His testibus: Eadmundo et Rogero et Radulfo, archidiaconis nostris; Magistro Gaufrido de Lent[ona]<sup>1</sup>; Magistro Roberto de Haia; Nigello capellano; Stephano, capellano de Cesterfeld; Waltero de Tilisbiria; Gaufrido Salvagio; Willelmo Burdet; Waltero de Sumervilla et Rogero et Roberto, filiis ejus; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1175]—Confirmation by John [de Lacy], Constable of Chester, of the grant by Fulk de Mareis to Nicholas the clerk of Marnham [Marnham, co. Notts] of land in Stiresthorp [Staythorpe, parish of Averham, co. Notts].

Johannes, Constabularius Cestrie,<sup>2</sup> omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglieis, clericis et laicis, presentibus et futuris, salutem.

Sciatis Fulconem de Mareis coram me dedisse et concessisse Nicholao clerico meo de Marnham<sup>3</sup> et heredibus suis totam terram suam de Stirestorp, que est de meo feodo, pro dimidia marca argenti, quam predictus Nicholaus illi prenominato Fulconi de Mareis dedit in principio pro terra prenominata, libere et quiete et honorifice, tenendam de illo et de heredibus suis, in tofto et crofto et in bosco, in pratis et in pasturis, et in omnibus aliis rebus, que ad predictam terram pertinent, pro iij. solidis reddendo (*sic*) annuatim predicto Fulconi et heredibus suis pro omnibus serviciis, que ad illos pertinent, excepto servitio forinseco; ad festum Sancti Michaelis xviiij<sup>d</sup>. debet reddere de ista firma, et in die Palmarum xviiij<sup>d</sup>. Hanc autem donationem et concessionem petitione predicti Fulconis de Mareis Nicholao clerico predicto de Marnham et heredibus suis concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, ut terra predicta in feodo et hereditate Nicholao clerico predicto et heredibus suis stabilis et rata permaneat.

<sup>1</sup> The "Magister Galfridus de Lenton" who witnesses an undated agreement between the monks of Bordsley and the church of St. Mary, Warwick, printed by Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, 1702, p. 24, no. xlii.

<sup>2</sup> John the Constable accounted in 1177-8 for 213*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for a fine for his mother's lands, to be paid by 80 marks yearly, in co. Notts (Pipe Roll, 24 Henry II., ro. 6*d*.). He accompanied Richard to the Holy Land, and died at Tyre in 1190 or 1191 (Benedictus Abbas, ii., p. 148; Roger de Hoveden, iii., p. 88). See *Dict. Nat. Biography*, xxxi., p. 338; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 100a.

<sup>3</sup> Marnham, co. Notts. John, Constable of Chester, is recorded to have given the church of Marnham to the Knight Templars (*Monasticon*, vi., p. 825a). His foundation deed of Stanlow (later known as Whalley) abbey, co. Chester, which is dated 1178, is witnessed by "Nicholas, persona de Marnham" (*Monasticon*, vi., p. 641a; corrupted to "Marisham" in the copy in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey* (Chetham Soc., 1847), p. 5).

His testibus: Roberto, sacerdote de Stoca<sup>1</sup>; Willelmo Legato; Silvestro de Suttona<sup>2</sup>; Galfrido, milite de Suttuna<sup>2</sup>; Galfrido Escrop; Willelmo filio Gerardi; Ricardo de Clifton<sup>3</sup>; Ricardo de Awic; Roberto clerico de Cliftona<sup>3</sup>; Roberto de Wadewrja<sup>4</sup>; Rogero de Normantona<sup>5</sup>; Richer de Scegebi<sup>6</sup>; Ricardo de Co (*sic*) de Cotintona<sup>7</sup>; Nigello de Cliftona; Roberto fratre Nicholai; Waltef de Marnaham; Elia de Pasci; Adam de Duttun<sup>8</sup>; Rogero Burdun<sup>8</sup>; Roberto filio Rogeri<sup>8</sup>; Adam Cytharista.

*Fragment of large seal with equestrian figure.*

[c. 1175]—Confirmation by Robert son of Philip [de Baseford<sup>9</sup>] of his father's grant to Eustace de Brocolvestou [Broxtow, co. Notts] of land, etc., in Baseford [Basford, co. Notts] and at Essebia [Ashby Magna, co. Leicester?].

Robertus filius Philippi omnibus amicis et hominibus suis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem.

Certum sit vobis, quod pater meus Philippus dedit et concessit Eustachio de Brocolvestou,<sup>10</sup> meo concessu, quatuor bovatas terre et tres culturas et duo prata et sedem unam molendini in feudo suo de Ba[se]lford, in liberum conjugium cum sua filia, et etiam apud Magnam Essebiam unam virgatam terre, de se ad tenendam et de herede suo sibi et heredi suo quiete et libere, propter hominum suum et propter servicium suum, scilicet equitandi cum eo vel cum uxore sua de uno mansu (*sic*) ad alium mansum, scilicet de Baseford ad Essebiam. Hoc donum eciā supradictum in hac presenti carta do et confirmo nunc et in perpetuum sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus<sup>11</sup> meis.

Hujus rei testes sunt isti: Gilebertus capellanus<sup>12</sup>; Willelmus Hauselin<sup>13</sup>; Adam Marescalcus et Hugo, frater ejus;

<sup>1</sup> East Stoke, co. Notts.

<sup>2</sup> Sutton-on-Trent, co. Notts. Silvester de Sutton made a fine under cos. Notts and Derby in 1179-80 for the pledge of one of his men (Pipe Roll, 26 Henry II., ro. 10*d*). and in 1180-1 (Pipe Roll, 27 Hen. II., ro. 1*d*). A fine was levied in 1203 between Roland son of Silvester, demandant, and Robert de Lisures concerning land in Sternethorp, the Stirethorp of this deed (Feet of Fines, co. Notts, file 2, no. 21).

<sup>3</sup> North or South Clifton, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Wadworth, co. York, is mentioned as Wadewurth with Marnham in 1204 (*Rot. Chart.* p. 133a) and in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 22*b*.

<sup>5</sup> Normanton, near Marnham, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> Skegby, parish of Marnham.

<sup>7</sup> Coddington, co. Notts.

<sup>8</sup> Witnesses the foundation deed of Stanlow Abbey (see note 3, p. 10, above).

<sup>9</sup> See Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 233a.

<sup>10</sup> Eustace de Brokelestoua is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls for Notts and Derby in 1181-2, 28 Henry II., ro. 2. Broxtowe is recorded simply by Broxtowe Hall, now a farmhouse in the parish of Bilborough.

<sup>11</sup> *herededibus*, MS.

<sup>12</sup> *capellanus*, MS.

<sup>13</sup> Written clearly "Hauselin," (= Halselin, p. 32, below). Similarly Ralph *Hauselin* is clearly so written in the Pipe Rolls for 1193-4, 1196-7 (6 Richard I., ro. 6; 8 Richard I., ro. 54).



Samson de Stretlei<sup>1</sup>; Robertus, frater ejus; Adam de Moreteun<sup>2</sup> et Hugo, frater ejus; Ricardus de Asple<sup>3</sup>; Everardus de Lentun<sup>4</sup>; Raudulfus (*sic*) filius Gileberti; Philippus filius Philippi. VALETE.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1175]—Grant by Hugh son of Theodoric and Margaret, his wife, to St. Peter's Church, Winterburn [Winterborne Zelstone, co. Dorset] of land [in Winterborne] for the maintenance of a lamp in the church.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Hugo filius Theodoric<sup>5</sup> et uxor mea Margareta donavimus ecclesie Sancti Petri de Winterburnia,<sup>6</sup> in perpetuam elemosinam, duas acras terre ad mortarium,<sup>7</sup> una in oriente proxima juxta divisas, altera in valle juxta divisas proxima, in altera *erþmerche del est de Serdebege*<sup>8</sup> ubi *marlere*<sup>9</sup> exstat, et altera proxima *de la charere del norh*.<sup>10</sup>

His testibus: Domino Ricardo,<sup>11</sup> arch[idiacono] Dorsete, et toto capitulo Dorecestric, et tota parrochia de Winterburnia.

*Seal missing.*

<sup>1</sup> Sampson de Stradlega [Strelley, co. Notts] was amerced under Notts and Derby for trespass of the forest in 1176 (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 94; cf. 23 Hen. II., p. 59). He witnessed the charter of John, earl of Mortain, to the burgesses of Nottingham in 1189 or slightly later (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i., p. 10). In 1194 his chattels were seised into the king's hands among those of others "of the king's enemies" (Pipe Roll, 6 Richard I., ro. 6). In 1194-5 he paid four marks under cos. Notts and Derby because he had supported John in his rebellion (Pipe Roll, 7 Richard I., ro. 2). In 1197-8 Sampson de Stradleg' [his son] paid thirty marks under the said counties to have seisin of his father's lands, which were still in the king's hands because he had supported John (Pipe Roll, 10 Richard I., ro. 8). This Sampson died before 1206-7, for in that year Walter de Stradleg owed a falcon under the same counties for having seisin of his father's lands (Pipe Roll, 9 John, ro. 11; *Rotuli de Finibus*, p. 377).

<sup>2</sup> Adam de Moretonio [Mortain, Normandy, dep. of La Manche] was amerced for trespass of the forest in 1176 under cos. Notts and Derby (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 94; cf. 23 Henry II., p. 59). In 1185-6 the sheriff of these counties accounts for the ferm of Adam's lands (Pipe Roll, 32 Henry II., ro. 8), which were in the king's hands, probably by reason of his death.

<sup>3</sup> Aspley (Hall), parish of Radford (near Nottingham).

<sup>4</sup> Lenton, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Terricus (Old French *Tierri* = Theodoric) de Bosco Herberti is returned in 1166 as a tenant in Dorset (*Red Book*, i., p. 215; *Liber Niger*, p. 80). A Theodoricus de Bosco granted land in one of the Dorset Winterbournes before 1206 (*Rotuli Chartarum*, p. 163; Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, ed. 3. iv., p. 7, note b). Hugh son of Terricus paid half a mark in 1207 for a dissein in that county (*Rotuli de Finibus*, p. 404). Cf. also Thericus de Werdesford, page 54, below.

<sup>6</sup> The older dedication of the church of Winterborn Zelstone to St. Peter is mentioned in 1384-5 (Hutchins, i., p. 337, note d).

<sup>7</sup> A lamp (Old French *mortier*), a meaning not recorded by Ducange. Cf. Hutchins, iii., p. 729b, 'mortierum vel lampas.'

<sup>8</sup> 'The earth-boundary [ridge of earth ?] to the east of Serdebege,' the latter seemingly meaning the old parish of Charborough, now in the parish of Morden.

<sup>9</sup> 'marl-pit,' Old French *marliere*, modern French *marnière*.

<sup>10</sup> 'to the cartroad (Old French *charriere*) on the north.'

<sup>11</sup> An addition to the list of archdeacons in Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanæ*.



[c. 1175]—Grant by Nicholas son of William de Trowella [Trowell, co. Notts] to the church of Sempringham [abbey, co. Lincoln] of 'a moiety of a mill in Trowell.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Nicholaus<sup>1</sup> filius Willelmi de Trowella, salutem.

Sciatis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse, assensu heredum meorum, in puram elemosinam et perpetuam possessionem Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et monialibus de Sempingham et fratribus earum, clericis et laicis, ibidem Deo servientibus medietatem molendini super Yrewis,<sup>2</sup> que est de feudo meo, cum mediet[ate] *del* Holm<sup>3</sup> quod est circumfossatum in territorio de Trowella, solutam et quietam ab omni servicio et exactione, et cum omni libertate et consuetudine, quam ego habui super idem molendinum, videlicet, ut ego et homines mei veniamus ad predictum molendinum ad molendum omnia blada, que habemus molere. Hanc vero elemosinam ego et heredes mei erga omnes homines de universis calumpniis et serviciis in perpetuum illis warantizabimus.

His testibus : Thoma, capellano de Sempingham ; Samsone de Stretleie ; Helya de Bramc[ote<sup>4</sup>] ; Gill[ebert]o, Hugone Bugghe, Radulfo, clericis de Sempingham ; Roberto Musteile<sup>5</sup> ; Hugone Spien ; Jacobo ; Galfrido Puinnant ; Ulf ; Galfrido de Copestoche<sup>6</sup> ; Willelmo Franceis ; Willelmo Brekedure<sup>7</sup>.

*Endorsed in same hand :* 'DE NICHOLAO.' 'DE BRAMCH[O]TE.'

*Large seal with equestrian figure, inscribed :* + SIGILLV . .  
. . AI DE TROWELLE.

[c. 1175]—Confirmation by Godfrey de Stanford and Maud, his wife, to the monks of Sempringham [co. Lincoln] of a grant to them by Nicholas de Trowella of land in Trowell.

Notum sit universis Christi fidelibus, quod ego Godefridus de Stanford<sup>8</sup> et uxor mea Matill[is] et heredes mei concessimus, et hac carta mea confirmavimus, Deo et Sancte Marie et monialibus de Sepingham et fratribus earum, clericis et laicis, totam donationem, quam Nicolaus de Trowella dedit eis in eadem villa, scilicet de sex bovatis terre de demenio suo, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, prout carta ipsius Nicolai testatur. Hanc vero donacionem affidavimus inperpetuum

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas de Trowella is mentioned in 1165-6 and 1166-7 (Pipe Roll 12 Hen. II., pp. 54, 58 ; 13 Hen. II., p. 137).

<sup>2</sup> The river Erewash.

<sup>3</sup> 'Island.'

<sup>4</sup> Bramcote, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Robert Mustel answers in 1176-7 for a default in Kent (Pipe Roll, 23 Hen. II., p. 205). He is clearly the Robert M[er]steile (*read* M[us]steile ?) of the *Rutland MSS.*, iv., p. 54, of a charter of the reign of Henry II. A Roger Mustel or Musteile answers in 1175-6 in co. Lincoln for a forest offence (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 86).

<sup>6</sup> Cotterstock, co. Northampton.

<sup>7</sup> William Brechedore witnesses the charter cited in note 5.

<sup>8</sup> Stanford-on-Soar, co. Notts. Cf. Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 36.

tenendam in manu Roberti filii Brien, et uxor mea Matill[is] in manu Hawise, uxoris Roberti de Stanford, coram Reginaldo, sacerdote de Stanford, et coram Alicia, sorore mea.

His testibus : Radulfo<sup>1</sup>, capellano de Sempingham ; Adam de Morton' ; Samsone de Stratlee ; Eustachio de Brokolestowe ; Roberto filio Brien ; Willelmo, Waltero, Jordano, fratribus ejus ; Roberto Malrewad (*sic*) ; Petro de Osebernebi,<sup>2</sup> famulo regis ; Roberto Mustela ; Willelmo Franceis ; Ulf Stabulario ; Willelmo Brekedure ; Galfrido Puintrant (*sic*) ; Pagano Cementario de Pointona<sup>3</sup> ; Hugone Cementario de Binnebroc<sup>4</sup> ; Alano Cementario de Billesbi<sup>5</sup> ; Magistro Gervasio de Burch ; Achille, Stephano, filiis suis ; Adam filio Mauricii Clerici de Lochtona<sup>6</sup> ; Hugone Tegulario.

*Seal with armed figure on horseback, carrying a lance with a long double-tailed pennon. Inscription: + SIGILLVM GODEFRIDI DE STANFORT.*

[c. 1175]—Confirmation of preceding grants by Philip de Kyme.

Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, Philippus de Kym',<sup>7</sup> salutem.

Notum sit vobis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Sanctimonialibus de Sempingham et conventui quatuor bovatas terre et unum toftum de quatuor acris terre in territorio de Trowella et medietatem molendini de Irewis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, scilicet, donacionem Nicholai de Trowella, sicut carte sue confirmant et testantur, salvo forinseco servicio.

Testibus : Priore de Kym'<sup>8</sup> ; Rogero filio meo, canonico ; Sym[one], Willelmo, et Philippo, filiis meis ; Ricardo de Ormesb[i]<sup>9</sup> ; Ricardo de Sancto Petro ; Johanne clerico meo ; Godefrido de Stanford.

*Large seal with armed figure on horseback. Inscription: [SIG]ILLVM . . . .*

[c. 1180]—Grant by John de Bracebruge to Godfrey son of Esegar of land [in Kingsbury, co. Warwick ?]. Written in the same hand as the two charters of Godfrey son of Ingrid de Hurnlee to John de Bracebrugge (p. 21 below) and the charter of William son of Godfrey de Hurnle to the said John, p. 22 below).

<sup>1</sup> *Radusfo*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> Osbournby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>3</sup> Pointon, with Sempringham, co. Lincoln.

<sup>4</sup> Binbrooke, co. Lincoln.

<sup>5</sup> Bilsby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>6</sup> Lutton, co. Lincoln.

<sup>7</sup> Philip de Kyme (co. Lincoln) was sheriff of Lincoln from 1167 to 1170.

Richard I. acquired in 1189 Philip's service in Lincolnshire from the bishop of Durham in exchange (Roger of Hoveden, iii., p. 14). He died shortly after this date (cf. Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 620).

<sup>8</sup> The Augustinian priory of Kyme, co. Lincoln, founded by Philip de Kyme.

<sup>9</sup> Richard de Ormesbi made fine in co. Lincoln to have a recognition of land against Simon son of Robert in 1176-7 (Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II., p. 112).

Omnibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes de Bracebr[u]ge, salutem.

Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti mea carta mea confirmasse Godefrido filio Esegar et heredibus suis, pro omagio et servicio suo, vi. acras terre; scilicet, unam acram, que jacet contra crucem et terram ecclesie, quam Decanus tenet; et ii. acras, que se extendunt apud Alditheholm; et i. acram in Sidenhale; et ii. acras juxta Rodhale, que se extendunt ad Blakemor; et ii. b[uta]s, que se extendunt ad le Portwei ad implementum predictarum acrarum, cum crofto et mesuagio, quod fuit Esegar, patris predicti Godefr[idi], et cum crofto et mesuagio, quod fuit Walteri filii Gregorii, et cum crofto Willelmi Spilemort, et cum prato quod fuit Ade Thedris, et cum prato quod fuit Rogeri Gori: tenendas de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete, in boscho, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis, et in omnibus libertatibus; reddendo annuatim ipse et heredes sui michi et heredibus meis, pro omni servicio et exaccione, quatuor solidos argenti et [vi. dena]rios ad duos terminos, scilicet ad festum Sancte Marie in Marcio ii. solidos et iii. obolos, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ii. solidos et iii. obolos. Pro hac autem donatione et [concession]e et confirmatione, dedit mihi sepredictus Godefr[idus] tres marcas argenti et i. *dubler*<sup>1</sup>.

Hiis testibus<sup>2</sup>: Radulfo capellano; Roberto fratre Domini Johannis; Laurencio de Merst'<sup>3</sup>; Nicholao de Esbroc; H . . . . .; Waltero Fundi; Petro, fratre ejus; Radulfo de Wlputl'; Johanne filio Ingrid; Rogero Bagod; Rogero de Henle<sup>4</sup>; Willelmo Nigro; Ricardo filio ejus; Roberto de Makest[o]ke<sup>5</sup>; Rogero de Blacgr[e]ve<sup>6</sup>; Simone de Brockel[eye]; . . . . . de Blacgr[e]ve; Ada de Makest[o]ke; et multis aliis.

*Large seal in white wax with equestrian figure, much worn, with faint traces of inscription.*

[c. 1180]—Grant by John de Bracebrugge to the nunnery of St. Edith, Polesworth [co. Warwick], of the mills of Kinesburi [Kingsbury, co. Warwick] and of Hurlea [Hurley, parish of Kingsbury].

<sup>7</sup>Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Johannes de Bracebrugge, salutem.

Noverit universitas vestra, quod ego concessi et hac carta confirmavi, pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee

<sup>1</sup> Old French *dubl(i)er* meant a dish, a liquid measure, a napkin, sack, etc. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Doubler, 1.'

<sup>2</sup> The witnesses' names are added in a lighter coloured ink in the same hand, the deed as far as *Hiis testibus* having obviously been prepared before the names of the witnesses were known.

<sup>3</sup> Marston, co. Warwick.

<sup>4</sup> Henley-in-Arden, co. Warwick.

<sup>5</sup> Maxtoke, co. Warwick.

<sup>6</sup> Blackgreaves Farm, parish of Lea Marston, co. Warwick.

<sup>7</sup> This charter is cited from an Inspeimus of 21 Richard II. by Dugdale. *Warwickshire*, p. 761b.



et omnium antecessorum meorum, molendina de Kinesburi Deo et Sancte Marie et Ecclesie Sancte Eadiðe de Poleswrðe et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, cum Mulnecroft et Whetholm, et una acra prati ad Bradeford', et quodam prato, et quadam mora, que est inter aquam molendini et calcetam, que est juxta pratum Herberti, et inter duas foveas, et insula, que est juxta stagnum molendini: tenenda in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omnibus secularibus exactionibus. Preterea, concessi eis et confirmavi piscarias in exclusis predictorum molendinorum et in circuitu molendini, terram ad cespites capiendas (*sic*), quantum opus fuerit, ad reficiendum ipsum molendinum et stagnum molendini ubique, nisi in prato et in blado. Hec eis concessi et confirmavi, cum secta et cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in semitis et viis, et omnibus aliis eisiamentis. Et cum eisdem libertatibus et eisiamentis concessi eis et confirmavi molendinum de Hurlea cum secta et pertinenciis suis, ut hec omnia supradicta perpetuo coquine earundem monialium permaneant donata.

Hiis testibus: Simone, abbate Persorensi<sup>1</sup>; Magistro Roberto de Salopesb[uri]; Thoma, persona de Kinesb[uri]; Willelmo Mareschallo; Roberto de Bromcote<sup>2</sup>; Simone de Echeles<sup>3</sup>; Rogero de Erdintona<sup>4</sup>; Roberto de Langedona; Maneser de Witacre<sup>5</sup>; Nicholao de Essebroc; Willelmo Fundu; Godefrido de Hurlée; Radulfo de Wlffputtelée; Jordano fratre suo; Robin de Bracebrugge; Waltero Fundu; Hugone de Essebroc; Hamone filio Sefare; Henrico, clerico de Estona,<sup>6</sup> qui hanc cartam scripsit in ecclesia de Kinesbire, et aliis.

*Seal in white wax with equestrian figure.*

[c. 1180]—Grant by John son of Peter de Bracebruge to William the Farrier (*Marescallo*) of land [in Kingsbury, co. Warwick ?]

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Johannes filius Petri de Bracebruge dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, in feudo et hereditate, Willelmo Marescallo et heredibus suis, tenendam de me et heredibus meis, pro homagio suo et servitio, terram que fuit Hacun de Hurlee<sup>7</sup>, et terram que fuit Roberti Kinebald, et terram que fuit Ricardi de Havekesford, et terram que fuit Alani filii Hacun, et terram que fuit Godefridi de Sudlee, et terram

<sup>1</sup> Simon became abbot in 1175 (*Annales de Theokesberia*, in *Annales Monastici*, i., p. 51), and died in 1198 (*Ib.*, i., p. 56; *Annales Winton.*, ii., p. 67).

<sup>2</sup> Bramcote [Hall], parish of Polesworth.

<sup>3</sup> Nechells, parish of Aston, co. Warwick.

<sup>4</sup> Erdington, parish of Aston, co. Warwick.

<sup>5</sup> Whitacre, co. Warwick.

<sup>6</sup> Aston, co. Warwick.

<sup>7</sup> Hurley, parish of Kingsbury, co. Warwick.



que fuit Rannulfi fabri ad Pontem de Sudlee, et terram que fuit Willelmi de Gledenhurst, cum omnibus pertinentiis predictarum terrarum, libere et quiete et honorifice, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in pratis, in stangnis, in silvis, et in omnibus aliis locis, et quietatione de pasnagio et de tolneto, et *husbote* et *heibote* in bosco meo rationabiliter; reddendo annuatim michi et heredibus meis ipse et heredes sui unum nisum sorum vel xijd. pro omni seculari servitio et exactione apud Kinesberi, scilicet ad Vincula Sancti Petri.

His testibus: Waltero de Plumtun, Nicholao filio Liulfi, Milone Barba April[i], Willelmo Fundu, Nicholao de Haisbroc, Roberto de Suttona<sup>1</sup>, Viello de Folkeshul<sup>2</sup>, Radulfo de Wlfrutelee, Roberto clerico, Godefrido de Hurlee<sup>3</sup>, Roberto de Plumtona, Waltero Fundu, Serlone, et multis aliis.

*Equestrian seal, same as affixed to the two preceding deeds, with most of the inscription worn away.*

[c. 1180]—Grant by Alice de Kinesbire [Kingsbury, Warwick] to the nunnery of St. Edith at Polesworde [Polesworth, co. Warwick] of the mills at Kinesbire and at Hurlega [Hurley, parish of Kingsbury].<sup>4</sup>

Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, ad quos littere presentes pervenerint, Aliz de Kinesbire, filia Hosberti de Arderne, salutem.

Noverit universitas vestra, me, pro salute anime mee et matris mee et aliorum antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Sancte Marie et Sancte Eadipe de Polesworde et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Kinesbire et molendinum de Hurlega, cum secta et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis libere, pacifice, quiete, in puram elemosinam et liberam ab omnibus secularibus exactionibus, salva decima, que pertinet ad ecclesiam de Kinesbire.

Hiis testibus: Simone Basset<sup>5</sup>; Willelmo de Fuletebi<sup>6</sup>; Roberto filio Radulfi; Roberto de Grendona<sup>7</sup>; Nicholao de Hessebroc<sup>8</sup>; Willelmo Fundu; Galfrido, Willelmo, Siwardo, sacerdotibus; Adam, Henrico, Nicholao, clericis; Roberto filio Pagani; et aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1180]—Confirmation by Roger Pit  of grant to Ywan le Breton of land in Willhebi [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts].

<sup>1</sup> Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> Foleshill, co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> Hurley, parish of Kingsbury.

<sup>4</sup> This charter is cited from a chartulary ('ex Cod. MS.'), not the original, by Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, p. 761a.

<sup>5</sup> See MSS. of the Duke of Rutland, vol. iv., p. 22.

<sup>6</sup> Fulleby, co. Lincoln. See *Rutland MSS.*, iv., p. 23.

<sup>7</sup> Grendon, co. Warwick.

<sup>8</sup> Esbroc, see page 4, note 13, above.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Rogerus Pitei dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Ywano le Breton<sup>1</sup> et heredibus suis ii.<sup>as</sup> bovatas terre in Willhebi, scilicet illas, quas Leviva tenuit, cum tofto et crofto et omnibus pertinenciis infra villam et extra villam: tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in feudo et in hereditate; reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim una calcaria (*sic*) deargentata vel iii.<sup>or</sup> nummos infra octabas Pasche pro omni servicio, quod ad me et ad heredes meos pertinet, salvo forinseco servicio et salva firma de Thikehil, pro qua scilicet firma reddet mihi annuatim sex denarios tantum duobus terminis, tres scilicet ad festum Beati Michaelis et tres ad Pascha Floridum. Et pro hac donatione et concessione, predictus Ywanus dedit mihi v. marcas argenti de *gersum*.

His testibus: Willelmo de Leke; Hugone de Till<sup>2</sup>; Reginaldo de Insula; Rand[ulfo] de Wandesl[ee]<sup>3</sup>; Reginaldo de Aneslee<sup>4</sup>; Radulfo de Aneslee; Roberto A[n]geuin; Roberto de Boves<sup>5</sup>; Nicholao le Angeuin; Willelmo Pit  ; Waltero del Hulmo; Galfrido de Insula; Henrico cliente de Plumtre<sup>6</sup>; et multis aliis.

*Seal in green wax with bird (peacock?). Inscription:*  
+ SIGILLVM ROGERI.

[c. 1180]—Grant by Simon son of Simon [de Kyme] to Richard de Gaitune of land in Billeburg [Bilborough, co. Notts].

Notum sit omnibus hominibus tam presentibus quam futuris, me Symonem filium Symonis dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Ricardo de Gaitune<sup>6</sup> et heredibus suis duas bovetas (*sic*) terre in Billeburg, cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisamentis ejusdem terre: tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete et honorifice, pro omni servicio mihi et heredibus meis pertinenti, xii. denariis reddendis per annum ad festum Sancti Martini. Illas, scilicet, bovetas do predicto Rica[r]do et heredibus suis, que fuerunt Randulfi de Prestwald, ita libere sicut predictum est.

His testibus: Roberto Beket; Randulfo, fratre meo; Sanson<sup>7</sup> de Stratileie; Eustacio de Brocholvostoue; Roberto de Mammetun; Nicholao<sup>7</sup> armigero; Ricardo Coco; Alexandro

<sup>1</sup> Ywain le Bretun witnesses Notts charters about the date assigned to this charter, and in the early part of the thirteenth century (Thoroton, *Notts*, pp. 249a, 255a, 265a; see also p. 78a).

<sup>2</sup> Randulph de Wandeslea [Wandesley, parish of Annesley, co. Notts] paid a fine for a forest trespass in 1175-6 (Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II., p. 61). Cf. Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II., p. 95.

<sup>3</sup> Reginald de Annesley made a like fine in the same roll. In 1184-5 he was fined for a purpresture (Pipe Roll, 31 Henry II., ro. 8).

<sup>4</sup> Boves, Picardy, canton of Sains, arrondissement of Amiens, depart. of the Somme.

<sup>5</sup> Plumtree, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> In 1202 William de Gaiton released by fine to Walter de Ribof (see below, page 39) and Isabel, his wife (see Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 448b) three bovates of land in Billeburg, and they by the same fine granted to him two of these bovates, to wit those that Walter de Prestwalt held (*Fees of Fines*, co. Notts, file 2, no. 14), probably the two conveyed by the present charter.

<sup>7</sup> Nicholao, MS.

de Norfouc; Acero de Billeburg; Willelmo Hurtefrunt; Alberto Molendinario; Roberto de Waldeshilf<sup>1</sup>.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1180]—Grant by Richard son of Jotlein (Jollan) de Ristunia to Idonia, wife of Sir Helto de Boisdele, of land in Ristunia [Reston, co. Lincoln].

Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Ricardus filius Jotlein de Ristunia dedi et concessi Idonie, uxori Domini Heltonis de Boisdel',<sup>2</sup> et suis heredibus, terciam partem quatuor bovatarum (*sic*), quas teneo de feudo Rogeri filii Ranulfi, scilicet unam bovatom terre et terciam partem unius bovate in Ristunia, cum omnibus pertinentiis eidem terre in nemore, in plano, in pratis, in pasturis, in aquis, in viis, in exitu, in feudum et hereditatem; et illam terram a me et heredibus meis illa et heredes sui solute et quiete et libere tenebunt, salvo servicio regis. Et pro eadem terra reddet Idonea mihi vel heredes sui singulis annis xii. denarios. Et de<sup>3</sup> terra ista faciat Idonia vel heredes sui voluntatem suam, salvo servicio meo.

Hujus rei testes sunt: Dominus Helto de Boisdel'; Ricardus de Hahe; Radulfus, presbiter de Hacham<sup>4</sup>; Petrus de Becherinc<sup>5</sup>; Hogo (*sic*) filio Heltonis; Ranulfus de Meirembout; Gilbertus de Wella; Alanus de Boisdel'; Andreas de Wella; Johannes de Boisdel'; Robertus clericus; Radulfus, sacerdos de Lincolne.

*Seal in white wax bearing a bull (?) passant with head turned backwards, inscribed: \* [SIG]ILLV[M RICAR]DI FILII IOSSLANI.*

[c. 1180]—Grant by William Pité to Bartholomew son of Ulf de Notingeham of land in Wilghebi [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus Pite,<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Waldershelf, near Bolterstone, parish of Bradfield co. York.

<sup>2</sup> Written here and below 'Boisdl' with a stroke through the upper part of the *l*. Helto, Heltus, or Heude (see page 43 below) de Boisdele, Boidele, Boidele is mentioned in connexion with lands in Lincolnshire in 1169-70, 1170-1, 1174-7, 1175-6 and 1176-7 (Pipe Rolls of the 16, 17, 21, 22 and 23 Henry II.). His surname is derived from a wood on the river Elle in Normandy, in the department of La Manche, recorded in the two hamlets of Bois d'Elle, in the canton of St. Clair, arrondissement of St. Lô, in the communes of Cerisy-la-Forêt and Saint Georges d'Elle respectively.

<sup>3</sup> The words *et de* are written twice in the original.

<sup>4</sup> Haugham, co. Lincoln.

<sup>5</sup> Beckering, parish of Holton, co. Lincoln.

<sup>6</sup> William Pictas (Old French *Pité*) and Roger, his brother (the Roger Pité of this deed), witnessed a deed of William de Heriz, brother of Robert de Heriz, executed during the shrievalty of Robert (son of Randolph), who was sheriff of Notts and Derby from 1166 to 1170 (Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 40a). In 1194-5 William made fine for being in Nottingham Castle [when besieged by King Richard in 1194] (Pipe Roll, 7 Richard I., ro. 2, Notts and Derby). He levied a fine in 1198 concerning lands in Hucknall [Torkard] and Lambcote, co. Notts, to Geoffrey Torcaz and his wife (*Pedes Finium*, Pipe Roll Soc., p. 140; Thoroton, p. 236b). A grant by him of land in Willoughby-on-the-Wolds is noticed by Thoroton, p. 255a.



consensu et voluntate Roberti de Heriz,<sup>1</sup> domini fundi, concessi et dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Bartholomeo<sup>2</sup> filio Ulf de Notingham, pro homagio suo, quatuor bovatas terre in Wilghebi, duas scilicet bovatas, quas Picot tenuit in eadem villa, cum tofto et crofto ad easdem bovatas pertinentibus, et duas bovatas, quas Ricardus Palmarius tenuit ibidem, cum tofto et crofto ad illas pertinentibus: tenendas sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis libere, honorifice et quiete, plenarie et integre, cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus et aisiamentis suis infra villam et extra, pro una libra cimini annuatim mihi infra octavas Sancti Martini reddenda pro omni servicio, quod ad me pertinet. Ego vero et heredes mei adquietabimus predictas bovatas terre de firma, que pertinet ad Castellum de Tikehul',<sup>3</sup> et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram Bartholomeo et heredibus suis. Et pro hac donacione dedit mihi prefatus Bartholomeus sex marcas argenti de *gersum*.

Hujus donationis sunt hii testes: Philippus de Belmeis; Samson de Stretlega; Rogerus Pite; Ricardus de Wiverton<sup>4</sup>; Bernardus de Stokes; Hugo de Sumervill<sup>5</sup>; Robertus Andegav[ensis]<sup>6</sup>; Willelmus filius Baldewini<sup>7</sup>; Helias de Sancta Maria<sup>8</sup>; Reginaldus<sup>9</sup> et Germanus, fratres<sup>10</sup> ejus; Adam filius [U]lf; Orm<sup>11</sup>; Willelmus Malnevu; Simon Aurifaber<sup>12</sup>; Radulfus filius Wlve; Ricardus filius Hersant; Willelmus Winter<sup>13</sup>; Magister Silvester<sup>14</sup>; Robertus Folet;

<sup>1</sup> See page 8, note 2, above.

<sup>2</sup> No doubt the Bartholomew who was overseer with Orm the Reeve of the gaol at Nottingham in 1176-7 (Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II., p. 57).

<sup>3</sup> Tickhill Castle, co. York.

<sup>4</sup> Wiverton (Hall), near Tithby, co. Notts. Richard [de Wiverton] confirmed (in 1179) a grant of his father Richard son of Gervase de Barnes-ton (Thoroton, p. 81a). He died before 1201-2, when Gervase de Wiverton, his son (Pipe Roll, 11 John, ro. 10), answered for scutage of his fees (Pipe Roll, 4 John, ro. 4).

<sup>5</sup> See Thoroton, p. 43a.

<sup>6</sup> See Thoroton, pp. 437, 255a.

<sup>7</sup> William son of Baldwin was a supervisor of works at Nottingham castle in 1193-4 (Pipe Roll, 6 Richard I., ro. 6). In 1200-1 he fined to have a writ (Pipe Roll, 3 John, ro. 8), and became a surety with other men of co. Notts. (*Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 51).

<sup>8</sup> Helias de Sancta Maria was one of the surveyors of works upon the King's Hall at Nottingham in 1180-1 and 1181-2 (Pipe Roll, 27 Henry II., ro. 1d., 28 Henry II., ro. 2), and, under the name of Helias the Parson, in 1183-4, 1184-5, 1185-6, 1186-7, (Pipe Roll, 30 Henry II., ro. 7; 31 Henry II., ro. 8; 32 Henry II., ro. 8; 33 Henry II., ro. 12), and 1193-4 (6 Richard I., ro. 6).

<sup>9</sup> Reginald de Sancta Maria was one of the supervisors of works at Nottingham and Clipstone in 1178-9 (Pipe Roll, 25 Henry II., ro. 7d.), and at Nottingham Castle in 1185-6, when he is described as Reginald, brother of Helias [the Parson] (Pipe Roll, 32 Henry II., ro. 8).

<sup>10</sup> *fratribus*, MS.

<sup>11</sup> Orm the Baker, probably the Orm the Reeve of note 2 above, was one of the surveyors of works at Nottingham gaol in 1180-1 (Pipe Roll, 27 Henry II., ro. 1d.).

<sup>12</sup> He made fine with other Nottingham men in 1200 (*Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 75).

<sup>13</sup> William de Winter was one of the supervisor of works at Nottingham gaol in 1180-1 and 1185-6 (Pipe Roll, 27 Henry II., ro. 1d.; 32 Henry II., ro. 8).

<sup>14</sup> Probably the Master Silvester of Nottingham who witnesses a deed of about this date in Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 265a, and another one at p. 41, below.



Petrus le Bel<sup>1</sup>; Anketil filius Anketi (*sic*); Ricardus filius Radulfi; Gervasius filius Herberti; Willelmus Ernwi; Willelmus filius Tedric<sup>2</sup>; Thomas de Graham<sup>2</sup>; et multi alii.

*Seal in green wax, with a large bird, and inscription:*  
+ SIGILL . . . WILLEMI PITE.

[c. 1180]—Grant by Godfrey son of the Lady Ingrid de Hurnlee [Hurley, parish of Kingsbury, co. Warwick] to John de Bracebrugge of land in Hurnlee. Of this charter there are two exemplars written in the same hand (as to which see charter of John de Bracebrugge to Godfrey son of Esegarr (p. 14, above), which are here distinguished as A and B. Words, etc., from the latter are given in the text within round brackets, and the variant readings are given at the foot of the page.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Godefridus filius (domine) Ingrid de Hurnl(ee) dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi<sup>3</sup> Johanni de Bracebrugg(e) et heredibus suis duas culturas domini mei in Hurnl(ee); scilicet, Gunnildecrouft, que jacet inter terram Thome de Basterlee<sup>4</sup> et terram Galfridi Hulfketel in latitudine, et que extendit (in longitudine) a terra Thome de Hodhurst<sup>5</sup> usque ad viam, que descendit apud Basterlee a domo predicti G. Hulfket(el); et curtura,<sup>6</sup> que jacet inter ortum Petri Fabri et pomerium, quod fuit G. Hulfket[el]<sup>7</sup> in latitudine, et que extendit in longitudine a domo G. Hulfket[el] usque ad regiam stratam<sup>8</sup> ante domum predicti G. filii Ingrid: et quietas clamavi a me et heredibus meis ipsi et heredibus (suis) imperpetuum. Ego vero warrantizabo has prefatas culturas contra omnes gentes.<sup>9</sup> Pro hac autem donatione et quieta clamatione dedit michi prefatus J. de Bracebr[ugg'] duas marcas argenti. Et ut ista donatio et quieta clamatio futuris temporibus robur firmitatis obtineat, eam sigilli mei appositione dignum duxi corroborandum.

Hiis testibus: Thoma de Estlee<sup>10</sup>; Waltero filio ejus<sup>10</sup>; Johanne Basset; Hugone de Esbroc<sup>11</sup>; Willelmo Basset<sup>10</sup>; Willelmo de Bracebr[ugg']; Roberto de Bracebr[ugg']; Simone Basset<sup>10</sup>; Thoma fratre suo<sup>10</sup>; Hanr[ico] de Lilleburn<sup>12</sup>; Seher de Stokes; Adam de Broeg(reve); Waltero Fundu; Serlone de Witint[un]; Roberto filio Simonis; Roberto de Cliue<sup>10</sup>; Roberto de Plumt(un); Simone de Brockel[ee]<sup>13</sup>; Roberto Brun<sup>10</sup>; Roberto Walensi<sup>10</sup>; et multis aliis.

*Seal of A missing; that of B, which is in white wax, bears a fleur-de-lys. The inscription is illegible.*

<sup>1</sup> Peter le Bel was amerced in 1199–1200 (Pipe Roll, 2 John, ro. 1, Notts and Derby.)

<sup>2</sup> Grantham, co. Lincoln.

<sup>3</sup> confirmasse.

<sup>6</sup> cultura.

<sup>9</sup> The warranty clause is omitted in B.

<sup>10</sup> Omitted, B.

<sup>12</sup> Lillebr', A.

<sup>4</sup> Baisterlee (Baxterley, co. Warwick).

<sup>7</sup> Hulk'.

<sup>11</sup> Asbr', B.

<sup>13</sup> Simone de Blagueuere, B.

<sup>5</sup> Odhurst.

<sup>8</sup> viam.

[c. 1180]—Confirmation of the preceding grant of two "culture domini patris mei" by William son of Godfrey de Hurnl[ee], in the same handwriting as the preceding and with the same witnesses as A.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1180]—Confirmation by Godfrey de Hurnlee to Walter de Ardena of the grant by his mother of land in Hurnlee. This charter is written in the same hand as the two preceding ones.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Godefridus de Hurnl[ee], salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Waltero de Ardena concessionem et confirmationem matris mee Yngrid de Hurnlee de dimidia karuata terre in Hurnl[ee], cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus, sicut continetur in carta predictae Yngrid.

Hiis testibus: Waltero Fundu, Serlone de Witintun', Alano de Morkot', Willelmo de Tikebr[oc], Roberto Walensi, Willelmo de Kullee, Radulfo capellano, et aliis.

*Seal in white wax; the device is worn off.*

[c. 1180]—Grant by William son of Hugh de Bridessale [Birdsall, co. York] to the convent of Watton [co. York] of land in Birdsall.

<sup>1</sup>Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Willelmus filius Hugonis de Bridssale,<sup>2</sup> salutem.

Sciatis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse, consensu et assensu Juliane, sponse mee, et Willelmi, heredis mei, et aliorum heredum meorum, Deo et Beate Marie et conventui de Wattun, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in territorio de Bridessale sine tofto, cum pastura et omnibus pertinentiis, illas videlicet bovatas, que sunt de feudo Herberti filii Herberti, et jacent propinquiores terre eorum, quam habent de feudo Patricii de Ridale<sup>3</sup>; faciendo michi vel heredibus meis liberum forinsecum servitium tantummodo quantum pertinet ad terram illam, cum acciderit, de feudo unde sex carrucate terre faciunt servitium unius militis. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc predictam terram prefato conventui contra omnes homines per predictum servicium de omnibus rebus in perpetuum.

His testibus: Rogero de Bavent<sup>4</sup>; Waltero de Bovintun<sup>5</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> There are two exemplars, which we distinguish as A and B, written in the same hand. They are preserved in the Birdsall chest (see page 2, note 8, above).

<sup>2</sup> *Bridessale*, B.

<sup>3</sup> See the charters at pp. 1, 3, above. Patrick de Ridale is mentioned under co. York in 1175-6 and 1176-7 (Pipe Rolls, 22 Henry II., p. 108, 23 Hen. II., p. 73). Cf. Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 289.

<sup>4</sup> Under-Sheriff of York from 1193-1194 to 1197-8, guardian of the archbishopric of York in 1199 (Hoveden, iv., p. 92). He witnesses a charter of the time of Henry II. (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 40; cf. *ibid.* pp. 87, 101).

<sup>5</sup> Boynton, co. York. He occurs in the Guisbrough Chartulary in 1197, p. 234, etc., and as a surety in 1200 (*Rot. de Oblatis*, pp. 106, 107, 109). See also *Chronica de Melsa*, Rolls Series, i., p. 222.

Gileberto de Bridessale<sup>1</sup>; Waltero de Grimest[un]<sup>2</sup>; Willelmo de Berevilla<sup>3</sup>; Ricardo de Helperthorp<sup>4</sup>; Radulfo Wacelin; Roberto de Helperthorp; Thoma filio Joleni; Godefrido Talun<sup>5</sup>; Willelmo de Thorgrimthorp<sup>5</sup>; Paulino de Bozhale.<sup>6</sup>

*Seal with armed figure on horseback. Inscription: + SIGILLVM WILLELMI DE BRIDESAL.*

[1180–1183]—<sup>7</sup> Charter of King Henry II. confirming, at the request of William de Tankarvilla, the Chamberlain, to William de Mara and Lecia (Lettice), his wife, land in Estedam [Ashtead, co. Surrey] and in Mucheham [Mitcham, co. Surrey], and in Herlavestona [Harlaxton, co. Lincoln] and Londenetorp [Londonthorpe, co. Lincoln] in [the soke of] Graham [Grantham, co. Lincoln].

H[enricus], Dei gratia, Rex Angl[orum] et Dux Norm[annorum] et Aquit[anorum] et Comes And[egavorum], archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus baillivis et fidelibus suis, Francis et Angl[is], totius Anglie, salutem.

Sciatis me, ad petitionem Willelmi Camerarii de Tankarvilla, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Willelmo de Mara et Lecie, uxori sue, Estedam,<sup>8</sup> quam ipse reddidit eis et concessit, sibi et heredibus suis hereditarie, tenendam in feod[i] firma, de ipso et de heredibus suis, ita libere et honorifice et in pace sicut Laurentius de Sancto Sepulcro eam tenuit de Willelmo Camerario, avo prefati Willelmi Camerarii, et sicut Radulfus filius Roberti et Maria, uxor sua, filia predicti Laurentii, eam melius tenuerunt de patre supradicti Willelmi Camerarii, per servitium vj. librarum singulis annis inde reddendarum, pro omnibus servitiis, sicut supradicti eam tenuerunt, et secundum quod carta prefati Willelmi Camerarii testatur.

Preterea, ad petitionem ejusdem Camerarii, concedo et confirmo eidem Willelmo de Mara et Lecie, uxori sue, et heredibus suis Mucheham,<sup>9</sup> quam pater ejusdem Camerarii

<sup>1</sup> Mentioned under Yorkshire in 1175–6, 1176–7 (Pipe Rolls, 22 Henry II., p. 116, 23 Henry II., 76). He witnesses a deed between 1154 and 1181 (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 139; cf. also *ibid* pp. 50, 110).

<sup>2</sup> Grimston [North?], co. York. See Rievaulx Chartulary, pp. 34, 74; *Chron. de Melsa*, i., p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> William de Berville is returned in 1166 as holding part of a knight's fee (*Red Book*, i., p. 421; *Liber Niger*, p. 312). He (or a descendant of the same name) is similarly returned in 1201–2 (*Red Book*, p. 170). Cf. *Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 145.

<sup>4</sup> Helperthorpe, co. York.

<sup>5</sup> *Torgimthorp*. B. Thornthorp, parish of Burythorp, co. York.

<sup>6</sup> Bossall, co. York.

<sup>7</sup> This charter is later than Midsummer, 1180, after which date the king granted to William de Humet his father's office of constable (Eyton, *Court, Household and Itinerary of Henry II.*, p. 233), in which capacity William witnesses this charter. It is earlier than 15 December, 1184, the date of the death of Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter, one of the witnesses. The king was at Caen in June, 1180, probably in the summer of 1181, and at Christmas, 1183 (Eyton, pp. 233, 240, 249).

<sup>8</sup> Ashtead, co. Surrey.

<sup>9</sup> Mitcham, co. Surrey.



dedit Radulfo filio Roberti et Marie, uxori sue, pro servitio suo, quam idem Camerarius reddidit eis et concessit, tenendam de eo et de heredibus suis, bene et in pace et libere et honorifice, per illud idem servitium, quod predictus Radulfus inde fecit patri ipsius Camerarii, sicut carta ejus testatur.

Concedo etiam eis et confirmo, ad petitionem ipsius Camerarii, terram suam de Graham, videlicet Herlauestonam et Londenetorp,<sup>1</sup> quam idem Camerarius eis reddidit sicut rectam hereditatem eorum et concessit eis et heredibus suis, libere et quiete tenendam de ipso et de heredibus suis, sicut Laurentius de Sancto Sepulcro et Radulfus filius Roberti et Maria, uxor sua, filia predicti Laurentii, eam tenuerunt, per illud idem servitium faciendum, quod fecerunt predicti antecessoribus Camerarii, sicut idem Camerarius carta sua eis confirmavit.

Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quod Willelmus de Mara et Lecia, uxor sua, et heredes sui omnia predicta habeant et teneant de supradicto Willelmo Camerario et de heredibus suis, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et plenarie et honorifice, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut sepedictus Camerarius eis concessit et carta sua confirmavit.

Testibus: G. Eliensi, B. Exoniensi, Henrico Baioc[ensi] Episcopis; Willelmo de Hum[ez], Constabulario; Seher[o] de Quenci; Willelmo filio Radulfi; Ricardo Giff[ard]; Gilleberto Pipard. Apud Cadomum.

*Fine impression of great seal.*

[1184-1204]—Grant by Waleran, Earl of Warwick, to Alfred the Carpenter and Gamel Blund of Witsahe [Wishaw, co. Warwick], of land [in Wishaw ?].

Waleranus,<sup>2</sup> Comes War[re]wick', omnibus hominibus suis et amicis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem.

Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea presenti cartha (*sic*) confirmasse Alvredo carpentario de Witsahe et Gamel Blundo de Witsahe, et heredibus eorum, tres acras terre et dimidiam juxta terram Osberti de Moxhul<sup>3</sup> et terram Galfridi filii Radulfi: habendas et tenendas de me et de heredibus meis ipsi et heredes eorum bene, in pace, libere, quiete ab omni servicio mihi et heredibus meis pertinente; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis septem denarios ad duos terminos per annum, scilicet ad festum Sancti Micahelis iij. denarios et obolum et ad festum Sancte Marie iij. denarios et obolum. Et pro hac concessione et donacione dederunt mihi predicti homines Alvredus

<sup>1</sup> Harlaxton and Londenethorpe, in the soke of Grantham, here called *Graham* (a common Anglo-Norman form of the name), co. Lincoln.

<sup>2</sup> His brother and predecessor, William, died in the Holy Land in 1184 (Benedict Abbas, i., p. 320; Roger of Hoveden, ii., p. 289) on 15 November, according to John Rous (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 71a). Waleran died before 12 January, 1205 (*Rot. Litt. Patent.*, p. 48a).

<sup>3</sup> Moxhall, parish of Wishaw, co. Warwick.

et Gamel quatuor marcas argenti in recognicione et Alicie Comitisse dimidiam<sup>1</sup> marcam.

Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Arden', tunc Sen[escallo]; Rogero de Castell[o]; Henrico Reuel; Roberto filio Yvonis; Ham[one] de Wicsah; Raenaldo de Witsah; Radulfo filius ejus; Willelmo de Mum'; Henrico de Munnewrth<sup>2</sup>; et aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Roger Pit  to Eudo son of William Brito of land in Wilghebi [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Rogerus Pite concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Eudoni filio Willelmi Britonis sex bovatas et octo acras terre in Wilghebi, quas Willelmus de Martingni<sup>3</sup> dedit prefato Eudoni in liberum maritagium cum Rosa filia ejus: tenendum (*sic*) sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis libere, honorifice et quiete, plenarie et integre, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra et in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus; reddendo inde annuatim infra octabas Sancti Martini unam libram cimini et dimidiam pro omni servicio, quod ad me vel heredes meos pertinet, salvo forinseco servicio et salvo servicio de Tikehil xvij. den[ariorum] per annum, scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis ixd. et ad mediam Quadragesimam ixd.

Hiis testibus: Magistro Lisiardo<sup>4</sup>; Ivo[ne] Sacerdote; Roberto Angeuin; Nicholao filio ejus<sup>5</sup>; Simone de Aselacton<sup>6</sup>; Willelmo de Folevill'; Ricardo de Colevill'; Willelmo de la Valeie; Galfrido de Heriz; Adam de Uffeton<sup>7</sup>; Willelmo filio Baudewini; Gervasio filio Herberti; Reginaldo Britone; et multis aliis.

*Seal in green wax, bearing a peacock (?). Inscription: + SIGILLVM ROGERI.*

[c. 1190]—Sale by Bartholomew son of Bartholomew de

<sup>1</sup> *dimim.*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> Minworth, parish of Curdworth, co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> See the confirmation to him at page 33 below.

<sup>4</sup> This is, no doubt, the Lisiardus the Canon mentioned in the Notts and Derby Pipe Roll, 3 John (*Rotulus Cancellarii*, 3 John, p. 321). "Magister Lisiardus," a canon of York, witnesses a charter of the prior and convent of Hexham between 1189 and 1194 (*Memorials of Hexham*, ii., p. 88, Surtees Soc.), and a deed of the prior and convent of Guisborough between 1191 and 1207 and another one in company with Simon [de Apulia], dean of York from 1194 (Raine, *Historians of York*, iii., p. 92, Rolls Series) to 1214, when Simon was consecrated bishop of Exeter (*Guisbrough Chartulary*, ii., pp. 56, 126, Surtees Soc.).

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas Langewin (*i.e.*, l'Angevin) was fined with other Notts men in 1200 (*Rot. de Oblatis*, p. 75).

<sup>6</sup> Aslocton, co. Notts.

<sup>7</sup> Adam de Uffet[on] witnesses a charter of William I., earl of Ferrers, 1163–1173 (*Rutland MSS.*, iv., p. 32; cf. charter 2 [A] on that page for date). From the charters there given at pp. 35–8, 54, it is obvious that this Uffeton is the Uffentune, co. Derby, of the Domesday Survey, i., p. 277, col. 2, a berewick of Crich, recorded in Ufton Fields, in the parish of South Wingfield. Adam de Offeton is mentioned as a security in 1198–9 under Notts and Derby (Pipe Roll, 1 John, ro. 15).

Notingham to Godfrey Mauduit of land in Wilghebi [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts.]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Bartholomeus filius Bartholomei<sup>1</sup> de Notingham vendidi et quietum clamavi Godefrido Mauduit et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quatuor bovatas terre in Wilghebi, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quas pater meus tenuit ibidem de Willelmo Pite, et ego post illum, pro sex marcis argenti et dimidiam, quas Godefridus mihi dedit.

His testibus: Roberto de Heriz; Ivone, filio ejus; Willelmo Pite; Rogero, fratre ejus; Willelmo Britone; Galfrido filio Odonis; Roberto Andegav[ensi]; Willelmo de Leca<sup>2</sup>; Willelmo filio Baldewini; Adam filio Ulf; Helia de Sancta Maria; Reginaldo et Germano, fratribus ejus; Magistro Silvestro; Johanne filio Walkel[ini]; Ambrosio; Aki de Notingham; Osberto de Wileford<sup>3</sup>; Ricardo Luterel; Galf[rido] fratre ejus<sup>4</sup>; et multis aliis.

*Small oval seal in green wax, inscribed: SIGILLVM . . . . .*

[c. 1190]—Confirmation by William Pit  of the preceding sale.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus Pite concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Codefrido Maldut quatuor bovatas terre in territorio de Wileby, cum duobus toftis et croftis et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, pro hummagio et servicio suo, scilicet illas quatuor bovatas, quas Bartholomeus filius Bartholomei de Notingham de me tenuit, et quas predictus Codefridus emit de predicto Bartholomeo. Quare volo, quod predictus Codefridus et heredes sui post ipsum habeant et teneant predictas quatuor bovatas, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, de me et heredibus meis jure hereditario, libere et quiete, honorifice et pacifice, infra villam et extra, et in omnibus locis; reddendo inde mihi annuatim unam libram cumini infra octabas Sancti Martini pro omni servicio ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinente, salvo forinseco servicio. Et ego Willelmus Pite et

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 19, for grant of this land to Bartholomew's father.

<sup>2</sup> Leake, co. Notts. William de Leche is mentioned as a surety in the Notts and Derby Pipe Rolls for 1184-5 (31 Henry II., ro. 8). He was deputy-sheriff for these counties in 1200-1201, 1201-2, and 1203-4. In 1218-19 John son of William de Lech answered in cos. Notts and Derby for a fine for the trespass charged against his father for his autumn justiciary when the king was in Ireland, and for his father's debts, and for concealment of the king's money (Pipe Roll, 3 Henry III., ro. 8; Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i., p. 500, note C).

<sup>3</sup> Wilford, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Geoffrey Luterel witnessed the charter of John, earl of Mortain, to the burgesses of Nottingham in or shortly after 1189 (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i., p. 10) and he is mentioned under cos. Notts and Derby in 1188-9 (Pipe Roll, 1 Richards I., p. 158). His lands were taken into the king's hands in 1194 for adhering to John in his rebellion (Pipe Roll, 6 Richard I., ro. 6; 7 Ric. I., ro. 2; cf. 1 John, ro. 15). He died before 5 March, 1218, when John granted to Philip Marc that he might have Geoffrey's son and heir to marry to his daughter (*Rot. Litterarum Clausarum*, i., p. 353a; cf. *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i., p. 9). See further Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 724b; Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 62b.



heredes mei post me adquietabimus predictum Codefridum et heredes suos de omni servicio unde predictae quatuor bovate debent respondere ad Honorem de Tikehill<sup>1</sup>, et ego et heredes mei debemus warantizare sepedicto Codefrido et heredibus suis predictas quatuor bovatas, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, contra omnes homines. Et ut hec concessio rata et inconcussa permaneat, illam sigillo meo corroboravi.

His testibus: Roberto de Heriz; Caufrido de Jorz<sup>1</sup>; Radulfo filio Ricardi; Henrico de Siccavilla; Willelmo de Rotomago; Willelmo de Leke; Caufrido Luterel; Willelmo le Bruton; Roberto le Angevin; Rogerio Pite; Humfrido le Porter; Roberto filio Hu[gonis] de Titheby<sup>2</sup>; Caufrido filio Hodonis; Ricardo et Eustachio, clericis; et [multis alijs].

*Torn at end. Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Godfrey Mauduit to Maud, daughter of Gervase, the parson of Clifton, of the land confirmed to him by the preceding.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Godefridus Mauduit dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Matildi de Cliftun,<sup>3</sup> filie Gervasii, persone de Cliftun, pro servitio suo, dimidiam carucatam terre, quam teneo de Willelmo Pite in Wilgebi, quam emi de Bartholomeo filio Bartholomei de Notingham, per tale servicium quale teneo terram predictam de domino meo, scilicet, pro j. libra cimini pro omnibus serviciis. Et cum illa terra ego Godefridus dedi prefate Matildi dimidiam marcam redditus, quam emi a Ricardo Magistro de Langare,<sup>4</sup> quam Willelmus filius Hugonis de me tenet, pro j. libra cimini pro omnibus serviitiis, salvo forinseco servitio. Et preter hec, ego Godefridus dedi Matildi predictae ij. solidos redditus in Hustorp,<sup>5</sup> quos Robertus de Chniwetun<sup>6</sup> mihi debet; et in villa de Notingham j. toftum, quod fuit Ricardi de Stantun, et j. toftum, quod fuit Ivonis Sarezini. Has vero terras illi dedi liberas et quietas, tenendas de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis, per idem servicium quale facio dominis meis, prout carte mee testificantur.

<sup>1</sup> Geoffrey de Jorz, Georz, whose surname (derived from Jort, in Normandy, in the canton of Morteaux-Coulibœuf, arrondissement of Falaise, department of La Manche) is recorded in Burton *Joyce*, formerly Jorz, co. Notts, witnessed a deed executed at Nottingham in 1175 (Rievaulx Chartulary, p. 82). He was amerced in Notts in 1187-8 and 1188-89 (Pipe Rolls, 34 Henry II., ro. 14d; 1 Richard I., p. 158), and he witnessed the charter of John, earl of Mortain, to the burgesses of Nottingham (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i., p. 10), which was probably made in 1189. He made fine in 1207 for offences in regard to the forest in Notts, which was in his custody (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 396; Pipe Roll, 9 John, ro. 11). In 1208-9 Agnes, his widow, made fine to have the wardship of his lands and heir (Pipe Roll, 11 John, ro. 10).

<sup>2</sup> Tithby, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Clifton, (on Trent), co. Notts. Gervase the clerk of Clifton made fine in 1185-6 to have Cudale at ferm (Pipe Roll, 32 Henry II., ro. 8, Notts and Derby).

<sup>4</sup> Langar, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Owthorpe, co. Notts?

<sup>6</sup> Kniveton, co. Notts.

Hiis testibus: Rogero de Cressi<sup>1</sup>; Ada de Bertilimunt; Rogero de Hayr; Willelmo de Cressi<sup>2</sup>; Rogero et Hugone, fratribus suis; Reginaldo de Colewic<sup>3</sup>; Willelmo de Rudington<sup>4</sup>; Ricardo Barjonas<sup>5</sup>; Galfrido de Clifton; Ada de Nortfole; Gervasio de Clifton<sup>6</sup>; Nicholao fratre suo; Ricardo de Colewic; Gerbodo et Willelmo fratribus suis; Henrico Clerico; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Simon son of Simon [de Kyme] to Bernard of land in Bileburg (Bilborough, co. Notts).

Symon filius Symonis<sup>7</sup> omnibus amicis suis et hominibus, salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Bernardo et heredibus suis, hereditario tenendum de me et de heredibus meis, duas bovatas terre in Bileburg', que fuerunt Radulfi Veiron, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et plano, et in omnibus rebus; annuatim reddendo pro omni servicio, quod ad me pertinet, duos solidos, ad festum Sancti Martini xijd., ad Pentecosten xijd. Unde volo, quod pro servicio, quod fecit patri meo et pro humagio suo, istam terram teneat, bene et in pace, libere et quiete,

<sup>1</sup> In 1200 Cecily, late the wife of Roger de Cressi, made fine to have dower of his lands in co. Notts (Pipe Roll, 3 John, ro. 8; *Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 82). Cf. Feet of Fines, co. Notts, file 2, no. 36; A.D. 1204.

<sup>2</sup> Son of the said Roger. See Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 467b. He answers for scutage under Notts and Derbyshire in 1201-2 and 1202-3 (Pipe Rolls, 4 John, ro. 14; 5 John, ro. 13) and 1213-14 (16 John, ro. 15). See also note 1, below. He was one of the commissioners to take perambulation of the forests in Notts in 1227 (*Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*, ii., p. 208a).

<sup>3</sup> Colwick, co. Notts. Reginald de Colewik, who died in 1252 (*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, ii., p. 133), leaving as heir Philip, his son, then aged forty and more (*Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* (1904), i., p. 60, no. 42), was alleged by a jury in 1277-8 to have lived a hundred years (Thoroton, p. 278a). In 1195-6 he made fine for having his land of Colewic and his serjeantry (Pipe Roll, 8 Richard I., ro. 24, and following rolls). In 1201-2 he was fined for narrowing the Trent (Pipe Roll, 4 John, ro. 14). He was one of the knights who perambulated the forests in Notts in 1227 (*Rot. Litt. Claus.*, ii., p. 208a).

<sup>4</sup> Ruddington, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> This surname seems to represent Barjona (St. Matt. xvi., 17). Richard Barjonas was dead before 1203-4, 5 John (Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 51a).

<sup>6</sup> In 1200 Cecily, daughter of Gervase de Clifton, was claiming against William Creissi land and dower that he held by courtesy of England (Pipe Roll, 3 John, ro. 8; Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, i., p. 428, note 2; *Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 101). In the same Pipe Roll she also made fine to have dower in the lands of Roger de Cressi, her husband. Gervase de Clifton's name occurs in the Pipe Rolls throughout John's reign. In 1220 the king notified to the sheriff of Nottingham that he had granted to Gervase de Clifton that Gervase, his son, whom Philip de Ulecotes had caused to be arrested for an alleged robbery at London, should be released upon finding sureties (*Rotuli Litterarum Patentium*, p. 440b).

<sup>7</sup> Simon son of Simon [de Kyme], died before Michaelmas term 1199, when Petronilla, his daughter (*Rot. Curie Regis*, p. 437), late the wife of Stephen de Faukenberg, released to Walter de Riebof (see below, p. 39) and his wife (her sister) all the land that belonged to Simon son of Simon in cos. Notts and Derby (Id. ii. pp. 68-9); Thoroton, pp. 231b, 448b). The lands included a sixth of a knight's fee in Bilborough (*Rot. de Oblatis*, p. 7). In the reign of John, Simon de Kyme produced a charter of Henry II. confirming to his grandfather Simon son of William all the lands that he held in chief in Bileburch (Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 232b).

et ita plenarie, ut predictus Radulfus illam tenuit pro predicto servitio.

His testibus: Philippo de Kym<sup>1</sup>; Rogero de Benigwrd<sup>1</sup>; Thoma filio Willelmi; Stephano Camerario<sup>2</sup>; Samsone de Streleia; Eustachio de Brogcholverstowe<sup>3</sup>; Rogero de Stretleia; Gocelino de Punz; Ricardo de Gaitona<sup>4</sup>; Alberto molinario; Roberto de Marisco; Vin[centio] de Suabi.<sup>5</sup>

*Seal in green wax, bearing triangular shield (?)*. Inscribed: + S. WALTERI [DE R]IBYPH.

[c. 1190]—Grant by Richard Pité to Ralph de Kettlebi of land in Whilebi [Willoughby on-the-Wolds, co. Notts], to be held of the church of that village.

Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis Ricardus Piete, salutem.

Sciatis me dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Radulfo de Ketleb[i]<sup>6</sup> et heredibus suis duas acras terre in campo orientali de Whileb[i], apud Grenehou ij. selliones, ad capud Stodfolddale ij. selliones, de subtus<sup>7</sup> Stodfolddale iiij.<sup>or</sup> selliones, illi scilicet et heredibus suis tenendas hereditarie, libere, et quiete de Deo et Sancta Maria et de ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum de Whileb[i]; reddendo annuatim pro omnibus secularibus serviciis et exactionibus unum denarium ad lumen prenominate ecclesie, et alterum denarium ad Fra[t]riam Sancte Domus Hospitalis Jerusalem,<sup>8</sup> pro salute mea et heredum meorum. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictas duas acras terre predicto Radulfo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines.

Hiis testibus: Magistro Alano de Bollishovre<sup>9</sup>; Rogero, capellano de Whileb[i]; Willelmo Piete; Galfrido filio Hode; Iwehein le Bret(un)<sup>9</sup>; Helya de Marteni; Rogero clerico; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

<sup>1</sup> Benniworth, co. Lincoln.

<sup>2</sup> Stephen the Chamberlain is mentioned in connexion with lands in Lincolnshire from 1165-6 to 1176-7 (Pipe Rolls 12th to 23rd Henry II.). In 1166 he is returned as holding knights' fees in cos. Lincoln and York (*Red Book*, i., pp. 385, 425; *Liber Niger*, pp. 273, 316). He renders scutage in Lincolnshire in 1189-90 (*Red Book*, i., p. 76).

<sup>3</sup> Broxtow. See page 11, note 10, above.

<sup>4</sup> Gayton, co. Lincoln.

<sup>5</sup> Swaby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>6</sup> Abkettleby, co. Leicester.

<sup>7</sup> *suptus* MS.

<sup>8</sup> Thoroton, p. 34b, cites a confirmation 'ex chart. Fran. Willughby, Ar.' (i.e., Francis, the naturalist) by Robert de Heritz of a grant by Richard son of Gervase of lands in Willoughby to the Knight Hospitallers. This charter has not been met with during the inspection of the existing collection of MSS.

<sup>9</sup> In 1199-1200 Master Alan de Bolesovres [Bolsover, co. Derby] paid 30 marks for confirmation of charters (Pipe Roll, 2 John, ro. 1). In the following year he received, as Master Alan de Bulesovres, grant of land (*terre date*) of the yearly value of 75s. 3d. in the soke of Oswaldesbech [Oswardbeck, co. Notts], an entry continued yearly until 1218-19 (Pipe Roll, 3 Henry III., ro. 8). His name occurs several times in the Pipe Rolls for 1203-4, 1206-7, 1208-9, and 1209-10 in connexion with scutages, etc., under cos. Notts and Derby. He was the brother and heir of Henry Norreis (Thoroton, Notts, p. 406b).



[c. 1190]—Grant by Geoffrey Malreward to William de Petra of land in Winterborne [Winterborne Maureward, now Winterborne Zelston, *alias* Marwood, co. Dorset<sup>1</sup>].

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego Galfridus Malreward<sup>2</sup> dedi et concessi Willelmo de Petra totam illam terram, quam Duning tenuit de me, in manerio meo de Winterborn, pro servicio et homagio suo. Preterea concessi ei lx. oves cum meis ovibus, et iiiii. boves cum meis bobus, et iii. vaccas et v. porcos cum meis vaccis et porcis, et i. equum in pastura, illi et heredibus suis tenendam de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete ab omni servicio preter a regali; reddendo singulis annis ii. solidos, ad Natale xiid. et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste xiid. Ut hec donacio stabilis et firma permaneat, eam sigillo meo confirmavi.

Hiis testibus: Willelmo archidiacono,<sup>3</sup> Waltero capellano archid[iaconi], Simone de Mariscis, Waltero de Sancto Quintino, Andrea de Winterborn<sup>4</sup>, Willelmo de Kersington<sup>5</sup>, Willelmo filio Acelini, Roberto de Cirecestria, Waltero Drakegild, et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by William de Reigate, chaplain, to the house of St. Leonard, Wilchuswede [Wilkswood, parish of Langton Matravers, co. Dorset] of land in Werthe [Worth Matravers, Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset], part of which adjoins the marble quarry.

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus de Reigate, capellanus, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro salute anime mee et animabus omnium benefactorum meorum, Domui Beati Leonardi de Wilchuswede<sup>4</sup> et fratribus, qui ibidem in perpetuum Deo deservire debent, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam illam terram, quam emi de Waltero filio Ricardi de Bayville, quam habeo in campis de Werpe, et unam acram terre juxta terram Ricardi Canceville versus orientem, que se extendit super quareriam marmoris, et pasturam sexaginta bidentum cum una affra ubique in pastura mea dominica et etiam in comuni, cum libero ingressu et egressu: habendam et tenendam in perpetuum libere et quiete et pacifice, secundum quod carta inter Waltherum de Baywille et me facta testatur; red[d]endo inde annuatim dicto Waltero et heredibus suis unam libram piperis ad festum Sancti Michahelis pro omni servicio seculari, exactione et demanda, salvo<sup>5</sup> servicio Domini Regis quantum pertinet tante terre in eodem feudo. Ut autem

<sup>1</sup> See Hutchins, *Dorset*, i., p. 336.

<sup>2</sup> Mentioned in 1175-6 and 1176-7 (Pipe Rolls, 22 and 23 Henry II.) under Dorset.

<sup>3</sup> Occurs in 1190 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii., p. 637).

<sup>4</sup> The free-chapel, chantry, or priory of Wilkswood, in Langton Wallis, parish of Langton Matravers, co. Dorset. The present deed was, no doubt, one of the muniments of the chapel delivered by the warden in 3 Henry V. to William Filiol. See Hutchins *Dorset*, ed. 3., i., p. 641; iii., p. 729.

<sup>5</sup> *Salvo* MS.

hec mea donacio et concessio rata sit et stabilis, presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Domino Ricardo de Seles, [Domino] Willelmo de Wodegete,<sup>1</sup> militibus; Willelmo de Linchln'; Ricardo, fratre suo; Henrico, rectore ecclesie de Acford Alfredi<sup>2</sup>; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Avicia de Bokeswrthe to Hugh de Bokeswrthe of land in Bokeswrthe [Bloxworth, co. Dorset] (left margin partly gnawed away).

[Sciant] omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Avicia<sup>3</sup> de Bokeswrþe, filia Henrici filii Lud, assensu et [consensu her]edum meorum, dedi et concessi Hugoni de Bokeswrþe et heredibus suis, pro servitio et humagio suo et humagio [heredum suorum], unam dimidiam virgatam terre in Bokeswrþe, cum quodam mesuagio quod Wlvricus Markere tenuit, et cum . . . . et prati, quod jacet juxta pratum ejusdem Hugonis in prato de Frome, videlicet octo acras in campo occidentali [et octo in c]ampo orientali: in campo occidentali has, sub curtillo Hamelini unam acram, super. Canceliereshulle unam [acram, super Sco]rtelande duas acras cum pertinentiis, in Voxleagete unam dimidiam acram, *Bieste pere dune*<sup>4</sup> unam dimidiam acram, . . . . *lange hielue, Binorþe* Waterlea unam acram, que terminatur super Dreuam, *Binorþe* Weterlea unam acram, que . . . . super montes, in Blakefurlang' unam acram: in campo orientali has: in loco, qui appellatur 'Wrþe,' unam acram . . . . e Eldmannabotme unam acram, versus *sut*<sup>5</sup> de Waterlea ex transverso vall[is] duas acras. Item versus *sut* sub Wa[terlea?] tres acras super Riedhull'. Item super Weodhulle unam acram. Hanc predictam terram et hoc tenementum cum omnibus perti[nentiis suis] tenebit prefatus Hugo et heredes sui de me et heredibus meis jure hereditario, libere et quiete ab omnibus servitiis, . . . . is et consuetudinibus, salvo regali servitio; reddendo inde annuatim duos solidos ad iiij<sup>or</sup> terminos anni, scilicet ad [Nativita]tem Domini sex denarios, ad Pascha vjd. ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste vjd. ad festum Sancti Michaelis vjd. [Pro hac don]atione habenda et tenenda, dedit predictus Hugo mihi tres marcas argenti et dimidiam et filio meo duos . . . . donationem firmiter et sine fraude tenendam affidavi; et si predictam terram prefato Hugoni vel heredibus [suis] warantizare non possem, aliam dimidiam virgatam terre eque bonam in eadem villa et eodem feudo secundum . . . vicinorum eis dabo in escambiam.

<sup>1</sup> See below, page 54, note 2.

<sup>2</sup> Okeford Fitzpain, co. Dorset (Hutchins, iv., p. 327).

<sup>3</sup> An Avicia de Dun was the demandant in a fine levied in 1201 concerning common of pasture in Bloxworth, (*Fines, sive Pedes Finium*, ii., 79).

<sup>4</sup> That is 'to the east of the down.'

<sup>5</sup> 'South.'

Et ut hec mea donatio in posterum rata et inconcussa permaneat, hanc [cartam testim]onii sigilli mei appositione dignum duxi roborandam.

His testibus: Henrico de Stokes<sup>1</sup>; Radulfo Huese . . . [Win]terburn' et Waltero et Roberto filiis ejus; Roberto filio Thome, et Thoma et Ricardo filiis ejus; Thoma filio Thome . . . Philippo filio ejus; Waltero Camerario<sup>2</sup>; Willelmo de Jergente<sup>3</sup>; Roberto Bukerel; Adam Freinel; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by William Francais to John de Alnetho of land in Staintun [Stainton-le-Vale, co. Lincoln].

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Francais<sup>4</sup> dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni de Alnetho unam mansuram et unam bovatom terre in Staintun, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sibi et heredibus suis: tenendum de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate; reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim unam libram piperis infra octabas Sancti Botulphi pro omnibus serviciis mihi pertinentibus et faciendo foraneum servitium. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Johanni et heredibus suis predictam ter[ra]m contra omnes homines pro xlv. solidos, quos predictus Johannes mihi inde dedit.

His testibus: Osb[erto] Luvel; Willelmo Halselin<sup>5</sup>; Henrico filio Nigelli; Petro de Castellun; Gilleberto de Turonia; Roberto de Baioc[is]; Roberto Wacelin; Roberto de Otebi<sup>6</sup>; Hugone de Grainesbi<sup>7</sup>; Radulfo de Crochesbi<sup>8</sup>; R[oberto?] Becket; Willelmo Berner; Jurdano de Otebi; Matheo de Turgrimbi<sup>9</sup>; Thoma fratre suo; Adam Percehaie; Radulfo . . . selin<sup>10</sup>; Radulfo de Urticis; Willelmo filio Galfridi; et multis aliis.

*Seal in white wax inscribed: SIGILLVM WILELMI LE FRAN(?)CS.*

[c. 1190]—Confirmation by Robert de Heriz to William de Martigni of Roger Pité's grant, and grant of service in Wilghebi [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts.].

<sup>1</sup> Henry de Stokes received confirmation by the king of certain grants to him from other men of lands in Dorset in 1207 (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 163a). He was acting-sheriff of Dorset in 1198-9 and 1199-1200. See Hutchins, *Dorset*, i., p. 411.

<sup>2</sup> Probably the Walter the Chamberlain who is mentioned in a Dorset Fine of 1204 (*Fines, sive Pedes Finium*, ii., p. 94).

<sup>3</sup> Gircgenti?

<sup>4</sup> William li Francies was one of the force of Hugh, earl of Chester, that surrendered to Henry II. at Dol in 1173 (Roger of Hoveden, ii., p. 53). William Francis, a royal officer, occurs in the Pipe Roll for 1179 (*Eyton, Court, etc. of Henry II.*, p. 226), and is probably the person mentioned in a fine of 1180-3 (*Pedes Finium*, Pipe Roll Soc. p. 2). In the Pipe Roll 1 Richard I., p. 104, the sheriff of Northamptonshire answers for lands that had belonged to William le Francis (cf. *Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 130).

<sup>5</sup> See *Rutland MSS.*, iv., p. 65.

<sup>6</sup> Otby, parish of Walesby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>7</sup> Grainsby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>8</sup> Croxby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>9</sup> Thorganby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>10</sup> Halselin? Cf. *Rutland MSS.*, iv., p. 65.



Robertus de Heriz omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, presentibus et futuris, salutem.

Sciatis, me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Willelmo de Martigni concessionem et donationem,<sup>1</sup> quam Rogerus Pite ei fecit et sigillo suo confirmavit, liberam, solutam et quietam, sicut carta Rogeri de donatione terre in Wilghebi, quam inde habet, testatur. Et preterea concessi et dedi eidem, pro homagio et servicio suo, servicium Ambrosii hominis mei de terra, quam de me tenuit in Wilghebi, salvo servicio de Tikehul<sup>2</sup>, quod Ambrosius inde faciet.

His testibus: Hugone de Lecchelade, Vic'<sup>2</sup>; Simone filio Ricardi; Sansone de Stretlega; Gaufrido de Jorz; Radulfo de Weldeboef<sup>3</sup>; Reginaldo de Insula; Randulfo de Wandeslega; Rogero de Aincurt; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Gilbert de Houbi [Hoby, co. Leicester] to William Brito of land in Wdehus [? Annesley Woodhouse, co. Notts].

Gillebertus de Houbi omnibus hominibus presentibus et futuris, salutem.

Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Willelmo<sup>4</sup> Britoni illas tres bovatas terre in Wdehus, quas disracionavi versus Reginaldum de Anisleia et versus ipsum Willelmum: tenendum sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis libere, honorifice et quiete, plenarie et integre, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, eisdem divisis et metis sicut peralate<sup>5</sup> fuerunt per juramentum proborum et legalium hominum, pro xij.<sup>cim</sup> d. an[n]uatim mihi infra octabas Sancti Martini reddendis pro omni servicio, quod ad me pertinet, salvo forinseco servicio. Et pro hac concessione et donacione, dedit mihi prefatus Willelmus vij.<sup>tem</sup> marcas argenti et unum equum, precii x<sup>cem</sup> marcarum, in *gersum*.

<sup>1</sup> Probably the land in Willoughby granted by William de Martigny to Eudo son of William Brito, page 25, above.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly for 'Vicecomite.' His name does not occur among the sheriffs. At p. 56, below, a deputy-sheriff or sheriff's clerk is described as "Vicecomes."

<sup>3</sup> Ralph de Wellebuef is mentioned in 1171-2 (Pipe Roll, 18 Henry II., p. 7) as supervising works at Clipstone, co. Notts, a position filled by Henry de Welle Buef in the roll for the 23rd year, p. 57. Ralph de Wellebuef's name occurs in 1200 among other Notts men making fines with the king (*Rot. de Oblatis*, p. 75). His goods were taken into the hands of Richard among those of other his enemies in co. Notts upon the king's return in 1194 (Pipe Roll, 6 Rich. I., ro. 6; 7 Rich. I., ro. 2; 9 Rich. I., ro. 10; 10 Rich. I., ro. 8). He was a surveyor of works at Horeston Castle (Horsley, co. Derby) in 1199-1200 (Pipe Roll, 2 John, ro. 1). In 1202 he levied a fine to William de Parles concerning land in Erdburg' (Feet of Fines, co. Notts, file 2, no. 17), which seems to be Erdeburg, now Burrough-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, ii., p. 524), some twelve miles from Willoughby-on-the-Wolds. In 1199-1200 and 1202-3 he was supervisor of works at Harestan castle [in Horsley, co. Derby] (Pipe Rolls, 2 John, ro. 1; 5 John, ro. 13). Oliver de Wellebuef is mentioned in the Pipe Roll 3 John in connexion with lands in Notts (*Rot. Cancellarii*, pp. 306, 317).

<sup>4</sup> *Wulfo*, MS.

<sup>5</sup> 'Perambulated,' from Old French *paraller*.

His testibus : Reginaldo de Anisleia, domino fundi ; Samson de Stretlia ; Waltero filio ejus ; Galfrido Barre<sup>1</sup> ; Radulfo de Weldeboef ; Rannulfo de Wandesleia ; Roberto de Stapelford ; Henrico Britone de Hukenhal'<sup>2</sup> ; Ernaldo Schirmissur ; et pluribus.

*Seal inscribed* : + SIGILL' GILEBERTI DE HOBI.

[c. 1190]—Confirmation by Godfrey de Wellebef to John de Hemenal' of the grant of his father, Henry de Wellebef, of land in Holou [in Bilborough, co. Notts].

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Godefridus de Wellebef concessi et hac carta mea presenti confirmavi Johanni de Hemenal' donacionem et concessionem et confirmacionem Henrici de Wellebef,<sup>3</sup> patris mei, scilicet, de dimidia bovata terre in Holou, et de uno crofto cum tofto, et de una acra prati cum omnibus pertinenciis, sicut carta patris mei testatur. Et ut donacio Henrici de Wellebef, patris mei, rata et inconcussa perseveret in posterum predicto Johanni de Hemenal' et heredibus suis, sigilli mei munimine eam corroboraui.

Hiis testibus : Ricardo de Laxton'<sup>4</sup> ; Roberto fratre ejus ; Wilhelmo de Anseleia<sup>5</sup> ; Galfrido filio Galfridi de Karleton'<sup>6</sup> ; Wilhelmo fratre ejus ; Waltero Dispens[atore] ; Wilhelmo nepote Domini ; Serlone clerico hujus carte compositore ; et multis aliis.

*Seal illegible.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Isabel, lady of Gressighehalia [Gressenhall, co. Norfolk] to Roger de Frivilla, her brother, of her holding in Uelingheham [Wellingham, co. Norfolk].

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego Ysabel, Domina de Gressighehalia, dedi et concessi et hac mea carta presenti confirmavi Rogero de Frivilla, fratri meo, et heredibus suis, si eos de uxore sua desponsata habuerit, et non aliis, omne

<sup>1</sup> Geoffrey Barré is returned in 1166 as holding two knights' fees in co. Notts (*Red Book of the Exchequer*, i., p. 344 ; *Liber Niger*, i., p. 226). He was fined for Forest offences in Notts and Derby in 1176-7 (Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II., p. 59).

<sup>2</sup> In 1202-3 Henry Brito of Hukenhal' fined to have the custody of the land that had belonged to William son of Costus and the marriage of his heirs (Pipe Roll, 5 John, ro. 13).

<sup>3</sup> Occurs as Henry Oil de Buef in 1177-8, when he was surveyor of works at Clipstone, co. Notts (Pipe Roll, 24 Henry II., ro. 6d., Notts and Derby), and as Henry de Wellebuef in 1176, when he filled the same office (Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II., ro. 4).

<sup>4</sup> Laxton, *alias* Lexington, co. Notts. Richard de Leissinton' [= Lexington] had the custody of Leissinton' in 1203-4 (Pipe Roll, 6 John, ro. 13), and is mentioned in 1207-8 in the *Rot. de Finibus*, pp. 392, 437. He was one of the keepers of the Forest in co. Notts, and answered in 1204-5 for the land of Maud de Calz in Lessington (Pipe Roll, 7 John, ro. 19 ; Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 375a). Robert, his son (afterwards a distinguished judge, *Dict. of National Biography*, xxxiii., p. 203) answered for him in 1205-6 (Pipe Roll, 8 John, ro. 13) and in 1206-7 (Thoroton, p. 374a). On 16 January, 1216, Richard made fine with John in a hundred marks and two palfreys to have his peace (*Rotuli de Finibus*, p. 570).

<sup>5</sup> Annesley, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> Carlton, co. Notts.

tenementum quod teneo in Uelingheham de feudo Micaelis Capre,<sup>1</sup> cum omnibus pertinentiis : tenendum de me et de heredibus meis hereditarie, bene et in pace, honorifice, quiete, et libere ab omnibus consuetudinibus et ex (*sic*) omni seculari exactione ; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis v. solidos ad duos terminos, scilicet ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste ij. sol. et vjd., et ad festum Sancti Micaelis ij. sol. et vjd. Propter hanc donacionem et concessionem fecit mihi prefatus Rogerus de Frivilla, frater meus, homagium suum.

Hiis testibus : Willelmo filio Comitis Varenne<sup>2</sup> ; Nicolao de Sana ; Reginaldo de Bosco ; Willelmo, senescallo de Gressighehalia ; Willelmo capellano filio Walteri ; Willelmo de Taverham<sup>3</sup> ; Augustino de Cogham<sup>4</sup> ; Rogero de Frivilla ; Waltero de Kevervillia ; Rodberto de Verli ; Waltero de Hoe<sup>5</sup> ; Godfrido de Hirmighelond ; Radulfo filio suo ; Huberto venatore ; Henrico filio W. ; Huberto fratre suo ; David de Ueligheham ; Reginaldo de Alto Bosco<sup>6</sup> ; Johanne de Wltertune<sup>7</sup> ; Rogero filio Alani de Ueseham<sup>8</sup> ; Johanne filio senescalli.

*Elliptical seal in red wax, with figure of a woman in centre holding in her left hand a fleur de lys (?). Inscription : + SIGILL' ISA[BEL] DE GRESNALA.*

[c. 1190]—Grant by Henry de Monte Forti to Hugh, his brother, of his lands of Pychavilla, Goutevilla, and Clevilla [? Pickwell, co. Leicester].

Henricus de Monte Forti<sup>9</sup> omnibus hominibus suis et amicis, Francis et Anglicis, clericis et laicis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem.

Ad universorum notitiam referatur, me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Hugoni de Monte Forti, fratri meo, et heredibus suis totas terras meas de Pychavilla et de Goutevilla et de Clevilla, cum omnibus eisdem terris pertinenciis et libertatibus : ad tenendum hereditarie de me et de heredibus meis ; reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duo calcaria deaurata pro omnibus serviciis mihi et heredibus meis pertinentibus.

Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quatinus predictus Hugo et heredes ejus post illum habeant et teneant totas pre-nominatas terras de me et de heredibus meis libere et quiete

<sup>1</sup> Michael Capra is returned in 1166 as holding knights' fees in co. Essex (*Red Book*, i., p. 347 ; *Liber Niger*, p. 230).

<sup>2</sup> On 12 May, 1202, John issued orders for delivery to William, son of Hamelin, earl Warenne, of his father's lands, having taking his homage upon hearing of his father's death (*Rotuli Litterarum Patentium*, p. 106).

<sup>3</sup> Taverham, co. Norfolk.

<sup>4</sup> Congham, co. Norfolk ?

<sup>5</sup> Hoo, co. Norfolk.

<sup>6</sup> Hautbois, co. Norfolk.

<sup>7</sup> Wolterton, co. Norfolk.

<sup>8</sup> Weasenham, co. Norfolk.

<sup>9</sup> Henry de Monte Forti succeeded before the death of Henry II. in 1189 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, p. 407b, quoting Pipe Roll 2 Richard I.). He was a surety to the king in 1207-8 (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 460). He was dead by 1207-8 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, p. 408a).



et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, in bosco, in plano, in foro et extra, in pratis, in pascuis, in piscariis, in stangnis, in molendinis, in aquis, in viis, in semitis, in exitibus, et in omnibus aliis locis prefatis terris pertinentibus per prefatum servicium.

His testibus: Aytrop Hasteng<sup>1</sup>; Willelmo et Waltero de Monte Forti; Ricardo capellano; Willelmo de Hulehale<sup>2</sup>; Roberto filio Nicholai; Clare de Beldesert<sup>3</sup>; Willelmo de Rameham<sup>4</sup>; Johanne Brusle; Rand[ulfo] et Reimbaldo, fratre suo; Gileberto de Brahal; Adam filio Lamberti; Roberto filio Henrici; Aytrop de Boilest[un]<sup>5</sup>; Petro clerico, qui hanc cartam scripsit; et aliis multis.

VALETE!

*Seal missing.*

[1192-8]—Grant by Robert de Sutton to Robert de Leiburn<sup>6</sup> [Leybourne, co. Kent] of his lands, etc., in Leitun, Camarwelle [? Camberwell, co. Surrey] and his marsh of Scapaie [Sheppy, co. Kent] in exchange for the land of Bures [Bowers Giffard, co. Essex ?].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Robertus de Suttun' concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Leib[urn] et heredibus suis totam terram meam de Leitun',<sup>7</sup> cum pertinenciis, et xx. solidos in terra et redditu meo de Redhe,<sup>8</sup> et totam partem meam de Camarwelle pro v. solidis, et Herwoldilande pro v. solidis, et partem meam maresci mei de Scapaie, quod vocatur 'Nesse'; in excambium terre sue de Bures, cum pertinenciis, quam idem Robertus de Leib[urn] concessit mihi et heredibus meis, tenendam de eo et heredibus suis pro quarta parte feodi unius militis, salvo servicio militum ad tenementum illud pertinencium, quod idem Robertus de Leib[urn] in manu sua retinet. Ego vero Robertus de Suttun' et heredes mei warrantizabimus predicto Roberto de Leib[urn] et heredibus suis predictas terras cum predictis redditibus contra omnes homines et feminas. Et ut hec concessio perpetuam obtineat firmitatem, eam sigilli mei munimine et subscrip-torum virorum testimonio roboravi.

His testibus: Ræginaldo de Cornhull', tunc Vicecomite<sup>9</sup>; Werresio de Valunn[iis]; Willelmo de Chirintun'; Roberto de Champann[ia]; Guarino filio Fulcher[ii]; Willelmo de Sancto Lupo; Nicholao Walensi; Jacobo Salvage; Hendrico de Chobeh[am]; Henrico de Sornes; Johanne de Silingeholde;

<sup>1</sup> The wife of Aitropus Hasteng made fine with the king in 1205 for having seisin of land in co. Warwick (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 258).

<sup>2</sup> Ullenhall, parish of Wooton Wawen, co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> Beadesert, co. Warwick, the seat of the Montforts.

<sup>4</sup> Remenham, co. Berks.

<sup>5</sup> Boylestone, co. Derby.

<sup>6</sup> Robert de Leyburn was alive on 28 April, 1197, and dead before Michaelmas, 1198 (Pipe Roll 10 Ric. I., in Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, p. 13a, *Archæologia Cantiana*, v., pp. 158, 191, note 42).

<sup>7</sup> Leyton, co. Essex, or Leyton, now Leacon, parish of Westwell, co. Kent?

<sup>8</sup> Reed, parish of Marden, or Rede, parish of Bridge, co. Kent?

<sup>9</sup> Reginald de Cornhill was sheriff of Kent from 1192 to 1214.

Godfrido de la Dene ; Ricardo de la Bere ; Waltero fratre ejus ; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

1199, August 24.—Charter of King John, granting to William de Stutevill a weekly market in Cotingham [Cottingham, co. York].

Johannes, Dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie, Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem.

Sciatis, nos dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nostro Willelmo de Stutevill' et heredibus suis unum mercatum in villa de Cotingham per unum diem in qualibet septimana, scilicet diem Jovis. Et ideo volumus et firmiter precipimus, quod idem Willelmus et heredes sui post eum habeant et teneant bene et in pace mercatum illud, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum pertinentibus.

Hiis testibus : E. Eliensi episcopo, W. comite Arundell', W. Marescall', comite de Penbroc.

Dat[a] per manum H. Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, cancellarii nostri, apud Rothomagum, xxiiiij. die Augusti, regni nostri anno primo.

*Portion of great seal in green wax.*

*Enrolled on Charter Roll, p. 12b.*

A transcript in handwriting of John Ray is attached.

[c. 1200]—Grant by Robert de Diva, prior of the Knight Hospitallers in England, to Robert son of Hugh de Blokesworth [Bloxworth, co. Dorset] of a mill in Mordon [Morden, co. Dorset].

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Frater Robertus de Diva,<sup>1</sup> Fratrum Hospitalis Ierusalem humilis prior in Anglia, salutem in Domino.

Noverit universitas vestra, nos, de communi consilio et assensu fratrum capituli nostri, concessisse et hac presenti

<sup>1</sup> According to the Latin list of priors of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i., p. 669, from which the list in the *Monasticon*, vi., p. 799, is derived, a Ralph de Dyna (*sic*) succeeded Richard de Turk as prior. The latter's predecessor, Garnier de Neapoli. (Nablûs in Syria), was, according to this list, prior before 1162, but he first appears in April, 1185, and became Grand Master of the Order in 1190 (see Round, "Garnier de Nablous," in *Archæologia*, lviii., pp. 364-7), when he was succeeded as prior in England by Alan de Sancta Cruce (ib., p. 388), who was consecrated bishop of Bangor on 16 April, 1195. In the Latin list Ralph de Dyna is made to precede Richard Turk and to succeed Alan, but he seems really to have been prior before Garnier de Nablûs (see J. Delaville Le Roulx, *Cartulaire général de l'Ordre des Hospitaliers de S. Jean de Jérusalem*, Paris, 1894 sqq., i., p. 210, no. 28, where Harley Charter 44 H. 53 is assigned to 1160-1180). M. Delaville Le Roulx, i., p. 685, assigns 1200-1204 for the office of Richard Turk (*Tyrcus*), but the earlier date may be taken back to 1195, since the original charter of Prior Alan dated September 1199 (i., p. 681), upon which it is based, contains an error in date, probably for 1190 (Round, p. 388). In September, 1207, Roger de Vere was prior (*Cartulaire général*, ii., p. 74, no. 1269). The Robert de Diva

carta nostra confirmasse Roberto filio Hugonis de Blokeswurdh molendinum nostrum de Mordon', quod habemus de dono Willelmi de Clauill',<sup>1</sup> cum pertinenciis suis: tenendum et habendum sibi et heredibus suis; reddendo inde annuatim domui nostre viginti solidos ad quatuor anni terminos, videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis qu[i]nque (sic) solidos, et ad Natale Domini quinque solidos, et ad Pascha quinque solidos, et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste quinque solidos, pro omni servicio ad nos inde spectante; ita tamen, quod in obitu suo, similiter et heredum suorum, quadraginta solidi pro tertia parte catallorum suorum domui nostre quieti remanebunt.

Hiis testibus: Fratre Ricardo de Runfug[ere], Fratre Willelmo de Haliwell', Fratre Johanne de Hildesdon', capellanis; Fratre Radulfo de Crindham, Fratre Ada de Sancto Laurencio, militibus; Fratre Rogero de Upton'; Fratre Willelmo de Camera; Fratre Gilberto; et aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by William Spicfat of Cattorp [Caythorpe, parish of Lowdham, co. Notts] to John, the Chaplain of Ludham [Lowdham].

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus Spicfat,<sup>2</sup> de Cattorp, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Capellano de Ludham, pro servicio suo et honore sepius mihi collato, et pro quinque solidis argenti, quos mihi dedit in necessitate mea, unam dimidiam acram prati, que jacet in curto prato inter pratum Henrici de Marcham et pratum Regenaldi, fratris mei, quod de me tenet: habendam et tenendam de me et de heredibus meis sibi et quibuscunque illam assignare voluerit, et assignatis eorum, libere et quiete, solute et hereditarie; reddendo inde annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis unum obolum ad Natale Domini pro omni servicio, exactione et demanda. Ego vero predictus Willelmus et heredes mei predictam dimidiam acram prati predicto Johanni et assignatis suis in perpetuum contra omnes homines warentizabimus.

of the present charter does not occur in the *Cartulaire*. He is possibly the prior R. of a charter of 18 May, 1204 (Delaville Le Roulx in *Mélanges de archéologie et d'histoire* of the French School at Rome, 1881, p. 375), and is to be identified with Robert the Treasurer, who occurs as prior about 1206 (*Cartulaire*, ii., p. 55, no. 1229; Macray, *Charters of Salisbury*, Rolls Series, p. 71), and executed a charter at Ossington [co. Notts] dated 13 January, 1205 (*Cartulaire général*, ii., p. 57, no. 1233; facsimile in Palaeographical Society's publications, Series II., pl. 117). The latter is witnessed by a "Frater Ric[ardus] de Rotund[o] Fulger[eto]," who is obviously the "Frater Ricardus de Runfug'" of the present charter, whose surname is therefore derived from Ronfeugeray in the department of the Orne (canton of Athis, arrondissement of Domfront).

<sup>1</sup> His widow appears in 1196 as tenant in Morden (*Fines, sive Pedes Finium*, ii., p. 72 = *Fees of Fines*, Pipe Roll Soc., p. 120).

<sup>2</sup> William Spichfat occurs in the Pipe Rolls for cos. Notts and Derby for 1199–1200 (2 John, ro. 1) and 1200–1 as owing amercements (*Rot. Cellarii*, 3 John, p. 314). He is also mentioned in 1218–19, 1219–20, and 1220–1 (Pipe Rolls, 3 Henry III., ro. 8; 4 Henry III., ro. 11; 5 Henry III., ro. 5). The surname is a compound, unrecorded in Old English, of *spic* 'bacon' and *fétu* 'fat' (adj.), corresponding exactly to German *speckfett* 'very fat.'



Hiis testibus: Eust[achio] de Ludham, clerico<sup>1</sup>; Waltero filio suo; Ricardo filio Willelmi de Birtun<sup>2</sup>; Gilberto de Ludham, clerico<sup>3</sup>; Willelmo de Sibetorp<sup>4</sup>; Roberto filio sacerdotis; Roberto de Raveningham; Thoma filio Roberti; Andrea filio Rogeri; Henrico de Marcham<sup>5</sup>; Roberto fratre ejus; Willelmo de Ulvestorp<sup>6</sup>; et multis aliis.

A duplicate of this charter exists, written in the same hand, and with the same witnesses, except Richard son of William de Birtun, Gilbert de Ludham, Robertus filius sacerdotis, Robert, brother of Henry de Marcham, but adding Robert son of Robert (= Robert filius sacerdotis?), Roger de Beufou, Roger son of Robert de Ulvestorp, and Reginald de Cattorp.

*Fragment of seal.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Walter de Ribof to Simon son of Bernard de Bileburc of the tenement in Bileburc [Bilborough, co. Notts] that his father held of Simon son of Simon and afterwards of Walter.

Walterus de Ribof<sup>7</sup> omnibus hominibus presentibus et futuris, salutem.

Noverit universitas vestra, me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Symoni filio Bernardi de Bileburc totum tenementum quod Bernardus,<sup>8</sup> pater ejus, tenuit primo de Symone filio Symonis et post de me in Bileburc, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis: tenendum sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis libere, honorifice et quiete, plenarie, perfecte et integre, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et aisiamentis suis infra villam et extra, in bosco et plano, in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus; reddendo inde annuatim duos solidos, scilicet ad Pentecosten xij. denarios et ad festum Sancti Martini xij. denarios pro omni servicio, quod ad me pertinet. Pro hac vero concessione et confirmatione, dedit mihi predictus Symon xxx. solidos argenti de *gersum*.

<sup>1</sup> A fine concerning land in Lamcote (parish of Holme Pierrepont, co. Notts) was levied on 20 November, 1208, between Thomas son of Geoffrey, demandant, and Eustace the clerk of Ludham (Feet of Fines, co. Notts, file 2, no. 43). Eustace de Ludham (Lowdham, co. Notts) was deputy-sheriff for cos. Notts and Derby in 1213-14 (cf. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 19a), and acted as *custos* of Yorkshire in 9 Henry III. (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1216-1225, p. 524) and in 10 Henry III. as a justice of the Forest, etc. In 1206-7 Eustace, parson of Ludenham, made fine for making a ditch like a deerleap at Ludenham (Pipe Roll, 7 John, ro. 7; in Madox, *Hist. of the Exchequer*, i., p. 499, note s.).

<sup>2</sup> Burton Joyce, co. Notts. The holding of Richard son of William there is recorded in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 20a.

<sup>3</sup> See Thoroton, Notts, p. 290a.

<sup>4</sup> Sibthorpe, co. Notts. William de Sibetorp answered for scutage in 1204-5 (Pipe Roll, 7 John, ro. 19, Notts and Derbyshire). Cf. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 14a.

<sup>5</sup> Markham, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> Woolthorpe, parish of Lowdham (Thoroton, *Antiqq. of Notts*, p. 288), now disappeared.

<sup>7</sup> Walter de Ribof [Rébœuf, near Dieppe, Seine-Inférieure] acquired lands in Bilborough in 1202 (see above, page 18, note 6).

<sup>8</sup> See the grant to him, p. 28 above.

Hiis testibus: Samsone de Stretle; Willelmo de Leke; Roberto de Boves; Rannulfo de Wandeleia (*sic*); Gilberto de Broculvestoue; Roberto de Passeis<sup>1</sup>; Ricardo, clerico Vicecomitis; Roberto Andegavensi; Henrico, clerico de Hukenale; Willelmo filio Coste<sup>2</sup>; Galfrido Luterel; Willelmo le Corner<sup>3</sup>; Elya filio Elye; Swano de Derbi et Astino filio ejus; Hugone, persona de Bileburc; Rogero de Sancta Maria; Germano filio Willelmi; Willelmo Baldewini filio; Waltero serviente Walteri de Ribof; et pluribus aliis.

*Circular seal inscribed: + SIGILL . . . . ER . . . .*  
 IBEVF, bearing a shield with a chevron between two roundels in chief, and, possibly, another charge in the base.

[c. 1200]—Grant by Hugh de Insula to Geoffrey son of Gilbert de Broculvestowe [Broxtowe, co. Notts] of the lands that Geoffrey's father held in Thorp [Algarthorpe, parish of Basford, co. Notts] and in Basford.

Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, Hugo de Insula,<sup>4</sup> salutem.

Novirit universitas vestra, me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Gaufrido filio Gilberti de Broculvestowe<sup>5</sup> et heredibus suis omnes terras et omnia tenementa, que pater suus Gilbert tenuit de antecessoribus meis die et anno, quo mortuus fuit, unde habet cartas antecessorum meorum, scilicet, quatuor bovatas terre in territorio de Thorp, inter aquam, que dicitur Liene,<sup>6</sup> et Beeswde,<sup>7</sup> cum omnibus per-

<sup>1</sup> Robert de Passeis (Passais, arrond. of Domfront, in the department of the Orne) answers for scutage in cos. Notts and Derby in 1202-3 and 1203-4 (Pipe Rolls, 5 John, ro. 13; 6 John, ro. 13).

<sup>2</sup> The Costus the Falconer who had a grant of lands worth 100s. yearly in Hucknall (Hochenhala), for which allowance for half a year was made to the sheriff in 1159-60 (Pipe Roll, 6 Henry II., p. 43) and for the whole year in the following roll (p. 31). In the next roll (p. 32) the grant is raised to 6l. 10s. 0d. by the addition of lands in Kirkby, an entry that is repeated many years subsequently. He was excused 5s. in 1180-1 under cos. Notts and Derby (Pipe Roll, 27 Henry II., ro. 1d.). In 1202-3 Hugh Brito of Hukenhal made fine to have the wardship of the land of William son of Cost', and the marriage of his heir (Pipe Roll, 5 John, ro. 13). William's serjeantry is entered in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 22b; cf. 18a. Cf. *Rot. Litterarum Clausarum*, i., pp. 118b, 123a.

<sup>3</sup> William le Corner, senior and junior, were amerced in 1206-7 (Pipe Rolls, 9 John, ro. 11, Notts and Derby). William Cornar[ius] was supervisor of carpenters in Nottingham castle in 1213-14 (Pipe Roll, 16 John, ro. 15), and of building operations there in 1218-19 (Pipe Roll, 3 Henry III., ro. 8). See *Nottingham Borough Records*, i., pp. 18, 50.

<sup>4</sup> Hugh de Insula pays scutage under cos. Notts and Derby in 1197-8 (Pipe Roll, 10 Richard I., ro. 8), and in 1198-9 (Pipe Roll, 1 John, ro. 15; *Red Book*, i., p. 122), and in 1209-10 (Pipe Roll, 12 John, ro. 12; *Red Book* p. 180). He died before 1210-11, in which year Thomas Dispenser with Hugh's daughter and heiress held his lands (*Red Book*, ii., p. 584; cf. *Rot. Litterarum Clausarum*, i., pp. 118b, 174).

<sup>5</sup> Gilbert de Broculvestowe was amerced for a forest offence under cos. Notts and Derby in 1186-7 and 1187-8 (Pipe Roll, 33 Henry II., ro. 12; 34 Henry II., ro. 14d.). He was the son of Eustace (Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 232a). Geoffrey de Broculvestowe's holding in Broculvestowe is recorded in an inquisition taken in 1213-14 (the year of office of Eustace [de Ludeham], who is mentioned at p. 19a) in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 18a.

<sup>6</sup> The river Leen.

<sup>7</sup> Bestwood [Park], co. Notts.

tinenciis suis; in Baseford' unum molendinum cum secta et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, tres acras terre ad capud unius culture sue versus Broculvestowe: tenenda et habenda sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice in omnibus locis, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, per servicium unius marce ex una parte et duorum solidorum ex alia parte, mihi et heredibus meis an[n]uatim solvendorum ad duos terminos, ad festum Candelarum vij. sol. et viijd. et ad Sanctum Michaellem tantundem, pro omni servicio ad me pertinente. Hanc autem concessionem et confirmationem feci predicto Gaufrido pro homagio suo et rationabili relavio, quod de illo recepi.

Hiis testibus: Priore et Conventu de Novo Loco; Philippo Priore de Baseford'; Samsone de Stratl[eia]; Waltero de Ribeof; Simone de Baseford; Patricio de Rosel<sup>1</sup>; Thomas de Rosel; Costo sacerdote; Gervasio de Ernhal'<sup>2</sup>; Radulfo de Broculvest[owe]; et multis aliis.

*Seal in green wax with quatrefoil, inscribed . . . GONIS D . .*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Robert son of Herbert de Bramcote [Bramcote, co. Notts] to Silvester son of Robert the chaplain of Bestona [Beeston, co. Notts], of land [in Bramcote].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Robertus filius Hereberti de Brancote<sup>3</sup> dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Silvestro filio Roberti Capellani de Bestona unam acram terre in Viuicroft: tenendam de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis libere et quiete et honorifice; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui unam libram cimini ad festum Sancti Martini pro omni servitio ad me vel heredibus meis pertinente. Preterea, concessi ei communionem cum heredibus meis in pratis, in pascuis, in viis et in semitis, et ubicunque fuerit communio omnium meorum. Pro hac itaque concessione habenda, dedit mihi prefatus Silvester dua talenta in gersumam.

His testibus: Magistro Silvestro de Notinch[eham]<sup>4</sup>; Silvestro filio ejus, persona de Radefort<sup>5</sup>; Roberto, persona de Adigburc<sup>6</sup>; Ricardo, capellano de Brancote; Pascasio de Estweit; Waltero de Estweit<sup>7</sup>; Henrico clerico de

<sup>1</sup> Rosel, Normandy, canton of Creully, arrond. of Caen, depart. of the Calvados.

<sup>2</sup> Arnold, co. Notts. Gervase de Arnehale witnesses a deed c. 1221 relating to Nottingham (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i., p. 14).

<sup>3</sup> Herbert de Bramcote [Bramcot, co. Notts] was a benefactor of Lenton Priory (Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 209b). Robert de Brancote was one of the supervisors of works at Harestan and Bolsover castles in 1208-9 (Pipe Roll, 11 John, ro. 10).

<sup>4</sup> See page 20, note 14, above.

<sup>5</sup> Radford [now included in the city of Nottingham].

<sup>6</sup> Attenborough, co. Notts.

<sup>7</sup> Walter de Estwait is mentioned under eos. Notts and Derby in 1165-6 and 1166-7 (Pipe Rolls, 12 Henry II., p. 52; 13 Henry II., p. 139). Walter de Estweit made a fine, with other Notts men, in 1200 (*Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 75) and was fined for a forest offence in 1209-10 (Pipe Roll, 12 John, ro. 12, Notts and Derby). He is described as sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1225 (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i., p. 20), meaning, no doubt, deputy to Ralph son of Nicholas, the sheriff.



Huchenal<sup>1</sup>; Reginaldo de Brancote<sup>2</sup>; Galfredo de Brancote; Johanne et Rogero, filii Roberti de Beston, et Bartholomeo fratre suo; et multis aliis.

*Seal in green wax, with floriated ornament in centre. Inscription: + SIGILL' ROBERTI FILI' HERBERTI.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Hugh son of Thomas de Cozale to Alexander son of Huctred [Ughtred] de Hemdeshill [Hemphs-hall (Hall), parish of Nuthall, co. Notts], of land in Cozale [Cossal, co. Notts].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Hugo filius Thome de Cozale dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Alexandro filio Huctredi de Hemdeshil,<sup>3</sup> pro humagio et servicio suo, meam acram prati in prato de Cozale, que vocatur "magna acra": tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere, honorifice, et quiete; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis sex denarios ad festum Sancti Martini pro omni servicio michi et heredibus meis pertinenti. Ego vero Hugo et heredes mei garantizabimus predicto Alexandro et heredibus suis acram predictam contra omnes homines.

Hiis testibus: Symone de Wattenhou,<sup>4</sup> Symone de Bileburc,<sup>5</sup> Hugone de Nutehale,<sup>6</sup> Hugone de Temes, Symone filio Juete, Symone de Basefort,<sup>7</sup> Johanne clerico de Kinemarle,<sup>8</sup> et multis aliis.

*Seal with fleur-de-lys and the inscription: SIGILL' HUGONIS FILI TOME.*

[c. 1200]—Release by Christiana, prioress of Wilberfoss [co. York] of right in land [in Wilberfoss?], subject to a yearly payment, which is to be given to three nuns, sisters of Muriel, wife of Simon Sakespee, during their lives.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Christiana, priorissa de Wilberfosse, et totus ejusdem loci Conventus, salutem in Domino.

Noverit universitas vestra, nos nichil juris clamare in terra illa, que fuit Simonis Sakespee et Murielis, sponse sue, juxta ecclesiam Sancti Dionisii, vel ejus pertinenciis, preter dimidiam marcam argenti annuam, quam prefata Muriel dedit nobis pro salute anime sue et Simonis, sponsi sui, annuatim percipiendam de prefata terra de Ysaac et Roberto, fratribus ipsius Murielis, scilicet, medietatem de uno et medietatem de altero, in tota vita ipsius Roberti. Post mortem vero Roberti, Ysaac et

<sup>1</sup> Hucknall, co. Notts.

<sup>2</sup> Mentioned in the Pipe Roll for 1210-11 (13 John, ro. 2, Notts and Derby).

<sup>3</sup> The "Hamessell" of Domesday Book, i., p. 288, col. 1. It appears in 1209-10 as Hindeshull, where it answers with Bulwell for waste (Pipe Roll 12 John, ro. 12).

<sup>4</sup> Watnall, parish of Greasley, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Bilborough, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> Nuthall, co. Notts.

<sup>7</sup> Basford, co. Notts.

<sup>8</sup> Kimberley, co. Notts.

heredes sui de corpore suo exituri, quibus prefata Muriel dedit totam terram illam hereditarie, reddent nobis annuatim de tota terra illa predictam dimidiam marcam annuam, medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini et medietatem ad Pentecosten. Si vero Ysaac moriatur sine herede de corpore suo, Thomas filius Turgisii et heredes sui tenebunt in perpetuum totam predictam terram; reddendo inde nobis annuatim predictam dimidiam marcam annuam ad prefatos terminos. Alicia vero et Emma et Juliana, sorores Murielis, moniales nostre, habebunt in tota vita earum predictam dimidiam marcam ad adjutorium vestitus sui. Et ne plus juris supra dimidiam marcam annuam in terra illa in perpetuum vendicare possimus, illud presenti carta nostra et sigilli nostri appositione roboravimus.

Hiis testibus: Gill[eberto] et Radulfo capellanis; Johanne Distefald'; Laurencio, fratre domus nostre; Thoma Palmer; Nicholao fratre ejus; Thoma filio Turgisii; Nicholao de Bretegate; Thoma filio Roberti; Adam Verdenel, et multis aliis.

*Oval shaped seal with dove displayed bearing in its mouth a twig, surrounded with the inscription: SIGILL' [P]RIORES (sic) DE WILBVRF . . .*

[c. 1200]—Ratification by the prior and convent of Bulintun [Bullington, parish of Goltho, co. Lincoln] of the final concord made between them and Alan de Bosdeele, son of Helto de Bosdeele, concerning the latter's grant to the prior and convent and an exchange between Alan and them.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus, ad quorum notitiam presens carta pervenerit, Prior et Conventus de Bulint[un], salutem.

Sciatis, quod finalis concordia inter nos et Alanum de Bosdeele hoc modo facta est, et omnis lis et controversia hoc fine sopita: Ipse Alanus concessit et carta sua nobis confirmavit totam donacionem patris sui et matris sue, secundum tenorem carte eorum, ad quam appensum est sigillum Capituli Lincoln[iensis] ecclesie et sigillum Heute,<sup>1</sup> patris sui, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, istis tribus rebus exceptis, videlicet, Gippetoft et pastura de Gosholm et de Bistede; pro quibus tribus rebus prenominate Alanus dedit nobis in excambiis duas acras prati in Miklehale propinquiores prato Simonis de Kim'. Nos vero, scilicet Prior et Conventus de Bulint[un], omne jus, quod in tribus rebus prefatis habuimus, illi in Capitulo Lincol[niensi] ecclesie quietum clamavimus, nec per aliquam cartam vel scriptum de hiis tribus rebus prenominate aliquid clamabimus adversus eum vel heredes ejus in perpetuum. Ut autem hec omnia, que inter nos scripta sunt, firma et illibata permaneant, tam sigilli nostri appensione quam sigilli Capituli Lincoln[iensis] ecclesie testimonio, in quo hec acta sunt, corroborantur.

Hiis testibus: Rogero,<sup>2</sup> Decano Lincoln[iensis] ecclesie;

<sup>1</sup> Helto (of which *Heute* is the Old French form) de Boisd'l' of p. 19, above.

<sup>2</sup> Rogero de Rolveston, 1195-1223 (*Le Neve*, ii., 30).

Magistro Willelmo<sup>1</sup> Precentore; Ricardo de Kim,<sup>2</sup> Waltero Blundo, Rogero Scoto, Andrea, Canonicis Lincoln[iensis] ecclesie; Simone de Kim<sup>3</sup>; Magistro Henrico; Philippo de Beaumis; Rogero Arsic; Petro de Bekering<sup>4</sup>; . . . a filio ejus; Ranulfo de Midlei; Simone de Sidetun<sup>5</sup>.

*Seals missing.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Peter de Mellento to the House of St. Leonard, Ristun [Tarrant Rushton, co. Dorset] of an acre of land to be tilled yearly (changing with the cultivation and fallowing in a two-course system of cultivation), for the maintenance of a light in that house.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, Petrus de Melle[n]to, salutem in vero Salutari.

Noverit universitas vestra, me, caritatis intuitu, dedisse et concessisse Deo et Sancte Marie et Ecclesie Sancti Leonardi de Ristune,<sup>6</sup> et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et pro anima uxoris mee M., et patrum matrumque nostrorum, et puerorum et antecessorum, et pro fraternitate habenda ejusdem loci, unam acram terre quolibet anno colendam, scilicet acram propinquiorem terre, que data est in elemosinam ecclesie de Cnoltune<sup>7</sup> ad lumen ejusdem ecclesie, et anno sequenti ex altera parte jam dicte terre ejusdem ecclesie de Cnoltune unam acram.<sup>8</sup> Hanc vero donationem et concessionem feci pro anima filii mei Willelmi, ut perpetue annuatim obsequium anniversarii illius in ecclesia illa celebretur ut pro fratre ejusdem loci. Et ut hec donatio firma sit in perpetuum, sigilli mei impressione confirmavi.

His testibus: Helya capellano; Galfrido clerico; Radulfo filio Domini; Hugone, cognato ejus; Rogero filio Hugonis; cum omnibus fratribus Sancti Leonardi de Ristune.

*Seal missing.*

<sup>1</sup> William, appointed precentor in 1196, was consecrated bishop in 1203 (*Id.*, pp. 37, 82).

<sup>2</sup> Wrongly called 'de Rim' in Le Neve, p. 121. The other Canons are not mentioned by Le Neve.

<sup>3</sup> Simon de Kime died shortly before 27 January, 1220 (*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i., pp. 42, 44).

<sup>4</sup> Beckering (Holton cum), co. Lincoln.

<sup>5</sup> Syston, co. Lincoln.

<sup>6</sup> The religious house or hospital of St. Leonard in the parish of Tarrant Rushton, co. Dorset. See Hutchins, *History of Dorset*, ed. 3, iii., p. 463. It is called the house of St. Leonard, Risshton by Palmeresbrigge in the *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 7 Ed. III., pp. 417, 420, and the chapel of Rushton in the same Calendar 5 Ed. III., pp. 84, 86, 159 where is not identified. This Rushton appears to be the *Riston* of Domesday Book, i., 83 col. 2, 83b col. 2 (=Exon. D.B., 53), 84 col. 2, which Eyton has confused with Rushton in East Stoke (D.B., 83 col. 2; 84b col. 1).

<sup>7</sup> Knowlton, a deserted village now in the parish of Horton, co. Dorset. See Hutchins, iii., p. 150, where a grant of land by Peter de Meulent [*i.e.*, Meulan, arrondissement of Versailles, department of the Seine-et-Oise], the donor of this deed, is recorded.

<sup>8</sup> That is, they shall have an acre on one side of the land given to Cnoltune one year, and an acre on the other side of the said land the following year, and so alternately.



[c. 1200]—Sale by Robert le Westreys to Maud, daughter of Geoffrey de Trowall [Trowell, co. Notts], of land in Stanton' [Stanton-by-Dale, co. Derby].

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quòd ego Robertus le Westreys, assensu et voluntate Willelmi<sup>1</sup>, filii et heredis mei, vendidi et quietas clamavi de me et de heredibus meis Matild[i], filie Gaufridi de Trowall',<sup>2</sup> et cui vel quibus assignare voluerit, et eorum heredibus, duas bovatas terre in territorio de Stanton', cum tofto et crofto et edificiis, et cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, tam liberas sicut eas unquam liberius tenui, excepto tofto juxta toftum Walteri filii Achardi de latitudine viginti pedum et longitudine quadraginta pedum versus viam, et exceptis tribus rodīs juxta Grenehul: faciendo inde servicium Domine Ydonee et heredibus suis, scilicet quatuor solidos annuatim, pro omni servicio ad eam et ad heredes suos pertinente, salvo forinseco servicio, duos solidos ad Nativitatem Beati Johannis Baptiste et duos solidos ad festum Beati Thome Apostoli ante Natale. Pro hac autem vendicione et quietā clamacione, dedit mihi predicta Matild[is] sex marcas argenti. Ego vero Robertus le Westreys et heredes mei has duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis prenomīnatis predictę Matild[i], et cui vel quibus assignare voluerit, contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Ut igitur presens scriptum robur optineat in posterum, illud sigilli mei appositione confirmavi.

His testibus: Willelmo de Musch[amp],<sup>3</sup> Arch[idiacono] Derb[ie]; Petro filio Willelmi de Derb[ia]; Matheo Thuscheyt; Petro de Sandiacria<sup>4</sup>; Roberto de Salto (*sic*) Caprioli; Waltero de Hestweyt<sup>5</sup>; Rogero de Brunlesley<sup>6</sup>; Roberto de Musch[amp]<sup>7</sup> et Hugone et Willelmo, fratribus

<sup>1</sup> William Westrensis ('the westerner') was amerced under cos. Notts and Derby in 1199-1200 (Pipe Roll, 2 John, ro. 1).

<sup>2</sup> Trowell, co. Notts, adjoins Stanton-by-Dale, co. Derby. Geoffrey de Trowell answers for scutage in 1203-4 (Pipe Roll, 6 John, ro. 13). In 1212-13 and 1214 Roger son of Geoffrey de Trouuel made fine for having the lands that had belonged to his father in Trowell and Brinsley (Pipe Roll, 15 John, ro. 18; *Rot. de Finibus*, p. 544).

<sup>3</sup> Died 1231 (*Annales de Dunstaplia*, in *Annales Monastici*, iii., p. 127).

<sup>4</sup> Sandiacre, co. Derby. Peter de Sandiacre (who appears frequently by a strange Frenchification as Peter de Seint Diaere) succeeded about 1194-5, when Beatrice de Halun fined to have her dower of the land of Peter de Sandiacra, her first husband (Pipe Roll, 7 Richard I., ro. 2). Peter de Seint Diaere paid 100*l.* in 1197-8 to have seisin of Horsleg' [Horsley, co. Derby] of his inheritance, as he alleged (Pipe Roll, 10 Richard I., ro. 8). Peter de Sandiacra made fine in 1201 to avoid crossing the sea on military service (*Rot. de Oblatis*, p. 127). He is mentioned as a surety in 1207 (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 333). His name frequently occurs in the Notts and Derby Pipe Rolls of John's time in connexion with scutages (cf. Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, i., p. 638, note k), etc. He died in or before 1218-19 when his heirs are charged with a debt of his, and his Christian name is underlined for deletion, with Richard written over it (Pipe Roll, 3 Henry III., ro. 8).

<sup>5</sup> Eastwood, co. Notts. See page 41, note 7, above.

<sup>6</sup> Brinsley, co. Notts.

<sup>7</sup> Robert de Muscamp' [Muskham, co. Notts] makes fine in 1201 in order that he may not cross the sea (*Rot. de Oblatis*, p. 127). In 1203-4 he fined to be released from keeping Harestan castle (Pipe Roll, 6 John, ro. 13). In 1213, his son-in-law, Ralph de Gresel[eye] makes fine for having the lands that had belonged to Robert (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 507; Pipe Roll, 16 John, ro. 5; cf. *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i., p. 34).

suis ; Thoma de Henover<sup>1</sup> ; Waltero le Scot ; Hugo de Alm ; Roberto de Brunel[eya] ; Henrico de Greseleya<sup>2</sup> ; et multis aliis.

*Seal with a fleur-de-lys and the inscription : + SIGILL' ROBERTI LE WESTRIN.*

[c. 1200]—Confirmation of the preceding grant by William le Westreys, son and heir of Robert le Westreys, witnessed by the same persons.

*Seal with a fleur-de-lys and the inscription : + SIGILL' WILLELMI LE WESTERES.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Eustace son of Hugh to Walter de Estweit of the homage and service of Hugh son of Robert de Wilgheby for land in Wilgheby [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts].

Omnibus, qui hoc scriptum viderint vel audierint, Eustachius filius Hugonis, salutem.

Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Waltero de Estweit, pro homagio et servitio suo, homagium et servitium Hugonis filii Roberti de Wilgheby, et heredum suorum, de quatuor bovatis terre, quas idem Hugo tenuit de me in eadem villa : tenenda et habenda ipsi Waltero et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis, cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis, inperpetuum libere et quiete et pacifice ; reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis singulis annis duos denarios ad festum Sancti Martini pro omni servitio mihi et heredibus meis inde percipiendo.<sup>3</sup>

Hiis testibus : Ricardo, abbate de Wellebec<sup>4</sup> ; Henrico de Gray ; Sansone de Stretl[eia] ; Wilkelmo de Leke ; Galfrido de Jorz ; Stephano filio Hugonis ; Paschasio de Estweit ; Wilkelmo de Munjai<sup>5</sup> ; James de Bachepez ; et multis aliis.

*Seal with a floriated ornament and the inscription : + SIGILL' EVSTACI FILII HVGONIS.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Alan son of Humphrey de Eddriceston to Robert de Nemore of land in Eddricheston [Atherstone-on-Stour, co. Warwick].

<sup>1</sup> Heanor, co. Derby.

<sup>2</sup> Greasley, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> *percipiente*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> Richard, abbot of Welbeck, was demandant in a fine levied in the quinzaine of Michaelmas, 1203, against Alexander, prior of Shelford, concerning the advowson of Kelum (Kelham) church (Feet of Fines, co. Notts, file 2, no. 29). He was also demandant in a fine levied at the octave of Holy Trinity, 6 John (*Ib.*, no. 37), and in another levied in three weeks of St. Hilary, 12 John (*Ib.*, no. 60). On 7 July, 1215, he delivered to the king certain royal jewels that had been deposited in the abbey (*Rot. Litt. Pat.* p. 148b).

<sup>5</sup> William de Mungay made fine, with other Notts men, in 1200 (*Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 75). His name occurs as tenant in a fine levied in 1203 between him and Alexander, prior of Shelford, concerning lands in Lambecote (Feet of Fines, co. Notts, file 2, no. 26). He was one of the knights and free tenants who made perambulation of the forest of Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Forest) in 1218 (Bundle "De Antiquis Forestis," no. 3, Pub. Rec. Office ; Robert White, *Dukery Records*, 1904, p. 396).

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Alanus filius Hunfredi de Eddriceston' dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Roberto de Nemore et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servicio suo, unam acram terre in Eddricheston' cum pertinentiis, scilicet illam quam Ketelbern tenuit ei et heredibus suis: habendam et tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus in bosco, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis et exitibus; reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui iij. denarios annuatim pro omni servicio mihi pertinente, scilicet iij. obolos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et iij. obolos ad festum Sancte Marie in Marcio. Et ego Alanus et heredes mei prenominatam acram terre Roberto de Nemore et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus.

His testibus: Willelmo de Eddriceston'; Alano de Bladis; Bernerio de Nemore; Elia de Logeleia; Nicholao de Burleia; et aliis.

*Seal in white wax, with fleur-de-lys (?)*. *Inscription*: + SIG . . . . ALANI FILI' HUNF.

[c. 1200]—Grant by Hugh de Essebroc to Elias the lead-smith of Essebroc [in the lordship of Kingsbury, co. Warwick], of land near Hugh's park of Kinesberi [Kingsbury].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Hugo de Essebroc dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Helye Plumbifabro de Essebroc, et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servitio suo, septem acras et unam rodam terre in meo novo sarto, que jacent juxta parcum de Kinesberi, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis: habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario, libere et qui[e]te et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, communis, et aisiamentis; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui octodecim denarios ad duos terminos anni, scilicet ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste novem denarios et ad festum Sancti Michaelis novem denarios pro omni servitio, exactione, rebus et demandis michi et heredibus meis pertinentibus inperpetuum. Et totam predictam terram poterit predictus Helyas claudere et fossare, prout melius sibi viderit expedire. Ego vero et heredes mei totam prefatam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis warantizabimus prefato Helye et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et omnes feminas et calumpnias inperpetuum. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione et warantizatione dedit michi predictus Helyas Plumbifaber pre manibus duas marcas argenti. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio prescripta rata, stabilis et inconvulsa permaneat, sigilli mei appositione corroboraui.

His testibus: Waltero Funwi, Roberto de Plumtun', Ada de Brograve, Simone pincerna, Johanne de Kingsford', Roberto de Benethley,<sup>1</sup> Willelmo filio Godefridi de Hurley,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bentley, co. Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> Hurley, parish of Kingsbury, co. Warwick.



Toma filio Ade de Essebi, Willelmo le Waleys, et multis aliis.  
*Seal missing.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by John de Bracebruge to Simon de Blackgrave [Blackgreave, parish of Lea Marston, co. Warwick] of the lands granted by his ancestors to Simon's in le Bromicroft [Broomy Croft, parish of Kingsbury, co. Warwick].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes de Bracebruge concessi et hac presenti karta confirmavi Simoni de Blacgrave, pro homagio et servicio suo, totam terram quam antecessores mei suis antecessoribus dederunt, scilicet totum *le Bromicroft*, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et duodecim acras prati sub *clive* ad predictum croftum pertinentes, et unam holmam infra aquas contentam ad idem croftum pertinentem; illi et heredibus suis tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum, libere et quiete, pacifice et honorifice, cum omnibus aisiamentis ad prenominatam terram pertinentibus; reddendo inde annuatim ille et heredes sui michi et heredibus meis pro omni servicio et seculari exactione ad me et ad heredes meos pertinente tres solidos ad duos terminos, scilicet ad festum Sancte Marie in Marcio octodecim denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis octodecim denarios. Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio rata et inconcussa permaneat, eam presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei impressione munivi.

Hiis testibus: Hugone de Essebroc, Roberto de Pluntun, Waltero Fundu, Willelmo de Hurnlee, Roberto de Bracebruge, Willelmo de Insula, Johanne de Blacgrave, Johanne filio Ingrit, Godefroi de Kinisbiris, et multis aliis.

*Equestrian seal in white wax; inscription worn away.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Hugh de Essebroc to Simon de Blaggreve in marriage with the donor's sister of land in Blochkeley [? in Kingsbury or Lea Marston, co. Warwick].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Hugo de Essebroch dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Symoni de Blaggreve cum Felicia, sorore mea, in maritagium triginta acras terre in Blochkeley, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet illas quas Willelmus, pater predicti Symonis, tenuit de me. Preterea dedi eidem Symoni illam croftam cum mora, quam Willelmus filius Swein tenuit de me. Habendas et tenendas libere et quiete, bene et pacifice de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis, quos de predicta sorore mea Felicia habiturus est; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui octo solidos ad tres terminos, scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis triginta duos denarios, et ad festum Beate Marie in Marcio triginta duos denarios, et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste triginta duos denarios, pro omnibus servitiis ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinentibus, salvo forinseco servitio. Hanc autem donationem et confirmationem ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Simoni et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et omnes

calumpnias inperpetuum. Et ut hec omnia predicta rata et inconcussa permaneant, ea sigilli mei inpressione signavi.

Hiis testibus : Radulfo filio Radulfi, Johanne de Langedon, Adam de Cruddewrthie,<sup>1</sup> Roberto fratre ejusdem, Rogero de Kotes, Roberto de Clive, et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by John de Bracebruge to Peter son of William the Reeve, in free marriage with Agnes, daughter of Ralph the Chaplain of Sutton [Coldfield, co. Warwick], of land in Holtto [Holt, in Whateley, parish of Kingsbury, co. Warwick].

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Johannes de Bracebruge dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Petro filio Willelmi prepositi, in liberum maritagium cum Agnete filia Radulfi capellani de Suttone, pro homagio et servicio suo, unam virgatam terre in Holtto, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam scilicet quam Levewinus de Holtto ibidem tenuit, et unam acram prati, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in prato de Bradeford, illam videlicet quam Rogerus de eodem Holtto tenuit : habendas et tenendas cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum omnibus libertatibus in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, in aquis, et in omnibus locis et ad capiendum in bosco meo necessaria ad *husbote* et ad *haibote* sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis jure hereditario, bene, pacifice, honorifice, et integre, libere et quiete in perpetuum ; reddendo inde annuatim duos solidos esterlingorum ipsi et heredes eorum in perpetuum abbacie et monachis de Miravalle<sup>2</sup> ad lumen ecclesie ad duos terminos, scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis duodecim denarios et ad Annunciationem Beate Marie duodecim denarios, pro omnibus rebus et demandis, salvo forinseco servicio. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus omnia prenominata predictis Petro et Agneti et heredibus eorum in perpetuum contra omnes homines et omnes calumpnias.

Hiis testibus : Willelmo de Hardrideshul,<sup>3</sup> Roberto filio ejus, Radulfo filio Radulfi, Waltero Fundwi, Hugone de Essebroc, Roberto de Plumtone, Radulfo capellano, Magistro Symone<sup>4</sup> de Blacgreve, et multis aliis.

*Equestrian seal in white wax, much worn.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Adam son of Alan de Wesehamtorpe to Roger de Frevile, of Welingham [Wellingham, co. Norfolk], of land in Weseham [Weasenham, co. Norfolk].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Adam filius Alani de Weseham torpe dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Rogero de Frevile<sup>5</sup>, de Welingham, quatuor acras

<sup>1</sup> Curdworth, near Kingsbury, co. Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> Merevale abbey, co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> Hartshill, parish of Mancetter, co. Warwick.

<sup>4</sup> Symone, repeated in original.

<sup>5</sup> Roger de Frievill brought an assize of novel disseisin in 1225 against Earl Warenne concerning a tenement in Wynebodesham [Wimbotsham], co. Norfolk (*Rot. Litt. Pat.*, p. 79a).

terre in campis de Weseham : scilicet, ij. acras que jacent in Cranedele, inter terram Rogeri filii Mathei et terram Ascilie vidue ; et j. acram et dimidiam percatam ad Assies Crundel, que jacent inter terram predictæ Ascilie et terram Elfnoth ; et iij. percatas et dimidiam percatam super Uverneulond, que jacent inter feudum Hamonis Biurt et feudum Rogeri filii Ernive ; illi et heredibus suis, vel cuicunque dare vel assignare voluerit, ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete et per liberum servitium ; inde reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium, scilicet ad Pentecosten, et ad scutagium Domini Regis quando venerit ad xx. solidos unum obolum, et ad plus plus, et ad minus minus, pro omnibus serviciis et consuetudinibus et exactionibus. Et pro hac autem donatione et concessione et carte mee confirmatione, predictus Rogerus devenit affidatus meus et dedit mihi xx. solidos in gersum[a]. Et ego predictus Adam et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram predicto Rogero et heredibus suis per predictum servitium contra omnes homines.

Hiis testibus : Radulfo Extraneo ; Matheo de Greinestun ; Roberto de Salle<sup>1</sup> ; Roger de (*sic*) filio Ascilie de Weseham ; Rogero filio Ernive ; Alan filio Segrim ; Johanne filio Lamberti ; Rogero filio Mathei ; Osberto filio Ade ; Alano filio Fulcher ; Hugone filio Main ; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1200]—Grant by Malcolm de Harleia [Harley, co. Salop] to Robert Malherbe of a messuage in Wonlochia [Much Wenlock, co. Salop].

Sciant qui sunt et qui futuri sunt, quod ego Malcolmus de Harleia,<sup>2</sup> consensu et assensu uxoris mee et omnium heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea cum sigillo meo confirmavi Roberto Malherbe,<sup>3</sup> pro homagio et servicio suo, masuagium meum in Wonlochia, quod est inter domum Edipe puelle et murum ab[b]acie, cum pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, tenendum de me et de heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete de omni exactione, in pace et honorifice, pro omni servitio annuatim inde reddendo michi et heredibus meis ad festum Sancti Michaelis xij. denarios. Ut autem ad hanc hereditariam perveniret donationem, jam dictus Robertus dedit michi duas marcas argenti. Ego etiam Malcolmus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predicto Roberto et heredibus suis predictum masuagium contra omnes homines et feminas. Preterea ego et heredes mei concessimus sepedicto Roberto

<sup>1</sup> Sall, co. Norfolk.

<sup>2</sup> Malcolm de Harley occurs between 1180 and 1209 (Eyton, *Shropshire*, in., p. 294). He was succeeded as lord of Harley by William de Harley, son and heir of Robert Malherve (the Robert Malherbe of this charter) before 1221, in which year William was vouched to warrant to John son of — a messuage in Wenlock (probably the one conveyed by this charter) that had been granted to John by the said Robert (Eyton, vi., p. 233).

<sup>3</sup> See preceding note.



omnes assias suas in bosco meo de Harleia et heredibus suis, scilicet pascuam omnium generum animalium suorum, et vj. porcos quietos de pannagio. Si autem major fuerit numerus, dabit michi pro porcis supra vj. predictis sicut ceteri liberi homines mei. Concessimus insuper ligna ei de bosco meo quantum indiget ad focum suum. Ut autem hec donatio mea rata sit et inconcussa, hanc presentis scripti et sigilli mei munimine roboravi.

His testibus: Warino de Burwardesl[eia],<sup>1</sup> Willelmo filio ejus, Warnerio de Wilileia,<sup>2</sup> Rogero de Becgeshowre,<sup>3</sup> Stephano filio ejus, Hugonis de Lega, Menone de Dudit[ona],<sup>4</sup> Rogero Baret, Waltero de Prestedene, Idnardo Janitore, Brutone, et multis aliis.

*Good impression of the equestrian seal of the donor, with the inscription: SIGILLVM MALCOLM[I DE HARL]EE.*

[1201, March 2]—<sup>5</sup> Charter of King John granting to William de Stutevill licence to enclose and fortify his houses at Cotyngheam and Buttercram [Cottingham and Butter Crambe, co. York].

Johannes, Dei gracia, rex Angl[ie], dominus Hibernie, dux Norm[annie], Aquit[anie], comes Andeg[avie], archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem.

Sciatis, quod nos dedimus et concessimus Willelmo de Estutevill' licenciam claudendi et firmandi domos suas de Cotyng'ham et de Buttercram, prohibentes ne quis eum super hoc disturbet.

Testibus: Willelmo, comite Sarisbyr', G. filio Petri, comite Essex[ie], Hugone Bardulf', Petro de Pratell[is], Symone de Pateshull'.

Dat[a] per manum Symonis archidiaconi Wellensis. Apud Eboracum, ij. die Martii, anno regni nostri secundo.

*Fragment of great seal in green wax.*

[Enrolled on Charter Roll, p. 89a, where the former name appears as *Totyngham.*]

[c. 1220]—Grant by Brian de Insula<sup>6</sup> to William Basset of 100s. yearly from the mill of Duffeld [Duffield, co. Derby], doing therefor the sixtieth part of a knight's fee.

Witnesses: Geoffrey de Nevill, the king's chamberlain,<sup>7</sup> John de

<sup>1</sup> Broseley, co. Salop.

<sup>2</sup> Willey, co. Salop.

<sup>3</sup> Badger, co. Salop.

<sup>4</sup> Dodington (? parish of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop).

<sup>5</sup> This grant is referred to by Roger of Hoveden, iv., p. 117, under the year 1200.

<sup>6</sup> Brian de Insula, an important official of King John, survived until 1234 (*Close Rolls*, p. 512). He was Keeper of Sherwood forest.

<sup>7</sup> Geoffrey de Neville was chamberlain as early as 1207 (*Rot. Litterarum Clausarum*, i. p. 90a). He is referred to as living on 8 December, 1225 (*Ib.* ii. 87b), but as dead on 27 of that month (*Ib.* ii. 90b). See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, xli. p. 251.

Nevill,<sup>1</sup> his son, Master Alexander de Dorset',<sup>2</sup> Robert Lupus,<sup>3</sup> Henry de Monte Alto, John de Ken, Raimbald de Montibus, Walter (*Gu[a]ltero*) de Castellis, Master Roger de Essex', John de Essex', William de Gilling', John de Walkingham, Richard de Monte Alto, Thomas de Scoteny, Walter de Termes, Robert de Bailloil, Geoffrey Pincerna.

*Seal in green wax, with inscription and shield bearing a canton, a crescent in the sinister chief and another one in base.*

[c. 1210]—Grant by Dionisius, abbot, and the convent of Cerne [co. Dorset] to Robert son of Hugh de Blockesworth of land, etc., in Blockesworth [Blocksworth, co. Dorset].

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Dionisius, Dei gracia, abbas Cernel[ensis],<sup>4</sup> et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino.

Noverit universitas vestra, nos unanimi consilio concessisse et dedisse Roberto filio Hugonis de Blockesworth' et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servicio suo, mesuagium et curtillagium cum dimidia virgata terre, quam (*sic*) Sampson capellanus tenuit, in villa de Blockesworth', scilicet in uno campo octo acras et dimidiam, et in alio campo octo acras: habenda et tenenda sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, libere et quiete, de nobis et successoribus nostris; reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris duos solidos sterlingorum pro omni servicio et exaccione, salvo servicio domini regis, ad quatuor anni terminos, scilicet ad Natale Domini sex denarios, ad terminum Pasche sex denarios, ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula sex denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis sex denarios, et conventui ad festum Sancti Nicholai duodecim denarios. Et ut hec donacio et concessio rata et inconcussa permaneat, sigillorum nostrorum duximus munimine confirmanda.

Hiis testibus: Andrea de Winterborn', Roberto filio Thome, Henrico de Litleton', Waltero de Stok', Thoma filio Thome, Roberto filio Willelmi, Radulfo de Hungerford', Ada

<sup>1</sup> John de Nevill made fine with the king in 1216 and also had a charter of faithful service (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 571).

<sup>2</sup> Alexander de Dorset was joint-keeper with Brian de Insula in 1205 of land taken into the king's hands for waste of the forest (*Rot. de Finibus*, p. 317), and was with the king in 1216 (*Id.*, p. 371). He appears as an exchequer official early in the reign of Henry III. (Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, i, pp. 389, note g, 707, note h, ii, p. 134, note r). He died in or before March, 1233 (*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i, p. 239).

<sup>3</sup> Robert Lupus made fine in 1201 for having scutage in co. Notts (*Rot. de Oblatis*, p. 153), and was a surety in 1205 and 1207 (*Id.*, pp. 241, 401). In 1213 Ralph de Gresley makes fine that he may marry his sister-in-law to Robert Lupus (*Id.*, p. 507; Pipe Roll, 16 John, ro. 15).

<sup>4</sup> An undated release by Abbot Dionisius and the Convent of Cerne is enrolled in 1206 (*Rot. Litt. Pat.*, 64b), and the abbot is mentioned in 1207 (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 170b). He also occurs in two fines of 6 John (*Fines sive Pedes Finium*, ii., 94). In 1208-9 he answered for the ferm of the two hundreds of Modbere and Totecumbe under Somerset and Dorset (Pipe Roll, 11 John, ro. 9). He resigned before 12 February, 1220 (*Monasticon*, ii., p. 623).

le Frere, Hugone Dagun, Roberto Pinc[erna], Henrico clerico, Roberto clerico, et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1210]—Grant by the same to Robert de Blockesworth of two acres in Blockesworth in exchange.

Notum sit omnibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, quod ego Dionisius, divina miseracione, abbas de Cern', et ejusdem loci conventus dedimus et concessimus, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto de Blockesworth' et heredibus suis duas acras de dominico nostro in Blockesworth' simul jacentes in cultura, que vocatur 'La Wortha,' in eschambium pro una acra jacente juxta Bernardesleg' in parte boriali. Et ut hoc perpetue firmitatis robur optineat, huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus.

Hiis testibus: Magistro Waltero de Well'; Roberto filio Thome; Thoma filio Thome; Radulfo de Hungerford'; Ricardo Pincerna; Adam Freynell'; Henrico clerico; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1210]—Grant by the same to the same of land in Riston [Tarrant Rushton, co. Dorset].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Dion[ysius], abbas Cern', et ejusdem loci conventus dedimus et concessimus Roberto de Blok[eswurd], pro homagio et servicio suo, duas acras prati et unum *ham*<sup>1</sup> in Riston de feodo Agnetis le Sauvage: habendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum libere et quiete ab omni servicio et exactione, salvo regali et forinseco; reddendo inde annuatim Conventui Cern' unam libram cumini in festo Sancti Michaelis. Et ut hec nostra donacio et concessio firma sit et stabilis, eam presenti carta et sigillis nostris confirmavimus.

Hiis testibus: Henrico de Heddon'; Magistro Alvredo de Symon'; Radulfo de Hunger[ford]; Ricardo pincerna; Hugone Dagun; Malgero de Balun; et aliis multis.

[c. 1210]—Deed of exchange by Robert Belet, son of William Belet, with Ralph Belet, his uncle, of land in Winterborne [Winterborne Steepleton, formerly Winterborne Belet, co. Dorset<sup>2</sup>].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Rodbertus Belet, filius Willelmi Belet, quoddam feci esscambium Raddulfo Belet, advunculo<sup>3</sup> meo, de duabus acris prati, que appellantur 'Leureiacres,' et jacent in orientali parte de Cheterhulbrigge, inter pratum regis et La dreve, propter duas acras terre excolende, quas Raddulfus Belet, advunculus meus, dedit mihi in esscambium predictarum acrarum prati de terra sua in Winterborne, illas scilicet super montem viciniore terre prioris de Fromton<sup>4</sup> in eadem Winterborn' versus orientem,

<sup>1</sup> A meadow. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Ham, 2.'

<sup>2</sup> See Hutchins, *Dorset*, iii., p. 337.

<sup>3</sup> *Advunculo*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> The alien priory of Frampton, co. Dorset.



et tendentes ex uno capite super terram Willelmi Lude. Ego vero dictus Rodbertus Belet et heredes mei predicto Radulfo Belet et heredibus suis predictas acras prati contra omnes homines et contra omnes feminas warantizare debemus. Propter hoc esscambium dedit mihi sepe dictus R[adulfus], advunculus meus, x. solidos sterlingorum. Et in hujus esscambii testimonium, sigilli mei corroboracionem presenti scripto apposui.

Hiis testibus: Alwredo de Nichol<sup>1</sup>; Rogero Martel<sup>2</sup>; Willelmo de Wodeghete<sup>3</sup>; Therico de Werdesford<sup>4</sup>; Philippo German<sup>5</sup>; Willelmo Lude; Nicholao de Ponsot<sup>5</sup>; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1210]—Grant by Godfrey Angevin to Fulk de Ludham of land [? in Lowdham, co. Notts].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Godefridus Angevin<sup>6</sup> dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Fulconi de Ludham,<sup>7</sup> pro homagio suo et servitio, totum illud pratum quod jacet in kerra<sup>8</sup> juxta pratum canonicorum de Seleford,<sup>9</sup> quod Simon de Horsepol de me aliquando tenuit: tenendum de me et de heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis libere et quiete et hereditarie; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis pro omni servitio et exactione et demanda duos solidos, scilicet ad Inventionem Sancte Crucis duodecim denarios et ad festum Sancti Martini duodecim denarios. Et ego et heredes mei predictum pratum predicto Fulconi et heredibus suis contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Pro hac donatione mea et concessione dedit

<sup>1</sup> Lincoln.

<sup>2</sup> Geoffrey Martel returned in 1166 that he had given to Roger, his brother, a quarter of a knight's fee in Dorset (*Red Book*, i., p. 217; *Liber Niger*, p. 82).

<sup>3</sup> Woodyates, co. Dorset. William de Wudiet, Wodeiate, Wudiahate, rendered scutage for one knight's fee under Somerset and Dorset in 1201-2 (Pipe Rolls, 3 John, ro. 5; *Red Book*, i., p. 154), and made fine in that year to have scutage in that county (*Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 160). In 1166 Walter de Wodietune, Wodietune (an erroneous extension of *Wodiet* in the original returns?) held a knight's fee of Alvred de Lincoln in the said county (*Red Book*, i., p. 215; *Liber Niger*, p. 80).

<sup>4</sup> Woodsford, co. Dorset, in which Robert Belet held in 1209-10, 1210-11 one knight's fee (*Red Book*, ii., p. 545).

<sup>5</sup> Robert de Punsholte is returned in 1166 as holding knights' fees in Somerset (*Red Book*, i., p. 234; *Liber Niger*, p. 101). Nicholas de Ponsout (printed Ponsont) and his wife Sibyl confirmed a grant of and to the church of Mappowder, co. Dorset (Hutchins, *Dorset*, iii., p. 729), and Nicholas de Ponsout was concerned in a suit relating to land at Mappeldr [Mappowder] in 1220-1 (Pipe Rolls, 5 Hen. III., ro. 5, Somerset and Dorset). Nicholas de Punsot (printed Punsoc) held lands in Wilts in 1229 (*Patent Rolls*, 1225-1232, p. 303).

<sup>6</sup> Renders account for pannage and for scutage in Pipe Roll for Notts and Derby in 1213-14, and 1218-19 and 1220-1, 16 John, ro. 15, 3 Henry III., ro. 8, and 5 Henry III., ro. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Lowdham, co. Notts.

<sup>8</sup> 'Car,' a term applied to the low-lying meadows by the Trent. Cf. Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*, 'Car' sb. 1. The 'Ker' at Gunthorpe is mentioned in a deed temp. Henry II. in Thoroton, p. 288a, which is possibly the same Car as the one mentioned in this deed.

<sup>9</sup> Shelford, co. Notts.

michi Fulco predictus sex capones in gersumam. Et ut hec donatio mea firma permaneat, illam sigilli mei munimine roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Eustachio de Ludham,<sup>1</sup> Waltero filio ejus, Roberto de Raveningham, Roberto filio sacerdotis, Willelmo de Sibethorp,<sup>2</sup> Thoma filio Roberti, Hugone de Hulvestorp,<sup>3</sup> Willelmo fratre ejus, Andrea filio Matillide, Gileberto filio Winemer de Gunolvestune,<sup>4</sup> et multis aliis.

*Seal with fleur-de-lys; inscription illegible.*

[c. 1210]—Confirmation by Nicholas de Derleton to John the Chaplain of Ludham of the sale to John made by Alice, daughter of Thurstan, of her inheritance [? in Darlton or Lowdham, co. Notts] in order to marry Nicholas.

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod Nicolaus de Derleton,<sup>5</sup> juramento prebito et carte mee compositione cum sigilli mei appositione, ratificavi et confirmavi Johanni Capellano de Ludham et heredibus suis et suis [assignatis] totam vendicionem, quam Alicia filia Turstani, ad se mihi marita[n]dam, de hereditate sua dicto Johanni fecit, et sub eadem obligacione juramenti et carte mee confirmacione ego dictus Nicolaus et heredes mei totam vendicionem suam de terra, que fuit Turstani, patris sui, et Alicie, matris [sue], dicto Johanni et heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Et ut hec warrantizacio et confirmatio stabilis permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei appoticionem roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Domino Waltero de Ludham, milite; Johanne filio ejus; Willelmo de Sybetorp; Ricardo de Kuītona<sup>6</sup>; Willelmo filio Roberti de Raveningham; Andrea fratre suo; H[enr]ico de Marcam<sup>7</sup>; Roberto filio Martini; Rogero filio Duranni<sup>8</sup>; Roberto Pinzard; Alano Pisseatore; et aliis.

*Small round seal.*

[1213-14]—Grant by prior R. and the convent of Lenton to Alan son of Robert del Wal of land in Sutton [Sutton Passeys,<sup>9</sup> co. Notts].

Universis, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Frater R., prior de Lenton, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino.

Noverit universitas vestra, nos unanimi assensu et communi voluntate concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Alano filio Roberti del Wal' quatuor acras terre

<sup>1</sup> Under-Sheriff of Notts and Derby in 1213-14. See above, page 39, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> Sibthorpe, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Woolsthorpe, parish of Lowdham. See page 39, note 6, above.

<sup>4</sup> Gonalstone, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Darlton, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> For Kniuetona (Kniveton) ?

<sup>7</sup> Markham, co. Notts.

<sup>8</sup> For *Durandi*.

<sup>9</sup> A vanished village, mainly within the present Wollaton Park.

cum pertinenciis in Sutton', illas scilicet quas Magister Radulfus, persona de Lindeby, ei dedit de feodo nostro : habendum et tenendum dicto Alano et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et eorum heredibus secundum tenorem carte, quam habet de dicto Radulfo. Ut hec autem concessio et confirmacio perpetuitatis robur obtineat, presens scriptum sigillo nostro et sigillo capituli nostri confirmavimus.

Hiis testibus : Eustachio de Ludeham, tunc Vicecomite Nottingham<sup>1</sup> ; Rogero Britone, tunc Constabulario<sup>2</sup> ; Philippo de Stretleg<sup>3</sup> ; Hugone de Stretleg' ; Roberto le Vavasur ; Hugone de Stapilford ; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1215]—Grant by Roger de Plesele [Pleasley, co. Derby] to Elias de Martini<sup>4</sup> of all his land in Wilhebi [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts].

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Rogerus de Plesele dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Helye de Martini, pro humagio suo et servicio, totam terram meam de Wilhebi, cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus eidem terre pertinentibus in eadem villa, scilicet duodecim bovatas terre : habendas et tenendas illi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis libere, honorifice et quiete ; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unam marcam argenti ad festum Sancti Martini pro omni servicio ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinente, salvo forissecio (*sic*) servicio. Et pro donacione hac et confirmacione, dedit michi memoratus Helyas octo marcas argenti de *gersum*.

Hiis testibus : Philippo Marco, vicecomite,<sup>5</sup> Johanne Deincurt, Henrico de Strettona, Roberto Britone, Willelmo de Menil, Willelmo Pite, Waltero de Estueit, Eustachio de Mortein, Willelmo de Habetot, Willelmo de Strettona, et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1215]—Grant by Adam de Molesworth to Sir Richard de Bello Campo of a messuage in Stapelho [Stapelhoe, parish of Eaton Socon, co. Bedford].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Ada de Molesworth concessi et quietum clamavi Domino Ricardo de Bello Campo mesagium illud cum crofto, quod Domina Cecilia tenuit in Stapelho : tenendum et habendum sibi, vel cui assignare

<sup>1</sup> Eustace de Ludeham (see page 39, note 1, above) was acting Sheriff under Philip Marc in 1213-14 (16 John).

<sup>2</sup> Evidently deputy-Constable of Nottingham castle. Philip Marc, the sheriff, was then constable.

<sup>3</sup> Philip de Stradleg' was granted 49s. from the mills of Burg', under cos. Notts and Derby in 1196-7 (Pipe Roll, 9 Richard I., ro. 10).

<sup>4</sup> Elias de Marteny made fine in 1204 to have seisin of his lands in Wilts and Notts of which he had been disseised by reason of [the war in] Normandy (*Rotuli de Finibus*, p. 204). He was amerced in 1219-20 (Pipe Roll, 4 Henry III., ro. 11, Notts and Derby).

<sup>5</sup> Philip Marc was Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby from 1209-10 to 1223-4.



voluerit, libere et quiete inperpetuum. Pro hac autem quieta clamancia dedit mihi predictus Ricardus xv. solidos sterlingorum. Et ut hec quieta clamancia rata sit et stabilis, presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione co[r]joboravi.

Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Chauton<sup>1</sup>; Galfrido de Newton; Roberto Hardi; Henrico Pigun; Ricardo filio Persone; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1215]—Grant by Geoffrey son of John de Levedale to William son of Stephen de Levedale of land in Levedale [Levedale, parish of Penkridge, co. Stafford].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Galfridus filius Johannis de Levedale dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo filio Stephani de Levedale et heredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, pro homagio et servicio suo, sex acras terre et unum pratum in Levedale; videlicet, unam acram terre ad Brademor, et unam dimidiam acram terre super Walisingfordesforlang, et unam dimidiam [acram] terre super Cleyhul apud Mutton<sup>1</sup>, et unam dimidiam acram terre super Cleyhul apud Preston<sup>2</sup>, et unam dimidiam acram terre, que extendit *en* Westem(er), et unam dimidiam acram ter[r]e super le Sutthedis, et unam dimidiam acram terre super Adelaweforlange, et unam dimidiam acram terre super Ruecrofte, et unum *phither*<sup>3</sup> juxta Adelawehet, et unum *phither* super Croeneste, et unam dimidiam acram terre super Holmum, et unam dimidiam acram terre super le Burie, et unam acram terre dimidiam super le Wideforlang, et unam dimidiam waram prati juxta le He<sup>4</sup>: tenendas et habendas libere, integre, quiete et honorifice in omnibus libertatibus et communi[bu]s aisiamentis predictæ terre pertinentibus; reddendo inde annuatim predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis tres denarios ad duos terminos ad festum Sancti Michaelis iii. ob., ad festum Beate Marie in Marcio iii. ob., pro omni servicio et demanda, salvo forinseco servicio. Pro hac autem donatione habenda dedit predictus Willelmus predicto Galfrido xi. solidos argenti ad ingressum. Et predictus Galfridus et heredes sui warentizabunt predictam donationem predicto Willelmo et cui assignare voluerit contra omnes homines et feminas.

Hiis testibus: Hugone in Cimiterio; Roberto filio Hugonis; Roberto filio Matild[e]; Ricardo filio Ricardi; Henrico persona; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1220]—Grant from Laurence,<sup>5</sup> prior of Selford [Shelford, co. Notts], and the convent of the same to Geoffrey, the

<sup>1</sup> Mitton, parish of Penkridge.

<sup>2</sup> Preston, parish of Penkridge.

<sup>3</sup> A green-balk between the ridges of a ploughed field, marking a division in the open field, or a small 'land' (selion) in the field. Cf. *English Dialect Dictionary*, s. vv. 'Feather, 10', 'Fither.'

<sup>4</sup> Probably for e, 'stream' (AS. *ēa*).

<sup>5</sup> An addition to the list of priors in the *Monasticon*.

stepson of Helias the Clerk, of the toft that Wlvric Horn held in Selford, and of two acres of arable land in the *territorium* of the same, to wit half an acre between the street (*strata*) and the path near the land of Roger the miller; a 'land' [*sellionem*] upon Eadmundewong, the one, to wit, that the priory had of the gift of Geoffrey ad Stanbrigg; two roods in Pesecroft, one between the land of William the prior's brother and the land of Gilbert Fax, and the other near the land of Ralph the cook; a rood at Stancrossegate on the upper side; a rood on Prestinghill' near the land of the said William the prior's brother; a rood upon Foxinghill' near the land of Robert son of the Lady (*Domine*); rendering therefor 3s. yearly.

Witnesses: Roger de Salicosa Mara<sup>1</sup>; Ralph de Cressi; Robert Vavassor; Robert, son of the Lady; William the prior's brother; Robert son of Geoffrey.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1225]—Grant by William de Claville to Henry, son and heir of Robert de Blockeswurth, in marriage with Amice, his daughter, of bondmen and their holdings [? in Bloxworth, co. Dorset].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus de Clavill', assensu et voluntate Cecilie, uxoris mee, dedi et concessi Henrico, filio et heredi Roberti de Blockeswurth', in liberum maritagium cum Amicia, filia mea, subscripta tenementa, cum hominibus et eorum serviciis; scilicet terram, quam Eustachius de la Welle tenuit, cum pertinenciis, et eundem Eustachium cum sequela sua; et terram cum pertinenciis, quam Adam Fruillard tenuit, et eundem Adam cum sequela sua; et terram cum pertinenciis, quam Ricardus Beorn tenuit, et eundem Ricardum cum sequela sua; et terram cum pertinenciis, quam Ricardus Spure tenuit; et terram cum pertinenciis, quam Henricus de Syreford tenuit, et eundem Henricum cum sequela sua; et terram cum pertinenciis, quam Robertus de Syreford tenuit, et eundem Robertum cum sequela sua; et terram, quam Walterus Berte tenuit cum pertinenciis, et eundem Walterum, salvis michi et heredibus meis quinque filiis ejusdem Walteri, scilicet Hugone, Alexandro, Willelmo White, Petro, Ricardo; et servicia Rogeri L'Enveysie et Ade Northovere, et quicquid juris in eis et eorum tenementis habui, vel habere potui; et duodecim acras terre cum pertinenciis in Cheldelegh', quas Henricus Preke tenuit; et terram, que fuit Willelmi Tut-sainz cum pertinenciis; et Willelmum Bachelor cum sequela sua; habenda et tenenda eidem Henrico et heredibus suis, qui ex predicta Amicia fuerint procreati, libere, quiete et hereditarie, salvo servicio regali quantum ad predictam terram pertinet. Et si forte contigerit, quod dicta

<sup>1</sup> Roger de Saucusemar (Sausseuzemare-en-Caux, Normandy, canton of Goderville, arrond. of Havre, dep. of the Seine-Inférieure) witnesses an undated deed of about this date cited in Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 94b.

Amicia sine herede decesserit—quod Deus avertat!—omnia predicta tenementa cum hominibus et pertinenciis ad me vel ad heredes meos revertentur. Et ut hec mea donacio rata et stabilis permaneat, eam presenti scripto et sigilli mei appositione confirmavi.

Hiis testibus : Domino Ricardo, abbate de Cern' ; Henrico de Stokes ; Waltero de Winterborn' ; Roberto de Clavill' ; Waltero de la Fordlane ; Rogero de la Mora ; Roberto de Mordon et Mathia de Winterborn', capellanis ; Willelmo, persona de Cereberge<sup>1</sup> ; Philippo de Clavill' ; Petro de Winterborn' ; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1225 ?]—Grant by Aucherius, son of William son of Frone de Boneye,<sup>2</sup> to God and the hospital of St. Anthony at Lenton', in frankalmoin, of three roods of meadow in the territory of Boneye, lying in a meadow called "Longedidole" between a meadow that belonged to William Cholle and a meadow that belonged to Hugh son of William, with a turbary adjoining, "tenendas et habendas adeo libere, quiete, et solute sicut aliqua elemosina liberius, quiccius et solucius potest dari."

Witnesses : Sir Peter de Stanford, Sampson de Leyc, John de Leyc, Robert de Rempston,<sup>3</sup> Martin de Boneye, Thomas son of Fabian, Nicholas le Hayward, William son of Lipolf.

*Seal in white wax, with a fleur-de-lys. Inscription much worn.*

[c. 1225 ?]—<sup>4</sup>Grant by William 'filius Dreu de Harum'<sup>5</sup> to the convent of Wattona of 14 bovates of land that they have of his fee in Briddesal' [Birdsall, co. York].

Witnesses : John son of Sir Gilebert de Briddesal' ; Walter Wacelyn ; Richard de Berneville ; Thomas Wacelyn ; Thomas the chaplain of Hahwrd ; William Wacelyn ; William de Bergtorpe<sup>6</sup> ; Richard son of Alice de Briddesal' ; William de Boketona<sup>7</sup> ; John de Maltona ; Ralph the Clerk.

*Seal in red wax with a running hare with floriated back ground. Inscription : + S' WILL'I DE HARVM.*

[c. 1225 ?]—Grant by Basilia, daughter of Simon Albus of Len' [Lynn co. of Norfolk] to Eudo son of Adam de Len' of her rent from the land and buildings in Len' in Wyngate, lying between the land that belonged to Peter son of Swethman and

<sup>1</sup> Charborough, now merged in the parish of Morden, co. Dorset.

<sup>2</sup> Bunney, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Rempston. co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> This deed is in the chest of Birdsall evidences (see above, page 2, note 8).

<sup>5</sup> Harome, co. York. There are several men bearing the name of Drogo (Drew) de Hairum in the Rievaulx Chartulary in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. One of them held a knight's fee in Yorkshire in 1166 under Everard de Ros (*Red Book*, i., p. 432 ; *Liber Niger*, p. 324). William de Harum is mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 364.

<sup>6</sup> Barthorpe, parish of East Acklam, co. York.

<sup>7</sup> Bocton, co. York.



the land that belonged to Herbert de Bynetre, in breadth and length from the said street to "magna ripa."

Witnesses: Bartholomew de Belvaco, then mayor of Len', Hugh Lambert, Deodatus de Wyngate, Thomas the Young (*Juvene*), Geoffrey, his son, John Lemerlay, John de Bedeford, Gilbert Vernun, Richard Lambert, Reginald Lupus.

There are two other deeds relating to this land.

[c. 1225]—Grant by Robert de Mainil to Walter de Turgilisbi [Thirkleby, East Riding of co. York] of land in Swavetorp [Swaythorpe, parish of Kilham, co. York].

Omnibus visuris vel audituris cartam istam, Robertus de Mainil,<sup>1</sup> salutem.

Noveritis me concessisse, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Waltero de Turgilisbi,<sup>2</sup> filio Thome de Turgelisbi, et heredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, pro homagio et servicio suo, duas carucatas terre in Swavetorp, cum toftis et croftis, et cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et aiasmentis suis, infra villam et extra, sine ullo retenemento, illas, videlicet, quas Walterus filius Walteri de Torp mihi dedit et carta sua confirmavit pro homagio et servicio meo: tenendas et habendas de me et [heredibus] meis illi et suis, ita libere et quiete ab omni servicio seculari et exactione sicut ego predictam terram tenui, videlicet, faciendo tantummodo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad duas carucatas terre, unde quindecim carucate terre faciunt feudum unius militis. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Waltero et heredibus suis, vel assignatis ejus, predictam terram cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines in perpetuum.

Hiis testibus: R. prior[e] de Kyrkeham<sup>3</sup>; Radulfo de

<sup>1</sup> This can hardly be the Robert de Mesnill (Maisnill, Mednill, etc.) who occurs in 1201 (see the note in the Guisbrough Chartulary, Surtees Soc., ii., p. 79), a tenant of the archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the wardship of his lands and heirs was granted in 1217 (*Rotuli Chartarum*, p. 173b; *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i., pp. 77. 93b). His son was still a minor in 1219 (Memoranda Roll, 3 Henry II., cited in Guisbrough Chartulary, Surtees Soc., ii., p. 80 note; cf. *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i., p. 389a). Another Robert de Mesnill returned to the king's allegiance in 1217, and had restitution of his lands (*Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i., p. 301a, b) by order to the sheriff of York (*Ibid.*, p. 375b). He was probably the Robert de Mesnill who owned the castle of Huervelton [Whorlton-in-Craven, co. York], which was ordered to be delivered to Hugh de Balliol in 1216 (*Rot. Litt. Pat.*, p. 164b). Robert de Maynill witnessed a deed in 1227 (*Register of Abp. Gray*, Surtees Soc., p. 225, note †). In 1228 an assize of novel disseisin was brought against Robert de Mesnill concerning a tenement in Heninton [co. York ?] (*Patent Rolls 1225-1232*, p. 280). He was outlawed in 1229 in co. York with other men for killing a man (*Close Rolls 1227-1231*, p. 207). His lands in co. Derby were handed over to Matthew de Havereseche [Hathersage], the chief lord, in 1230 (*Ibid.*, p. 416), who was a kinsman of an Isabel de Mednill (*Excerpta e Rot. Finium*, i., p. 176). In 1230 Robert de Mednill had letters of protection because he was going in the king's service to parts beyond the sea (*Patent Rolls 1225-1232*, p. 361). Robert de Menil, son of John de Menil of East Rounton, co. York, was a party to a fine levied in 1257 (Guisbrough Chartulary, ii., p. 68).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Whitby Chartulary, Surtees Soc., pp. 205, 228.

<sup>3</sup> Not mentioned in the list of priors in the *Monasticon*, vi., p. 207. A prior Richard is mentioned, without any indication of date, in the Rievaulx Chartulary, pp. 238, 299, 404.

Fribi<sup>1</sup>; Thoma de Lutton<sup>2</sup>; Thoma de Heselertun<sup>3</sup>; Alano Bonifaz; Galefrido clerico Gartone<sup>4</sup>; Gerardo de Turgelesbi; Roberto Burser; Waltero de Wartria<sup>5</sup>; Johanne de Risses<sup>6</sup>; et aliis.

1231.—Agreement between abbot Richard, and the convent of Cerne and Robert de Blockeswrd' concerning rights of common, etc., in Blockeswrd [Bloxworth, co. Dorset].

Anno ab Incarnacione Domini M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>XXXI<sup>o</sup> facta fuit hec conventio inter Ricardum, abbatem de Cern', et ejusdem loci conventum, ex una parte, et Robertum de Blockeswrd', ex altera parte, super variis querelis inter eos motis, videlicet, quod predicti abbas et conventus concesserunt dicto Roberto et heredibus suis imperpetuum rationabile estuverium suum sine wasto in Goare<sup>7</sup> et Beorhtlea, per visum servientis vel prepositi de Block[eswrd'] abbatis, ita quod si neuter eorum vocatus adesse voluerit, predictus Robertus capiet rationabile estuverium suum sine wasto, et habebit communam pasture et drovam<sup>8</sup> in bosco de Waterlea cum abbate per totum annum, et nichil aliud ibi habebit. Et postquam fenum abbatis remotum fuerit a pratis de Blockeswrd', habebit communam in illis, et ante si abbas sua averia ibi posuerit. Similiter in stipula postquam bladum asportatum fuerit. Et habebit chiminum versus Marecnolle ad sarclandum et metendum et videndum bladum suum. Et predicti abbas et conventus remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt omne cariagium et scutagium dicto Roberto et heredibus suis. Remiserunt etiam omnem calumpniam factam de assarto juxta Waterlea versus austrum, et de particulis acrarum in campo, et de muro et porta et domibus suis, et placea clausa ad austrum domus sue, salvo abbati et suis chimino solito. Et tenentes Roberti in villa de Blockeswrd' habebunt communam pasture cum hominibus abbatis. Et quando abbas accipit pannagium et herbagium de hominibus suis, Robertus et heredes sui accipient de suis. Et dictus Robertus remisit et quietam clamavit, pro se et heredibus suis, dictis abbati et conventui totam terram Bruere, quam dicti abbas et conventus recuperaverunt super Robertum de Portun', salva Roberto et heredibus suis communa in eadem Bruera in turbis et bruera et pastura. Et pro hac remissione et quieta clamancia dicti abbas et conventus dederunt dicto Roberto viginti et quinque solidos. Et dictus Robertus reddidit dictis abbati et conventui cartam, quam habuit de illis de eadem bruera. Remisit etiam predictus Robertus,

<sup>1</sup> Firby, co. York (East Riding).

<sup>2</sup> Lutton, parish of Weaverthorpe, co. York (East Riding).

<sup>3</sup> Heslerton, co. York (East Riding).

<sup>4</sup> Carton-on-the-Wolds, co. York (East Riding).

<sup>5</sup> Warter, co. York (East Riding). Walter de Wartre witnesses a charter in 1232 (Whitby Chartulary, Surtees Soc., p. 141, note 7).

<sup>6</sup> Rise, co. York (East Riding).

<sup>7</sup> Gore Fields and Heath, parish of Morden.

<sup>8</sup> The right of driving cattle.

pro se et heredibus suis, dictis abbati et conventui totum jus quod habuit, vel habere potuit, in placea ubi Lhoge<sup>1</sup> site erant tempore gwerre, quas antecessores dicti Roberti levaverunt, et assartum de Bernardeslea. Et ut hec predicta rata sint et firma, abbas et conventus apposuerunt sigilla sua parti cyrographi remanenti dictis Roberto et heredibus suis; et dictus Robertus apposuit sigillum suum parti cyrographi remanenti dictis abbati et conventui.

Hiis testibus: Alvredo de Nichol'; Henrico filio Nicholai, tunc Constabulario de Corf; Jordano Oliver'; Willelmo de Wudiete; Thoma le Brutun'; Galfrido de Nich[ol']; Roberto de la Stana; Waltero de Winterburn'; et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1240]—Grant from William son of Osbert the Red (*Ruffus*), of Notingham to Ralph son of Sewall<sup>2</sup> of Notingham, of a piece of land in the French Borough (*in Burgo Gallico*) of Notingham, lying between le Bereworde Gate and the messuage that the donor sold to Walter de Radeclive, his brother in law (*sororius*), which land measures in breadth in front towards the great street (*strata*) 20 feet, and the end measures 16 feet in breadth, and containing in length from the great street on (*versus*) the market as far as to the house that the donor sold to Amiot the Jew<sup>3</sup>; rendering therefore 3*d.* yearly to the king at the terms of the king's ferm.

Witnesses: Robert Bugge and A[u]gustin son of Goffe, then Reeves (*Prepositi*) of the French Borough of Nottingham; Ralph Bugge; Ralph<sup>4</sup> and Richard,<sup>4</sup> his sons; A[u]gustin Godard; Walter Bonde; Henry le Arch[er]; Henry le Waite; William Botild; Thomas de Willeford.

*Small red seal.*

[c. 1240]—Confirmation by Ivo son of Ivo le Bretun to Ralph Bugge, of Nottingham, and Margery, his wife, of six bovates of land in Wilweby, together with the grantee's chief messuage, and a rent of 6*d.* from two bovates of land; rendering therefor 4*s.* 6*d.* yearly for all service, etc.

Witnesses: Sir Amaury (*Amarico*) de Nuers, Sir Richard de Wiverton, Hugh de Rempiston, Robert de Rutinton,

<sup>1</sup> 'Lodges,' encampment.

<sup>2</sup> See *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i, p. 364.

<sup>3</sup> Amiot ben David, a Jew of Nottingham, made a general release to a de Normanville of all claims up to 15 Henry III. (1230-1), and, as Amiot ben David Lombard of Nottingham, released Thomas Brien of Radcliffe-on-Soar [co. Notts] from all claims up to Midsummer, 1255 (*Shetaroth, Hebrew Deeds of English Jews*, ed. M. D. Davis, London, 1888, Publications of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, no. 96, p. 221, no. 111, p. 239). In 1242-3 as Amiot son of David the Jew of Nottingham he made fine in 200 marks to have quittance of his father's debts to the king and to have his father's lands, pledges and chattels (*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i, p. 380; Pipe Roll, 27 Henry III, Notts and Derby).

<sup>4</sup> See *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1247-1258*, pp. 23, 186, 411.



William Poyne, Richard Pite, Gerbod de Crouill, Stephen de Brocton', Geoffrey Jurdon, Geoffrey Bugge.

*Green seal with eagle displayed, and the inscription :*  
+ SIGILL' IWONIS LE B[RET]VN.

[c. 1240?].—Grant by Sibyl de Bello Campo, late the wife of Henry Puterel, of Thurmunston [Thrumpton, co. Notts], to Henry de Matloc, of a bondman in Beston [Beeston, co. Notts].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Sibilla de Bello Campo, quondam uxor Henrici Puterel de Thurmunstun, ex consensu et bona voluntate filii mei Henrici Puterel de Bestun, vendidi et quietum clamavi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Henrico de Matloc Johannem filium Roberti in Angulo de Bestun, quondam nativum meum, et catalla sua, cum tota sequela sua, et jus et clamium, quod in eo et in catallis suis cum tota sequela sua habui vel habere potui : tenendum et habendum dictum Johannem et tota catalla sua cum tota sequela sua, absque ulla calumnia, dicto Henrico et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis quiete in perpetuum, ita quod predictus Johannes cum omnibus catallis suis et cum tota sequela liber sit apud me et apud omnes alios homines amodo in perpetuum. Ego vero Sibilla predicta de Bello Campo et filius meus Henricus et heredes nostri quietam clamanciam corporis predicti Johannis et sequele sue dicto Henrico et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus in perpetuum. Pro hac autem vendicione et quieta clamacione et presentis carte mee confirmacione, dedit michi predictus Henricus unam dimidiam marcam. Ut hec autem vendicio et quieta clamacio et presentis carte confirmacio rate et stabiles permaneant, huic scripto impressionem sigilli mei una cum impressione sigilli filii mei Henrici feci ap[p]onere (*sic*) in testimonium.

Hiis testibus : Galfrido le (*sic*) Vildebef<sup>1</sup> de Chilvellia<sup>2</sup>, Roberto Aucupe de Hadinbur<sup>3</sup>, Willelmo de Mamecestre, Radulfo filio Silvestri de Bestun, Gervasio fratre ejus, Rogero clerico de Bestun, Roberto de Stretleyhe<sup>4</sup>, Hugone Chince de Bestun, et multis aliis.

*Green seal, with figure of a woman in a long cloak bearing a hawk on her right wrist, inscribed : SIGILL' SIBILLE DE BELLO CAMPO. The other seal is smaller, and has the device of a fleur-de-lys and the inscription : S' HENRICI PTEREL.*

[c. 1250 ?].—Confirmation by Robert de Ros, son and heir of Sir William de Ros, to the convent of Watton' of 12 bovates of land [*i.e.*, a carucate and a half]<sup>5</sup> in Bridesale [Birdsall, co. York].

Witnesses : Sir Alexander de Kirketon, knt. ; Sir Thomas de Heselerton, knt. ; Sir Geoffrey Agilun, knt. ; Geoffrey

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 13b ; Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 95a.

<sup>2</sup> Chilwell, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Attenborough, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Strelley, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> See the charters at pp. 1, 3 above.

de Holbech ; Peter de Santon ; Richard de Berneville ; John de London' ; Adam Daniel ; William Arnald, of Hoton.<sup>1</sup>

[c. 1250]—Release by Henry son of Henry Puterel of Thurmunton [Thrumpton, co. Notts] to Roger son of Ralph de Beston, of "Johannem filium Roberti de Beston cum tota sequela sua et cum omnibus catallis suis liberum hominem solutum et quietum ab omni naivagio servitutis in perpetuum, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec ullus per nos nec pro nobis in predicto Johanne nec in sequela sua nec in cattallis suis de cetero vindicare nec exigere poterimus, non obstante legis vel regis remedio." For this demission and release Roger has paid him 28s. beforehand. Henry and his heirs shall warrant John with all his offspring and chattels to Roger [as] a free man and quit of all bondage service.

Witnesses : Geoffrey de Wildebef, Robert le Osilyur, William de Mamecestre, Ranulph son of Achard, Gervase son of Selvester, Robert his brother, and others.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1250 ?]—Grant by brother Hugh, prior of Lenton, and the convent of the same, to Serlo their cook, son of Richard the Cook, of the toft that belonged to Alice de Bilburg in their town of Lenton, for 2s. of yearly ferm ; and two acres of land between Laverkedale<sup>2</sup> and Athelwelle,<sup>3</sup> which his father held, with 1½ acres of meadow amongst the meadows of their men of Lenton, for 26d. of yearly ferm ; and three acres that Laurence de Athelwelle held for 2s. of yearly ferm ; to be rendered with the aforesaid farms at Martinmas.

Witnesses : Robert de Kirketon, Alan the gatekeeper, Geoffrey son of William, Robert son of Herbert, Ralph Fuket.

[c. 1250]—Grant by Alan<sup>4</sup> son of Robert Passeys of Suttone, with the assent of Alice, his wife, to Master Philip de Norhamptone, vicar of St. Mary's, Notingham, of 5 acres and a rood of land in the field of Sutton Passeys (including land on Nethergosdic abutting upon "le havedlond Moke vidue" and land between Hugh de Stapilford "et Moke viduam"). Four out the five separate acres adjoin lands of Richard Beock.

Witnesses : Sir Roger, vicar of Baseford ; Sir Hugh, vicar of Lenton ; Sir Hugh de Stapilford ; Master Henry de Karleton ; William Maynard of Notingham ; Ralph le Bere, Adam le Paumer, Richard Bekoc, and John le Paumer, of the same.

*Seal in white wax, bearing a fleur-de-lys.*

<sup>1</sup> Hutton [High or Low ?], co. York.

<sup>2</sup> Larkdale, in Nottingham. See *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, iii, p. 473.

<sup>3</sup> The name of a spring in Nottingham. See *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i, p. 427.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 16a.

[c. 1250]—Grant by Walter, prior of Worksop, and the convent, to Richard Bugge of the right to have a free chantry in his chapel within his court at Wylgeby [Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts].

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris frater Walterus, prior de Wyrkesop', et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse Ricardo Bugge de Notingham' et heredibus suis, quod possint habere libere cantariam in capella sua sita in curia sua de Wylgeby imperpetuum, ita quod capellani ibidem residentes, priusquam in capella celebrent divina, ad matricem ecclesiam personaliter accedant, et ibi corporale prestant<sup>1</sup> sacramentum, quod libertates matricis ecclesie pro viribus suis observabunt, eamque in omnibus conservabunt indempnem. Si contingat processu temporis ecclesiam de Wylgeby in proprios nostros usus converti, nolumus per istam concessionem nobis parari prejudicium quo minus<sup>2</sup> dictam capellam possimus suspendere, si nobis viderimus expedire. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum capituli nostri apposuimus.

*Seal missing.*

[c. 1250]—Grant from Baldwin de Frevile, with the consent of Maud, his wife, and of Alexander, his son and heir, to Robert son of Walter le Bufile of Worcester of all the lands that the said Baldwin had of him on the eastern side of the Severn in the city of Worcester or without; to wit, all the field called 'Bernesleye,' and all the land called 'Sparucroft,' and all the field called 'Berefeld,' and an acre called 'Collingesacre,' and all the meadow called 'The French Meadow' (*Pratum Franciscum*); and all rents, etc., within or without the city; rendering therefore yearly a garland of fennel (*unam garlondam feniculi*.)

Witnesses: William Roculf and Adam son of Peter, then Reeves of Worcester; Dom. Peter Colle; Richard Cumin; Richard son of Adam the Steward; William the Frenchman; William Pet.

1256, June 14.—Grant by Matthew, vicar of St. John's [in Bedwardine County, in the city of] Worcester, to Maud de Frivilla, late the wife of Sir B[aldwin] de Frivilla, of permission to have a chantry in her chapel of Crowenest [Crown-east, parish of St. John in Bedwardine County].

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo 1<sup>o</sup> sexto, die Mercurii<sup>3</sup> proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli, ego perpetuus vicarius ecclesie Sancti Johannis Wygorniensis Matheus concessi et permisi Domine Matildi de Frivilla, quondam uxor[i] Domini B. de Frivilla, quod possit habere cantariam in capella sua de

<sup>1</sup> *prestant*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> *cominus*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *Mercurri*, MS.



Crowenest per ydoneum capellanum quando ipsa Matild[is] ibidem fuerit, salvis in omnibus jure et dignitate Domini episcopi et prioris et conventus Wygorniensis et jure parochiali in omnibus et per omnia ecclesie Sancti Johannis, sine omni subtractione<sup>1</sup> et diminucione predialium vel personalium decimarum quocunque jure vel consuetudine ecclesiam parochialem contingencium<sup>2</sup>; ita quod, antequam capellanus ibidem ministret, presentabitur officiali Domini episcopi, et cum ab ipso admissus fuerit, faciet fidelitatem mihi de omnimoda indempnitate Vicar[ii] Sancti Johannis, jurando quod sibi nichil retinebit, nec sciet ab aliquo retineri, de aliquo jure parochiali nec de oblacionibus aut proventibus ibidem factis, aut faciendis, quin illud mihi revelet, et totum pro posse restituet vel restitui faciat. Et cum ibi fuerit dicta M[atildis] et ejus familia confessiones et omnia sacramenta ecclesiastica per me vel per meos capellanos recipiant,<sup>3</sup> nisi per me fuerint licenciati quod ab alio predicta possit percipere sacramenta. Nullus autem parochianus Sancti Johannis audiet ibi divina in festis diebus preter Dominam M[atildem] et liberam familiam suam et hospites ejus. Ceteri autem accedant<sup>4</sup> ad suam matricem ecclesiam Sancti Johannis ad omnia sacramenta voluntaria et necessaria recipienda et oblationes debitas et consuetas faciendas. Tenetur autem dicta M[atildis] invenire suis sumptibus omnia necessaria ad ministrandum in predicta capella. Post decessum vero dicte M[atildis] dicta cantaria in predicta capella penitus suspendatur; ita quod heredes ejusdem M[atildis] vel successores sui ex hac concessione ad possessorium vel petitorium non habent jus vel accionem, nisi de voluntate mea vel mei successoris et etiam diocesani plenius reformetur. Tenetur autem dicta M[atildis] ac ejus familia ad generales predicationes in ecclesia Sancti Johannis faciendas venire, nisi fuerint aliqua rationabili causa prepediti. Providebit autem dicta M[atildis], quod nichil indecens vel inhonestum in dicta capella aliquo tempore reponatur; ita quod clavis ejusdem capelle in custodia mei vel successoris mei, qui pro tempore fuerit, dummodo ipsa absens fuerit, remaneat. Quod si predicta M[atildis] vel capellanus suus vel aliquis nomine suo temere venerit contra prescriptam formam et hoc coram episcopo vel ejus officiali eciam sine stepitu fuerit ostensum, vult et concedit dicta Matild[is], quod cantaria in dicta capella necnon et capellanus suus, qui pro tempore fuerit, suspendatur, donec mihi vel successori meo satisfactum fuerit competenter. Super his autem omnibus et singulis fideliter observandis, predicta Matild[is], pro se et pro capellanis suis in predicta capella ministraturis et pro aliis de familia sua, jurisdictioni mee et successoris mei et vicarii Sancti Helene se sponte supposuit, omni appellatione et contradicione remotis. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem, prefatus ego Matheus, perpetuum vicarius Sancti Johannis, huic instrumento de sciencia venerabilis

<sup>1</sup> subtractione, MS.  
<sup>2</sup> contingensium, MS.

<sup>3</sup> recipient, MS.  
<sup>4</sup> accedent, MS.

patris W. de Cantelup', Wigorniensis episcopi, signum meum apposui. Actum anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>L<sup>o</sup>VI<sup>to</sup>, apud Wigorniam.

1257, April 17.—Deed of A. the prior and the convent of Stodleg [Studley, co. Warwick] binding themselves to admit at the presentation of Sir Peter de Monte Forti and his heirs a person as canon of their house to celebrate for the souls of Sir Peter and his heirs for ever.

Universis Christi fidelibus Frater A., prior de Stodleg', et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino.

Noveritis nos, de voluntate et assensu venerabilis patris W. de Cantilup', Wygorniensis episcopi, promisisse fideliter et teneri nobili viro Domino Petro de Monte Forti, et heredibus suis, quod ad presentationem ipsius Domini Petri et heredum suorum successive admitteremus idoneam personam in domo nostra in canonicum et in fratrem, qui pro animabus eorum et antecessorum illorum divina celebret. Ipso vero canonico mortuo, tenemur admittere loco ipsius, ad presentationem predicti Domini Petri et heredum suorum, personam aliam idoneam in canonicum et in fratrem, et sic de canonico in canonicum post mortem cujuslibet eorumdem in perpetuum successive. Tempore vero medio, scilicet donec post mortem cujuslibet alius admittatur et in presbiterum ordinetur et ad celebrandum sit habilis, tenemur aliquem canonicum de nostris celebraturum cotidie loco ejusdem specialiter deputare. Et si super idoneitate persone presentande, vel de aliis hoc contingentibus, oriatur contencio, episcopus Wigorniensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus officialis, vel archidiaconus Wigornensis, sede vacante, vel, ipsis ordinariis forsitan negligentibus in hac parte, judex alius ecclesiasticus quicumque, quem prefatus Petrus et heredes sui voluerint eligere, cujus jurisdictioni nos et successores nostros jam sponte et absolute subicimus, in premissis decernendi et diffiniendi omnes contenciones hujusmodi per coercionem quamlibet ecclesiasticam habent potestatem. Ad hec autem firmiter observanda, nos dictus prior et subprior de Stodleg' corporaliter in verbo Dei, pro nobis et conventu nostro, prestitimus sacramentum. Et priores et subpriores singuli loci ejusdem in creacione eorum eodem modo prestabunt, se, pro ipsis et conventu, predicta fideliter servaturos.

In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo communi capituli nostri fecimus communiri. Datum die Martis proxima post Clausum Pascha, anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>L<sup>o</sup> septimo.<sup>1</sup>

1259, March 14.—Letter of Richard, earl of Gloucester, agreeing to counsel and support Edward, the king's son, and his allies.

A tuz les feus Deu a ki ceste lettre vendra, Richard de Clare, Cunte de Gloucestre et de Herttford', saluz.

<sup>1</sup> There are two exemplars of this deed.

Sachez nus estre tenuz par nostre serement, ke fet avuns sur Seynz Ewangiles, a nostre cher Seignur Sire Edward', fiz eynez le Rei d'Engleterre, ke nus leaument aideruns, a tut nostre poer, a l'avant dit Sire Edward' en bone fei cuntre tuz a dreit, e le conseilleruns en tutes ses bosoignes ke li tuchent e tucherunt, e noméement en ces articles; c'est a saver, ke nus mettrun[s] leaument nostre poer en bone fei ke l'avant dit Sire Edward' eit hastifment ses chasteus e ses terres en sa main e en sun poer, e ke ses chartres ke le rey li ad fetes, ausi ben celes ke tuchent ses bosoignes dela la mer cum de cea, soient tenues e parfurnies, solun la tenur de meime celes chartres.

Derichef, nus sumes tenuz par nostre serement, e leaument promettuns, ke nus les amis e les aliez l'avant dit Sire Edward—c'est a saver, Sire Henri le fiz le Rei d'Alemaigne, Sire Johan', Cunte de Warenn', Baudewyn de L'Isle, Phelipp' Basset, Esteven' Lungespee, Robert Walerand, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leiburn, Johan' de Vaus, Warin de Bassingburn', Hamon le Estrauunge, e William' la Zuch—aiderun[s] e meyntendrun[s] leaument en bone fei en lur bosoignes, dreit fesant e dreit pernant.

E l'avant dit Sire Edward, par sun serement e par ses lettres, ke nus avun[s] devers nus, est tenu a meime ceo fere a nos amis e a nos aliez—c'est a saver, Sire Roger le Bigod, Cunte de Norfolk' e de Suffolk' e Marescall' d'Engleterre, Sire William' de Forz, Cunte de Abemarl', Hue le Bigod, dunc Justise d'Engleterre, Henri de Perci, Roger de Sumery, Robert de Brus, Richard de Munfichet, William' de Say, William' de Breus', et Johan' D'Eyvill'.

E si par [aventure] aveneit,—ke ja Deu ne voille!—k'en nul de ces articles avant nomez descorde sursit entre nus e l'avant dit Sire Edward, e cunue chose ne fut de quel part le tort serreit, nus sumes obligés par cest nostre escrit, e voluns e grauntuns, ke nus de cele chose esterrun a l'agard de dous prodeshomes, c'est a saver, Sire Henri le fiz le Rei d'Alemaigne, de par Sire Edward', e Sire Hue le Bigod, de par nus, e lur agard en ceo tendruns e parfurniruns. E s'il aveneit, ke ces dous ne pussent u ne se vosissent de ceo entre-mettre, nus e l'avant dit Sire Edward' sumes tenuz par nos seremenz a eslire autre dous des avant-nomez amis, dunt l'un seit de par nus e l'autre de par lui, e lur agard en ceo tendruns e [par]furniruns. E si [par] aventure aveneit, ke ces dous ne se pussent asentir en cel agard', nus voluns e grauntuns, ke ces dous de lur poer elisent le terz ke seit des avant-nomez, tel cum il verrunt, ke meuz e plus leaument se vodra entre-mettre pur l'un e l'autre partie, e ceo ke ces treis, u la greynure partie de eus, agardera en cele destance leaument tendruns e parfurniruns; e meime ceste chose ad l'avant dit Sire Edward' graunté en dreit[e] fei,<sup>1</sup> e s'est obligé par sun escrit, ke nus avuns de vers nus.

<sup>1</sup> sei, MS.



E si [par] aventure aveneit,—ke ja Deu ne pleise!—ke nus flechissuns u cuntrealissuns a nul de ces articles, u des premisses cuntenuz en cest nostre escrit, nus voluns e grauntuns, e priuns trestuz nos amis e nos aliez nomez en cest nostre escrit, ke a l'avant dit Sire Edward' e a ses amis e a ses aliez seent conseillant e aidant, a tut lur poer e tut lur efforz, a justiser nus e destreindre a tenir les articles e les premisses avant nomez e a garder en tutes choses. E s'il aveneit,—ke ja Deu ne pleise!—ke l'avant dit Sire Edward' se flechesit u cuntrealast a nul des articles u des premisses k'il nus deit [par]furnir, il graunte e vot e prie ensement trestuz ses amis e ses aliez nomez en cest escrit, k'il a nus e a nos amis e a nos aliez seent conseillant e aidant, a tut lur poer e tut lur efforz, a justiser lui e destreindre a tenir les articles e les premisses avant nomez, e a garder en totes choses, si cum il est cuntenu en ses lettres ke nus avu[n]s [de]vers nus. E a ceo sunt tenuz les aliez en cest escrit nomez d'un part e d'autre par lur serement ke fet unt.

E a greinure seurte de tutes cestes choses avant dites fermement tenir e gardir sanz tricherie, malice, u nule manere de fraude, ensement od nostre serement, a cest escrit avuns mis nostre seel, sauvé tuz jurz la fei le Rei d'Engleterre e le cumun serement ke fet avuns as Baruns ke tel est: 'A l'honor de Deu, e a la fei le Rey, e al pru del regne.'<sup>1</sup>

E solement a greinur tesmonage de ceste chose Sire Henri le Fiz le Rei d'Alemaigne, e Sire Johan', Cunte de Warenn', a cest escrit unt mis lur seaus, ensement od le nostre.

Ceste lettre fu fete a Lundres, le quatorzime jur de Marz, l'an del regne le Rei Henri, le fiz le Rei Johan', quarante terz.

24.

*Seals in white wax of Richard de Clare, Henry of Almain, and the Earl of Warenne.*

1259, August 1.—Deed of sale by Coste son of Hugh de Rutintona [Ruddington, co. Notts] to Richard son of Ralph Bugge of a sack of wool from Rutintona, or in default of delivery, a bovat of land in that town.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Coste, filius Hugonis de Rutintona, salutem in Domino.

Noveritis me, anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, quadragesimo tercio, in festo Beati Petri ad Vincula, vendidisse Ricardo filio Radulfi Bugg' unum saccum lane pacabilis mercator[ie] de territorio de Rutintona, vel de lana equivalenti, sine *cod* et *gard* nigra et grisa, et sine vili vellere, pro quadam summa pecunie, quam dictus Ricardus mihi plenarie pre manibus pacavit; quem quidem saccum lane persolvere debeo dicto Ricardo vel suis certis assignatis infra octabas Sancte Trinitatis in anno proximo sequenti predictum festum Sancti Petri per pondus de

<sup>1</sup> The oath taken by the earl, in accordance with the Provisions of Oxford, as one of the twelve councillors elected by the barons to govern the realm jointly with twelve elected by the king (*Annales de Burton*, in *Annales Monastici*, i, p. 448; Stubbs, *Select Charters*, ed. 8, p. 388).

Notingham sine ulteriori dilacione ; ita scilicet, quod si contingat, quod dictam lanam ad predictum terminum predicto Ricardo, sicut predictum est, non solvero, concedo, pro me et heredibus meis, quod una bovata terre cum pertinentiis in Rutintona de duabus bovatis terre, quas Hugo, pater meus, tenuit de Galfrido Maukunti in Rutintona, videlicet bovata propinquior versus solem, remaneat quita de me et heredibus meis dicto Ricardo et heredibus suis, vel assignatis suis, in perpetuum, sicut carta feffamenti testatur, quam dicto Ricardo inde feci, et de qua bovata tradidi dicto Ricardo saysinam usque ad terminum solucionis dicte lane, cum omnibus fructibus, quos inde receperit. Et si dicta lana eidem persolvero, predicta bovata revertatur mihi et heredibus meis, cum fructibus, quos inde receperit, vel valentia fructuum. Ad istam autem convencionem fideliter tenendam affidavi et iuravi, et ad maiorem securitatem huic scripto sigillum meum apposui.

Hiis testibus : Willemo Poyne ; Roberto de Thorp ; Willemo Fabro ; Roberto de Rebe[r]cy<sup>1</sup> ; et aliis.

[c. 1260].—Grant from William son of William the Parson of Lenton [co. Notts] to William Gargat<sup>2</sup>, janitor of the priory of Lenton, of four feet of land near his gate (*porta*) of the land upon which the donor's *solarium* is built, so that he may have ingress with his cart.

Witnesses : Richard de Redinges<sup>2</sup> ; Robert son of Geoffrey ; William son of Serlo<sup>2</sup> ; William de Rodes<sup>2</sup> ; William son of Geoffrey<sup>2</sup> ; Laurence Hamund<sup>2</sup>.

1260, September 20.—Charter of King Henry III. granting to William de Bray, of Wollaveston, a market on Tuesday in every week at his manor of Wollaveston' [Wollaston], co. Northampton, and of a fair there of three days annually, to wit, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of Saint [Michael].

Witnesses : Humphrey de Boum, earl of Hereford and Essex ; John de Plessetis, earl of Warrewyk ; Henry, son of the King of Almain, the king's nephew ; John Maunsel, treasurer of York ; Eudo la Zhuche ; Humphrey de Boum, the younger ; Robert de Twenge ; Imbert Pugeys ; Hugh de Dyve ; William de Trubelvill' ; and others. At Marleberg'.

*Fragment of great seal in green wax.*

[Enrolled on Charter Roll (*Calendar*, p. 28).]

[1264].—Order by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Hugh le Despenser, justiciary of England, to the bishop of Coventry and Roger de Leiburn, to conduct in person Sir Edmund, the king's son, and the constable of Dover castle

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Thoroton, *Notts*, p. 54a ; *Testa de Nevill*, p. 19b. The name is to be read Rebercy not Reberti, as in *Rotuli de Oblatis*, p. 75, as it derived from Rubercy in Normandy, canton of Trévières, arrond. of Bayeux, depart. of the Calvados.

<sup>2</sup> See *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i, p. 365, No. IX.

for the purpose of delivering that castle to the bishop of London, in accordance with the articles agreed upon between the king and his barons.<sup>1</sup>

Venerabili in Christo patri R., Dei gracia, Conventr[ensi] et Lich[efeldensi] episcopo et dilecto sibi Rogero de Leiburn, S. de Monte Forti, comes Leycestr[ie], et Hugo le Dispenser, justiciarius Anglie, salutem.

Ex parte domini regis et baronum suorum vobis mandamus, quod in personis vestris propriis saluum et securum conductum faciatis dilecto nobis domino Edmundo, filio ejusdem domini regis, et Roberto de Glaston', constabulario castri Dovor[ie], quibus idem dominus rex dedit in mandatis quod castrum predictum liberent venerabili patri H. Londoniensi episcopo, custodiendum in forma inter dominum regem et barones suos provisum, ita etiam, quod hii, qui cum predictis domino Edmundo et Roberto sunt in castro predicto saluum habeant exitum et conductum cum equis, armis, et aliis rebus suis. Proviso, quod alienigeni, qui ibi sunt, exinde ad propria sine dampno sibi inferendo in pace revertantur et securitatem habeant auram prosperam expectandi, qua ad partes suas transfretare possint; et quod predictis domino Edmundo et Roberto una cum hiis, quos secum ducent, nulla in persona vel rebus injuria inferatur, dampnum aut gravamen.

*Small round seal in green wax, bearing a shield with a lion rampant queue fourchée. Inscription: + S' . . . . DE MONTEFORTI. The other seal is missing. Both were attached to strips of the parchment, formed by horizontal cuts at the bottom of the document.* 24.

1265, October 26.—Charter of King Henry III. granting to Roger de Leyburn', son of Roger de Leyburn', the manor of Losham,<sup>2</sup> and all the lands that belonged to Henry son of Thomas Aucher, and all the lands in England that belonged to Ralph de Sandwyco and Stephen Soudan, whose lands were forfeited on account of their participation in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort. If the lands exceed the value of 100l. yearly, the excess is to revert to the king.

Witnesses : W., Bishop of Bath and Wells; Philip Basset; Hugh le Bigod; Roger de Mortuo Mari; Roger de Clifford; John de Gray; Robert Walleraund; Robert Aguillon; William Belet; Walter de Burges; Geoffrey de Percy; Bartholomew le Bigod. At Canterbury.

*Good impression of great seal in green wax.*

[Enrolled on Charter Roll, *Calendar*, p. 57.]

1265, November 29.—Charter of King Henry III. granting to Philip Marmiun all the lands in the counties of Lincoln

<sup>1</sup> This is evidently one of the orders issued by Earl Simon after the battle of Lewes on 14 May, 1264, when the king was compelled to surrender his castles to the victorious barons. See Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, ii, p. 98, *Select Charters*, eighth ed., p. 409.

<sup>2</sup> Lossenham, parish of Newenden, co. Kent (Hasted, iii, p. 83)



and Northampton that belonged to William Aungevyn; all the lands in Warwickshire that belonged to Giles son of Nicholas; all the lands in Leicestershire that belonged to William le Waleys; all the lands in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby that belonged to Hugh Duket; all the lands in Warwickshire that belonged to Thomas de Endesovr'; all the lands in Lincolnshire that belonged to William de Honyenby; all the lands in the same county that belonged to Robert Hotes; all the lands in Cotes in the same county that belonged to John de Nevill; all the lands in Leicestershire that belonged to Robert de Overton; all the lands and tenements in Lincolnshire that belonged to John de la Lade: whose lands were forfeited on account of their adherence to Simon de Montfort. If the lands exceed the value of 200*l.* yearly, the excess shall revert to the king.

Witnesses: W., bishop of Bath and Wells; John de Warenn', earl of Surrey; Hugh le Bygod; Roger de Mortuo Mari; Roger de Leyburn; Robert Walleraund; Roger de Clifford; Robert Aguillun; William de Aete; William Belet; Walter de Burges; Bartholomew le Bygod. At Westminster.

*Good impression of great seal.*

[*Not enrolled on Charter Roll.*]

1265, November 29.—Charter from Henry III. granting to Philip Marmyun all the lands of Stephen de Lund' in cos. Lincoln, York, and Nottingham; and all the lands of William Aungevyn in cos. Lincoln and Northampton; and all the lands of Theobald de Trikyngnam in co. Lincoln; all the lands of Hugh Duket in the same county; all the lands of William le Waleis in co. Leicester; all the lands of Ralph le Chamberleng in the same county; all the lands of Thomas de Endesor' in co. Warwick; all the lands of Giles son of Nicholas in the same county, enemies and rebels, who adhered to Simon de Monte Forti, sometime earl of Leicester; provided that the lands are not of the demesnes of the crown. It is provided that if the value of the lands exceed 200*l.* of land yearly, the excess shall revert to the king.

Witnesses: W. bishop of Bath and Wells; John de Warenn, earl of Surrey; Hugh le Bygod; Roger de Mortuo Mari; Roger de Leyburn; Robert Walrand; Roger de Clifford; Robert Aguyun; William de Aete; William Belet; Walter de Burges; Bartholomew le Bygod. At Westminster.

*Good impression of great seal.*

[*Not enrolled on Charter Roll.*]

1268, August 16.—Letters patent of King Henry III. granting to Roger de Leyburn the manor of Bradeleye.

H[enricus], Dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie, omnibus, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem.

Sciatis, quod in partem recompensacionis debitorum, in quibus tenemur dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero de Leyburn', dedimus et concessimus eidem Rogero, quantum in nobis est, manerium de Bradeleye, cum pertinentiis, quod fuit Roberti Russel, capti et in prisiona nostra detenti pro morte cujusdam hominis, quem interfecit, ut dicitur, si ipsum Robertum super feloniam illa sibi imposita convinci contingat et manerium illud nobis accidere occasione felonie predictae: habendum et tenendum eidem Rogero et heredibus suis imperpetuum, faciendo servicia inde debita et consueta; ita tamen, quod tantum decadat eidem Rogero in debitis predictis quantum predictum manerium valet per extentam inde faciendam per tales, quos ad hoc duxerimus deputandos.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Lincolniam, xvj. die Augusti, anno regni nostri l. secundo.

*Fragment of great seal in white wax attached to tongue of the parchment.*

[1269-70]—Deed of sale by Ralph de Donjon, canon of London, to Sir Philip Marmion of his land in St. Swithun's Street, London.

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego Radulphus de Donion, canonicus London',<sup>1</sup> vendidi et quietam clamavi et foris-affidavi extra me et heredes meos, et presenti carta mea confirmavi nobili viro domino Philippo Marmion totam terram meam, cum domibus, redditibus, gardinis, et omnibus suis pertinentiis suis integre, quam habui in civitate London' in vico Sancti Swithuni ex parte aquilonari et Candelwierstrate et in eadem parochia, de feodo domini Roberti Aguyllon, scilicet quicquid ibidem habui et habere debui in terris, edificiis, redditibus, et gardinis, lignis et lapidibus, in longitudine et latitudine, et in rebus cunctis, sine aliquo retenemento, sicut melius distinguitur et plenius in cartis, quas inde [de] dicto domino Roberto Walterus de Standon habuit et ego predictus Radulphus de predicto Waltero; qu[as] quidem cartas cum presenti carta et cum plenaria seisina dicto domino Philippo liberavi: habendam et tenendam eidem domino Philippo et cuicumque vel quibuscumque et quando dare, dimittere, vendere, legare, vel quocumque alio modo assignare voluerit, et heredibus eorum, libere, quiete, bene, et in pace, extra me et heredes meos in liberam et perpetuam et finalem vendicionem et quietam clamacionem imperpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim predicto domino Roberto et heredibus suis debita servicia, que continentur in

<sup>1</sup> Prebendary of Islington (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, p. 166; Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. 32).

predictis cartis, quas dicto domino Philippo liberavi. Et sciendum est, quod ego predictus Radulphus et heredes mei, sive aliquis per nos vel pro nobis, nullo modo poterimus nec debemus decetero habere jus vel clamium in predicta terra cum domibus, redditibus, gardinis, et pertinenciis, nec aliquid inde exigere nec reclamare inperpetuum. [Pro h]ac autem mea finali vendicione, quieta clamacione et forisaffidacione, dedit michi predictus dominus Philippus centum et sexaginta marchas argenti. Et ut hec mea finalis vendicio, quieta clamacio et forisaffidacio rata et stabilis inperpetuum permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Domino Hugone filio Otonis, tunc constabulario Turris; Roberto de Cornhulle, Thoma de Basinges, tunc vicecomitibus London'; Matheo Boquerel, tunc aldermanno illius warde; Waltero Hereui; Willelmo de Dureaume; Edwardo le Blont; Johanne Gouarre, et multis aliis.

*Seal missing.*

1269, June 23.—Acknowledgment by Brother Stephen de Fuleburn, treasurer of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England, of receipt in the conventual church of St. Bartholomew, London, from Sir John de Grey, son of Richard de Grey, of 500 marks for the use of Sir Roger de Leyburn for part of John's ransom for his lands, setting out Roger's letters patent, dated at London, on Tuesday after SS. Peter and Paul, 52 Henry III, appointing the said Stephen, preceptor of St. John's Hospital, London, his attorney to receive and keep in deposit all the money due to Roger from certain debtors, to be paid to Stephen at that house. Sealed by Brother Roger de Veer, prior of the Hospital in England, and by Stephen.

*Small round seal in black wax with a shield bearing three six-foils, two and one; inscription: + [SI]GILLVM : FR[A]TRIS : ROG[E]RI : DE : VER.*

1273, May 3.—Demise by Sir Philip Marmion to Master Roland de Sene [Siena], advocate, of his house in the parish of St. Swithun, London, reserving to Sir Philip the right of residing therein when he comes to London.

Notum sit omnibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, quod inter Dominum Philippum Marmiun, militem, ex parte una, et Magistrum Rolandum de Sene, advocatum, ex altera, ita convenit: videlicet, quod dictus Dominus Philippus dimisit prefato Rolando domos suas positas Lond[oniis] in parochia Sancti Swithuni, in quibus dictus Dominus Philippus consuevit habitare, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo venturum; ita quod liceat Domino Rolando inhabitare dictas domos in absencia Domini Philippi prefati. Cum vero idem Dominus Philippus venerit Lond[onias], sibi liceat habitare et habere liberam aulam prefate domus et majorem cameram inferiorem, et aleam<sup>1</sup> parvam inferiorem, necnon et celarium et stabulum totum, et coquinam, et solarium ultra

<sup>1</sup> An alley or passage.



portam liceat sibi totaliter habere : prefatus vero Rolandus retinebit duas cameras superiores liberas et expeditas, necnon et locum lardarii positum ante aulam. Et propterea dictus Rolandus dabit dicto Domino Philippo iiij. marcas sterl[ingorum], et restituet domos elapso termino supradicto in eo statu, in quo recepit eas, et id quod idem Rolandus probabiliter expendit (*sic*) pro reparacione domorum predictarum, allocabitur sibi in supradictis iiij. marcis.

In cujus rei testimonium duo scripta unius tenoris ex inde sunt confecta : quorum unum residet penes prefatum Dominum Philippum sigillatum sigillo dicti Rolandi, et aliud penes eundem Rolandum sigillatum sigillo Domini Philippi predicti.

Actum Lond[oniis], die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam, anno Domini M.CC.LXXIII.

1274, May 20.—Grant by Cristiana, prioress of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with the consent of the chapter, to Sir Gwyschard de Charun and Isabel, his wife, of four 'lands' (*seliones*) of arable land next his land on the north side of Nunneburn'; and of all the toft and garden formerly held by Robert the Skinner (*Pelliparius*), lying between land of the late William de Boldum and land of the late Walter the Mason (*cementarius*); rendering therefor 10s. annually. They also grant him licence to take stone for the repair of his wall.

Witnesses : Nicholas le Scot, Mayor ; Adam de Blakeden ; Henry de Burnet ; Adam de Pinipedun ; Hugh de Merthingleya, then Bailiffs ; Thomas de Carl[iolo] ; John son of Roger ; Henry le Scot ; Richard de la Haye ; Robert de Mitford ; John le Flemeng ; Thomas son of Henry de Carl[iolo] ; Robert de Stokesley ; John de Heton ; Henry the Clerk.

*Attached are a fragment of the Prioress's [?] seal and the seal of the community of Newcastle, with inscription : " + COM[M]VNE SIGILL' NOVI [C]ASTRI . . . , " and the device of a gateway and tower.*

[c. 1275]—Grant by Adam son of Robert de Coshale [Cossall, co. Notts] to Henry son of Perot of Coshale of five 'lands' (*seliones*) of land in Stenen Rydyng, between Adam's land and the land of Roger Everard, abutting upon the Croke de Dyk and upon Brockeshale Yerd, and of a plot of land in which ironstone was formerly dug (*unam placiam terre in qua lapides ferri quondam fod[i]ebantur*), lying between Adam's land and that of the aforesaid Henry and abutting upon the Brode Fildynggate and upon Brokeshale Yerd, in exchange for the heads of four 'lands' lying near the Fildy[n]gate and abutting upon Brokeshale Milne Brok, which heads Adam has caused to inclosed in his court of Brokeshale

Witnesses : William the Clerk of Ryngesdon<sup>1</sup>, William the Chamberlain of Cossale, Robert son of Hugh of the same, Eustace the Reeve, Adam son of Nicholas Everard of the Marsh.

1276, June 10—<sup>2</sup>Agreement between Dame Juliana Bauzeyn, abbess of St. Edward's, Shaftesbury, and the convent of the same, of the one part, and Richard de Gouyz, Hawysia, his wife, and Eudo Martel, of the other part, tenants of the tenement that was held by Eudo Martel and Margery, his wife, in Mapelderton [Mapperton, parish of West Almer, co. Dorset], which they have of the gift of the said Margery, for the settlement of arrears claimed by the abbess and convent, viz., 40*l.* arrears of a certain fine and 75 quarters of wheat of the arrears of the ferm of the said vill of Mapelderton for 52 years, at the rate of 12 bushels yearly, which the parties of the second part claim to have rendered by the measures (*modios*) contained in the old charter of feoffment. The abbess and convent release all claims for arrears in consideration of the payment to them of 40 marks, and the tenants agree to render them in future the rents and services contained in a fine made at Westminster in a month from Easter, 8 Henry III., between Amicia, abbess of St. Edward's, demandant, and Eudo Martel and Margery, his wife, deforciant, which is set out in full.

Witnesses : Sir Ralph de Albaniaco, knt. ; Sir William de St. Martin, knt. ; Sir Richard de Maneston,<sup>3</sup> knt. ; Sir Ralph de Gorges, knt. ; Bartholomew de Brug' ; Hamo de Hacche ; Roger de Purbik<sup>4</sup> ; Roger Anketil ; Henry de St. Barba.

[c. 1280]—Grant from Maud de Brydone, abbess of Tarrant (*de Loco Regine super Tarente*) and the convent of the same to Walter de Mustirs of a virgate of land in Wynterburne Mustirs,<sup>5</sup> which Richard le Man held, together with the house and curtilage pertaining to the same, and with the said Richard, his chattels and *sequela* and messuage ; rendering therefor 3*s.* annually and the service due from the said land.

Witnesses : Sir Eudo de Rochford, knt. ; Peter . . . ; . . . de Chaumppayne, knt. ; Ralph Bardolf ; Robert de Crofte ; John Pydelivere ; William Quintin ; Walter de Wilton ; . . . ; Thomas Mautravers ; Henry de Blockesworth ; Henry de Rochford.

*Seal with figure of abbess and inscription : SIGILL' ABBATISSE [L]OCI BENEDCI.*

<sup>1</sup> Ringstone, parish of Rippingale, co. Lincoln ?

<sup>2</sup> This deed is cited from the Shaftesbury Chartulary in Hutchins, *Dorset*, ed. 3, iii., 495.

<sup>3</sup> Manston, co. Dorset.

<sup>4</sup> Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset.

<sup>5</sup> Now Winterborne Turberville, parish of Bere Regis, co. Dorset.

[c. 1280]—Demise at fee-ferm by Master Richard Turkey to Roger the Wheelwright (*rotario*), called 'of Botlisford,' and to Gonnilda, his wife, of a toft with appurtenances, houses and buildings thereon constructed, in the Bakers' Street<sup>1</sup> (*in vico pistorum*), Notingham, in which William Witheved sometime dwelt, lying between the toft of Jouce the Carter (*le Caretter*) on the west and the toft of Simon the Cook (*coxi*) on the east.

Witnesses : William le Hunte, Roger the Miller (*le mouner*), then bailiffs of the French borough of Notingham ; Richard Becok the elder, Stephen de Watton, Jouce the Carter (*le caretter*), Hugh de Suell' [Southwell], Richard Caudebeck, Robert Hamund, William Clappinsale, William Jaumbes, Laurence Hamund, clerk.

1283, May 2.—Grant by Philip Marmyun to William de Crouebyrihal, chaplain, of the Hospital of St. James, Tamworth, to be held until he shall found his proposed Premonstratsian house by Tamworth.<sup>2</sup>

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Philippus Marmyun, dominus Castri de Thameworth, salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Noverit universitas vestra, quod cum, in honore Dei et Genetricis ejusdem, omniumque Sanctorum, in primis invocata humiliter Spiritus Sancti gracia, unam domum religionis secus villam de Thameworth de ordine Premonstratensi const[r]uere ordino et affecto, ad cujus sustentacionem inter cetera Hospitale Sancti Jacobi dicte ville assignaverim, tam de voto proprio quam ceterorum prudentum consilio, dilecto mihi in Christo Willelmo de Crouebyrihal', capellano, premissum Hospitale cum suis pertinenciis, una cum pastura in Asscheland ad quatuor boves et duos equos, qui pro salute anime mee et predecessorum meorum et successorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum, ibidem personaliter residendo divina celebrabit, libere duxi concedendum ad tempus, videlicet donec viros religiosos dicti ordinis seu capellanos seculares ibidem duxerim ponendos. Hec siquidem sit observata condicio, quod dictus Willelmus ipsum Hospitale, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et pastura predicta, dictis religiosi seu michi seu aliis secularibus capellanis, quos ibidem morari ordinavero, singnum clipei<sup>3</sup> super se bajulaturis, sine contradiccione qualibet, retenimento seu clamio integre reddere teneatur, cum eosdem religiosos seu alios seculares presbiteros ex ordinacione mea vel heredum meorum illic mansuros advenire contigerit et singnum clipei super se portaverint ; ita siquidem quod ipsi religiosi seu capellani seculares ipsum Willelmum predictum tunc recipient in canonicum seu fratrem, v[e]l [s]altem in victu et vestitu tamquam uni canonico

<sup>1</sup> Baxtergate, now known as Wheelergate.

<sup>2</sup> The effect of this deed is given by Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, p. 502, from 'Collect. MS. D. Thornton.'

<sup>3</sup> Marmion's arms, as appears by his seal affixed to other deeds.



eidem providebunt. Et si contigerit dictos religiosos seu presbiteros seculares ibidem moraturos singnum clipei non posse super se deferre, volo quod habeam potestatem alios vel eosdem sine clipei singno ponendi in prefato Hospitali sine contradiccione aliqua predicti Willelmi, hoc adjecto expresse et intellecto, quod si contingat dictum Willelmum super incontinenecia notari seu divina ibidem celebrare negligeret ommittere, quod (*sic*) li[cebit] mihi eundem Willelmum a dicto Hospitali amovere et omnia bona sua ad usus dicti Hospitalis reservare. Et si dictus Willelmus in dicto Hospitali decesserit, omnia bona sua dicto Hospitali integre remanebunt. Ego vero dictus Philippus et heredes mei predictum Hospitale cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et pastura predicta memorato Willelmo usque ad terminum predictum in scema prenotata contra omnes gentes warantzabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum huic scripto cyrographato duxi apponendum. Datum apud Midd[elton], in crastino Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup> octagesimo tertio.

Hiis testibus: Dominis Johanne de Clinton, Henrico de Sheldon, militibus; Magistro Michael de Ermesby; Waltero de Hertrugge; Ricardo de Sheldon; Galfrido Coket; Galfrido ad Crucem de Tham[eworth]; Willelmo Warmon, de eadem; et aliis.

*Seal missing.*

1287, August 10.—Deed of emancipation by John Venator [Le Hunte] of William son of Walter de la More from all bondage.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Venator eternam in Domino salutem.

Noveritis me relaxasse et penitus, pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis, quietum clamasse omnem exactionem servitutis et nayvitat[is] et demandam, quas, vel que, habui vel habere potui aliquo modo in Willelmo filio Walteri de la More, vel in catallis suis, seu in sequelis, ratione concessionis vel vendicionis, que Dominus Philippus Marmyun michi et assignatis meis per scriptum suum de predicto Willelmo, quondam nativo suo, de catallis et sequelis suis, condidit, pro quadam pecunie summa per me predicto Domino Philippo data<sup>1</sup>; ita siquidem, quod nec ego Johannes nec heredes mei, nec aliquis per me seu nomine meo, in predicto Willelmo vel in catallis sive in sequelis aliquam exactionem vel demandam ratione nayvitat[is] vel alicujus servitutis concessionis vel vendicionis possimus vindicare [vel] exigere in perpetuum. Et pro omnibus premissis predictus Willelmus in tota vita sua michi et heredibus meis dabit unum par cirotecarum die Sancte Edithe Virginis quolibet anno in tota vita sua, pro omnibus rebus in perpetuum.

<sup>1</sup> This grant, of the same date, is also preserved. The consideration was 18s.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus : Anketino de Insula ; Ricardo Cissore ; Normonno de Midelton<sup>1</sup> ; Rogero de Coningesby ; Roberto filio Hugonis ; Hanr[ico] de la Mere ; Domino Willelmo, capellano de Midelton ; et aliis.

Datum apud Midelton, die Dominica in festo Sancti Laurencii, anno regni<sup>2</sup> Regis Edwardi filii Regis Hanrici quintodecimo.

[c. 1290].—Grant from Agnes, daughter of the late Richard Bugge, of Notingham, to William de le Ker of a plot of land and the buildings thereon, together with two underground cellars at the end of the said land on the north, lying in the Great Marsh of Notingham opposite the Friars Minor, between the tenements of Hugh de Vilers and of Isolda Dunning, extending in length to the tenement formerly owned by her father ; reserving to her the garden (*herbarium*) beyond the two cellars ; rendering therefor 6*d.* yearly to the king, and 12*d.* yearly to the House of the Holy Trinity of Lenton, and to her and her heirs a clove gillyflower (*clavum gariophili*).

Witnesses : Richard Becok, mayor of Notingham ; Richard le Cupper<sup>3</sup> and Michael le Orfevre<sup>4</sup>, bailiffs of the same ; Benedict Hunte ; Ralph le Taverner ; Hugh de Vilers ; Robert le Teynturer ; Robert de Sponndon ; Thomas Dunning ; Hugh the Clerk.

[1292.].—Copy of partition of lands [in Middleton, co. Warwick] between Joan de Ludelowe [daughter and co-heiress of Sir Philip Marmion],<sup>5</sup> and Sir Alexander de Fryvill [husband of Joan, grand-daughter of Philip].

*Ludelowe*.—To the purparty of dame Joan de Ludelowe are assigned 2½ acres in le Oversoken on the north ; 3⅔ acres of the portion by right measure in the same field near the spring ; in the field called "Fyveacre" an acre in the

<sup>1</sup> Middleton, co. Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> *regni*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> Mayor of Nottingham, 1301-2 (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i, p. 422).

<sup>4</sup> Mayor of Nottingham, 1297-8.

<sup>5</sup> The date of this partition is probably shortly after the death of Sir Philip Marmion in 1291 or 1292 (*Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, 20 Edw. I., no. 36, i., p. 109), for his lands in Middleton were divided between his daughter Joan, wife of Thomas de Lodelowe, and Sir Alexander de Freville, the persons who receive purparties by this document. Dower was assigned to Philip's widow in 1292 (*Calendar of Close Rolls 1288-1296*, p. 269), and in the same year Alexander demanded his purparty of Philip's lands (*Ibid.* p. 262). Joan's purparty was retained in the king's hands until 1299 by reason of her minority (*Calendar of Close Rolls 1296-1302*, pp. 272, 273). That the lands mentioned in this partition were in Middleton appears by comparison with the partition between the same parties in 1315 of the land that Mary, widow of Philip Marmion, held in dower until her death (*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1313-18*, pp. 176, 177), for many of the names of tenants and of the local features there recur. The present document is a copy drawn up, in all probability, some little time after 1315, for most of the tenants holding in 1315 are described as late tenants, the *tenet* of the original having been apparently altered to *tenuit*.

middle of the field, and half an acre in the corner towards the "mor" of W. de Berf[ord] on the south; in the Brokyate-ruyding an acre and a rood near the Wodelone; in the Holwokruyding an acre and a rood near the Holwokridingate; in Bradeleye  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres lying in the Neepruyding; in Mangre an acre lying near the land of Ralph le Botiller on the west; in the Parkfeld  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres and a third of a rood near the park of the dower; in the Hethfeld  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres nearest the park; in the Barremor an acre and a third of a rood in the middle of the field; in Colfeld an acre nearest the land of Roger de Coningesby; in the field of Turteley  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the Oversponne near Dryebrokesheved, which  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres Richard Molden lately held; in the Hevedwod an acre and a rood of land, which John Rowe lately held; in the Marefold  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres, which Thomas Neel lately held; a rood of land that John Hemery lately held in the same field; half an acre of land that Adam de Yrelond lately held in the Marefold; an acre of land in Turteley that John le fiz Adam de Yrelond lately held; an acre and a rood on Turteley that Alice Bate lately held near the Pryursty; an acre that Gilbert del Onheld lately held in the same field;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres that Henry le fiz Gilbert lately held in the same field; half an acre that Gilbert le fiz Gilbert lately held in the Bircheles; in the Revefeld  $3\frac{1}{2}$  roods,  $18\frac{2}{3}$  perches of arable land in the *cultura (coture)* near the Morhous near the moor of Gilbert Bate; 1 acre and a third of a furlong and of a rood in the field near Smal Medowe near the land of John Sibily; in the Milnemedowe an acre of meadow towards the meadow of Robert de la Sale; in the Brodemedowe an acre of meadow near the inheritance of Sir Ralph le Botiller; in the meadow that Jaket de la Hyde lately held near the Birchenholt half an acre and a third of a rood lying near the meadow of John Sybily; in the "hale" near the More of William de Blakgreve  $1\frac{1}{4}$  roods of meadow near the meadow of Henry le fiz Gilbert; in Smalemedowe a third of a rood of meadow near the meadow of Roger de Coningesby; in the Brokriding two thirds of an acre of several pasture next the Polesheved; in the Poel below Ascheeroft a third of an acre lying next the meadow of Robert le Templer; in Leefeld 5 acres and a third of a rood next the highway between Colleshull and Tamworth; in the Monkesmire 5 acres next the inheritance of Sir Ralph le Botiller on the south; in Driebrokesheved 4 acres and a rood of covert and of waste next the land that Richard Molden held near Driebrokesheved; on the heath of Turteley  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of waste next the inheritance of Sir Ralph le Botiller; in the Lindes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of covert next the Poleshevedway; 3 roods of covert in the Lyndes next the assart of William le Cunger near the Poleshevedway; in the Lyndesclos  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres next the Holwokruyding.

*Fryvill.* There are assigned to the part of Sir Alexander de Fryvill  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the Oversoken in the middle of the



field where the marlpit (*marler*) is;  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in the same field near the Lydeyateway; in the field called "Fyve Acre"  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres near the land of Robert le Templer; in the Brokyateruyding an acre and a rood in the middle of the field; an acre and a rood in the Holwokruyding near the Lyndesclos; in Bradeley  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres near the inheritance of Ralph le Botiller; in Mangre an acre in the middle of the *cultura* (*coture*) towards the Park;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres and a third of a rood in the middle of the Parkfeld;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the Hethfeld near the land of Geoffrey Attehyde; in Barremor half an acre and a third of a rood near the close of William de Berford; half an acre that William le Venour lately held in Leefeld; an acre of land in Colfeld in the middle of that field; an acre and a rood on Turteley in the Oversponne near the assart of Alice Bate, which acre and rood Richard Molden lately held; a rood that Nicholas le Hare lately held in the Overfeld of Turteley; in the Hevedwode an acre that William le Cunger lately held near the land of John Rowe; in the Marefold  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres that Robert le Hare lately held near the land of Adam the Smith (*le Fevre*); half an acre in the Marefold that John Hemery lately held;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres on Turteley that Adam de Yrelond lately held near the land of Alice Bate; an acre and a rood on Turteley that Richard Osbern lately held in the same field; an acre that Henry Osbern lately held in the same field near the land of Swein atte Asches; 3 roods that Richard Molden lately held in the same field; 3 roods on Turteley that Alice Bate lately held near the land that Richard Molden lately held; half an acre that Richard Osbern lately held in the same field near the land of Swein atte Asches;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  roods and  $18\frac{3}{4}$  perches lying in the Revefeld in the middle of the *cultura* (*coture*) towards the Morhous; an acre and a third of a quarter of a rood in the field near Smalmedow next the meadow of Smalmedowe; in the Milnemedowe an acre of meadow in the middle of the meadow; in the middle of the Brodemedowe an acre of meadow near the Birchenholt; half an acre and a third of a rood next the meadow of Robert le Gynur; in the "hale" near the "more" of William de Blakgreve  $1\frac{1}{4}$  roods lying in the middle of this "hale"; in Smalmedow the third of a rood near the meadow that formerly belonged to Richard de Scheldon; in the Brokruyding two thirds of an acre of several pasture near the Oxheye of the inheritance of Joan de Ludelowe; in the Poel below Aschecroft a third of an acre lying near the Brok; in Leefeld 5 acres and a third of a rood in the middle of Leefeld of the purparty of the dower; in the Monkesmire 5 acres in the middle of the three portions there measured; in Driebrokesheved 4 acres and a rood of covert and of waste lying next the Rondy-tre; on the heath of Turteleye  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of waste next the Barrewayesende; in the Lindes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of covert lying next the Barreway; three roods of covert in the Lyndes between

the inheritance of Sir Ralph le Botiller and the Lyndes-clos ; in the Lyndes-clos 2½ acres in the middle of the Lyndes-clos.

[1294]—Demise by the community of the township of Ruddington [co. Notts] to the vicar of Ruddington of the vicarage houses in the churchyard, herbage of churchyard, household furniture, etc.

Pateat universis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, nos Ricardum de Pavelly, militem, Ricardum de Wyleby, Ricardum Martel, Robertum Payne, nomine communitatis villate de Rotington', dimisisse, concessisse, et hoc presenti scripto nostro cyrograffato confirmasse Domino Willelmo de Radeclive, perpetuo vicario de Rotington',<sup>1</sup> omnes domos edificatas in cymiterio Capelle Beate Marie Virginis ejusdem ville, quas Willelmus de Hemmingford, quondam vicarius et predecessor predicti Willelmi de Radeclive, de nobis et communitate predicta tenuit in eadem villa, cum toto herbagio crescente in cymiterio predicto, et cum duobus plumbis in fornese<sup>2</sup>, et cum una mensa et duobus trestellis eisdem domibus spectantibus, et omnibus aliis aysiamentis suis infra villam et extra : tenendas et habendas de nobis et heredibus nostris et de communitate predicta predicto Willelmo in tota vita sua plene, in pace, et honorifice ; reddendo inde annuatim communitati predictae sex solidos argenti ad quatuor anni terminos, videlicet ad Pascha octodecim denarios, et ad festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli octodecim denarios, et ad festum Omnium Sanctorum octodecim denarios, et ad Natale Domini octodecim denarios, pro omnibus serviciis secularibus, exactionibus, et demandis : ita scilicet, quod predictus Willelmus omnes predictas domos cum muris et portis inclusas<sup>3</sup> adeo bono statu, vel meliori, quo eas recepit, bene per totum sumptibus suis propriis cooperabit et sustentabit, et predictas domos in predicto statu, nisi igne alieno comburantur<sup>4</sup>, seu casu guerre vel fractionis meremii corruantur, predictae communitati restituat<sup>5</sup>. Et si ita forte contingat, quod predictus Willelmus in solucione annui redditus predicti in parte vel in toto ad terminos predictos defecerit, licebit extunc predictae communitati conjunctim vel divisim predictas domos cum cymiterio intrare, saysire, et retinere, sicut jus suum, sine dissaysina vel injuria seu calumpnia predicto Willelmo facienda, quousque de predicta firma predictae communitati plenarie satisfecerit.

In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto in modum cyrograffi confecto, utraque pars scriptum alterius suo signavit sigillo. Hiis testibus : Domino Ricardo de Bingham, milite ;

<sup>1</sup> William de Radcliffe was instituted vicar of Ruddington on 5 July, 1294 (Godfrey, *Churches of Nottinghamshire*, 1887, p. 79).

<sup>2</sup> Leaden vats ('leads') fixed over 'furnaces' or firegrates. See *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, iii, p. 493.

<sup>3</sup> *inclusas*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> *comburentur*, MS.

<sup>5</sup> *restituat*, MS.

Galfrido fratre suo; Willelmo Marischallo, de Radeclive super Trente<sup>1</sup>; Thomas Basilie, de eadem; Ricardo Barri, de Thorlaxton<sup>2</sup>; Gervasio filio Ysabelle de Keword<sup>3</sup>; Johanne filio Elie de Brademare<sup>4</sup>; Willelmo Clerico; et aliis.

1295, February 2.—Release by Richard son of Richard Bugge of Wyluby of Robert son of Robert de Strelley and Elizabeth, his wife, from rendering an account of the lands held by the said Richard in sokage in Wyluby on the Wolds (*super Waldas*), of which they had the custody during his minority, and concerning which account he had impleaded them in the king's Court, in consideration of the payment by them to him of seven marks.

Witnesses: Sir Roger de Morteyn; Sir Ranulph de Wandesley<sup>5</sup>; Robert de Kynmarley<sup>6</sup>; Adam de Coscale<sup>7</sup>; William de Bella Aqua; Robert de Aldesword<sup>8</sup>; Robert de Ryseley.<sup>9</sup>

[1304.]—Probate of will of Robert de Bingham, of co. Dorset.

In Dei nomine, amen. Ego Robertus [de B]ingham facio testamentum meum in hunc modum: In primis do, lego animam meam Deo, Qui me creavit, redemit et glorificabit, et corpus meum sepeliendum in cymeterio Beati Andree de Tolr<sup>10</sup> ex parte australi cancelli ejusdem ecclesie, juxta tumbam Nichole de Tornay, uxoris mee; et ante corpus meum unum bovem. Item in expensis funeris in die sepulture mee, sex marcas. Item do, lego quinque marcas ad unum annuale celebrandum pro anima mea et pro animabus duarum uxorum mearum defunctarum. Item ad fabricam ecclesie de Tolr', ijs. Item ad fabricam ecclesie Sar[esburiensis], ijs. Item do, lego Fratribus Minoribus de Dorsetre,<sup>11</sup> dimidiam marcam. Item capelle mee de Staford,<sup>12</sup> iiij. solidos. Item do, lego ecclesie de West Cumton,<sup>13</sup> xijd. Item do, lego Ricardo de Bingham, nepoti et her[e]di meo, unam mazeram, que vocatur 'Gladewyne.' Item do, lego Johanne, uxori mee, unum ciphum argenti cum pede. Item do, lego Radulpho de Bingham, filio meo, unam peciam argenti. Item Domino Johanni de Bingham, filio meo, xs. Item Johanni filio meo, dimidiam marcam. Item do, lego Johanne Terry unam dimidiam marcam. Item Johanni Juel,

<sup>1</sup> Ratcliffe-on-Trent, co. Notts.

<sup>2</sup> Tollerton, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Keyworth, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Bradmore, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Wandesley, parish of Annesley, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> Kimberley, co. Notts.

<sup>7</sup> Cossall, co. Notts.

<sup>8</sup> Awsworth, co. Notts.

<sup>9</sup> Risley (Breaston St. Michael with), co. Derby.

<sup>10</sup> Toller, co. Dorset.

<sup>11</sup> Dorchester.

<sup>12</sup> West Stafford, co. Dorset.

<sup>13</sup> Compton Abbas (*alias* West Compton), near Dorchester, co. Dorset.



iijs. Item Thome Coco, ijs. Item do, lego cuilibet de familia, qui mecum stabit tempore mortis mee, vjd. Item Johanne, uxori mee, majorem ollam meam heream<sup>1</sup>. Et Ricardo de Bingham unam ollam minorem. Item do, lego Radulpho, filio meo, unam ollam eream, que est apud Staford. Item do, lego in subsidium Terre Sancte ijs., ita quod nichil amplius quacunque occasione in subsidium ejusdem Terre Sancte vendicari possit de bonis meis. Item Hobekino<sup>2</sup>, filio Ricardi<sup>3</sup> de Bingham, unam vaccam. Item Hobekino, filio Radulphi de Bingham, unam vaccam. Item do, lego Henrico, rectori ecclesie de Tolr', iiij. coclearia argenti. Item Domino Johanni de Bingham, filio meo, ij. coclearia argenti. Et Radulfo, filio meo, iiij. coclearia argenti. Et Willelmo de Ringwode, de Staford, iiij. Item do, lego Johanne<sup>4</sup>, uxori mee, unum anulum (*sic*) aureum cum lapide zaphiri. Item Johanne Terry, unum anulum auri. Item Margarete, uxori Radulphi de Bingham, unum anulum aureum. Item do, lego Henrico, rectori ecclesie de Tolr', unam marcam argenti. Et Radulpho de Bingham unam marcam argenti. Et propterea cetera bona partem meam contingencia, que non sunt specialiter legata, volo quod vendantur, et quod distribuantur pro anima mea juxta dispositionem executorum meorum. Item do, lego Radulpho de Bingham unam mazeram cum pede. Et sunt executores mei Henricus, rector ecclesie de Tolr', Radulphus de Bingham, filius meus, et Johanna de Raleghe, uxor mea.

[*Endorsed* :] Istud testamentum probatum fuit coram nobis, officiali Domini archidiaconi Dors[et'], in ecclesia Beate Marie de Brideport, quinto kalendas Maii, anno gracie M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup> tercio; et pro eo pronunciamus et commisimus administracionem bonorum Henrico, rectori ecclesie de Tolr', et Radulpho de Byngham, executoribus infra-scriptis, in forma juris, Johannam de Raleghe, propter sui debilitatem, ab honore administracionis presentis testamenti absolventes.

1308, September 9.—Probate of will of Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor [co. Derby].

En le noun du Pere e du Fiz e du Seint Esperit, amen. Jeo Henri de Grey, Seygnour de Codenore, faz mon testament en mon maner de Codenore, le Lundy en lendemeyn de la Nativité nostre Dame, le an del Incarnacion nostre Seygnour mil e treis centz e utyme. A deprimes, jeo devis ma alme a Dieu e a nostre Dame e a touz ses seintz, e mon corps a gesir as Freres du Carme de Eylesford.<sup>5</sup> E jeo devis a meimes ceus Freres quaraunte livres en amendement de

<sup>1</sup> heream=æream.

<sup>2</sup> Hobekin, a pet-form of Robert, "Hobekinus filius Radulphi de Bingham" is the Robert de Bingham, son and heir of Ralph de Bingham, of 1334 (p. 93, below).

<sup>3</sup> Ricardo, MS.

<sup>4</sup> Johanni, MS.

<sup>5</sup> Aylesford, co. Kent, a friary founded by Henry's grandfather, Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, about 1240.

lur moster e de lur mesons, e le graunt piolé destrer pur aler davaunt mon corps, e ke mon corps seit enterré honorablement sicom apent a mon estat, solum le ordeinement de mes exsecutours. E jeo devis a Richard de Grey, mon fiz, ma bone croiz, ove ma beneizoun; e a Nichole de Grey, mon fiz, le dyamaunt ke Sire Richard de Saundiacre me devisa, e touz mes biens e mes chatels ke sunt en mon maner de Barton'<sup>1</sup> le jour desus nommé. E a Luce de Somery, ma fille, une emeraude ke Monsieur Paen Tibetot me dona, e ma beneizoun. E a Dame Johanne, ma fille, nonein de Aconbury,<sup>2</sup> cent souz. E a Johanne, ma femme, le graunt picher de argent e le hanap a pe, ove les glans sus le covercle, e l'autre hanap a pe blaunc o un emal en my lu, e un picher a ewe, e sis esqueles, e sis sausers de argent des mees, saunz les sowes demeyne, e ma blaunche perle. E les aneaus ke jeo penk entour mon col seent a Richard, mon fiz. E a Johanne, ma fille, la compaygne Richard de Grey, mon petit ruby. E jeo devis a Monsieur Roberd de Schirlaunde mon neir destrer pur son bon servise pur deners ke jeo ly dey. E a [Mon]sieur Willeam le fiz Willeam un bon rouncyn de vint mars ou de dis livres. E a Monsieur Thomas de Wokinden' le sor rouncyn de Estaumford.<sup>3</sup> E a Monsieur Roberd Saufcheverel dous hanaps de argent platz. E a Margaret de Cromwell' le petit picher de argent au vin, e un hanap plat; e a Johanne, sa soer, un hanap de argent plat. E a Alienor de Chaumflor quaraunte livres. E jeo devis as Freres Menours de Notingham quarante souz. E as Freres du Carme de Notingham deus marcs. E a autres Freres par eyllours solum le ordeinement de mes exsecutours. E al ovraygne del eglise de Lichfeld vint souz. E al ovraygne de la mere eglise de Everwik demy marc. E al ovraygne de la mere eglise de Nichole<sup>4</sup> demy marc. E a Roberd de Sallowe<sup>5</sup> le polein ferraunt e le petit polein bay. E a Roberd des Vaus le ferraunt destrer de Fraunce. E a Ernaud de Monteny cent souz. E a Arondel ke ses dettes seent p[a]jeez pur sa femme. E a Johan de Schirfeld cent souz. E jeo veoil ke touz mes gentz de office e touz autres ke me unt servy eent lur servise e seent regardez solum lur estat e solum ceo ke mes biens soffisent. E jeo devis a Thomas e a Henri, mes fiz, mes mesons de Loundres pur eyder a lur avauncement. E jeo veoil ke Margaret' de Cromwell' e Johanne, sa soer, eent touz les moebles de Cromwell' pur totes maneres de dettes. E jeo veoil ke la dame eit sa chaumbre e ceo ke y apent. E jeo devis a Hugh de Rislep le ferraunt rouncyn ky est apele 'Dycoun' e le bay rouncyn de Estaumford. E jeo veoil ke totes mes dettes seent paez plenerement avaunt ceo ke riens seit fet de mon devis avaunt dit, sauve mon enterrement.

<sup>1</sup> Barton-le-Street, co. York (Dugdalo. *Baronage*, i, p. 710a).

<sup>2</sup> Aconbury, co. Hereford.

<sup>3</sup> Stamford, co. Lincoln.

<sup>4</sup> Lincoln.

<sup>5</sup> Sawley, co. Derby.

E a cest testament leaument pursure e porfere, jeo ordeyne e faz mes exsecutors Richard de Grey, mon fiz, e Roberd de Sallowe, Roberd des Vaus, Alienor de Chaumflour, e Hughe de Rislep.

En tesmoygnaunce de q[uele ch]ose a cest testament jeo ay mys mon seel.

[Endorsed with probates before R. de Reddeswell, archdeacon of Chester, vicar of W., bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, *extra dyocesim suam agente*, on 16 September, 1308; acceptance of preceding probate by Thomas de Renes, sequestrator of W., archbishop of York, at Nottingham, September 19; acceptance of same by the official of Rochester, October 15; probate before Ralph, bishop of London, October 15; and probate before the bishop of Lincoln, October 22.]

1310, March 8.—Grant by Philip le Hunte, of Middilton, to William de Blakegreve of all his lands in Middilton [Middleton, co. Warwick], together with the reversion of all the lands, etc., that Maud, mother of the said Philip, and Margery Norman hold in dower.

Witnesses: Roger de Conyngesby; Anketill de Lyle; Anketill de Bracebrigg; Ralph Osberne; Geoffrey atte Hide; Roger de la Bache; John de Oxtun, clerk.

“Et quia dictus Philippus non habuit sigillum, sigillum Henrici, filii Galfridi Gamyl, mutuatum fuit.”

1310, June 10.—Grant from Brother William de Tothale, “Sancte Domus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem Prior humilis in Anglia,” with the assent of the brethren of the chapter, to William de Staundon, clerk, and Joan, his wife, of three acres of land in a field called “Stanberewe,” between the land of John de Renesleye on both sides, in the town of Staundon,<sup>1</sup> extending eastward to the way from Staundone to the manor of Plessy,<sup>2</sup> and westward to the land of Thomas de Gardino, held at will of the said chapter by Nicholas de la Leye.

Witnesses: Brother Robert de Somerdeby; Brother Nicholas de Accumbe; Brother Humphrey de Wykham; Brother Henry de Basynges; Brother John de Messyngham; Brother John de London; Brother William Cosyn, then Preceptor of Staundon. Dated at Melchebourn,<sup>3</sup> “in celebracione Capituli nostri ibidem.”

*Seal of the Chapter, with counterseal of William de Tothale.*

1311, May 23.—Grant from Simon de Lega, “nuncius quondam celebris memorie Domine Alianore, Regine Anglie,” to Gilbert de Wygeton clerk, of all his lands, etc., in the parish of [All Hallows], Berkingchurche, London, in Syvethen-

<sup>1</sup> Standon, co. Hertford.

<sup>2</sup> Plashes, in Standon.

<sup>3</sup> Melchbourne, co. Bedford.



strate,<sup>1</sup> between the tenement of Richard de Gray on the south and "ci[imiterium Sancti Olavi] versus Turrim London'" on the north.

Witnesses: Richer de Refham, mayor; Simon Corp and Peter de Blakeneye, sheriffs; William de Combe-Martin, alderman of that ward; Roger de Frowyk; Gilbert le Hurer; John de Stratford; William de Finchingfeld; Robert le Maderman; John de Rameseye; John Priour; Benedict de la More; Thomas le Coupere; Simon Tourgys; Ralph the Clerk.

1311, September 5.—Grant from Monsieur Robert de Mohaut, steward of Chester, to Sir John de Bracebrugge, knight, of 10*l.* of yearly rent in Walton, co. Derby. In consideration of this grant, Sir John "a doné et graunté affaire son leal servise de chivalerie a l'avantdit Sire Robert a toute sa vie pour la rente avantdit, aussi bien en temps de pees come de guerre, et en touz lieux ou il besoignera de son serviz, par la ou la presence l'avauntdit Sire Robert serra, et en toutes terres et en touz regions, hors pris la Terre Seynte, quant des foiz et quel heure que il serra de lui covenablement garni et maundé, a la mounture et a les robes et a les propres custages l'avantdit Sire Robert resonablement sicome il affiert a chivalier estre trové de son seigneur, et restor des chivaus, de palefroi, de somer, et de rouncyn, son vadlet, son hakeney, et son somer en temps de guerre, solum resonable pris par l'avantdit Sire Robert prisie."

*Small seal with shield bearing a lion rampant.*

1312, March 12.—Demise from Roger de Morteyn, knt., for the term of his life, to Richard de Wyluby, the younger, of his manor of Cossale,<sup>2</sup> with "housbote" and "haybote" by the view of his "wodeward" in his wood of Cossale Lount, and appurtenances, excepting his coalmine (*minero carbonum*), wood, and court of free men and the heriots and ransoms for the lands of the freemen and bondmen (*nativi*), at an annual rent of 4*l.*

Witnesses: Adam de Cossale; Robert his son; Roger de Brunnesleye<sup>3</sup>; Richard Martel, of Chilwell<sup>4</sup>; John de Aldesworthe.<sup>5</sup>

1314, November 4.—Letters patent of Edward II. granting licence for Roger de Morteyn to assign to Richard de Wylgheby, senior, 80 acres of wood in Wolaton and the advowson of the churches of Wolaton and Cossdale, held by him of the king *in capite* of the Honour of Peverel.

[*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1313-17*, p. 197.]

<sup>1</sup> Seething Lane.

<sup>2</sup> Cossall, co. Notts.

<sup>3</sup> Brinsley, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Chilwell, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Awsworth, co. Notts.

1316, May 1.—Demise by Richard de Willoughby to Adam son of Nicholas and to eight other men of Cossale [Cossall, co. Notts] of his mine of sea coal [in Cossall?], with exemption from payment of rent when hindered from working by firedamp.

Hec est convencio facta inter Ricardum de Wilwebi, Dominum<sup>1</sup> de Cossal', ex una parte, et Adam filium Nicollai, Adam le Moner, Johannem Everard, Henricum filium Bate, Galfridum filium Henrici Everard, Evera[r]dum filium Nicollai, Henricum de Kidisley, de Cossale, ex altera, videlicet quod dictus Ricardus concessit et ad firmam dimisit predictis Ade et sociis suis minam suam de carbone marino in una placea terre arrabilis, que vocatur 'le Vytestobbe'; reddendo pro quolibet picoss[io]<sup>2</sup> per septimanam duodecim denarios quotienscumque operaverint, in parte vel in toto, vel operare poterint, nisi impediti fuerint propter inundacionem aque vel ventum,<sup>3</sup> qui vocatur 'le dampe,' tunc illis de societate, qui impediti fuerint, allocentur quamdiu aqua vel *le damp'* durent.<sup>4</sup> Et si contingat, quod operent<sup>5</sup> per tres dies, dabunt per diem duos denarios et obolum pro quolibet<sup>6</sup> piccos[io]; si per quatuor dies in septimana, dabunt duodecim denarios. Preterea predicti Adam et socii sui gutturam, que dicitur "*le sowe*,"<sup>7</sup> propriis suis sumtibus reparabunt. Vult etiam et concedit dictus Ricardus, quod Adam filius Nicollai et quilibet sociorum suorum predictorum, tam in egritudine<sup>8</sup> quam in sanitate, pro voluntate sua partem suam operis predicti vendere vel ad firmam dimittere vel alicui partem suam concedere possit, excepto Ricardo filio Loce: ita tamen, quod dicto Ricardo de firma sua modo debito respondeatur. Preterea concedit dictus Ricardus, quod nullus operarius ad operationem<sup>9</sup> dicte mine sine voluntate et electione dictorum Ade [et] sociorum suorum ullo sensu admitatur. Et ad omnia premissa observanda, quilibet dictorum, pro se et heredibus suis et executoribus suis, obligat se et per se in solucionem et principalem debitorem ad omnia premissa observanda et tenenda. Predictus Ricardus et heredes sui predictam minam in forma prenotata dictis Ade et sociis suis warrantizabunt et presens pactum in omnibus suis articulis observabunt sine fraude.

In cujus rei testimonium sigilla partium huic scripto indentato alternatim sunt appensa. Datum apud Cossale, Calend[is] Maii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, nono.

Idem Adam et socii sui<sup>10</sup> implebunt puteos propriis suis sumtibus et reparabunt. [*Cancelled.*]

<sup>1</sup> Dominus, MS.

<sup>2</sup> Pickaxe (Old French *picois*).

<sup>3</sup> ventus, MS.

<sup>4</sup> durant, MS.

<sup>5</sup> operant, MS.

<sup>6</sup> quilibet, MS.

<sup>7</sup> See Prof. Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary*, s.v. 'sough, 2.'

<sup>8</sup> cgritate, MS.

<sup>9</sup> Repeated in MS.

<sup>10</sup> sociis suis, MS.

1319, October 8.—Letters patent of Edward II. granting licence for William de Morteyn to enfeoff Richard de Wylughby of the manor of Wollaton, excepting 26 messuages, 20 acres, 17½ bovates of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of wood and the advowson of the church; which manor is held of the king in chief as of the Honour of Peverel.

[*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1317-1321*, p. 393.]

1327, May 6.—Letters patent of Edward III. granting licence for John of Watenowe to enfeoff John le Colier, of Nottingham, of 14 acres of land in Sutton Passeys, held in chief.<sup>1</sup>

[*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1327-1330*, p. 100.]

1328, September 4.—Letters patent of Edward III. granting licence for Simon le Jorce, of Wymundeswold,<sup>2</sup> to enfeoff Richard de Wylughby and Isabel, his wife, of a messuage and a carucate of land in Wymundeswold and Houton,<sup>3</sup> held of the king in chief. 188

[*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1327-1330*, p. 318.]

1331, November 11.—Agreement made at London, whereby Estout de-Estouteville, son and heir of Monsieur Nicholas de Estoteville, agrees to enfeoff Monsieur Richard de Grey, lord of Codenovre, of his manors of Barton-on-Trente<sup>4</sup> and Brademere,<sup>5</sup> co. Nottingham, and to recognize his right thereto by a fine to be levied in the king's court at Westminster in the quinzaine of Easter, 1332, and to make all surety possible in the courts of France and of England. The said Richard agrees to pay him therefor 800*l*.

Witnesses: "Mons. Rauf, Counte D'Eu, Conestable de Fraunce"; Mons. Robert de Estoteville; Mons. Henri de Beaumont; Mons. Raufe de Estoteville; Mons. William de Beseville; Johan de Polteneye, Mayor of London; Mons. Richard de Lacy, John de Graham, and John Priour, "le puysné cyteyns de Loundres."

*French.*

1332, March 26.—Agreement for the cancelling of a bond in 100*l*., in which Mons. Baudewyne de Fryvill' is bound to Philip de Hardeshull', upon condition that the said Baudewyne do, between the date of these presents and the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next, enfeoff John, his son, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mons. John de Hardeshull, and John and Elizabeth's heirs of lands of the yearly value of 30*l*.; and secure them lands of the yearly value of 5*l*. of the land held by Dame Johane, mother of the said Baudewyne, after her death; and secure to them the castle

<sup>1</sup> This occurs in the bundle of deeds of 1 Edward I.

<sup>2</sup> Wimeswold, co. Leicester.

<sup>3</sup> Hoton, co. Leicester.

<sup>4</sup> Barton-in-Fabis, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Bradmore, co. Notts.



of Tamworth and appurtenances, together with the tenements held by the said Johane in Middelton, after her death and the death of Baudewyne and Elizabeth, his wife; and make acquittance to Philip of 40 marks, in part payment of 250*l.*, in which John de Hardeshull is bound to Baudewyne for the marriage of the said John, son of Baudewyne, and of Elizabeth, daughter of John de Hardeshull.

1332, April 15.—Letter of Queen Philippa acknowledging receipt from Ida Lestrangle, her damsel, of certain crowns and other jewels.<sup>1</sup>

Ph[ilipp]e, par la grace de Dieu, Reyne d'Engleterre, Dame d'Irlaunde, et Duchesse d'Aquitaine, a touz ceux qi cestes lettres verrount, saluz. Sachez nous avoir receu devers nous meismes en nostre chaumbre de nostre ch[ier]e damoisele Ide Lestrangle les choses souzescrites queles ele avoit de no[us] . . . a garde[r], c'est assavoir, une corone d'or od x. fleurs de ameraudes, une rubie en checun fleur. Item une corone d'or od x. fleurs od emeraudes et rubies od viij. perles, en chescune trosche une rubie en la trosche, et d'autrepart une emeraude. Item une graunde corone d'or od x. fleurs od emeraudes et rubies, od trosches de perles, et en chescune trosche viij. perles et une grosse perle en milieu. Item une graunde corone d'or od viij. fleurs de grosses emeraudes et grosses rubies, et une trosche de xij. perles et une rubie dedeinz, et une autre trosche d'une emeraude dedeinz, et chescune trosche od un saphir survolaunt. Item une graunde corone d'or od grosses rubies, emeraudes, diamaintz, et grosses perles, la quele ma dame la Reyne Isabell nous d[ona] le jour de la . . . ienoeuf l'an quart. Item une croiz d'or od grosses emeraudes, rubies, et grosses perles. Item une ceynture d'orfaverie (*sic*) od emeraudes, rubies et grosses perles. Des queux choses nous voloms qe l'avantdit nostre damoisele seit deschargée et quités par cestes noz lettres.

En tesmoignance de queu chose, nous avoms [fetes faire cestes] lettres patentes. Don[éez] a Estaunford, le xv. jour d'Averill, l'an du regne nostre treschere Seigneur le Roi sisme.

1332, May 12.—Agreement by Estout de Estoutevill', son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Estoutevill', to come over to England at the charge of Richard de Grey, lord of Codenovre, between the octaves of Michaelmas next to come and the feast of All Saints to make such surety to Richard of the manors of Barton and Brademere, of which he had enfeoffed Richard by his charter enrolled in chancery,<sup>2</sup> as is ordained in the indentures between him and Richard, as the counsel

<sup>1</sup> These jewels do not occur in the inventory of her plate, etc., taken after 1369 (*Archaeologia*, xxxi., p. 377).

<sup>2</sup> See *Calendar of Close Rolls 1330-1333*, p. 563, and the deed of 11 November, 1331, above.

of the said Richard shall ordain. He also agrees to surrender to him all the muniments of the said manors.

*French.*

1332, May 28.—Agreement between Henry, bishop of St. Davids, and Richard le Wulf, of Putton in Gower (*Gouheria*), whereby the bishop agrees to deliver Agnes Harald, of Sweynese, to be married to John le Wolf, son and heir of Richard; and Richard agrees to enfeof Sir Philip de Sweynese, rector of Penmayn,<sup>1</sup> and William de Clynton, as feoffees of the said John and Agnes, of all his lands in England and Wales, excepting a tenement that Macy, his daughter, has of his gift in Kyngestrete, co. Dorset, reserving to himself for his life the manor of Putton and a carucate of land in Nydenench. Many provisions follow.

Witnesses: Sir John, abbot of Certeseye, and Sir John, prior of the same; Sir Philip Harald, of Sweynese; Hugh de Paunton; Walter de Coumb; Nicholas Drew. Dated at Certeseye.

1332, July 25.—Grant from Mons. Richard de Grey, lord of Codenovre, to his daughter Maud, who was the wife of John de Gravesende, of 40*l.* of rent in his manor of Shiryng<sup>h</sup>am,<sup>2</sup> in exchange for the manor of Gravesende,<sup>3</sup> which she grants to him for the term of her life. A long list of the free tenants and "bondes" from whom the said rent is to be received is given.

Witnesses: Mons. William de Herle, Mons. Richard de Wilughby, Mons. Rich. de Lacy, knights; Adam le Duyn; Walter de Enemere; Robert de Brondish, clerk; Peter de Belegrove. Dated at Westminster.

1332, September 20.—Grant from John de Brom and Idonya, his wife, to Sir Richard de Wylughbye, knight, and Nicholas, his son, of two plots (*placeas*) of meadow in Carleton near Gedelyng,<sup>4</sup> which the said Idonya had of the feoffment of William de Bazage, one of which is called "Stondole" and the other "Segdale."

Witnesses: Richard Ingram, of Gedelyng; Roger Duket, of Carleton; and Richard de la Bazage, of the same; John Broun, of Gedelyng; John Moyngne, of Carleton.

1332, November 17.—Grant from Ralph de Camoys, senior, knight, to Sir John Latymer, knight, son of Sir William Latymer, of all the manor of Lasham, co. Southampton, with the advowson of the church, and all his lands in Berkham,<sup>5</sup> in the parish of Bynteworth.

<sup>1</sup> Penmaen, co. Glamorgan.

<sup>2</sup> Sheringham, co. Norfolk.

<sup>3</sup> Gravesend, co. Kent.

<sup>4</sup> Carlton, near Gedling, co. Notts.

<sup>5</sup> Burkham, parish of Bentworth, co. Hants.

Witnesses: Sir Edward de Sancto Johanne, knt.; Sir Thomas Coudray, knt.; Sir John de Roches, knt.; John de Gisorcio, Anketin de Gisorcio, Henry Wymund, Andrew Aubry, Robert Swote, citizens of London. Dated at London.

1333, October 6.—Indenture between Richard de Wylughby, justice of the King's Bench, and Adam de Stayngreve, clerk of Geoffrey le Scrop, chief justice of the King's Bench, concerning the delivery to Richard of rolls and other memoranda of that court.

Memorandum, quod Dominus Rex mandavit dilecto et fideli suo Galfrido le Scrop' breve suum clausum in hec verba:

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, dilecto et fideli nostro Galfrido le Scrop', Capitali Justitiario suo ad Placita coram nobis tenenda assignato, salutem. Cum vos, de mandato nostro, ad partes transmarinas in obsequium nostrum sitis proximo profecturus, per quod volumus quod dilectus et fidelis noster Ricardus de Wylughby, una cum aliis fidelibus nostris, placita illa teneat, dum vos in obsequio nostro sic esse contigerit; vobis mandamus, quod rotulos, recorda, processus, indictamenta, et omnia alia memoranda dictum officium contingencia, que in custodia vestra existunt, prefato Ricardo, per indenturam inde inter vos et ipsum modo debito conficiendam, sine dilacione liberetis. Mandavimus enim prefato Ricardo, quod rotulos, recorda, processus, indictamenta, et alia memoranda predicta a vobis recipiat et placita illa teneat, sicut predictum est. Teste me ipso, apud Shene, x. die Septembris, anno regni nostri septimo." [*Calendar of Close Rolls 1333-1337*, p. 77.]

Prefectu cujus brevis predictus Galfridus liberavit prefato Ricardo apud Eboracum per manus Ade de Stayngreve, clerici ejusdem Galfridi, die Mercurii in Octabis Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tercii a Conquestu septimo, rotulos, recorda, processus, indictamenta, et omnia alia memoranda subscripta Bancum Domini Regis contingencia: videlicet, rotulos placitorum, brevia, et recorda de toto anno regni Regis Edwardi supra-dicti tercio; et rotulos placitorum, brevia, et recorda de toto anno ejusdem regis quarto; et rotulos placitorum, brevia et recorda de toto anno ejusdem regis quinto; et rotulos placitorum, brevia, recorda, essonia et panella de toto anno ejusdem regis sexto; et rotulos placitorum, brevia, recorda, essonia, et panella de terminis Hillarii, Pasche, et Trinitatis de anno ejusdem regis septimo; et rotulum placitorum de termino Hillarii de anno ejusdem regis primo, et recorda ejusdem anni primi, et recorda de anno ejusdem regis secundo; et rotulum placitorum de termino Pasche de anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Domini Regis nunc, nono; et rotulos de *Quo Warranto* de Itineribus Comitatum Norh[amptonie] et Bed[efordie]; et unum par-



vulum saculum cum diversis indictamentis de Comitatibus Lincoln[ie] et Midd[elsexie], et cum appello Willelmi de Wantyng et falsa moneta; et bagam de Sancto Edmundo; et bagam Willelmi de Ros; et unum parvulum saculum cum sigillis contra-factis<sup>1</sup> de sulfure; et unam bagam cum quibusdam scriptis coram rege propositis et deductis.

In cujus rei testimonium huic indenture tam predictus Ricardus quam predictus Adam de Stayngreve sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum apud Eboracum, die et anno supradictis.

1334, February 3.—Grant from Mary de Childecumbe<sup>2</sup> to John de Childecumbe, her son, and Anastasia, who was the wife of Ralph de Byngeham, of all her lands in Westaforde Kny<sup>5</sup>tetone,<sup>3</sup> which she had of the grant of Robert de Byngeham, son and heir of Ralph de Byngeham.

Witnesses: Sir William de Whitefeld, knight; Sir Robert de Novo Burgo, knight; Sir Walter Harang, knight; Walter Baril; Henry Schirard; John de Warmwelle<sup>4</sup>; Thomas atte See.

1336, September 26.—Letters patent of Edward III. witnessing that whereas he lately granted to his yeoman William de Eland, for the term of his life, the custody of the Castle of Notyngnam and the bailiwick of the Honour of Peverel in cos. Nottingham and Derby, together with the mills, meadows, pastures, fisheries, rents, profits, etc., pertaining to the same castle and bailiwick, without rendering to him anything therefor; he now grants that William shall have the bailiwick for ever to him and his heirs, on condition that his heirs render to the king yearly 14 marks, which was rendered to the king yearly for the said bailiwick, as the king finds by a certificate of the treasurer and barons of the exchequer. [Not enrolled on Patent Rolls.] 24 (390.)

1336, July 8.—Renewal, at the request of the archbishop of York, by the chapter of St. Mary's, Southwell, of their inspeximus and confirmation, which had been destroyed maliciously, of a charter of Master Simon de Curtemajori, prebendary of Wodeburgh [Woodborough, co. Notts] in that church, emancipating Henry son of William de Wodeburgh, and granting to him the tenement that he held in bondage of the prebend.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint, Capitulum Ecclesie Beate Marie Suthwell', salutem in Domino.

Noveritis nos discreti viri Magistri Simonis de Curtemajori, dudum prebendarii prebende de Wodeburgh' in ecclesia nostra

<sup>1</sup> *contro*—, MS.

<sup>2</sup> Chilcombe, co. Dorset.

<sup>3</sup> West Knighton, co. Dorset.

<sup>4</sup> Warmwell, co. Dorset

Suthwell', cartam inspexisse Henrico filio Willelmi de Wodeburgh' factam eo, qui sequitur, sub tenore:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Simon de Curtemajori, canonicus Suthwellensis Ecclesie, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me, de consensu et voluntate . . . capituli ejusdem, manumisisse Henricum filium Willelmi de Wodeburgh', et plenam libertatem eidem dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse, cum tota sequela sua et cum omnibus catallis suis; ita scilicet, quod nec ego nec successores mei, nec aliquis nostro nomine, aliquid juris vel clamei in corpore dicti Henrici vel in sequela sua seu in catallis suis ratione alicujus naivitatis vel servitutis de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus. Concessi etiam et hoc presenti scripto confirmavi eidem Henrico et heredibus suis unum mesuagium et bovatom terre arabilis in villa et territorio de Wodeburgh', que in naivitate sua de me tenuit: habendum et tenendum predictum mesuagium et unam bovatom terre cum pertinenciis eidem Henrico et heredibus suis de me et successoribus meis, canonicis de Wodeburgh', libere, hereditarie in perpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis tres solidos et sex denarios argenti, ad festum videlicet Sancti Martini viginti unum denarios<sup>1</sup> et ad festum Inventionis Sancte Crucis viginti unum denarios,<sup>1</sup> et faciendo inde sectam ad curiam meam de Wodeburgh' ter per annum dumtaxat. Et in testimonium premissorum sigillum meum presenti carte est appensum. Hiis testibus: Magistris Johanne de Peniggeston',<sup>2</sup> Benedicto de Halum<sup>3</sup>; Domino Johanne de Grauncurt, Domino Ricardo de Upton, Domino Ricardo de Halughton,<sup>4</sup> Domino Thoma de Normanton',<sup>5</sup> Petro in Venella de Muscham<sup>6</sup>; Ricardo de Normanton, Roberto Brun de Halutton; et aliis."

Cum nos igitur . . . Capitulum Suthwellensis ecclesie supradictum prefatam cartam et contenta in ea per litteras nostras patentes nostro sigillo signatas olim confirmassemus, sicut fidedignorum testimonio legitime probatum extitit coram nobis, hujusmodique littere confirmationis nostre subdole sint substracte, et per maliciam, quod pejus est, ut dicitur, combuste et penitus annullate, ipsas litteras confirmationis nostre, ad rogatum venerabilis in Christo patris et Domini, Domini Willelmi, Dei gratia, Eboracensis archiepiscopi, Anglie Primatis, innovamus, ac ipsam cartam et contenta in ea ratificamus in perpetuum per presentes, jure, jurisdictione, statu, dignitate et honore nostris et ecclesiarum Eboracensis et nostre semper salvis.

In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum, presentibus Domino Willelmo de

<sup>1</sup> *denarium*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> Penistone, co. York.

<sup>3</sup> Halam, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> Halloughton, co. York.

<sup>5</sup> Normanton, parish of Southwell, co. Notts.

<sup>6</sup> Muskham, co. Notts.

Berecotes, Magistris Johanne de Monte Claro, et Willelmo de Barneby, Canonicis; Dominis Henrico Ketell', Ada de Neuton, presbiteris, et aliis. Datum in capitulo nostro Suthwell', die Lune proxima post festum Translationis Beati Thome Martiris, anno gracie millesimo CCC<sup>mo</sup>. tricesimo sexto.

1338, November 8.—Release by Nicholas, abbot of Haghmon, and the convent of the same, to Sir John de Cherleton, lord of Powys, and to his wife, Hawis, of a yearly rent 8s. from the tenement in Salopesburs (Shrewsbury) that dame Isabella Borrey formerly held and inhabited.

*Seal of abbey.*

[1342], October 9.—Letter from Thomas de Berkelee and Anthony de Lucy to [the Wardens of the East Marches?] giving an account of the movements of David de Bruce in Galloway.<sup>1</sup>

Treschers Sires! Nous avoms bien entendue voz lettres, qe nous vindrent yceo Meskerdy a hour' de tircz. Et de ceo, Sires, que vous nous maundet z qe nous duss[o]ms trer par devers vous pur la venue de nos enemys d'Escoce vers voz marches, voilletz savoir, Sires, que a la fesauntz de cestes nous entendismes par certeynes gentz qe David de Bruys od son host est vers les parties de Galwayth et Loghrynton, et ceo q'ils bient a faire, nous ne savioms a la fesauntz de cestes. Mes, Sires, ascunes gentz nous ount certifié q'ils voillont entrer nostre marche, et si ils tenennt lour purpos a ceo faire, nous vous ferroms savoir hastivement. Et, Sires, si ceo aveyng q'ils entrent vostre marche, voilletz savoir que nous serroms prest de perfourmir voz maundementz, mes, Sires, toutvoys, s'il vous plect, que nous seioms garnitz par tens.

<sup>1</sup> The date of this letter falls between the return of King David from France on 2 June, 1341 (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i. p. clx) and his capture at Neville's Cross on 17 October, 1346. Although he attacked the West Marches shortly before the battle of Neville's Cross, this letter does not refer to his movements in that year, for on 10 October of that year he captured Castleton in Liddesdale after five days' siege, whereas this letter shows that on 9 October in the year when the letter was written the latest news at Carlisle was that he was then in Galloway. Moreover, Anthony de Lucy died in 1343 or 1344 (*Calendar of Close Rolls 1343-1346*, p. 257). Anthony, who was constable of Carlisle Castle, was busily engaged in 1340 in protecting the West Marches against the threatened inroads of the Scots (*Rotuli Scocie*, i. 589a,b, 590a, 591, 594a, 596b, etc.) In 1 August, 1341, he was appointed warden of the Marches of Cumberland and Westmoreland (*Ibid.* i. p. 611a). He was engaged in the defence of this district in the following year (*Ibid.* i., pp. 625b, 627b, 633a). Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., p. 357b, states that Thomas de Berkeley was appointed Warden of the Marches of Scotland in 16 Edward III. (1342-3), but the entry in the *Rotuli Scocie* (i. p. 627b) cited by him does not justify the statement, but merely orders payment, on 2 July, 1342, to Berkeley of wages for the troops that he had agreed to find for three months to defend the Marches of Scotland, payment whereof is charged upon money from wool in eos. Cumberland and Westmoreland. A like order was issued on 20 August (*Ibid.* i., p. 631b.) and a peremptory order dated 26 September for the payment to him of the wages states that he was staying in the parts of Carlisle (*Ibid.* i., p. 633a). King Edward embarked for France on 4 or 5 October, 1342 (*Fœdera*, ii., p. 1212; *Cal. of Close Rolls 1341-1343*, p. 660).



Treschers Sires, nostre Seigneur soit gardé de vous !  
Escr[itez] a Kardoill', le ix<sup>me</sup> jour d'Octobre.

Par Thomas de Berkelee et Antoyñ de Lucy. 24.

1344, October 19.—Grant by Reginald de Cobham, admiral, of permission for the ship called "*Le Beggare*," of Eylisford [Aylesford, co. Kent], to make a voyage at the master's pleasure, on condition that she return to her own port by Whitsuntide.

A touz ceuz qui cestes lettres verront ou orrent, Renaud de Cobham, admyraill nostre seigneur le Roy, salut en Dyeu.

Sachez nous avoir done congé al nef apellé "*Le Beggare*" de Eylisford, dont Johan Martyn est mestre, d'aler verz queles parties que verra pur faire son profit, issint q' soyt arere a son port demesne al Pentecoste prochayn avenyr sañz delay, [a] qele chose lyeument faire il nouz ad trové suffisante surte.

En tesmoynance de qele chose a cestez nos lettres avomz mys nostre seal. Don[nés] a Londres, le dys et nofime jour d'Octobre, l'an du regne nostre seigneur susdit d'Engleterre dys et oytisme et de France quinte.

1344, October 20.—Grant from John le Colyer, of Nottingham, to Michael de Lyndeby, chaplain, to celebrate in the chapel of St. Mary of Sutton' Passeys,<sup>1</sup> for the souls of John and of his late wife Agnes, etc., of a messuage, toft, and 5 bovates of land in Sutton' Passeys, which John had acquired from divers men in the same town: to have and to hold to the said Michael and his successors, chaplains there celebrating for the said souls; provided that if he, or any of his successors, cease to celebrate for eight days without appointing a deputy, he so neglecting to celebrate shall be removed from the said chantry. The donor retains the right of presentation during his life. After his death, the prior of Lenton shall present upon each vacancy. If he fail to present within twelve days, the presentation shall lapse to the prior of Felleye. If he fail to present, the archbishop of York shall present.

Witnesses: Robert de Strelleye, knight; John de Annes[leye], knight; John de Cokfeld, knight; John del Ker; William de Selston; Geoffrey de Brunnesleye; John, son of Robert de Sutton; Seyr de Brokestowe.

1344, November 23.—Deed of Brother Astorgius de Gorciis, prior of Lenton, and the convent of the same, consenting to the foundation of a chantry in the chapel of Sutton Passeys by John le Colier. Dated at Lenton.

*Seals of prior and priory.*

1345, September 12.—Grant from Hugh le Tighler, of Lincoln, and Cecily, his wife, to Ralph de Cockwell, of

<sup>1</sup> Sutton Passeys, a vanished village in Wollaton Park.

Notingham, and Emma, his wife, of a plot of land in the Saturday Market, Notingham, between the tenement of John de Widmerpoll on the east and the gate called "le Chapelbarre" on the west, in breadth by the king's highway 81 feet, lying in length by the wall of Notingham from the said gate to the end of the tenement of the said John de Widmerpoll except room for a cart (*prefer iter unius carecte*) between the wall and the said plot on the west.

Witnesses: John de Tumby, Mayor of Notingham; Stephen le Taverner and Ralph Colier, Bailiffs; Ralph de Wollaton; Richard de Toueton, Richard de Hilton, John Davy, Robert de Brunneby, Hugh de Carlell, all of Notingham. Dated at Notingham.

1351, April 25.—Grant by Robert son of Robert de Brunneby, of Notyngham, to Sir Richard de Wylughby, senior, of a messuage with shops in Notyngham near the lane called "le Cowlane," formerly held by John de Perwyche.

Witnesses: Hugh le Spicere of Notyngham, Mayor; John de Sutton and Thos. de Stafford, bailiffs (and others).

1351, May 2.—Membrane giving contemporary copy of agreement made at Bradford Peverell between Roger le Walssh and Richard Peverell that Roger shall marry Joan, daughter of Richard, receiving for her marriage 20*l.*, and when he takes her home three robes or "gwyd<sup>1</sup> and cot," and a palfrey and saddle, and three beds, two cloths (*naps*) and a third of canvas, with towel and napkin (*savernap*), and bacins and lavers for her chamber, and Roger shall enfeoffe feoffees of all his lands in Chikerell and Stoke Coyllard to re-enfeoffe Roger and his wife.

*French.*

*Copies of the feoffments and releases in connexion herewith are given.*

1352, March 23.—Grant by the abbot and convent of Bordesley<sup>2</sup> to Sir Peter de Monteforti, lord of Beudesert,<sup>3</sup> of a yearly rent of 100*s.* from their manor of Soungre,<sup>4</sup> co. Warwick.

Witnesses: Sir Roger de Aylesbury, William atte Spyne, John de Conyngesby, Hugh de Braundeston, William d'Oddyngseles, John Sparry, Philip de Budeford, Walter de Hereford. Dated at Soungre.

1352, March 29.—Grant by the said Peter that the abbot and convent shall be quit of the aforesaid rent on condition that they assign a monk chaplain of their convent to chant daily for ever divine service at All Saints' altar in their convent church according to the manner of their order, principally

<sup>1</sup> A garment, gown. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Gite, 1.'

<sup>2</sup> Bordsley, parish of Tardebigge, co. Worcester.

<sup>3</sup> Beaudesert, co. Warwick.

<sup>4</sup> Songar Grange, in Langley, parish of Claverdon, co. Warwick.

for the good estate of Peter during his life and for the souls of Margaret, his wife, John de Mountfort, his father, Alice de Mountfort, his mother, and John de Mountfort, his brother, etc. Witnesses as above, with addition of Richard de Budeford. Dated at Mounkespathe.<sup>1</sup>

*Good impressions of the abbey seal.*

1358.—Contemporary copy of enrolment amongst the Memoranda of the Exchequer, Hilary Term, 32 Edward III., concerning the relief due from Ralph son of Ralph le Boutiller for his mother Maud's purparty of the lands of Philip Marmioun, her father, giving details of the division of his lands, which Philip held the town of Tamwrth, on the confine of the counties of Stafford and Warwick, and the manor of Scrivelby, co. Lincoln, as an entire barony (*per integram baroniam*).

1358, August 8.—Retainer by Edward, prince of Wales, of Sir Baldwin de Freville.

Ceste endenture faite parentre lui nobles homme monsieur Edward eisnez filz au noble roi d'Engleterre et de Fraunce, prince de Gales, ducs de Cornewaille, et counte de Cestre, d'une part, et Monsieur Baudewyn de Frevill, d'autre part, tesmoigne que le dit Monsieur Baudewyn est pur terme de sa vie demorée ove le dit prince, pernant pur son service q'il ferra au dit prince annuelement quarrante livres a terme de la vie le dit Monsieur Baudewyn des issues et profitz surdantz du manoir de Cheillesmore, de la ville de Coventree, et de la feeferme de la priorie de Coventree, par les meyns du recevoir ou autre gardein le dit prince illeques, qi pur le temps serra, a les termes de Seint Michiel et de Pasque par oweles porcions. Et que a quele heure que le dit prince irra pur la guerre, le dit monsieur Baudewyn prendra pur tauntz des gentz come il amenera ove dit le prince ataunt come autres de son estat prendront pur l'afférant des gentz q'il amenera.

En tesmoignance de quele chose auxibien le dit prince come le dit monsieur Baudewyn ount a ceste endenture entrechaungeablement mis lour seals. Donné a Londres, le viij. jour d'Augst, l'an du regne le roi Edward Tierz apres le Conquest d'Engleterre trentism secound et de Fraunce disneofism.

1360, August 3.—Grant by Richard de Wilughby, knight, the elder, to Sir Richard de Stanford and Sir Thomas de Eperston, chaplains celebrating in the chapel of St. Mary, Sutton Passeys, for the souls of John Colier, Agnes, his wife, and of their children, and for the souls of Sir Richard de Wilughby, father of the grantor, and of Adam de Wellom, formerly rector of Wolaton, and for the good estate of the

<sup>1</sup> Monkspath (Hall).



grantor and Elizabeth, his wife, Richard Colier, and their children, of 100s. of yearly rent from certain specified tenements in Notingham. The presentation to both chantries is reserved to the grantor and his heirs, and in default to the archdeacon of Notingham, and in his default to the archbishop of York.

Witnesses : Hugh le Spicer, mayor of Notingham ; John Davy and John de Chastre, bailiffs ; Richard Samon, John Salmon, Richard le Colier, John de Briggeford, John Loterell, William Colier, William de Lancastre, Richard de Pollesworth, Roger de Gamelston, John Ingram. Dated at Notingham.

1362.—Copies of inquisitions *post mortem* of Richard de Wylughby, the elder, in the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby. He died 14 March, 36 Edward III. Richard, his son, is his next heir, and is aged 40 and more.

[Cf. *Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, ii., p. 256, no. 81.]

1363, July 5.—Release by Joan, abbess of Shaston,<sup>1</sup> to Edmund Fitz Herberd and Elizabeth Fitz Roger, tenants of the manor of Mapeleton,<sup>2</sup> of all arrears of the ferm up to Michaelmas next. Dated at Henton.

*Fine impression of seal.*

1367, February 24.—Admission by John, bishop of Lincoln, of John de Baggeworth, priest, to the chantry of St. Mary of Sapecote,<sup>3</sup> void by the resignation of Richard Basset, the last chaplain thereof, on the presentation of Sir Richard Basset, knight. Dated 1366, in the fourth year of the bishop's consecration.

1385, April 4.—Retainer by John, duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon, of Ralph Bracebridge.

Ceste endenture fait parentre le puissant prince Johan, roy de Castell et de Leon, duc de Lancastre, d'une part, et Mons[ieur] Rauf Braisebrugge, d'autre part, tesmoigne que le dit Mons[ieur] Rauf est retenuz et demorez devers le dit roy et duc pur lui servir a terme de sa vie, tant en temps de pees come de guerre, en manere que s'ensuyt, c'est assaveir que le dit Mons[ieur] Rauf serra tenuz deservir meisme celuy roy et duc pur pees et pur guerre a terme de sa vie, et de travailler ovesque lui as queles parties q'il plerra au dit roy et duc, bien et covenablement arraiez pur la guerre ; et serra le dit Mons[ieur] Rauf en temps de pees as bouche et gages de court pur lui meismes a ses diverses venues illoeques, quant il serra envoie par les letres du dit roy et duc de son

<sup>1</sup> Shaftesbury, co. Dorset.

<sup>2</sup> Mapperton, co. Dorset.

<sup>3</sup> Sapcote, co. Leicester.

mandement, ovesque un son esquier, qi serra tout soulement a bouche de court. Et prendra le dit Mons[ieur] Rauf en temps de guerre du dit roy et duc au tieulx fees et gages pur la guerre par an pur lui et pur son dit esquier come autres bachelers de samblable estat et condicion prendront, par les meines du tresorer du dit roy et duc pur la guerre, qi pur le temps serra. Et endroit des chivalx de guerre preises et perduz en la service du dit roy et duc, et del commencement de son an de guerre, et des prisoneres et autres profitz de guerre par lui ou null de ses gentz prisez ou gaignez ensemblement, et de l'eskippeson pur lui, ses gentz, chivalx, et autres leur hernoises, le dit roy et duc ferra a lui come as autres bachelers de son estat et condicion.

En tesmoignance de quele chose a ycestes endentures les parties avantdites entrenchageablement ont mys leur sealx. Don' a Leycestre, le quart jour d'Aprill, l'an du regne nostre tresredouté seigneur le Roy Richard Seconde puis la Conqueste oytisme.

*Seals missing.*

1390, March 12.—Demise for twenty-nine years from John Dabrigecort, knight, to Robert Bay, of Cossall, William Garnam, and Nicholas Batell, of Trowell, of “tres partes cujuslibet putei cujusdam minure (*sic*) carbonum” in the places called “Morebrech” and “Wodebrech” in the fields of Trowell, rendering therefor every week for a “pyk” of hard coal 2s. 6d., and for a “pyk” weekly of “culm” 12d. The lessees shall pay the whole ferm if they work three days, and if they work only two days and a half, they shall pay half the ferm. “Et predicti Robertus, Willelmus, et Nicholaus operentur in predicta minura nichil eos impediante, salvis semper eisdem Roberto, Willelmo, et Nicholao et heredibus suis *damp'* et aqua. Et quod idem Johannes et heredes sui allocabunt predictis Roberto, Willelmo, et Nicholao, heredibus et assignatis suis, *wateregates* et *heddryftes* durante termino predicto.” Dated at Wollaton.

Witnesses: Thomas Tochet, Peter de Strellay, John Hancock, chaplain.

1402, December 22.—Grant by Agnes Denteth, of Notyngham, relict of Henry Shypwryght, of Notyngham, to Sir William Ode, chaplain, of Notyngham, of a rent of 2s. and two hens yearly from a messuage with appurtenances and buildings in Notyngham on the rock (*super rupem*), lying between her tenement in which she now dwells and the tenement formerly belonging to John Luterell, which John de Hertyll now holds.

Witnesses: Thomas de Mapurley, mayor of Notyngham, Thomas de Roley and John de Alastre, bailiffs; John Samon; John de Plumptre; John de Tannesley; Henry de Plumptre.

1402, December 25.—Manumission of a serf by Edmund de Willoughby, with exemption from serving as bailiff of the manor and from other servile obligations.

Pateat universis per presentes, quod ego Edmundus de Weloghby, dominus de Dunnesby, manumisi et ab omni jugo servitutis liberavi Willelmum Large de Dunnesby, nativum meum, cum omnibus bonis et catallis suis et cum tota sequela sua, procreata et procreanda. Insuper ego prefatus Edmundus concessi predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, quod nunquam fient ballivus meus ville nec curie, set ab omni jugo servitutis ipsos deliberavi, ita vero quod nec ego predictus Edmundus nec heredes nec assignati mei aliquid juris vel clamii ratione alicujus vill[e]inagii erga predictum Willelmum Large, seu aliquo de sequela sua procreata vel procreanda, seu de bonis vel catallis ejusdem Willelmi de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus in futurum, set ab omni accione premissa simus exclusi imperpetuum per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Data apud Dunnesby, die Mercurii proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude, anno regni regis Henrici Quarti a Conquesto Anglie quarto.

1403, August 10.—Letters Patent of Henry IV. ordering Hugh Burnell to defend the town of Shrewsbury against Owen Glendower (*Owinus de Gleyndouredy*). [*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1401-1405, p. 285.*]

1404, November 18.—Probate of will of John Frome. Body to be buried in the nave of St. Andrew's church, Sonnyng [Sonning, co. Berks] before the cross. To the fabric of Salisbury church, 20s. To the fabric of the church of Wyntreborn Caam [Winterborne Came, co. Dorset], 40s. To the fabric of the church of Horton [co. Dorset], 20s. To the fabric of the church of Knolton [? Knowlton, co. Dorset], 10s. To the fabric of the church of Bokyngham [Buckingham], 20s. To the fabric of Castilmylbrigge, Bokyngham, 20s. To the fabric of Wellendebrigge, Bokyngham, 20s. To the two hermits of Bokyngham, 3s. 4d. each. To be distributed amongst his villeins (*nativos*) and those holding in villeinage (*native tenentes*) in Borton, 100s. according to the discretion of his executors. To the friars minor of Dorchestre 10*l.* to celebrate for his soul. To the abbot of Shirborn [Sherborne, co. Dorset], a silver gilt chalice. To the testator's two daughters, two silver cups of one suite made in the manner of a chalice. "Item Isabelle, filie mee, aulam<sup>1</sup> meam *palyd* de albo rubeo et viridi, cum toto apparatu. Item predictæ Isabelle lectum meum de rubio et viridi, cum costeris<sup>2</sup> et toto apparatu, videlicet cum *matras* et *canavas* et j. par linthiaminum, j. par de *blanket*". Item Johanne, filie mee, lectum

<sup>1</sup> For *aulæum* 'hangings.'

<sup>2</sup> Curtains, bed-hangings.



meum de albo et rubeo cum costeris et toto apparatu. Item predice Johanne lectum meum magnum rubeum cum duobus longis costeris rubeis et toto apparatu, videlicet cum *matras*, *canavas*, j. pari *blanket*<sup>1</sup> et j. pari linthiaminum, cum *quysshons*<sup>2</sup> et *bankers*<sup>3</sup>. Item predice Isabelle, lectum meum apud London<sup>4</sup> cum toto apparatu, et omnia alia utencilia domus existencia ibidem. Item lego Willelmo, fratri meo, unum lectum rubeum secundum meliorem, videlicet cum uno *tester* et dimidio *celer*<sup>3</sup>, cum iij. curteinis, j. *canevas*, j. *matras*, j. pari *blanket*, et j. pari lintheaminum, et coopertorium cum *tester* operis de Wynchestre, ultra omnia alia que modo habet, que etiam sibi lego. Item Johanni Saydon unum lectum, videlicet coopertorium cum uno *tester* operis de Wynchestre, j. *canevas*, *matras*, j. pari de *blanket*, una pari de (*sic*) linthiaminum, et alium coopertorium sufficiens." To Thomasina Carpynter, 20s. To Sir Thomas, the testator's brother, a round bowl (*bolam*) with a cover of silver. To Richard, his brother, a silver piece (*peciam*) with a cover of silver. To Richard Masun, 13s. 4d., in addition to the salary due to him. To Janyng, 3s. 4d., beyond his salary. To Thomas Coke, 20s. To Hugh, 6s. 8d. To William Kene, 20s. To Roger atte Wode, 2s. To William Hoggys, 2s. To Richard atte Wode, 2s. To Richard Ryver, 2s. To John Thurborn, 2s. To Richard Willam, 2s. To Payn Pulter and his wife, 2s. If his other goods not bequeathed are insufficient for the payment of his debts, he wills that deduction (*defalcacio*) of this testament shall be made at the discretion of his executors. On the third day of his burial 10l. to be distributed for his soul. Executors, William Fylloll and Richard Frome, the testator's brother.

Annexed is the certificate of probate on 24 November, 1404, before John Perche, clerk, commissary of the archbishop of Canterbury.

[1415,] July 6.—<sup>4</sup>Letter from H[enry Beaufort], bishop of Winchester, to William Filliol, requesting him to confer upon the bishop's secretary the chapel of Wilkswood [parish of Langton Matravers, co. Dorset].

Treschier et tresentierement bien amé, nous vous salvoums souvent et de tresentier cœur. Et vous esmercions tresacerces de vostre bon promis et de ce qu'il vous ad pleu, par consideracion de nous, nous envoyer response sur noz autres lettres, que vous vouldriez garder la chapelle de Wylcheswod pour nostre treschier et tresamé clerc et secretaire Richart Petteworth jusques au temps que vous et luy en

<sup>1</sup> Cushions.

<sup>2</sup> Bench coverings.

<sup>3</sup> Canopy.

<sup>4</sup> The date is fixed by the fact that Richard Petworth, the person in whose favour the letter is written, succeeded as prior or master of the priory, chantry or chapel of Wilkswood in 3 Henry V (Hutchins, *Dorset*, ed. 3, i., p. 641b), and that in the same year William Talbot, warden of the chantry, delivered to William Filliol the muniments of the priory (*Ibid.*).

eussiez parlé ensemble plus au plain, a quelle temps mesme nostre clerc averoit la dicte chapelle, comme nostre bien amé serviteur John' Shirbourne nous reportast plainement de par vous a nostre singuler plaisir la vostre treschier mercy. Si vous prioums tresentierement de vostre bonne continuance envers nostre dit clerc touchant son encres a la dite chapelle sanz lui en failler, que ne voudrions en null manier, considerée que nous avons fait mesme nostre clerc lesser autre sien benefice pour la cause suisdite, aians en vous ferme espoir et affiance que nous vous trouveroums le plus favorable a nostre dit clerc par consideracion de nous, par ainsi que a son venu devers vous pour la final conclusion de vostre dit promis, vous ne vueillez rien convoiter de nostre dit clerc aultrement que raison et conscience ne demandent. Sur quoy vous prioums outre ce que vous vous vueillez tiellement acquiter en la dicte matier que nous soions tenuz de faire pour vous de toute nostre poair comme pour chose faite a mesme nostre personne. Et nostre Seigneur vous ait en garde! Escript a nostre palix a Wincestre, le vj. jour de Juillelt.

H.<sup>1</sup> Evesque de Wincestre,  
Chancellor d'Angleterre.

[*Addressed* :] A nostre treschier et tresentierement bien amé William Fillyoll, esquier. 24.

This letter is written on paper, and has been folded up in a square shape. At the back cross lines have been roughly drawn with red chalk or paint, and a very small seal, surrounded with a twisted straw, has been affixed at the intersection of the four lines of the cross. The letter seems to have been closed by a narrow strip of paper, parchment, or thread beneath the seal, for there are two small cuts in the paper under the seal and corresponding cuts in the other side of the paper.

1416, January 12.—Contemporary copy of the will of William Filoll. His body to be buried in his parish church of St. Wulfilda, Horton [co. Dorset]. To the fabric of the cathedral church of Salisbury, 20s. To the fabric of the church of Horton, 13s. 4d. To Joan, his sister, 40s. To Roger William, 20s. To John Hendy of Wynterborn Belet, carter, 20s. To John Cartere of Wynterborne Heryng [Wynterborne Herrington, co. Dorset], 20s. To Simon Talbot, his black gown (*jupa*) of Lyre. To Thomas Boteler, his pantlerer, his gown (*jupa*) of green and mustervilers. To John Burton his gown (*jupa*) of "mottele." To John Batell his gown (*jupa*) of green of Fryse. To John Reson his gown (*jupa*) of green and "forstnithemed" <sup>2</sup> and his huke (*hucum*) of green double. To Stephen Wychynore, 6l. To Richard Edward, 13s. 1d. To Richard William, 13s. 4d. To John Hendy of Wodeland [Woodlands, co. Dorset], 13s. 4d.

<sup>1</sup> The initial H is a bold and elaborate letter.

<sup>2</sup> Not in *New English Dictionary*.

To John Bussell, his fermor of Langeton Heryng [Langton Herring, co. Dorset], his striped single gown (*jupam meam stragul' sengle*). To Roger atte Wode, his green gown (*jupa*). To John Trenchefoill, his furred striped gown (*jupa*). To Nicholas Arney, 53s. 4d., which he owes to the testator, and two doublets of black worsted. To Ralph Walssh, his long sword called "Percy." To Robert Derby, his baselard with knife. To Nicholas Arney, his short sword sheathed. To Ralph Walssh, his short sword, which he had of the said Ralph's gift. To John Reson, his short sword not sheathed. To Robert Derby, his black horse. To Ralph Walssh, his bay horse. To Simon Talbot, a pair of white "plates," with the "*pauns, vauntbrases, et rirebrases, greves, et guysshews ad eosdem plates competentibus.*" To Nicholas Arney, a pair of black plates and his bascinet. To Alice Drayton, 6s. 8d. To Alice Cowhurd, 3s. 4d. To Richard Peaworth, his hood of scarlet. To John Parker, of Blakedon, 13s. 4d. and his hood of black of Lyre. To John Wodeham, 106s. 8d., which he owes to the testator. To John Drapere, 13s. 4d. The rest of his treasure found in his chests and in the hands of his debtors shall be disposed for his burial, and shall be distributed among the priests and the poor for the health of his soul, by the hands of John Wodeham and Simon Talbot, his executors. To Joan, his wife, and to his children, to be found and governed by her, all the residue of his goods and chattels. Executors, his wife and the said John and Simon. Supervisor, Robert Darby.

1420, March 31.—Will of Jane, late the wife of Sir Richard Arches, and of Sir William Cheyne, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, formerly the wife of William Fillol.

Copia ultime voluntatis domine Johanne, que fuit uxor Willelmi Cheyne, militis, Capitalis Justiciarii de Banco Domini Regis, et quondam uxoris Willelmi Filoll, de comitatu Dors[etie], armigeri, facte in pura viduetate sua post mortem Richardi Arches, militis, similiter viri ejusdem Johanne, prout scribitur in Anglicis manu Simonis Talbot in quodam scripto indentato et sigillato per eandem Johannam super statum factum Nicholao Arney, Simoni Talbot, et aliis per eandem Johannam de manerio suo de Wynterbourne Belet et aliis terris et tenementis cum suis pertinenciis de hereditate ejusdem Johanne in comitatu predicto, prout monstratum et recordatum fuit per predictos Nicholaum et Simonem in cancellaria Domini regis virtute brevis ejusdem Domini regis eisdem Nicholao et Simoni directi, et primo die Junii, anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum xxj<sup>mo</sup> returnati coram Magistro Johanne Stafford, episcopo Bathoniensi et Wellensi, adtunc cancellario predicti Domini regis, sequitur in hec verba :

"Be hyt y-knowe to all maner men that shale hure or see thys scribe endentid that the wille and the entente of me



Johane, late wyfe of Sir Richard Arches, knyght, ys plainly and fully as hyt ys y-write here after sewyng, that ys for to wyte that there as Robert Derby, esquier, Nicholl' Arney, and Simon Talbot beth y-feffid and y-seisid yn all my maner of Wynterbourne Belet and yn all my londys and tenementz, rentys, servises, reversions and comunes of pasture wyth the appurtinaunces yn Wynterbourne Belet, Wynterbourne Houndyngton, Staford, Kyngston Mawreward, and Wynterbourne Kyngeston yn the shire of Dors[et]; and also there as the forseide Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl' Arney, and Simon Talbot beth y-feffid and y-seisid yn all my maner of Wodelond and Knolton wyth the appurtinaunces yn the foreside shire, as by diverse dedys endentid to hem thereof y-made openly hyt ys declarid, that the forseide Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl' and Simon shale fynde and susteyne and do marie Avice, Isabele, and Alianore, my doghtres, wyth the profites and the issues that shale come of the forseide maners, londes, and tenementz wyth the appurtinaunces, and yn cas that y dye, Johan Filoll, my sone, beyng of full age of xxj. wynter and more, that thenne the forseide Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl' and Simon shale yeve and graunte all the forseide maneres, londes and tenementz wyth the appurtinaunces fully as hyt ys comprehendid yn the dedys to hem thereof y-made of my yefte and my graunte to the forseide Johan Filoll and hys heires for evermore. And yn cas the forseide Johann Filoll dye aftyr the decease of me or [=before] he be of full age, thenne I wole that the forseide Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl' and Simon shall yeve and graunte all the forseide maners, londys and tenementz wyth the appurtinaunces to Avice, Isabele, and Alianore, my doghtrys forseide, whenne hy cometh to here full age, and to here heyres for evermore. And yn caas that the forseide Avice, Isabele, and Alianore dye after my decease, or the forseide Johan, my sone, come to hys full age, thenne y wole that all the profytes and issues that shale come of the forseide maneres, londys, and tenementz wyth the appurtinaunces yn the mene tyme shale be ordeined and disposed for the hele and the profite of my soule and the soule of Williame Filoll, that some tyme was myne housebonde, aftyr the discrecion of the forseide Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl and Simon. And yn caas that Johan Filoll forseide dye or he come to hys full age, Avice, Isabele, and Alianore, my doghtres forseide beyng wythynne here full age, thenne y wole that all the profites and issues as hit ys forseide that shale come of the forseide maneres, londys, and tenementz wyth appurtinaunces yn the mene tyme or [=before] hy [=they] come to here full age shale be do for my soule and for the soule of William Filoll as hyt ys byfore declarid. In wytnesse of wheche wrytyng above y-wryte, to that other part of this scrite endentid remeynyng wyth the forseide Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl' and Simon y the forseide Johane have sette my seale, and to that other

parte of the same scrite endentid remeyning wyth me, the forseide Johane, Robert Derby, Robert Rempston, Nicholl' and Simon forseide haveth sette here seales. Thys scryte was y-wryte ate Wodelond, on the Soneday next comyng aftyr the feste of the Annunciacion of Owre Lady Seinte Marie, the viij. yere of the regnyng of Kyng Harry the Fifthe."

In cujus rei testimonium predicti Nicholaus Arney et Simon Talbot presentibus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Wodelond, in comitatu predicto, quarto die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum vicesimo primo.

[c. 1425.]-<sup>1</sup>Agreement made by the township of Wymundwold [Wimeswold, co. Leicester], with the assent of the lords of the manors in the township, for the regulation of the common fields thereof; with interlineations and cancelled clauses in a different hand and ink, probably as a revision at a somewhat later time. Partly decayed by damp.

*Statut[um] de Wymundwold.*

For neȝth<sup>2</sup> pastur we orden Orrow and Breches, Woldsyke, and Wyloughby-broke,<sup>3</sup> for to be broken on Crowchemesseday,<sup>4</sup> and qwoso breke thise, everiche man schall pay for ich a beste that may [be] taken in any other severell pastur a peny to the kyrke, therfor to go a sevenyȝtday.<sup>5</sup>

Also, for the neȝt pastur, after that be eten, all the qwete<sup>6</sup> feld, *scilicet* Hardacre-feld namly, save Strete Havedes<sup>7</sup> ther os thei may not go for stroyng of korn; thise for to endure another sevenyȝt[da]y, under the peyn befor seyde.

Also, on Holy Thursday even we orden the comyns of the Pesefeld for horssees to be broken, an[d] non [o]ther bestes to com therinne. For if ther be any man that have any horsse that is febull and may not do his werke for faute of mete [and this m]ay resonably be knowen, lete hym releve of his owen, so that he save his neyȝtbur<sup>8</sup> for harme, for and any

<sup>1</sup> Although the day upon which these regulations were framed is given there is unfortunately no record of the year. The document is written upon parchment in a hand of the early part of the fifteenth century. The only indications of the date afforded are the names of Sir John Nevill, Hugh de Willoughby, and the proctor of the abbot and convent of Beauchief (co. Derby), before whom the regulations were made. The three manors in Wimeswold were held by Nevill, Willoughby, and the abbey and convent (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iii., pt. 1, p. 502a). Sir John Nevill of Wimeswold occurs as a witness to a deed in 1388-9, 12 Richard II. (Ibid. p. 504a.) In 1432 his lands in this village were in the hands of his heir (*Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, iv., p. 146a). Sir Hugh Willoughby, whose father died before 1415 (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, i., 381), survived until 1448 (Ibid. ii., p. 134).

<sup>2</sup> 'neat' (cattle).

<sup>3</sup> The brook flowing through Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> The feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, September 14.

<sup>5</sup> 'to last for a week' (se'night).

<sup>6</sup> 'wheat.'

<sup>7</sup> 'headlands.'

<sup>8</sup> 'neighbour.'

man may . . . . [q]wilke bestes lose in korn or in gresse, he schall for ich a best pay a peny to the kyrke, and make amendes to his [ney<sup>5</sup>tbur].

Also, on Qwysson even<sup>1</sup> everilke man breke his severyll gresse os hym lykes, and no man tye his horsse on other . . . . [h]isse owen <sup>2</sup>for to be severyll to Lammes, ich man to ete his owen, under<sup>2</sup> the peyn beforseyd.

Forthermor, if any [man] . . . . [plo]gh oxen for to be releved on his severyll gresse, let hym tye hem on hisse best maner <sup>3</sup>or hold hem inne,<sup>3</sup> os other men don ther hors[ses] . . . . [o]n non other mannes gresse goyng to ne fro on brode,<sup>4</sup> os thei will pay for iche a best a peny to the kyrke, and make [amendes] . . . . to hym that have the harm.

Also, if any man tye hyse horss <sup>5</sup> or reche <sup>5</sup> on any havedes or be syk<sup>6</sup> sydes in to any mannes korn, [he schall] make amendes to hym that hasse the harne, and for ich a fote that iss withinne the korn pay a peny to the kyrke.

Also, if any man [shall be] taken on ny<sup>7</sup>tturtale<sup>7</sup> to stroye other korn or gresse, he schall be punysched os the lawe wyll, and pay fowr penyse to the kyrke.

[Also,] all maner of men that have any pese in the feld qwen coddying<sup>8</sup> tyme comes, lett [them] codde in their owen landes<sup>9</sup> and in none other mannes [landes]. And other men or wymmen that have non peyse of their owen growyng, lett hem gedur hem twyse in the weke on Wennessday and on Friday, resonably goyng in the land forowes<sup>10</sup> and gederynge with their handes and with no sykulse, ones befor none and no more, for if any man or womman other that have any peyse of his owen and go in to any other, for ilke a tyme pay a peny to the kyrke and lese his coddess, and the that han none and gone ofter then it is forseyd, with sykull or withoute, schall lese the vessell thei gedur hem in and the coddess, and a peny to the kyrke.

Also, no man with comyn herd ne with sched<sup>11</sup> herd com on the wold after gresse be mowen to it [be] makend and led away, <sup>12</sup>bot on his owe[n],<sup>12</sup> and then lat hem go all togedur on Goddes name, and if thei done, ilke a man pay for hisse quantite of hise bestes a serten<sup>13</sup> to the kyrke, that is for to sey a peny for ilke a best.

1 'Whitsun Eve.'

2-2 These words have been subsequently run through with a pen.

3-3 Interlined.

4 on brode= abroad.

5-5 Interlined.

6 'brook, ditch' (AS. *sic*).

7 'in the night-time' (adaptation of Old Norse *á náttar-peli*, 'in the middle of the night').

8 'time for taking the peas out of the cod or husk.'

9 'lands' or ridges of the ploughed field.

10 'furrows between the "lands" or ridges.'

11 Apparently meaning a separate (i.e. private) herd (from Old English *sceádan*, Middle English *schede* 'to divide, separate').

12-12 Interlined.

13 'a certain, i.e. fixed sum,' from the law Latin *certum*.



Also, if ther be any man that throwes<sup>1</sup> in any scheves on any land for to tye on hisse horsse, he schall make a large amendes to hem that hane the harm, and for ich a fote pay a peny to the kyrke, <sup>2</sup>bot on his owen.<sup>2</sup> Forthermor, if any man tye his horse in any stubbull and it be mowen in resonable time, schull pay the forseyd peyn.

Also, if any man may be taken on nyȝtturtale in the feld with kart or with berynge of any other karyage in unresonable tyme <sup>3</sup>betwene bell and bell<sup>3</sup>, pay fow[r]ty pens to the kyrke, <sup>4</sup>save os thus, if any man in peyse harvest, he and his meyne,<sup>5</sup> in fortherynge of his werke and savyng of his korn, bynd a mornynge or to<sup>6</sup> [it] be mone schyne, all other werkes on nyȝtturtale except, save this.<sup>4</sup>

Also, all maner laborers that wonnen<sup>7</sup> in the town and have comyns amonges hus schull wyrke hervest werke and other werkes for ther hyre resonable os custum is, and not to go to other townes, bot if thei hane<sup>8</sup> no werke or elles no man speke to hem so that they may be excused, for if the don, thei schall be chastesed os the law will.

Also, no man ne wommen that wyrkes hervest werke bere hom<sup>9</sup> no scheves of no mannes <sup>10</sup>bot if thei be gyven hem well and truly,<sup>10</sup> for and it may be wyst, for iche a scheffe that thei bere homm <sup>10</sup>without leffe<sup>10</sup> schull pay a peny to the kyrke.

Also, no man ne wymmen glene no maner of korn that ys abull to wyrke for is mete and to penys on the day at the lest to help to save his neyȝtbur' korn; ne none other gleyners that may not wyrke gleyn on no kynnesse wysse<sup>11</sup> amonge no scheves, for and<sup>12</sup> thei do, thei schull lese the korn [an]d a peny to the kyrke for ilke a burdon.

Also nother comyn herd ne sched herd com' in the qwyte corn feld to<sup>13</sup> the korn [be l]ad away, ne in the pesse corn feld on the same wyse to the pese be lad away, and the comyn herd and sched herd may go togedur os thei schuld do, in peyn of ich a best a peny to the kyrke.

Also, that no man take away his bestes fro the comyn herd fro Mischels tyde to ȝole<sup>14</sup> to go in the qwete feld to lese the qwete, for and any man may take any best therin, thei

<sup>1</sup> The meaning of this sentence is obscure, but it probably means that no man shall throw down (place temporarily) upon any 'land' (that is any ridge in the ploughed lands) in the occupation of another man sheaves from his own 'land' or 'lands' in order to pack them on the backs of his horses for transport from the open field.

<sup>2-2</sup> Interlined.

<sup>3-3</sup> Interlined.

<sup>4-4</sup> These words have been struck out.

<sup>5</sup> 'servants.'

<sup>6</sup> 'until.'

<sup>7</sup> 'dwell.'

<sup>8</sup> 'have' (contraction of 'haven').

<sup>9</sup> 'home.'

<sup>10-10</sup> These words have been struck out.

<sup>11</sup> 'in no sort of way.'

<sup>12</sup> 'an, if.'

<sup>13</sup> 'until.'

<sup>14</sup> 'Yule, Christmas.'

schall pay for iche a best a peny to the kyrke als often as thei may [be] taken stroyng the korn, <sup>1</sup>and the hyrd his hire.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Also, if our heyward pyn a flokke of neȝt of the contre, he schall [take] syx penys, for a floke of schep four penys, and for ich a horsse a peny.<sup>2</sup>

And that our wold be leyd in severyll at Kandelmesse, for if any hyrde let his bestes com ther on after, pay for ilk a tyme four penyse to the kyrke.

Also, qwo sumever hase any leyse<sup>3</sup> within the cornes, mi lord or any man elles, let gar hem<sup>4</sup> to dele hem oute and take a profit of them on Goddus half, and qwo so trespas, let make amendes.

*Memorandum, quod statutum erat apud Wymundwold die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Dunstani episcopi coram Johanne Neryll, milite, Hugone de Wyloughby, Willelmo de Rattecliff, procuratore abbatis et conventus de Bello Capite, et communi assensu tocius villate, quod omnia infra scripta statuta teneantur et sub pena predicta custodiantur.* 24.

1428, 15 June.—Agreement between Thomas Beaumonte, lord of Bakevyle, and William Rychmount of Leycestre, 'sclater,' whereby the latter undertakes to roof and cover all the houses and buildings covered with slates (*sclat'*) within the manors of Overton and Gowteby for the term of twenty years, receiving therefore 20s. yearly for his stipend. Thomas shall give him a gown (*toga*) of the suit (*secta*) of his yeomen when he shall give gowns to his yeomen, and shall find William and his servants victuals and beds when they are working on the said buildings. William agrees to remedy all defects in the roofs within a week after notice have been given to him, laying aside for this purpose all his other occupations. In case Thomas remove any houses or buildings within the manors to any other places or erect new buildings, he shall give William a salary (*salarium*) for the same to be agreed upon between them.

Witnesses: John Danet; Thomas Hardewyn; William Saunson.

1428, June 25.—Letters patent of Henry VI. granting to William Filoll, by the mainprise of John Jurdon and Robert Rempston, of co. Dorset, the custody for twelve years of a messuage with curtilage in Baggeruggestrete, in the said county, which are in the king's hands by the felony of John Cambat, and of a messuage and eight acres of land in the same town that belonged to Henry Trybald, lately in the king's hands by reason of the minority of Henry's heir, and of 14 acres of land in the same town, which are in the king's hands by reason of Richard Wolf's trespass in acquiring them

<sup>1-1</sup> Interlined.

<sup>2-2</sup> Struck out.

<sup>3</sup> 'meadow, leasow.'

<sup>4</sup> 'make, cause them.'

without the king's licence from William White and William Trybald, and of that part of a sarjeantry in the same town in the hundred of Knolton for which the sheriff of the county was wont to render 5s. yearly: rendering therefor 20s. yearly.

Waker[ing].

By bill of the treasurer.

Duplicated by the roll.

[*Not enrolled on Patent Roll.*]

*Endorsed:* Fiant consimiles litere patentes Johanne, que fuit uxor Willelmi Filoll infrascripti, de custodia infrascripta habenda a festo Sancti Michaelis ultimo preterito usque ad finem viginti annorum proximo sequencium plenarie completorum, reddendo inde viginti solidos, prout predictus Willelmus reddidit, et tres solidos et quatuor denarios ultra de incremento per annum ad scaccarium regis ad terminos infrascriptos, et sustentando domos, etc., per manucapcionem Roberti Veell et Johannis Wodeham, amborum de comitatu Dorset.

Per Thesaurarium Anglie.

Domino Cancellario.

1430, April 16.—Demise by William Alayn, Robert Alayn, and William Reteley, of Derteford, co. Kent, to Robert Cheseman, of Eltham, and John Lalleford, of Estgrenewych, in the same county, of all profits, etc., of the ferry (*la veriage*) over Thames from Pountfreyt,<sup>1</sup> co. Middlesex, to Estgrenewych for seven years, at a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. The said Robert and John shall maintain all bridges, wharves (*wharf*) and other necessities pertaining to the ferry. William Alayn and Robert Alayn and their men shall be quit and free in going and returning of ferry-charges (*pro batellagio*) pertaining to the said ferry.

1430, June 6.—Letters patent of Katherine, queen of England, daughter of Charles, king of France, mother of the king of England and of France, and lady of Ireland, appointing William Trowtbek, her esquire, constable of Rothelan (Rhuddlan, co. Flint) castle during her life, in place of Nicholas Saxton, esquire, appointed by the late king, as she understands that Nicholas wishes to resign that office. Written at her manor of Maideston. *French.*

*Seal missing.*

1430, July 22.—Indenture recording a gift by Sir Hugh Willoughby of a service-book to the church of Tiddeswall [Tideswell, co. Derby].

“This endentur beres wittnes that Hug’ of Wiloby, knyght, has deliverd a booke caled “portewos” to the vicar of Tiddeswall, Richard of Lytton, William Bradshagh, John of More, Robert Wodroff, John of Nedham, forsters, Robert of Bagshagh, Robert of Peek, Nicholas Martyn, John Hoylele,

<sup>1</sup> Pontefract, a manor in the parish of Stepney, co. Middlesex.



Richard Aleyn, and William of Bagshagh, in this form, that the forseyd book may be abyding in the qwer of the kyre of Tiddeswall for evermore so that Roger Foljam and his wyff and hor' [=their] children and Hug' of Wyloby, knyght, and his wyff and hor' children may be preyd for speciale everi Sonnenday in the forseyd kyre at the pulpitt and in all other gude preyers in that kyre don for evermore. In wittnes of this thing Hug' of Wyloby, knyght, for his parte, os the twelfe befornamed men for their partes, ilkon for hym selfe, has put to his seal. Mad' at Tiddeswall, in the fest of Mare Mowdley, the 5ere of owr Lorde a thowsand iiij. hunderd and xxx." 24.

1439, August 7.—Will of William Loudham, esquire, made within the monastery of St. John's, Colchester. Body to be buried in church of St. Giles, Colchester. The will contains several bequests of wearing apparel, etc. An inventory of the testator's goods and chattels, made by him on the aforesaid day, is attached by the seal fillet. 179.

1442, January 29.—Probate of will of John Hede, of Mapurley [co. Derby]. His body to be buried in the churchyard of All Saints, Kyrkhalam [Kirk Hallam, co. Derby]. His best beast for his "principal." One pound of wax to burn about his body on the day of his burial. He leaves 40*d.* to the assembly of his friends on that day. Residue to Alice, his wife and executrix, who shall ordain for his soul and children as she shall deem fit. Supervisor, Sir Richard, rector of the church of Westhalam [West Hallam, co. Derby].

Witnesses: Sir Richard, rector of All Saints, Westhalam; Sir Thomas Wodehall, chaplain; John Wynster, "parkere" of the same.

1443, September 15.—Testament of Sir Hugh Willughby, noticeable for amount of plate bequeathed. It is printed from the York registers, in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, ii., p. 130. The following schedule is pinned to it:

"Thyse ben the parcellys that John Brewod had of Maister Byngham.

In primis the scheriffez of Coventre hath a stondyng cupp of sylver and gylt. Item a salt seller, the wrethis gilt. Item xj. sponys of sylver. Item left at Notyngham at the Grey Freris a basyn of sylver, a charger of sylver, ii. pottygerz [=porringers] of sylver. Item a cuppe of sylver and gylt. Item j. peyr scheitz of fyne holandez. Item v. napkynz of diaper werk. Item Robert Broun, of Leycetir, mercer, had of the same John vj. platerz of sylver, vj. dyschys of sylver, iiij. sawserz of sylver, iiij. flat pesys of sylver. The somme of iiij<sup>xx</sup> ouncez weight, which were sold for ijs. vd. the ouncez (*sic*). The which I schuld have the some of x. li., there of the said John resceved x. marc; of the which x. marc the said scheriffez have xxxijs. iiij*d.* in golde.

Item a sadill and bridill with the harnes, price xs.

Item a swerde, price iijs. iiij*d*. Item a dowblet of fens cost cost (*sic*) xxxs. þat was boght of Robert Broun his broyer,<sup>1</sup> of Leycetyr. Item a Frenche hat, price iijs. iiij*d*. Item a peir tabyls with the case, price ijs. Item a ryng of golde with a crapot,<sup>2</sup> price xliijs. iiij*d*. Item Prestwod of Leyceter brake away fro my gyrdill a dager, price iijs. iiij*d*. Item he brake a purse with a spone of sylver and xxs. of money, iij. rynges of golde, price xiiijs. Item a cloke price vs. iiij*d*. John Blakwyn, of Leyceter, goldesmyth, had a pott of sylver, the price vj. marc and a pece of silver, price of ij. mark or xls. : of the which I receved xxxiijs. iiij*d*. in mony and the ring of golde with the grapot<sup>2</sup> for xliijs. iiij*d*.

Item the goldsmyth be the Cokk in Leycetyr had ij. sawsers of sylver and ij. flatt pece of sylver. the price xls., of the which xls. I boght a doubelet, the price iijs. . . . peyr schetz þe price vjs. viij*d*., a Sprewse cofer, price iijs., the which is left with Robert Broun [his] brodir of Leyceter. Item left a pair of schetz in my chamber at Notyngham, þe price iijs. Item I boght a gown the which I have apon, þe price . . . Item left at the Gray Frerys a syde gown furred with blak lambe, a gren gown, a wodknyf, a schert and kerchyf." 24.

1445, September 9.—Will of John la Zouche, knight with bequests of annuities to his servants. All issues of his lands to his wife Margaret for her life. "Item volo, quod sepulcrum meum fiat cum lapide marmorio altitudinis competenter, inserto cum duabus ymaginibus de *laton*', una videlicet de uno milite armato et alia de una domina, et arcus fiat super idem sepulcrum de maeremio, secundum ordinacionem et disposicionem mei predicti Johannis. Item ordino et dispono unum librum missale, unum portoforium Usus Sarisburiensis, unum vestimentum dominicale et aliud vestimentum feriale cum calice pro celebracione divinorum in capella Sancti Petri infra ecclesiam collegiatam Beate Marie de Southwell. Item volo, quod die sepulture mee collacio fiat de cibis et potubus servientibus et tenentibus meis tantum, secundum ordinacionem et disposicionem executorum predictorum." Executors referred to as being named in his testament.<sup>3</sup> Several requests to his feoffees regarding bequests, disposition of his lands, etc. On a schedule attached to the will by the seal-fillet occur the following :

"Item I bequethe to William Chaworth a hole armure, the whiche is att Notyngham, and an armynge swyrde.

Item I bequethe to John Dedyk a pavuse<sup>4</sup> of meyll, a brace<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> That is, 'brother.'

<sup>2</sup> A precious stone. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'crapaud.'

<sup>3</sup> See pp. 113, 114.

<sup>4</sup> 'pavis,' O. French *pavois*, a kind of shield.

<sup>5</sup> Armour for the arm.

of meyll, ij. cussues<sup>1</sup> of meyll, a pyson<sup>2</sup> of meyll in the suyte of the pavuse, and a swerde.

Item I bequethe to Sir Richard Hill an haburgen of Melen [= Milan] calde a gesorant,<sup>3</sup> and a palett, a pyson of meyll, an axe, and a swerde.

Item I bequethe to my wiffe a bevere furre, the whiche is in my syde goun, with all the remelantz<sup>4</sup> of fures in all my cotes.

Item I bequethe to John Dedyk my grene goun with the furre.

Item I bequethe to Sir Richard Hille my sangwyn goun with the furre and the seide syde goun.

Item I bequethe to Elizabeth Chaworth my scarlett goun with the furre and a gilte pece callyd 'the rose,' the whiche was gyffen unto her moder atte her maryage.

Item I bequethe unto my wyffe the pece whiche I drynke off.

Item I bequethe unto Richard Byngham a rose pece, the which Sir Thomas Chaworth gaffe to me.

Item I bequethe to myn auter [= altar] in the collegeall kyrke of Suthwell ij. fyallz of sylver with a paxbreyde of sylver, a messall and a portowos, the whiche the Lorde Zouche gaffe me.

Item I bequethe a portowos<sup>5</sup> to the chapell of Seynt Antony withinne the manor of Kyrkelyngton.<sup>6</sup>

Item I wille that my ij. greyles<sup>7</sup> be solde and that with the money commynge thereof be boght a missall and that giffen to the seyde chapell of Seynt Antony, there to abyde for evermore.

Item I bequethe to John Mellynge a goun of russett.

Item I bequethe to Rafe Judde a frysed goun.

Item I bequethe to the kyrke of Haryngworthe<sup>8</sup> xiijs. iiijd.

Item I bequethe to Rafe Barre a goun of russett."

[Here follows a request to his wife to permit his feoffees to carry out his directions concerning the issues of the lands in cos. Hertford, Suffolk, Kent, Hants and Wilts that they have of his feoffment, as she had joint estate with him in the said lands].

"Writen in the feste of Seynt Laurence, the xxiiij. yere of Kyng Henry the Sexte, kynge of Englonde."

There is also preserved the draught of Zouche's testament, dated on Tuesday after Michaelmas, 1433 [altered to 9 September, 1445] leaving his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Sothwell in the place agreed upon between him and the canons. His best horse and armour for his

<sup>1</sup> Armour for the thighs.

<sup>2</sup> A gorget. See *New English Dict. s.v.* 'pisane.'

<sup>3</sup> A coat of mail. See *New English Dictionary, s.v.* 'jazerant.'

<sup>4</sup> Remnants.

<sup>5</sup> A *portiforium* or breviary.

<sup>6</sup> Kirklington, co. Notts.

<sup>7</sup> Grails, *gradalia*, the service book so called.

<sup>8</sup> Harringworth, Northants.



"principal." Twelve torches to be burned about his body on the day of his burial, which are to be held by twelve of his servants on the outside (*exterius*) [altered to twelve servants called "hynes,]" each of whom shall receive 12*d.* To each priest of the college and chantry present at his exequies [altered to "who shall happen to be present at his exequies"] 12*d.*, and the like sum to each Friar Minor and Carmelite similarly present, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the friar preaching there. Executors: Sir Richard Hill, rector of Bylsthorp [*crossed out*], Richard Byngham, [Richard Hill, clerk, *added*], John Leeke of Halome [and John Martyn of Newerk, *added*]. His wife Margaret supervisor of will [*originally also* brother Roger Gomfrey].

1446, Nov. 23.—Letters patent of Henry VI. committing to John Fillol, by the mainprise, before the barons of the exchequer, of William Frampton, of Bukland, co. Dorset, gent., and of Thomas Bate of Poley, co. Warwick, gent., the custody for ten years of a messuage in Baggeruggestrete,<sup>1</sup> co. Dorset, in the king's hands by the felony of John Cambat, and of a messuage and eight acres in the same town that belonged to Henry Tribald, in the king's hands by reason of the minority of Henry's heir, and of 14 acres of land in the same town in the king's hands because Richard Wolf acquired them without royal licence from William White and William Tribald, and also of that part of a serjeanty in the same town in the hundred of Knolton, for which the sheriff of the county was wont to render 5*s.* yearly: rendering therefor 23*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

Brigge.

By bill of the treasurer and of the date aforesaid.

By the authority of parliament.

1450, July 13.—Will of John Willoughby, esquire.

"In Dei nomine, amen. The xiiij. day of July, the date of oure Lorde M<sup>i</sup> CCCCL. I, John Willughby, sqwier, in gude mynde beyng, seyng and felyng the fraylnes of mankynde, make and ordeyn my testament in this maner of wyse. First, I beqweth my saule to God Almyghti and to his moder oure Lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy cumpany of Heven, and my body where that it be plesyng to God. Also I beqweth all my guddes wiche my fader beqweth to me be his lyve and all other, meveabull and unmeabull, unto my lady my moder aftur hir singuler disposession, except that I will that ix. of my brether and systers iche on of hem have x. marc and my brother Robert xx. marke of plate. Also I will that my cosyn John Inggelby, son and ayer to Sir William Inggelby, kynght (*sic*), have my white horse and my jacke. Also my felowe John Shipton for to have my dubbelet of mayell, my stomager of mayell, and a salet.<sup>2</sup> Also I make my worshipfull fader in lawe Richard Byngham, justys, and my brother Robert

<sup>1</sup> Baggridge, parish of Horton.

<sup>2</sup> A 'salade,' an iron headpiece.

of Willughby, sqwier, myn executoures of this present testament that thei dispose, execute, and perfourme all maner of thynges therein contend to the pleasure of God Almyghti and my saule hele."

1473, May 27.—Will of Ralph Wenynghton [? of Basford, co. Nottingham]. His body to be buried where he shall die. Executors: Robert Wyllughby, esquire, of co. Nottingham, Henry Wyllughby, his son and heir, and Joan, the testator's wife, who are requested to cause his debts to be paid, among which are specified 10s. to Thomas Tu, rector of the church of Wolloton, for the board (*mensa*) of his wife, 20s. to his brother Christopher Wenynghton, 4*l.* to Sir John Mason, rector of Normanton. For the payment of his debts and expenses the tenement lately acquired by him in Baseford shall be sold, if need be. The executors are to permit Isabel, his wife's mother, to receive 13s. 8*d.* from Baseford mill for life. He desires Robert and Henry Willughby to be good masters to him and especially to his mother and wife in all things. He declares that 13s. are due to him at this time from the said mill, and that Ralph Greene owes him 4s. and Henry Mason owes him 8s. "Hiis testibus: Domino Georgio, vicario ecclesie parochialis Sancti Dunstani in Occidentalī parte civitatis London', videlicet juxta Novum Templum London', Johanne Lyngard, in cujus hospicio in infirmitate mea pro tempore nunc laboro, Henrico Wyllughby predicto semper cum me tempore visitacionis mee predictę existentī, et similiter Galfrido Staunton, capellano, tempore scripti hujus presente." 24.

1473, November 24.—Indenture between John, lord Audeley, knight, and William Fyllol, son and heir of John Fyllol, and Margaret, late his wife, of covenants concerning a marriage between the said William and Elizabeth, second daughter of the said lord. Signed "J. Audeley."

[1477.]<sup>1</sup>—Answer of Dame Margaret Byngham, widow, Henry Willugh[by], esq., Thomas Barre and others comprised in the bill of complaint of Edward Gray, knt., Lord Lisle, concerning an alleged breach of the park of Drayton [Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford] by Thomas Barre and other servants of the said Dame Margaret and Sir Herry Willughby, which they deny. As to the hunting and chasing in the ground that the said Lord calls "Banglay Chace" [Bangley, parish of Tamworth, co. Stafford], Sir Henry says it is a great waste ground called in the country "Drayton Owtewodes," and he claims that it is adjoining to the manor of Middelton

<sup>1</sup> Undated. A draught of it is also preserved, which refers the assault to Wednesday before Michaelmas in the seventeenth year [of Edward IV.]. According to the seventeenth century endorsement the date is 1 Henry VII. Edward Gray was created Lord Lisle in 1475, Viscount Lisle in 1483, and died in 1492. The fight is placed at Weeford Bridge [co. Stafford], by Leland, *Itinerary*, iv, p. 115.

[Middleton, co. Warwick], of which the said Dame Margaret is seised. He alleges that his servants chased game in the manor of Middleton by licence of Dame Margaret and that they followed a deer out of the said lordship into the waste ground called "Drayton Owtewodes": this is the alleged breaking of Lord Lisle's chace. He denies that Lord Lisle has a chace in the said waste ground or any other chace in the County of Warwick called "Bangley Chace."

"And more over, to þe iii<sup>de</sup>. and iiij<sup>te</sup>. article, they seyn þat [þe] said Herry Willughby and oþer his servauntz in þe noubre of lx. persones beyng singly arrayed, þe Wednesday in þe said bill surmysed<sup>1</sup> hunted in Sutton<sup>2</sup> Chace in any office oþer called þe Hilwod by þe lycens of William Barklay, esquiere, þan Master of þe game in þe said Chace, havynge with theym þe keper of þe seid office, not purposyng or thinkyng to ony person malice or evill will, but be lycens of þe said Master and Keper takyng hede of þe sporte and game; the seid Lorde Lisle, sette in malicius purpos ayenst þe seid Herry Willughby, þe same day at Drayton Basset aforseid assembled, raysed, and gedered to hym dyvers and mony rioturs and evill disposid persons to þe noubre of an hundreth and moo, and at Tomworth<sup>3</sup> caused þe belles of þe cherche to be rungen owkeward,<sup>4</sup> to þe entent to arays moo people, ayenst þe kynges lawes and peace, to distroye þe said Herry and his servauntz, the which mysdowers and oþer people soo arrayed as ryotures and brekers of þe kynges pease arrayed in maner of warre, þat es to say with jakes, dobelettes of defence, brigonderes, salettes, bowes, arrowes, swerdes, billes and oþer wappans and abilimentz of warre, by þe comaundement, supporte, excite and comfort of þe seid Lorde Lysle, purposyng to slee, murdre, and utterly to distroy þe said Herry Willughby and his said servauntz in maner and forme aboveseid, the seide Wednesday come of fote frome Drayton aforsaid ayenst þe evyn tyde to a place nygh to Hilwodde aboveseid and in a long lane fast by Canwell<sup>5</sup> layd them in dyvers busschementez<sup>6</sup> to þe intent þat on þe nyghtertale<sup>7</sup> in þe same lane in goyng home of þe said Herry, for so muche as it was his hyeway home, they myght than and þer have sette uppon hym to execute and complusshe<sup>8</sup> þer seid malicious and cruell purpos. And ayen, þe evyn of þe same day, when þe said Herry and his servauntz had dreked and refreshed theym at Canwall, not knyng nor thynkyng of any such ymagynacion or purpos of hes distruccion, and ij. of his said servauntz, weryed for

<sup>1</sup> Wednesday before Michaelmas, in the 17th year [of Edward IV.], that is 24 September, 1477, according to the draught.

<sup>2</sup> Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> Tamworth, co. Stafford.

<sup>4</sup> 'awkwardly,' in an irregular manner.

<sup>5</sup> Canwell, co. Stafford.

<sup>6</sup> 'ambushes.'

<sup>7</sup> 'at night.'

<sup>8</sup> 'accomplish.'



labor, toke ther jorney to goo afor tham þe said mysdoers assued oute uppon theym and shotte arrees [*read* arroes] fast at thame and drofe thaym bake with arrowes unto þei come to þe said Herry, þer Mastêr, the said mysdoers than cryeng and shoutyng with a grete voce uppon them 'thei flee,' and þe said Henry, understandyng hym selfe bisette on every sied, stode with his servauntz and defended hym selfe; never þe leessee the seid mysdoers than and þere soore horted and wondyd dyvers of his servauntz, and on Thomas Pymne, on' of þe same his said servauntz, than and þer felonsly slewe, and had not bene þe grace of God, thei had bene slane and destroyed everyche one. And if any harme than fell unto any of þe servauntz of þe saide Lorde Lysle, it was of þer awn grete and greves assent and in þe deffence of þe seid Herry and oþer as farforth as thai cowde savyng theire lyves, wyth out þai warre<sup>1</sup> gylty of any felony" 236.

1479, April 4.—Letter of fraternity of the Friars Minor, Nottingham.

In Christo sibi karissimis<sup>2</sup> Thome of the Hede et Margerie, consorti sue, frater Johannes, Fratrum Minorum Nottinghamie gardianus et servus, salutem et per presentis vite merita regna celestia provideri.

Cum sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus, dominus Sixtus, divina providencia, papa Quartus, non [solum] fratribus et sororibus nostri ordinis, sed et confratribus et consororibus ejusdem, litteras suffragiales habentibus, de benig-nitate apostolica gracie concesserit, quod quilibet eorum possit sibi elegere (*sic*) idoneum confessorem, qui ipsos et ipsorum quemlibet ab omnibus et singulis criminibus, excessibus et peccatis in singulis sedi apostolice reservatis casibus semel dumtaxat hoc anno, a publicatione litterarum papalium computando, videlicet a quarto die mensis Aprilis, et semel in mortis articulo, ab aliis vero tociens quociens opus fuerit absolvere et penitenciam salutarem injungere possit, idemque vel alius confessor plenariam omnium peccatorum eorundem remissionem in vero mortis articulo valeret elargiri, per litteras suas apostolicas benigne indule[erit]. Idcirco, vestre devotionis, quam ob Christi reverenciam ad nostrum habetis ordinem, sincere considerans affectum et acceptans, vos in confratrem et consororem, et ad universa et singula fratrum administrationis Anglicane suffragia recipio tenore presencium, in vita pariter et in morte, ut dictis apostolicis privilegiis omniumque bonorum spiritualium beneficiis, secundum formam et effectum eorundem, perfruamini, animarum vestrarum ad salutem; adiciens nichilominus, ut cum post obitus vestros presencium facta fuerit exhibitio litterarum in nostro provinciali capitulo, eadem pro vobis fiet recommendacio,

<sup>1</sup> 'without their being.'

<sup>2</sup> The names are written in different ink from the rest of the document, which was evidently drawn up with blank spaces for the names.

quam pro fratribus nostris defunctis ibidem fieri consuevit.  
Valete in Christo Jesu !

Datum Notinghamie, iiii.<sup>to</sup> die Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> lxxix<sup>o</sup>. 24.

Another letter of same date to the like effect in favour of Richard Hede. 24.

[c. 1480.]—Depositions regarding riotous conduct of Edward Gray, Lord Lisle.

*“Testes producti per Dominum Henricum Willughby.*

Richard Gascon, of Wollaton, l. yere, sworne and examened, seith that about August last past, what dey he knoweth not, he was at Not[ingham], when and wher he se the Lourd Gray entre in to Not[ingham] with the nowmbur of a C. personnes arraied in defensible wise, s[cilicet] jakkes, briganders, trussyng cotes, about l. of them, to what entent this deponent knoweth not ; nevertheles the dey befor this deponent se and herd a servaunt of the Lourd Gray, callid W. Croker, come to Wollaton and seid, in the name of the Lourd Gray, to Sir Herre Willoby that the Lourd Gray send hym to Sir [Herre] Willouby to warne hym not to come to Not[ingham] to the Sessions, for if he did, he shuld com' on his own jeper[die]. Also oon Richard Wodborn, servaunt to the Lourd Gray, come, about Estre or Lent last passed, come (*sic*) to Wollaton on horsbak, with a longe speyr' in his hand and oon man with hym, and inquired for Sir Herre Willoby to have spoken with hym, seyinge thies wordes to Richard Cursun : 'If he be with in, bid hym come out and speyk with me.' And when he understond that he was not with in, he departed, and rode to Bramcot Hilles,<sup>1</sup> wher ley a bushment<sup>2</sup> of his company to the nowmber of xl. or l. ; and all this he sei, and for fere of this My Lady Moder toke such sekenes that she is not lik to recover. More of this bille this deponent knoweth. And also he seith that John Strilley, Thomas Thurlond, and Richard Cursone wer not at Tauton<sup>3</sup> the xxv. day of February last past, for Strilley and Cursone were with My Lady Willoby that dey, and Thurlond was at his own place, as he herd sey. More he knoweth.

John Hilterston, of Not[ingham], marchant, sworne and examened, seith that about February last past he was at Wollaton, when he se a servaunt of the Lourd Gray come to Sir Herre Willoby, and, as the comen rumor in that hous was, that then the Lord Gray send hym word that he shuld not come at Not[ingham] apou his own perell. And also he se when Wodborne come to Wollaton sith<sup>4</sup> Cristemas and enquired for Sir Herre Willoby to have spoken with hym, and when he understod his absence, he departed and rode

<sup>1</sup> Bramcote Hill, adjoining Wollaton, co. Notts.

<sup>2</sup> 'ambush.'

<sup>3</sup> Toton, parish of Attenborough, co. Notts.

<sup>4</sup> 'since, after.'

towerd Bramcote Hilles, wher, that the comen rumor was in all that toun, ley a grete bushment of his company about a C. persons in hernes. Also he seith that about Lent last past he se when the Sheref of Not[ingham] yef possession in pессible wise to Wodborn and Sharpels, servauntes to the Lourd Gray, in his name, of the howsis that longeth to a chaunterie of the fundacion of Richard Willoby. Mor he knoweth not.

Herre Sye, of Wollaton, husbondmon, tenaunt of Sir Herre Willoby, sworn and examend, seith that he was at Wollaton when, as the comen rumor was in the hous of Sir Harre, that a servaunt of the Lourd Gray come to Sir Herre, and warned hym not to come at Not[ingham] at the Sessions appon his own perell. Also he seith and agreith with Richard Gascon apon the comynge of Wodborne to Wollaton, and his seyinge ther, and his departynge in every thyng. Moreover, he seith that now in late sith the enemete<sup>1</sup> betwen the Lourd Gray and Sir Herre Willoby, the same Lord Gray hath comen to Not[ingham] at divers Sessions with grete[r] company then he was wonte oþer while, with a C. persons and above, some hernesd and some without. Also he seith that, as he herd say, Wodborn and oþer servauntes to þe Lord Gray in his name enterd possession by force at Not[ingham] of serten tenementes longynge to a chaunterie of the fundacion of Sir Herre Willoby. And also he seith that John Strelley was with the Lade Lye on that tyme when the Lourd Gray surmisid hym to have be at Towton, for this deponent se hym ther then. And Thomas Thurlond, as he herd sey, was at his owne place that dey, and also noþer of them wer at Maunsfeld as is surmisid in the bill of the Lourd Grey, for they both that dey wer with the Lade Lye. More he knoweth in that mater.

Syr Herre Belshaw, chaunterie preste of Sent Anton' at Wollaton, sworn and examened, seith that bitwen Cristmes and Candemas at the last was twelmoneth, Robert Torlaton and Roger, his son, servaunt to the Lord Gray, accompanied with ij. other persons with bill, axe, staves breke open the dore of ij. stabels and tenturs<sup>2</sup> of xvjs. rent lyng in Not[ingham] and entered, and so continued by the mayntenance of the Lourd Gray, the which stabels and tenters longeth to the chaunterie of Sent Antonie. And after that the seid Robert and Roger, sithen Cristmas last, entered iij. shoppes at Not[ingham] in the name of the Lourd Gray, belongynge to the chaunterie of Sutton Passes, and, as he herd sey, they entred with force, and so continue in possession. And also sithen the enemete<sup>1</sup> bitwen the Lourd Gray and Sir Herre, the seid Lord Gray hath comen to the sessions to Not[ingham] with grett[er] company then he was wont to do, and arraied in jakkes, brigandirs, gestrons,<sup>3</sup> as (*sic*) bowes,

<sup>1</sup> *emenete*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> 'tenements.'

<sup>3</sup> Coats of mail. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'jazerant.'



arowes as he herd say, to what entent he can not tell, nevertheles he herd his company report that if Sir Herre come theder, he shuld come apon his own perell. Also he seith that he was at Wolaton when, as hit was reported, ther come a man fro the Lourd Gray, and seid to Sir Herry Willoby that if he come to Not[ingham], he shuld come apon his owen perell. And as for the comynge of Wodborne to Wollaton, his wordes ther and maner of departyng, he agreith with John Gaston by herynge sey. Also wher it is surmisid by the Lourd Gray that Richard Cursone, John Strilley, Thomas Thurland shuld have be at Tawton and Mauncefeld with Sir Herre Willoby, he seith that the dey Cursone and Strilley wer at Wollaton and Thomas Thurlond was at his owen place as he herd sey.

John Sye, of Not[ingham], yoman and burges, sworn and examened, seith that a delyverance at Not[ingham] holden about Lent last Lord Gray come to Not[ingham] with gretter company then he was wont; how they wer araid he can not depose, nether to what entent, but as he thenketh for malace of Sir Herre Willoby, and Herre Willoby breke anoper hedge at Towton neper or (*sic*). Also he seith that Ashton neper Cursone nor Strilley wer neper at Towton neper at Mauncefeld with Sir Herre Willoby, as is surmised by the Lourd Gray. Also he seith that ther is no howse brenned<sup>1</sup> in Horsley<sup>2</sup>, neper broken in Mauncefeld, neper hedges broken in Towton, for this deponent sithen that hath be in all thies placez. More this deponent knoweth not in this mater." 236.

1486, May 4.—Agreement between Dame Margaret Legh, Henry Willoughby and Richard Willoughby, esquires, her sons, on the one part, and Sir John Babyngton, knt., William Zowche and Rauf Saucheverell, esquires, on the other, witnessing that whereas the said Richard Willoughby wrongfully took away and married Jane, late the wife of John Saucheverell, against her will, as she says, she having made a pre-contract with the said William Zouche, as he and she allege, it is agreed that if the said William or Jane will sue in Court Spiritual before a competent judge against the said Richard to have a divorce according to the law of Holy Church between him and the said Jane, Richard shall appear to shew his interest in the premises and to obey the judgment without appeal. Dame Margaret is thereupon to pay to William Zouche and Jane 20*l.*, and a further 23 marks at the feast of the Ascension and 24 marks, to be paid in the chapel of Our Lady within the monastery of the Holy Trinity, Lenton. 236.

1486, October 2.—Agreement between Edward Grey, knight, Viscount Lisle, and Elizabeth, his wife, on the one part, and Henry Willoughby, esquire, of the other, for the

<sup>1</sup> 'burnt.'

<sup>2</sup> Horsley, co. Derby.

marriage of John, son and heir of Henry, to Anne, daughter of the viscount and Dame Elizabeth, with very lengthy and numerous conditions.

1488, August 4.—Draught agreement between Dame Margaret, late the wife of Sir Peter Legh, knight, and John Marmeon, gent., and Thomas Wyldycotes, gent., concerning the performance of several conditions about a marriage between Dame Anne, Lady Clynton and Say, and Richard Willughby, son of the said Dame Margaret. 236.

1489.—Grant of fraternity to Anne, Lady Clinton and Say, and Richard Willoughby, her husband, with the Friars Preachers of Derby. The capital letters of the deed are picked out in red, and there is a somewhat elaborate initial.

Devotis et in Christo Jesu sibi dilectis domine Anne Clynton et Say et Ricardo Wyloghby, armigero, viro ejus, Frater Robertus Jacsone, prior conventus Ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum Derbei, salutem et augmentum continuum celestium graciaram.

Exigenti vestre devocionis effectu, quem ad nostrum habetis ordinem et conventum, vobis omnium missarum, oracionum, predicacionum, jejuniorum, abstinenciarum, vigiliarum labore, ceterorumque bonorum, que pre[dicti] fratres nostri conventus dominiis (*sic*), fieri dederit (*sic*), universos (*sic*) participacionem concedo tenore presencium specialem, in vita pariter et in morte. Volo insuper et ordino, ut, post decessus vestros, anime vestre fratrum tocus conventus oracionibus recom[m]endentur in nostro conventuali capitulo, si vestri ibidem obitus fuerint nunciati, et injungantur pro ipsis misse et oraciones, sicut pro fratribus nostris defunctis fieri consuevit.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii mei presentibus est appensum. Data Derbei, anno Domini millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> octuagesimo nono. 24.

*Seal missing.*

1489, January 2.—Copy of will of John Alfegh, concerning his lands in Kent. 179.

1489, April 2.—Will of Sir Henry Wyllowghby, knt. His lordships of Gownthorpe, Lowdam, and the profits of the "colpyttis" of the lordship of Wolaton, in the county of Nottingham, to be charged with the sum of 1,000 marks for the marriages of his three daughters, "Marg[ar]et, Jane, and Dorathe." To his son Edward his lands, etc., in Nottingham, Lenton, and Radford, and also all the land purchased by the testator in Myddelton and Dunesby, after the decease of the testator's wife "Marget," for the term of the said Edward's life; the surplus over the cost of the "fy[n]dyng "

of the said Edward to remain in the "Abbe" of Lenton in a coffer under four locks until he come of age. All lands that the testator had of the feoffment of "my lady my graunt dame Marget Byngham" to remain in the hands of the feoffees of his will, except the lordship abovenamed, to the use and "fy[n]dyng" of his said "graunt dame," for the term of her life so long "as sche kepeth her soll,"<sup>1</sup> and [of] John Marmeon until the testator's son John come to the age of 20 years. The lands held by his mother "Dame Marget Lethg'," for term of her life are to be charged, after her death, for the performing of this will. The rents of his lands to be equally divided between his sons John and Edward when they attain the age of 20. An annuity of 5*l.* out of the lordship of Wyken to his brother Richard Willughby and "my lady is wyffe," for their lives. An annuity of 40*s.* out of the lands of Whitnasshe to his "cossyn" John Marmeon, for his life, "with that, as my truste is pat my seyd cossyn be loffyng and kynde unto my wyffe and scheldyr" and indever hym to see my will performyd and execute." Money accruing to testator from Lord Lysle by reason of the marriage of testator's son John to go to the performing of this will. The sum of 90*l.* owing by "my aunte Sherley" by reason of the ward of Thomas Walley to go to the performing of this will. Also the 25 marks owing to him by "my lorde of Duddele[y]." Executors: "Marget Wylloghby" his wife, John Styrlay [= Strelley], his brother, Sir John Paxson, "Sexten of the Clows of Lychefeld," John Marmeon, and Thomas Slade. Supervisors: George, earl of Shrewsbury; Edward, viscount Lisle; and his father in law, Robert Marlam [*sic*]. 236.

1491, September 19.—Agreement between Sir Thomas Burgh, knt., Sir Edward Burgh, knt., his son, and Thomas Burgh, esq., his brother, on the one part, and Sir Harre Willughby, knt., on the other, whereby Sir Harre agrees to marry Elizabeth, Lady Fitzhugh, daughter of the said Sir Thomas Burgh, before the feast of the Nativity of Our Lord; in consideration of which Sir Harre agrees to settle upon her as jointure lands in the counties of Lincoln or Nottingham to the yearly value of 100 marks. He also agrees to settle lands now purchased or to be purchased in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Northumberland, Warwick, Derby, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Essex, Stafford, Buckingham, or Rutland to the annual value of 100*l.* in the hands of trustees for her to receive a moiety thereof after his death for the term of her life, the other moiety to go to the performance of his will until such times as their heirs attain the age of 21. 236.

1491, November 26.—Copy of inquisition *post mortem* of Gervase Clifton, knt., who died 12 May, 1491. Robert

<sup>1</sup> 'sole,' unmarried.



Clifton, clerk, son and heir, aged 30 years and more. Manor of Clifton, Notts., value 20*l.* yearly. Manor of Wilford, Notts, value 20*l.* yearly. Manor and soke of Hoddesake, Notts, value 40*l.* yearly. 236.

[*Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem, Henry VII.*, i. p. 299, no. 714.]

1492, September 10.—Agreement (part and counterpart) between Jane, “Viscountas Lisle, late the wife of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle,” and executrix of his will, and Sir Henry Willoughby, knight, concerning the jointure of Anne, the viscount’s daughter, lately married to John Willoughby, son and heir of Sir Henry. 236.

[1493].—“In the name of the most blessed Fader, Son and Holy Gost, I Henry Willughby, knyght, purposyng, by the grace of Almyghty God, to goo with the Kyng my Sovereign Lord on his roiall viage in to the parties of Scotland, and for almoch (*sic*) that hit hath been oftetyms seen that gret inconveniencise and troble hath been betwixe frendes attur the decesse of thair ancestres and frendes for defaute and not makyng of thaire last willes, I therfore the seid Henry do ordeigne and make this my last wille in maner and fourme folowyng. First I besette my sowle to Almyghty God and to his Blessed Moder Saynt Mary and to all Sayntes of Heven, and my body to be buried in Cristen manys buriall wher hit shall please God. Forthermore I will pat after my decesse there shal be goyng yerely v. colepittes beside the levell pitte in the lordship of Wollaton duryng the nonage of my son and heir, wherof I will that my executouris shall perseyve and take the profettes duryng the seid nonage of my seid son and heire to the performance of this my will.” His executors to receive the revenues of all the lands of which he has enfeofed them until his heir come of age, when they are to make an estate of the same to him, excepting the lands and tenements purchased by him in Lichefeld, Middelton, Donnesby, Torlaton, Lowdam, and Haconby, of which they are to stand enfeofed for the use of his son Edward. His daughter Margaret to have for her marriage 500 marks clearly, besides her “fyndyng.” His daughter Dorothe to have for her marriage 400 marks clearly besides her “fyndyng.” To Margaret Nuthall, “servaunt to my lady my Graunt Dame,” an annuity of 10*s.* from his lands in Coventry. His executors to pay yearly 37*l.* to “Johan’, Vicountes Lisle,” according to indentures made between her and the testator dated September 10 “in the yere aforesaid” [8 Henry VII.], out of the revenues of the manors of Wymondeswold, Cosyngton, Broughton, and Cropwell, co. Leicester, and Wyllughby and Bradmere, co. Nottingham. His executors shall “sufficiently fynd” his son and heir John and Anne, his wife, out of the said manors until he come to the age of eighteen. [Imperfect.] 236.

1494, January 2.—Copy of will of John Trenchard, esquire, made “eo quod propono peregrinari, gracia Dei juvante, ad Ierusalem et alia loca peregrinationis.” Manors of Wolveton, Colwallys, Dorchester, Fordyngton, Bere, Bestwalle, Stoburgh, Holcombe, Deverellescombe, Fyfehede Quyntyn, Childokeforde and Wymborne Mynster, co. Dorset, Suthtauton, co. Devon, manors and lands in Normanton, Ambesbury, Lake, Cotes, and Swalclyf, co. Wilts, Hordhull, Walop’, Fifhede, Gorleton, Wolhampton, Milton, Sople, Avene, and Milforde, co. Southants, Walrend Trencharde, Sharnhill, Chesthill, Carisbroke, Nuport, Sutton, Horyngforde, and Atherfylde, Isle of Wight. Feoffees and supervisors of will: Henry Strangways, William Fylloll, William Martyn, John Wyke, and Thos. Moleyns. 236.

1494, April 8.—Letters Patent appointing Robert Rede, Serjeant at Law, to be one of the King’s Serjeants at Law. 236.

1497, April 26.—Will of Thomas Thurland, esquire, of Gamston. *In English*. [Abstract in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, iii, p. 185. note]. 24.

1498, November 17.—Grant from John Hylston, Prior of the Monastery of the Holy Trinity of Lenton, and the convent of the same to Henry Willoughby, knight, and John Willoughby, his son and heir apparent, of the office of steward of their manor and fairs of Lenton; to hold the same for the term of their lives after the death of Thomas Lovell, knt., and John Babyngton, knight, who have a grant of the same for the term of their lives. The prior and convent agree to pay to the grantees 40s. yearly for the execution of the said office.

*Fine impression of seal of Lenton Priory.*

1500, September 18.—Grant by Brother John, abbot of Cîteaux, in the diocese of Châlons, to Sir Henry Willouby, knight, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, of participation in the prayers, etc., of the order, in consideration of their affection for the order and especially of their love for and services to the abbot and monastery of Fountains, in the diocese of York. 24.

1501, April 18.—Probate of the will of Roger Bagshawe, of Pentrych [co. Derby], containing bequests of tenements.

In Dei nomine, amen. Anno domini M<sup>mo</sup> quingentesimo primo, videlicet xvii<sup>o</sup>. die mensis Aprilis, ego Rogerus Bagshawe de Pentrych, compos mentis et sane memorie, eger tamen in corpore, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo Patri omnipotenti, Beate Marie et omnibus sanctis, corpusque vero meum ad sepeliendum ubi Deus disponit. Item lego nomine

principalis mei meum optimum animal. Item do et lego tenementum meum in Pentrych, cum omnibus pertinenciis<sup>1</sup> suis, abbathie de Derlegh post mortem Helene, uxoris mee, imperpetuum. Item do et lego tenementum meum in Mappurley, cum omnibus pertinenciis<sup>1</sup> suis Helene, uxori mee, et quatuor pueris meis, ut vendatur, et precium inde receptum inter omnes eos rationabiliter dividendum. Residuum vero bonorum meorum superius non legatorum do et lego uxori mee et pueris meis. Item ordino et constituo Radulphum Calton et Helenam, uxorem meam, meos veros executores, et Nicholaum Shyrley meum supervisorem, ut ipsi ordinent et disponent pro salute anime mee prout ipsius melius videbitur expedire. Hiis testibus, vicario de Pentryche, Humfrido Halle, vicario de Bolsover, Henrico Hall, et multis aliis. [Proved before Philip Agard, doctor of canon law (*decretorum doctor*), commissary-general and principal sequestrator of John, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in St. Werburgh's church, Derby, 10 May, 1502.]

1505.—Letter of fraternity of Thomas Honyter, master or warden of the chapel and hospital of Holy Trinity, Walsokyn, in the diocese of Norwich and the brethren and sisters of the same, in favour of Mr. John Wyllughby and Anne, his wife. The letter is printed on parchment in black letter, with occasional paragraphs in red, and with a woodcut in red representing Christ crucified between the two thieves. 24.

1506.—Letter of fraternity of Thomas Norton, knight, master of Burton St. Lazars of Jerusalem in England, and the brethren of the same in favour of Edward Whyte. 24.

1506, May 12.—Acknowledgment by Thomas Hobbys, clerk, of the receipt from John Wylloughby, of co. Nottingham, esquire, of the sum of 5*l.*, "in parte payment of his fine made and yeven to the kinges grace for his pardon to be releasid from th'ordre of knighthod of the Bath at the creation of my Lord Prince Henry." 236.

1506, November 3.—Similar receipt for a further sum of 5*l.* 236.

1507, May 1.—Similar receipt for 5*l.* in full payment of fine. 236.

1507, August 25.—Agreement between Sir Henry Wylloughby, knt., and Anthony Fitzherbert, gent., whereby Sir Henry agrees that his daughter Dorothe shall marry the said Anthony before Michaelmas, and he agrees to make a sufficient estate in law to Henry Fytzherbert, Anthony Babyngton and William Wymondesold, as feoffees for the use of the said Anthony Fitzherbert and Dorothy, of the manors of Carleton upon Trent. Carleton neigh Gedling, and Carcolston, co. Nottingham,

<sup>1</sup> *perten.*, MS.



and of his lands in Sutton-upon-Trent, South Marneham, North Marneham, Normanton upon Trent, and Estwayte [Eastwood], together with the ferry-boat, water, and fishing at Carlton upon Trent and Gedling, Notts. [Two copies.]

236.

1508, June 23.—Will of Sir Henry Willoughby, *knt.*, in English on paper with alterations, and signature of testator. Executors: His son, John Willoughby; his son in law, Anthony Fitzherbert; and John Marmyon and Sir Thomas Southron, priest. Overseer of will: Edmund Dudley, esquire, councillor to the King.

236.

[1511], September 8.—Letters of the signet of Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Willoughby, ordering him to prepare for war as many men as possible on his lands, and to certify the king's secretary of their number.

“Henry R.

By the king.

Trusty and welbiloved, we grete you welle. And allbeit that we nowe of late, by th'advise of oure counsell, directed oure speciall commissions for mustres to be made in all and every the shyres and contreys of this oure realme, entending therby to putt oure subgiettes in good arredynes of warre for the defence of oure said royalme when the caas should require, yet nowe we perceyve by credyble reapporte that by those meanys of mustres we cannot be so speedely and sufficiently provyded of so many hable men well harnesssed, ne so assuently certified of the nombre of theym as by special certificate to be made unto us by you and others of this oure realme, to whom we have directed oure semblable lettres, of suche and as many as by you and theyme severally shalbe put in arredinesse within oure awne landys, auctorities, rowmes and offices. In consideracion wherof, we wol and desyre you that, with as convenient diligence as goodly maye be done, ye not only prepayre and put in suche arredines for the warre as many able men as maye be had, wel harnesssed, within youre said landes, auctorities, rowmes and offices, but also make certificate to the right reverend fader in God oure right (*sic*) counsayllour the bishop of Duresme, our secretary in the specialtie, of suche nombre as by you shalbe prepayred and provyded by the furst daye of Novembre next commyng; forseyng alweyes that ye nether prepayre ne take any personnes for the warre but oonly suche as be your awne tenauntes or inhabitauntes within any office that ye have of oure graunt or of the graunt of any other person or personnes or commynaltie, not being tenauntes or officers, to any other person or personnes havynge semblable commaundment, havynge auctoritie by oure like lettres according to the pourport and tenour of the same. Ascertainyng you that by thes oure lettres we entendynge not to revoke the auctoritie yeven unto oure commissioners for the takynge of musters, but that the commissions hertofore passed and hereafter to passe for that

pourpose shalbe put in effectuell execusion accordingly, thes oure lettres notwithstanding.

Yeven undre our signet at our castell of Warwik, the viij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre.

[*Addressed.*] To oure trusty and welbiloved knyght for oure body Sir Henry Willughby." 24.

1512.—Letter of fraternity in favour of Sir Henry Willoughby and his wife, granted by the prior provincial of the Carmelites in England, printed in black letter on paper, with an engraved border and initial representing the Virgin Mary with the infant Saviour in her arms. The words here printed in *Italics* are written in ink.

Frater Robertus, fratrum ordinis Beate Marie genetricis Dei de Monte Carmeli in provincia Anglie commorantium Prior provincialis et servus, dilectis nobis in Christo *Domino Henrico Wyllowzby et Domina (sic) Helena (sic), uxori sue*, salutem et per orationum suffragia regna celestia promereri.

Devotionem sinceram, quam ad nostrum habetis ordinem, ob Christi reverentiam et gloriose Virginis Marie matris Ejus, cujus titulo idem ordo noster specialiter insignitur, diligentibus attendentes et in Domino commendantes, quo ad ea precipue, que salutem continent animarum, quantum cum Deo possumus, vobis vicem cupimus refundere salutarem. Sciant cuncti Christi fideles, quod sanctissimi in Christo patres et domini Adrianus Secundus, Stephanus Quintus, Sergius Tertius, Johannes Decimus, Johannes Undecimus, Sergius Quintus, et Innocentius Quartus divina providentia, ob reverentiam Beate et gloriose Virginis Marie, Carmelitarum ordinis specialis protectricis et patrone, omnibus Christi fidelibus vere penitentibus, confessi et contritis, litteras confraternitatum predicti ordinis recipientibus, tertiam partem omnium peccatorum in Domino misericorditer relaxarunt. Insuper, et Julius Secundus singulas indulgentias a suis predecessoribus Romanis pontificibus dicto ordini nostro concessas confirmavit, approbavit et innovavit, ac de novo omnibus Christi fidelibus vere penitentibus, contritis et confessis, litteras ejusdem ordinis nostri recipientibus triginta annos et totidem quadragenas de injunctis eis penitentiis misericorditer in Domino relaxavit. Nos itaque, vestram singularem devotionem pensantes, omnium missarum, orationum, jejuniorum, vigiliarum, predicationum, abstinentiarum, indulgentiarum, laborum, ceterorumque bonorum omnium, que per fratres nostros in dicta provincia constitutos misericorditer operari dignabitur clementia Salvatoris, tam in vita quam post mortem, participationem perpetuam vobis concedimus per presentes. Adjicientes nichilominus et de speciali gratia concedentes, ut cum obituum vestrorum memoria in nostro provinciali capitulo fuerit recitata, idem pro vobis fiet quo ad universa et singula quod pro fratribus nostri ordinis defunctis communiter ibidem fieri consuevit.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostri provincialatus officii presentibus est impressum. Datum in conventu *Coventrie*, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo *xij*.

*Per me Fratrem Th. Vicars.*

Summa indulgentiarum a diversis Romane pontificibus confratribus et sororibus pariter et benefactoribus Sancti ordinis de Carmelo litteras recipientibus concessarum ascendit ad numerum quinque millium et viginti trium annorum et octuaginta dierum. 24.

*Traces of seal at foot.*

1512, March 27.—Copy of will of Sir Henry Willoughby, knt., (repeating to a large extent his will of 23 June, 1508).

236.

1512, April 30.—Indenture made between King Henry VIII. and Sir Henry Willoughby, "Knight for hys Body," whereby the said Sir Henry is retained to do the king service of war in the company and under the rule and conduct of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, the Lieutenant-General of the army to be sent to the Duchies of Gascoyne and Guyen, the said Sir Henry to be Master of the Ordnance and Artillery. Sir Henry covenants to have in his retinue for the said service 836 able men, including himself, defensibly arrayed, for whom he is to receive pay as appointed in the indentures, dated May 1, 1512, between the king and the marquis of Dorset. Sir Henry is to have for his retinue lieutenants and "peti-capitanes" under him, wages, money for coats, conduct money from their houses to the seaside, shipping and re-shipping. He is to make his "moustres, vyeues, and revyeues." 236.

1512, July 6.—Indenture made at Fountraby, witnessing that Thomas Marvyn, "Purser of a shippe called '*the John Avangellist*,' prested for the portage of lxxiiij. tonns and charged from London with the kynges ordenaunce for the behoffe of his armee hether prepared and sent" under the command of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, has delivered to Sir Henry Willoughby, knt., Master of the Ordnance, all the ordnance according to the said purser's indentures. For the ordnance so delivered, he has received from Sir William Sandes, knt., treasurer of the wars for the said Army, one whole month's wages, victuals and "tundage," accounted from June 10th to July 7th, the sum of 12*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, "lyke as was prested and payd for other twoo monthes byfore." Signed by "Thomas Brod, Master," and "Thomas Marvyn, Purser."

Another indenture of same date witnessing that Richard Nycols, "Purser of a ship of Plymmouth callyd '*the James Ilcombe*' prested for the portage of iiii<sup>x</sup> tonnes" for the same purpose as the preceding, has similarly delivered the ordnance in his charge and has received a month's wages, victuals and "tundage" for the same period amounting to 12*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*



“Ordenaunce and Artyllary receyved out of the *James Ilcombe*, of Plymmouth, at Fountraby.

In primis in bylles	..	..	..	M <sup>i</sup> ix <sup>e</sup> lxxxxiiij.
Item chestes of bowes	..	..	..	xxvj.
Item chestes of arowes	..	..	..	xxxiiij.
Item oon baryll of owyll [=oil]	..	..	..	
Item in stones for curtalles <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	xl.
Item xviiij. barell' of gonpowdir	..	..	..	
Item marespykes [= marlingspikes]	..	..	..	cc.
Item oon short coffer with boltes and pynes of iron				
Item oon hoggyshed of talough	..	..	..	
Item oon hoggyshed of cresset lyghtes	..	..	..	
Item iiij. sowes of lead	..	..	..	
Item hakbusshes [= arquebuses]	..	..	..	x.
Item oon hundreth pellotes [= bullets] for þe same				
Item ij. barelles of candelles	..	..	..	
Item iiij. payr of lymmars <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	
Item iiij. curtowes <sup>1</sup> with their cartes	..	..	..	
Item iiij. serpentynes with their cartes	..	..	..	
Item cartwhelles	..	..	..	xxviiij.
Item axelltrees	..	..	..	xv.

[Added in another hand:]

Here after foleweth suche arttelary as was delyveryd onto Master Marlon [= Morland] att Hamton.

Item yn chestys of bowes	..	..	..	v.
Item yn chestys of arroys	..	..	..	xvij.
Item yn barrylls of gonpoder	..	..	..	vj.
Item iiij. fawconys	..	..	..	
Item in hacbossys	..	..	..	x.
Item a barryll of bowstrynges	..	..	..	
Item delyveryd unto Master Dycby a sow of lede and a mole [= mould] for gonys.”				

“Ordenaunce and Artillery receyved at Fountraby out of the *James* of Suffol [= Southwold].

In primis hakbusshes..	..	..	..	vj.
Item chestes of arowes	..	..	..	cxlij.
Item chestes of bowes	..	..	..	vj.
Item marespykes [= marlingspikes]	..	..	..	cxv.
Spades and shovylles..	..	..	..	cc.
Item pykeaxes..	..	..	..	xlviij.
Item in scowpes	..	..	..	xxviij.
Item crowes of iron	..	..	..	xx.
Item heggeyngbylles	..	..	..	c.
Item hewyng axes	..	..	..	xxix.
Item long bylles	..	..	..	vij <sup>e</sup> xxij.
Item iiij <sup>e</sup> pellotes of lead	..	..	..	iiij <sup>e</sup> .
Item oon barell' of bowstrenges	..	..	..	

<sup>1</sup> Short-barrelled cannons. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. ‘Cur-tal,’ II.

<sup>2</sup> ‘limbers,’ detachable fore-parts of the carriage of a field gun. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. ‘Limber, sb. 1.’

Item viij. payre of cartewhelles .. .. .  
 Item half a barell' of gonpowdir .. .. .  
 Artyllary receyved out of the same ship at passage :  
 Item spades and shovylles .. .. . c.  
 Item pykaxes .. .. . l."

Similar indenture of same date witnessing that Adlard Donaby, "purser of a ship called '*the George*' of Lyne, prested for the portage of lx. tonnes," has delivered the ordnance committed to his charge, and has received for a month's wages, victuals, and "tundage," as above, the sum of 8*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Signed by Donaby.

"Delyvered by me Adlard Donaby, Porss[er] of þe George of Lyne, unto þe handes of Edmond Westcot fro þe xxij. day of Juyne unto the xxx. day of þe same month as aperyth hereafter :

In primis in horsse harnnys .. .. . clxxxvj.  
 Item in gonpowder .. .. . v last and ix. banelles.  
 Item in cart whelles .. .. . xx<sup>ti</sup>  
 Item a cheste with boltes and lynchpyns for cartes  
 Item bodyes of cartes .. .. . iiij.  
 Item in horsshawmes [= horse-hames, collars] .. xviiij.  
 Item þe crow with all th'apparyll .. .. .  
 Item þe gret crane, wyantinge iiij. peces that is in  
     the *Jamys* of Sothwold .. .. .  
 Item a chest with yerne wyark for þe same ..  
 Item xx. bylles þat wyas delyverd out of þe *Mary*  
     *Wyallsyngham* at Southamton .. .. .  
 Item lanterns .. .. . xxiiiij.  
 Item a sake [=sack] with naylles and iiij. cressettes.  
 Item a chest with bowes and a noder of arowes  
     whyche wyas delyverd out of þe *John*  
     *Evangelyst* at Southamton .. .. .  
 Item lewars [= levers] .. .. . xx<sup>ti</sup>  
 Item v. sowes [= pigs] of lead .. .. .

Delyverd to Sir Morys Barkley ij. barylles gonpowder at Sowthamton at þe commandment of Master Morland, þe xxj. day of May. Item more to Master Morland ij. b[arell]es gonpowder. Item delyverd to My Lord Marcos, þe xxiiij. day of May, ij. cressets. Item, þe same day, to Master Decby v. pesses tembar [= timber] for a pavyllon.

*Per me* Adlard Downaby, Porss[er] of the *George* of Lyne." 236.

1513, June 2.—Will of Sir Henry Willoughby, knt. 236.

1513, November 10.—Agreement between William Grey, of Woode Bevyngton, co. Warwick, gent., and Thomas Corfe, of Erdyngton Halle, in the same county, yoman, Robert Corfe, his son, and Alianore, wife of the said Robert, for the marriage of Laurence, son of the said William Grey, by the advise and oversight of Edward Capull, esquire, and William Wallys, of Ledbury, gent., with Anne, the daughter and heiress of the said William Wallys. (Much faded.) 236.

1516, February 11.—Will of John Bragebridge, of Kynnesbury, esquire. Executors: Mr. Thomas Wenloke, Vicar of Kynnesbury; and Henry Karyngton; "Seear" John Wyllughby, esq. Separate will attached regarding the disposition of his lands. [Prob. at Lambeth [blank] day of September, 1516.] 236.

1517, August 22.—Will of Simon Dygby, of the county of Warrewyk. Body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Colshull "under neth the Sepulcre." Executors: Rowland Dygby and Alice, wife of testator. [Proved at Lambeth, April 19, 1520.] 236.

[1518], August 25.—Letters of the signet of Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Willoughby appointing him a captain to raise and equip soldiers, notwithstanding the Statute of Retainers.

"H.R.

By the king.

Trusty and welbiloved, we grete you well. And albeit that by our grete studie, labour and policie, we have peax and amitie with all outwarde princes, by reason wherof this our reame and subgiettes of the same bee establisshed not oonly in quiete and welthy condicion, but also in good ordre, yet forasmoche as to good policie it apperteigneth in tyme of peax to provide and forsee remedies against warre whan the same shall fortune; we therfor, entending the conservacion and contynuance of our said reame in semblable restfulnes and good peax, for our honour and the suertie of us and of all our subgiettes of the same, have, by th'advis of our counsaill, thought right, expedient and necessarie to depute and assigne a good nombre of hable captans, our subgiettes, and to licence the same, by our lettres of placard autorised by act of parliament last holden at our palays of Westminster, to retaigne a good and competent nombre of our subgiettes and the same to put in aredynesse, conveniently horsed and harneissed, to doo unto us service as wel within this our reame as elliswhere at our wages, whansoever and as often as we shall require and commaunde thaym soo to doo, without daungier or penaltie of any statutes or ordenaunces heretofore made against retaynours in that behalf. In consideracion wherof we, having assured trust and confidence in your fidelitie and true mynd towardses us, have elected and chosen you to bee oon of thoes whom we entende to licence to retayne in fourme above speciefede: wherfor we wol and desir yow t'ascertaigne our secretary by your writing, by Alhalowtyde next commyng, what nombre of hable men, horsed and harneissed, to doo unto us service whan the caas shal require as above, ye maye and wol provide and put in aredynesse and also endent with us for. Upon knowleage wherof we shall not oonly graunte unto you our sufficient licence by our lettres of placarde to retaigne the said nombre without daungier or perill to ensue, either to you or to the personnes



soo by you to be retaigned, but also endent with you for the same accordingly. Willing and desiring you in suche wise t'ordre yourself in the premisses as we maye therby perceyve the towardly mynde ye have to doo unto us acceptable service.

Yeven undre our signet, at our manour of Grenewiche, the xxv. day of August.

[*Addressed :*] To oure trusty and welbiloved knight for our body Sir Henry Willoughby." 24.

1518, February 22.—Letters of signet of Henry VIII. for safe-conduct for John Willoughby during pilgrimage to Compostella, etc.

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and of Fraunce and Lord of Irland, to almaner our officers, ministres, and subgiettes, as well within this our reame and at our towne and merches of Calays as elleswher under our domynyon and obeissaunce, thies our lettres hering or seing, greting.

We late you wite that by thies presentes we have licenced our trusty and welbeloved John' Willoughby, squier, to departe at this tyme oute of this our said reame unto Saint James and other holye places in the parties of beyonde the see, for the performaunce of certain his advowes and pylgremages ther: wherfor we wol and commaunde you and every of you to whome in this caace it shall apperteigne to permytte and suffre the said John' Willoughby, with fyve servauntes and six horses ambeling or trotting in his companye, to passe by you with almaner his and their bagages and necessities liefull', without any your unlawfull' serche, lett or interruption to the contrarye, as ye and every of you tender our pleasere.

Yeven under our signet at our Castell' of Wyndesore, the xxij. daye of February, the ix<sup>th</sup> yere of oure reigne." 236.

1518, October 11.—Copy of inquisition *post Mortem* of Guicherd Harbotell, late of Proudowe, [Prudhoe, parish of Ovingham, co. Northumberland], esquire, who died 9 Sept., 1513. His son George, of the age of 10 years and over, is his heir. 236.

[1518 ?]—Petition from Sir Henry Willoughby, knt., to the king praying for a grant of the wardship of the lands, etc., of the late Guychard Harbotell, of Beamyshe, co. Northumberland, esq., and of his heir, George Harbotell. 236.

[1518 ?]—Agreement between Margaret, Lady Ogle, and Sir Henry Wylloughby, knt., concerning the wardship of George Harbottell, with signatures of the two parties. 236.

1518 - 19. — Estreats of the Sessions of the Peace at Warwick. 271.

1519-20.—The like.

271.

1519-20.—Estreats of the Court held before the Justices of the Peace at Leicester. 271.

1519, January 27.—A letter of fraternity of the Guild of St. Mary in the Church of St. Botolph, Boston,<sup>1</sup> printed by Richard Pinson in black letter on parchment. The initial letter encloses an engraving of the Virgin Mary with the infant Christ in her arms. The parts written in ink in this letter are here printed in *Italics*. The orthography of the original is preserved.

Universis et singulis Cristi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis, nos Aldermannus et Camerarii Gilde seu Confraternitatis in honore Dive Marie Virginis in Ecclesia Sancti Botulphi de Boston, Lincoln. diocesis, institute, salutem in Omnium Salvatore.

Universitati vestre innotescat, quod felicis recordationis Nicolaus Quintus, Pius Secundus, Sixtus Quartus, Innocentius VIII., Julius Secundus, necnon sanctissimus in Cristo pater et dominus noster, Dominus Leo hujus nominis Decimus, divina providentia, Papa modernus, plures veras et notabiles indulgentias utriusque sexus dicte Confraternitatis sive Gilde confratribus, presentibus et futuris, ad quos onus sustentationis septem sacerdotum et xij. puerorum divina officia in dicta ecclesia quotidie celebrantium et administrantium, necnon xij. pauperum, aliorumque nonnullorum onerum quotidie accidentium spectat, misericorditer et gratiose concesserunt, prout in Apostolicis ipsorum literis, ad quas nos referimus, plene continetur.

In primis, quod omnes utriusque sexus confratres dicte Gilde, presentes et futuri, sibi presbiterum idoneum,—id est, per interpretationem Leonis X. Pape moderni, rite promotum, nullis censuris ecclesiasticis publice irretitum<sup>2</sup>—secularem vel regularem in eorum possint, et quilibet eorum possit, eligere confessorem, qui, vita eis comite, in casibus Sedi Apostolice reservatis semel in vita et in mortis articulo, in aliis vero quotiens opportunum fuerit, confessionibus eorum diligenter auditis, pro commissis eis debitam absolutionem impendere et injungere penitentiam salutarem; quodque idem, vel alius confessor ydoneus, quem ducerent eligendum, omnium peccatorum suorum, de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi fuerint, etiam semel in vita et tam in vero mortis articulo, quam etiam quando de eorum morte hesitari contigerit, etiam si tunc mors non subsequatur, plenariam remissionem concedere; ecclesiasticos etiam, qui per impotentiam, negligentiam,

<sup>1</sup> It may be noted that an imperfect printed broadside of dispensation and privileges in English of the Guild of Our Lady of Scala Caeli in the same church, about 1505-10, is preserved in the Sanders Collection at Cambridge (C. E. Sayle, *Early English Printed Books in the University Library*, Cambridge, i., p. 62).

<sup>2</sup> *publice irretitum*, original.

oblivionem, et corporis debilitatem, vel librorum defectum aut alias, de injunctis eis penitentiis ac divinis offitiis, vel horis canonicis quicquam omiserint, ab hujusmodi excessibus et delictis, quotiens oportunum foret, absolvere; ac juramenta quaecunque, sine alicui juris prejuditio relaxare; et vota quaecunque ultra marina<sup>1</sup> liminum Beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ac Sancti Jacobi in Compostella necnon, castitatis et religionis votis dumtaxat exceptis, in alia pietatis opera leviora commutare; necnon super quacunque irregularitate a sententia canonis vel hominis contracta, preterquam ratione bigamie vel homicidii voluntarii, in foro conscientie dumtaxat, dispensare possit et valeat.

Item quod quilibet confrater super altare portatili, in locis etiam non sacris ac etiam ordinaria auctoritate interdictis, per se ipsos qui presbyteri sint, et tam ipsi quam ceteri non presbyteri per alium presbyterum ydoneum secularem vel regularem in eorum et cujuslibet ipsorum ac familiarum suorum domesticorum presentia, etiam antequam illucescat dies, circa tamen diurnam lucem—id est, per interpretationem Leonis Decimi, statim post horam tertiam medie noctis—[divina] celebrare seu celebrari facere, illaque audire, et eis interesse, necnon tempore interdicti hujusmodi Eucharistiam ac omnia et singula alia sacramenta ecclesiastica, etiam in locis interdictis hujusmodi, sine alicujus prejuditio, recipere et administrare; et si eos, aut eorum aliquem, tempore hujusmodi interdicti ab hac luce migrare contigerit, dummodo hujusmodi interdicto causam non dederint, corpora eorum ecclesiastice sepulture sine funerali pompa tradi libere et licite possint; nec cuiquam confratrum, quacunque morte moriatur, ecclesiastica sepultura hujusmodi denegari valeat.

Item idem sanctissimus pater Leo X. decernit (*sic*) et declaravit, omnes et singulos utriusque sexus Cristi fideles, qui in singulis quartis et sextis feriis et diebus Sabbati totius anni, vel in earundem feriarum aut dierum aliqua, non solum predictam Sancte Marie, sed etiam aliquam aliam capellam seu ecclesiam, ubi eos moram trahere contigerit, quam eorum quilibet pro tempore duxerit eligendam, devote visitaverint, et semel Orationem Dominicam cum salutatione angelica ac Simbolo Apostolorum orando recitaverint, vel missas i (*sic*) Beate Marie, etiam si illam pro tempore ampliorem seu latiore fieri contigerit, aut alia capella seu ecclesia eligenda, hujusmodi superaltari vel altaribus ad hoc tunc ordinatis, seu ordinandis, per seipsos, si presbyteri fuerint, vel alios presbiteros pro eis et aliis vivis, aut etiam per modum suffragii pro animabus defunctorum in purgatorio existentium, qui per caritatem Cristi unite ab hac luce decesserint, celebrari fecerint, et pro manutentione et sustentatione dictorum et aliorum eidem Confraternitati incumbendum onerum manus adiutrices porrexerint, quotiens id fecerint, non solum ipsas indulgentias et peccatorum remissiones prefatam Capellam

<sup>1</sup> *marino*, original.



“Scalam Celi” nuncupatam, sed etiam Ecclesiam Sancti Johannis Latranensis de dicta urbe, quando ibi stationes prefate celebrantur, visitantibus et in illis celebrantibus et celebrari facientibus pro vivis aut mortuis concessas consequi, necnon eisdem defunctis in purgatorio existentibus ipsa plenissima indulgentia concessa celebrantibus seu celebrari facientibus, ut prefertur, per modum suffragii pro plenaria peccatorum expiatione et penarum relaxatione suffragari, ac plenariam peccatorum remissionem, quam capellam predictam Beate Marie Virginis in Assumptionis et Nativitatis Beate Marie devote visitantibus, et ad supportationem onerum predictorum, juxta eorum devotionem, manus adjutrices porrigentibus, ut prefertur, concessit ab omni prorsus pena et culpa fuisse et intelligi debere esse concessam.

Item quod omnes et singuli confratres predicti utriusque sexus, presentes et futuri, qui quacunque ecclesiam sive capellam, in locis ubi eos residere contigerit, in Resurrectionis sacramenti corporis Christi, Pentecostes, et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli in mense Septembris festivitatis, in prima Dominica Quadragesime, ac ipsarum festivitatum, et prime Dominice octavis, devote visitaverint, et ibi Orationem Dominicam cum salutatione angelica hujusmodi recitaverint, vel si absentes a civitate vel diocesi Lincolnensi fuerint, et elemosinas erogaverint, vel Orationem Dominicam cum salutatione hujusmodi recitaverint, quotiens id fecerint, ut premititur, omnium et singulorum peccatorum suorum remissionem consequentur (*sic*).

Item quod omnes et singuli confratres et consorores, et eorum parentes defuncti, qui cum caritate decesserunt, in omnibus precibus, suffragiis, elemosinis, jejuniis, orationibus, missis, horis canonicis, disciplinis, peregrinationibus, et ceteris omnibus bonis qui fiunt, et fieri poterunt, in tota universali ecclesia militanti et omnibus membris ejusdem, participes sint et efficiantur.

Item quod predicti confratres et consorores Quadragesimalibus et aliis jejuniorum temporibus seu diebus, quibus esus lacticiniorum de jure vel consuetudine est prohibitus, ovis, caseo, butiro, lacte, et aliis lacticiniis libere et absque conscientie scrupulo, carnibus vero de consilio utriusque medici, uti et vesci possint.

Item quod omnes et singuli Cristi fideles, cujuscunque dignitatis, status, aut ordinis fuerint, qui Camerarios prefatos, aut eorum substitutos, ad premissa adjuvarent, Cristique fideles ad porrigendas manus adjutrices dicte Confraternitati et ut se in illa conscribi faciant induxerint, quotiens id fecerint, quingentos annos indulgentie consequantur.

Item quod indulgentie, peccatorum remissiones, facultates, et indulta predicta sub quibusvis suspensionibus vel revocationibus quarumcunque indulgentiarum facultatum, privilegiorum indultorum per Sedem predictam, etiam in favore

Basilice principis Apostolorum de Urbe aut Cruciate contra infideles, aut ecclesiarum domorum fratrum ordinis heremitarum Sancti Augustini in dicto regno Anglie existentium, et pro reparatione earum hactenus quomodolibet factis, vel faciendis, nullatenus comprehendantur, sed ab illis semper excepte; et quotiens illas et illa revocari, suspendi, modificari, restringi, seu reduci contigerit, totiens in pristinum et eum statim sicuti nunc sint reposita, restituta, et reintegrata censeantur et existant.

Item mandatum est, auctoritate Apostolica, universis et singulis reverendissimis ac reverendis patribus archiepiscopis, episcopis, ac eorum officialibus quibuscunque, necnon rectoribus, vicariis, capellanis, et aliis quarumcunque ecclesiarum ministris quibuscunque, ut Aldermanis [et] Camerariis dicte Confraternitatis pro tempore existentibus, seu eorum deputatis, circa collectionem annuam debiti supradicti a confratribus dicte Confraternitatis, ac receptionem novorum confratrum opem et auxilium prebeant.

Item quod quilibet confrater omnium et singulorum indultorum, privilegiorum, indulgentiarum, et concessionum dicte Confraternitati sive Gilde concessorum particeps imperpetuum efficiatur.

Nos igitur Aldermannus et Camerarii antedicti, quibus hec faciendi tributa et commissa est potestas, dilectum nobis in Christo *Thomam Willughby, armigerum, et Brigittam uxorem ejus* intra nostrorum confratrum numerum elegimus, aggregamus, et admittimus, indultorumque ac concessionum, necnon omnium suffragiorum et bonorum operum spiritualium nostrorum participes semper fore et esse volumus ac innotescimus per presentes.

In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium, sigillum commune dicte Gilde presentibus appendi fecimus.

Data Boston', xxvij.<sup>o</sup> die mensis *Januarii*, anno Domini M. CCCC. xvij.

Per me Johannem Sixtinum, u[triusque] j[uris] doctorem.

Per me Petrum Potkyn, legum doctorem.

Impressum per me Ricardum Pynson, Regis Impressorem.

*Written at Foot:* Admissus per Willelmum Temper, Camerarium, et solvit vjs. viijd.; et sic debet solvere annuatim quousque xxvjs. viijd. sint plenarie persoluti, et sic esse quietum sine ulterori solutione.

*Fragment of seal, with figure of the Virgin Mary crowned and Child.* 24.

1520, October 6.—Will of John Wylloughby, esquire, in his own writing, “purpasyng, with the grace of God, to goo to Rome of pylgramag’, dredyng soden chansus, perels and jeoperdes in my journey.” Anthony Fitzherbert, his brother [in law], sole executor. “To my cosyn his wyffe my corall’ beydes with gawdes of gold.” My brother Zoweh. My sister Ales. My brother Hew. My cousin Cumberforth. My

“neyvy” Henry Wyllughby. My brother Edward’s wife. “To the new beydhowse at Wollaton a scheylett [= skillet], a posnett, a chafur, a peyr tonges and a fyr’ ern.” “Item to Mastres Wyluowr’ the boke that schew hath of myn. Item to Sir Robert Scheypert the boke that he hath of myn. Item to Wollaton Chyrch’ a corporas with a case. Item to Wyllughby Chyrch a corporas case. Item to my cosyn Cecily Curson ij. of my best Ynglysch’ bokes. Item to my cosyn Mar’ hyr syster an other Ynglysch boke.” My sister Dudley. Richard Smyth, parson. 236.

1521.—Papal indulgence granted to Henry Willoughby and others.

Ut animarum saluti devotorum oratorum vestrorum Henrici Wylloughby, Eduardi Bellnappe (*sic*), Johannis Oche, Johannis Markan, Eduardi Feres, Johannis Birron, Johannis Dygby, Johannis Ulloghby,<sup>1</sup> Eduardi Ulloghby, Anthonii Phytheherberd,<sup>2</sup> Guillermi Alston, Johannis Melford, Thome Cheleram, Guillermi More, Guillermi Bue, Rogeri Necham, Thome Lymdem, Johannis Dauton, Francisci Cyroneau, et Helie Breul, conjugatorumque vestrorum (*sic*), ac eorum utriusque sexus liberorum, pravintie (*sic*) Cantu[a]riensis et Pictavensis, vel alterius dioceseos, salubrius consulatur, supplicant humiliter sanctitati vestre dicti oratores, q[uatenus ei]s et eorum cuilibet specialem gratiam facientes, ut confessor idoneus secularis vel cujusvis ordinis regularis presbyter, quem quilibet ipsorum duxerit eligendum, ipsos et eorum quemlibet a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis, et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sentenciis, censuris et penis a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis, ac votorum quorumcunque et ecclesie mandatorum transgressionibus, perjuriorum et homicidii casualis vel mentalis reatibus, manuum violentarum in quasvis personas ecclesiasticas, non tamen prelatos, de preterito injectionibus, jejuniorum, horarumque<sup>3</sup> canonicarum ac divinarum officiorum et penitentiarum injunctarum in toto vel in parte omissionibus; Necnon ab omnibus et singulis eorum peccatis, criminibus, et delictis quantuncunque gravibus et enormibus, de quibus corde contriti et ore confessi fuerint, etiam si talia forent propter que sedes apostolica merito foret consulenda, de reservatis, exceptis contentis in bulla “Cena Domini,” semel in anno et in mortis articulo, et quotiens de illo dubitabitur, etiam si tunc mors non subsequatur, de aliis vero eidem sedi non reservatis casibus tocians quotiens opus fuerit absolvere, et pro commissis penitentiam salutarem injungere, vota vero quecunque ultramarine visitationis liminum apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Urbe ac Jacobi in Compostella, religionis et castitatis votis duntaxat

<sup>1</sup> Willoughby.

<sup>2</sup> Fitzherbert.

<sup>3</sup> *hararum*, MS.



exceptis, in alia pietatis opera commutare et juramenta quęcunque sine juris alieni prejuditio relaxare; ac semel in anno et in mortis articulo et quotiens de morte dubitabitur, licet tunc mors non subsequatur, plenariam omnium peccatorum suorum remissionem et absolutionem auctoritate apostolica impendere valeat; liceatque eis et eorum cuilibet habere altare portatile cum debitis reverentia et honore, super quo in locis ad hoc congruentibus et honestis, etiam non sacris et ecclesiastico interdicto ordinaria auctoritate seu apostolica suppositis, dummodo causam non dederint hujusmodi interdicto et fecerint quantum in eis fuerit quod ea, propter quę appositum fuit apostolicum interdictum, executioni debite demandentur, etiam antequam elucescat dies, circa tamen diurnam lucem, in sua et familiarum suorum domesticorum presentia missas et alia divina officia celebrare seu celebrari facere, ac tempore interdicti hujusmodi divinis interesse, ac eucharistiam et alia ecclesiastica sacramenta a quocunque presbytero quando, ubi et quotiens videbitur, etiam in Pascale, et sine licentia rectoris parochialis ecclesię, absque tamen ejus prejuditio, recipere, et decedentium eorundem oratorum corpora cum funerali pompa ecclesiastice tradi possint sepulture; et insuper unam vel duas ecclesias aut duo vel tria altaria in partibus ubi singulos oratores pro tempore residere contigerit, Quadragesimalibus et aliis diebus stationum urbis Rome visitando, tot et similes indulgentias ac peccatorum remissiones consequantur, quas consequerentur si singulis diebus eisdem singulas dicte urbis et extra eam ecclesias propter stationes hujusmodi deputatas ac citra plenarias Beate Marie de Populo, de Pace, et de Loreto, ac basilicarum Sancti Johannis Lateranensis et Beate Marie Majoris de Urbe ac si personaliter visitaret; preterea eisdem Quadragesimalibus et aliis temporibus prohibitis, unacum eorum familiaribus continuis commensalibus et ad eorum mensam pro tempore discumbentibus, ovis, butiro, caseo, et aliis lacticiniis, carnibus vero de utriusque medici consilio, uti et frui; ceterum, ut singule oratrices unacum quatuor aliis honestis mulieribus quater in anno quęcunque monasteria monialium cujusvis, etiam Sanctę Clare ordinis, de licentia inibi presidentium ingredi ac cum eisdem monialibus conversari, dummodo ibidem non pernocent; Necnon quod Terram Dominicam et totiens Angelicam orationes singulis diebus in sonitu campanę post Completorium dictum *Ave Maria* devote recitando quinquaginta dies indulgentiarum consequi possint et valeant, concedere et indulgere dignemini de gratia speciali, non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ac cancellarie apostolice regulis necnon quibusvis revocationibus et suspensionibus quarumvis similium vel dissimilium, s[e]u etiam in favorem fabrice basilicę principis apostolorum Sancti Petri de Urbe ac Sanctę Cruciate concessis forsan hactenus seu imposterum concedendis, ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque, cum clausis oportunis et consuetis.

Et de reservatis semel in anno et in mortis articulo, etc., premissis exceptis ut supra

Et de non reservatis sedi predictæ casibus, tocienis quotiens opus fuerit, ut premittitur

Et de commutatione votorum et relaxatione juramentorum ut supra, et de plenaria remissione et absolutione semel in anno et in mortis articulo a pena et culpa ac aliis, modo et forma premissis

Et de altari portatili cum clausa "ante diem" et "in locis interdictis," ut premittitur

Et quod tempore interdicti corpora oratorum ecclesiæ tradi possint sepulture, ut prefertur

Et de indulgentiis stationum Urbis, visitando ecclesias vel altaria, ut supra

Et de esu ovorum, butiri, casei, et aliorum lactiniorum ac carniū, ut supra

Et de ingrediendo monasteria monialium pro mulieribus, ut supra

Et de indulgentia quinquaginta dierum in sonitum campane post completorium

Et quod presens indultum duret ad vitam singulorum oratorum, nec comprehendatur sub quibusvis revocationibus necnon derogationibus et suspensionibus, etc., modo et forma premissis; et quod presentium transumptis manu notarii publici subscriptis et sigillo alicujus persone in dignitate ecclesiastica constitute munitis, fides detur: Que simul vel ad partem pro quolibet oratore aliis omissis, etiam exprimendo nomina et cognomina, qualitates eorum ac uxorum et liberorum, fieri possint; Et quod presentis supplicationis sola signatura sufficiat absque aliarum expeditione litterarum

Concessum ut petitur, in presentia Domini nostri pape: F. Cardinalis Ursinus.

Julianus de Datis, Dei et apostolice sedis gratia, episcopus Sancti Leonis, sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri domini Leonis, divina providentia, pape Decimi, in basilica principis apostolorum de Urbe minor penitenciararius, universis et singulis presentes litteras inspecturis salutem in Domino sempiternam. Notum facimus et attestamur, quod litteras originales confessionalis, quarum copia preinseritur, vidimus, tenuimus et diligenter inspeximus, easque manu reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Franciotti, miseratione divina, Sancti Georgii sacrosancte Romane ecclesie diaconi cardinalis de Ursinis, in domini nostri pape prefati presentia signatas fuisse et esse reperimus: idcirco, pro parte venerabilis viri domini Guillermi Alston, monachi ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Coventrensis dioceseos, principalis in preinsertis litteris inter ceteros oratores principaliter nominati, debita cum instantia requisiti, ipsas transumi, exemplari, transcribi, et in hanc publicam transumpti formam redigi, ac per notarium publicum infrascriptum subscribi et publicari

mandavimus; decernentes huic presenti transumpto in iudicio et extra tantam fidem debere adhiberi qualis et quanta dictis originalibus litteris data est et adhibita, dareturque et adhiberetur si in medium producerentur, quibus omnibus premissis sic per nos re factis auctoritatem nostram interposuimus et interponimus presentium per tenorem pariter et decretum.

In quorum fidem sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum et actum Rome in do[mo ?] m . . . . . residentie, sub anno a Nativitate Domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo primo, Indictione nona, die vero [blank] mensis [blank], pontificatus prelibati domini nostri domini Leonis pape Decimi anno nono, presentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris dominis Johanne Andrea de Zoellis, archidiacono Britonoriensi et [incomplete]. 24.

1521, August 1.—Letter of the Guardian of the Observant Friars of Mount Sion creating Sir John Willoughby a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

In Dei Omnipotentis nomine, Amen. Notum sit omnibus presentes nostras litteras inspecturis, qualiter, hoc anno Salutis nostre M. D. XXI., generosus ac nobilis vir Dominus Johannes Villughby, de Anglia, nuper ad sacratissima terre sancte mysteria visitanda, magno devotionis affectu, se contulerit, Deoque opitulante, multis transactis periculis, loca sanctissima petierit et in primis ardentissimo sanctum Dominicum Sepulchrum visitavit, sanctissimosque Calvarie, Syon et Oliveti montes, Virginisque intemerate sepulchrum in medio vallis Josaphat, nativitatis quoque et presepii Salvatoris nostri in Bethleem Juda, fluentaque Jordanis et Quarantani montes, et omnia alia a modernis Christi fidelibus perigrinis visitari solita, non modico labore, et, ob locorum anfractus, maximo discrimine et expensis plurimis circumvit, atque iteratis precibus devote personaliter adoravit, et, ostendens veram Christiani nominis professionem, omnia adversa magnanimiter pertulit.

Idcirco, ego Frater Zenobius Masius, de Florentia, Ordinis Minorum regularis obs[ervancie] sacri Conventus Montis Syon guar[dianus] ceterorumque locorum Terre Sancte commiss[arius] (licet immeritus), animadvertens ejusdem Domini stemmata, ceterasque ejus virtutes, quibus Sanctissimi Sepulchri Milites dotati esse tenentur, motu proprio impulsus, ob immensam ejusdem Domini Johannis devotionem in hec sacrosancta mysteria, et singulares zelus in totius religionis augmentum, et erga seraphici Patris nostri Franci[sc]i ordinem, prefatum Dominum Johannem, auctoritate apostolica mihi in hac parte cum plenitudine potestatis commissa singulari privilegio et gratia, Sanctissimi Sepulchri jam dicti Militem institui, ordinavi, et benedixi, ac per presentes institutum, ordinatum, et benedictum super Gloriosissimo Domini Sepulchro denuncio; decernens insuper, eundem posse deferre Sancte Crucis,



Sanctissimi Sepulchri seu Sancti Georgii insignia publice vel secrete, prout sibi placuerit; dotans ipsum omnibus gratiis, privilegiis ac muneribus hujus Sancte Militie, quibus uti omnibus locis gaudereque sine aliqua interpellatione possit et debeat, quibus ceteri Milites Sanctissimi Sepulchri uti et frui consuevere.

In quorum omnium fidem ac robur tutissimum presentes fieri jussi ac sigillo Sanctissimi Sepulchri consueto muniri ac roborari feci, manuque propria me subscripsi.

Datum Hierosolimis, in arce Syon cenaculo Christi sanctissimo, anno, quo supra, Die Mercurii, prima Augusti.

Frater Zenobius subscripsi manu propria me, F.Z.

[1525,] August 6.—Commission under the signet to Sir Henry Willoughby to repress riot in Coventry.<sup>1</sup>

“ Henry R.

By the king.

Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wel. And forasmuche as we understande that on Lammas day last passed a grete ryot and unlafull assemble with other enormytes wer commytted in and nere unto our cite of Coventry by diverse light and evil disposed personnes of the same, and that it is to us yet unknowen whether the said enormytes be repressed or not: we, not willing the same to contynue or passe unpunished, for the daunger and evil exemple that may ensue therof, have by our other lettres instructed our right entierly beloved cousin the Marques Dorset the maner and fourme howe we wol that he, with your assistance, power and strength, or otherwise as he shal thynke good, shal procede to the repressing and due correccion of the said offendours. Wherefore we, trusting in your perfitt fidelities, wol and desire you that, according to suche ordre as our said cousin shal geve unto you in that behalf, ye, with suche persons as ye may make, if he require the same, do geve your attendance and assistance unto our said cousin in execucion of the premisses, as well for repressing of the said offendours, if the same be not alrede don, as for inquire to be made upon the offence, by vertue of suche commission as we have sent to our said cousin and other for that purpose, and that with al effect, spede and good endeavour as we trust yow and as ye tender our pleasur, willing yow furthermorre that in al suche thinges as our said cousin shal shewe unto you in the premisses, ye wol geve unto hym ferme credence as shal appertain.

Yeven under our signet, at our maner of [Grene]weche (?), the vj<sup>th</sup> day of Auguste.

[Addressed:] To our trusty and welbeloved servaunt Sir Henry Willoughbe, knight.”

<sup>1</sup> The letter of the Marquis of Dorset and Sir Henry Willoughby, dated 12 August, 1525, giving an account of their proceedings by virtue of this commission is noticed in the *Calendar of State Papers 1525*, no. 1568. See also no. 1743.

*Signet seal (shield of royal arms and crown surrounded by collar of SS) impressed upon paper-covered wax.* 24.

[1539 ?]—"Informacions agaynst Sir Gylles Strangways, knyght, of certayne his mysdemeanors done in Dorsetshire as hereafter folowyth.

Furst it is too be sertefyed that certayne of the houshold servauntes of Sir Gylles Strangways, too the number of thre or iiij<sup>th</sup>, that were nere aboute hym, parte of theym watyng apon hym in his chamber, of late yeres were accused too robe poore men in the cuntre, as well in theyr housis as by the heyghway, and when the parties that were robed dyd sett forth ther accusement agaynst his said servauntes afore ther faces and in the presens of ther master afore the justices syttyng apon the benche, the poore men then avouyng that they the servauntes of the said Sir Gylles had robbed theym at certayne tyme and place by theym then named, yet the said Master Sir Gylles dyd soo bere theym his said servauntes in ther evyll doyng, havyng suche persons impanelled too inquire of the same felonyes as were assured frendes too the same Sir Gylles, and suche as dyd long to him, that notwythstandyng good evydence was gyffen by the parties that were robed afore the justices, sayng 'thes ar the persons in presens that dyd robe us,' yet noo indyctament culd be found in the same shire at no assisses nor sessions agaynst his said servauntes, wiche said felonyes was aleged and set forth for the moste parte at every sessions by the space of one holle yere too gather. And when certayne nobyllmen and other gentylmen and pore men dyd perceve suche beryng and perjurye used in that shire by the supporting of the same Sir Gylles, then the same men dyd complayne at London too the kynges councell, allegyng the unlawfull beryng of the said Sir Gylles and the felonies commytted by his said servauntes. At wiche tyme the said councell, havyng afore theym emonges other one of the said Sir Gylles servauntes named Jamys Ferror in examinacion, the same Jamys Ferror confessed parte of the same felonyes agaynst hym by the pore men alleged too be trew, the same Jamys then watyng upon the same Sir Gylles in . . . shier, whiche confession the same Jamys Ferror beyng assigned by the said councell too suffer deth for his demeryttes, Sir Gylles Strangways dyd optayne of the kynges Grace his pardon, and the other ij. or iiij. servauntes too the said Sir Gylles, because the wold not confesse ther faultes as the said Jamys Ferror dyd, they contynewed styll in the service of ther sayd master wythout any punyshement.

Item, at another tyme two other of the howshold servauntes of the same Sir Gylles commytted other felonyes, and one of theym named Brynabell dyd robe his said master Sir Gylles, apon the wiche robere Sir Gylles caused hym to be indycted, and after, when the felonie was araned, Sir Gylles, havyng his

good restored, absentyd hymselfe owte of the hall, and wold gyfe no evydenche, and soo the felony was acquite.

Also one Wylliam Sampson, not a yere passyd, was indyted v<sup>th</sup> tymes of sundry felonies, and fiede apou the same felonyes, and the good stollen restored to the partyes that ought it, and after the same Wylliam Sampson was by the meanes of the same Sir Gylles accquite, and after that acquitt-all the same Wylliam Sampson named hymselfe to be the sarvaunte of the same Syr Gyles Strangways, besydes dyvers other mo felonies by his sarvauntes and other persons commyttyd, wyche be cloked and advoyded wythout any refformacion, in wyche so doying the same Sir Gylles doyth not only appere to be a gret berer agaynst the kynges lawys, but also doyth cause miche perjurie to be commyttyd and used in that shire.

Also to prove the same Sir Gylles to be a gret berer in the courte, the same Sir Gylles within thys ij. yeres last passyd, after that a pore man had taken the peace of hys neyghbor named John Roke, he causyd the pore man to contynew the askyng of the peace agaynst the sayd John Roke, where the pore man wolde have releasyd the same peace, but that Sir Gylles dyd advyse the pore man to the contrari, wherby he causyd dyscencion to contynew betwxyt ij. neyghbers for the malice that the same Sir Gylles hade to one of them, for by the procurement of the same Sir Gylls the same John Roke, agaynst whome the peace was askyd, afterward was indyted of forceable entre and ryott wrongfully for kepyng of hys owne house and grounde, wherin the sayd John Roke hade bene in peasabyll possession by the space of xij. yeres and more. And for farther prove thereof, when the ij. pore men were agreed in the same matter, then the same Sir Gylles dyd take dysplesure therwith, and rebuked theym that they dyd make the awarde and agrement betwxyt the sayd ij. pore man (*sic*), wherby appered that Sir Gylles was not contentyd that unite and peace shulle be betwyx the sayd ij. pore men being neyghbors, for malyce that he dyd bere to the sayd John Roke, beyng tenant to Sir Edward Wyllughby.

Other articles to prove that Syr Gylls Strangways ys a procurer to breke the kynges peace and a dysturber of the kynges people, as well at the tyme of the assisses when the juges were ther as at the tyme of Quarter Sessions at sunderey tymes as hereafter folowyth.

Item where ther was certayn riotiuse persons at Wynburne during the tyme of a fayre ther holden, wyth swordes, bylles, and other wapens, sekyng the sarvauntes of Syr Edward Wyllughby to feyght wyth them, and at the laste fyndyng one of the husbande men of the seid Syr Edward and a prest togethers in a company, then and ther dyd stryke downe unto the grounde the sarvaunt of the said Sir Edwarde, suposyng that they had kyllled hym, and then assautyd the prest, thrustyng ther daggers and swordes at hym and thorow



his gowne, thynkyng also to have kylled hym, whereapon he slypped owt of his gowne and fiede into the churche yarde, wyche ryotuose persons after that they hade serched and inquired thorow all the towne of Wynburne to feyght wyth Sir Edward Wyllughby servauntes, then they the said ryotuose persons dyd stryke and hurte dyvers other of the kynges subiectes in ther rage, to the nomber of xxiiij<sup>ti</sup> persons, and so walkyd wyth ther wapons draune thorowowt the towne, strykyng alway abowt them that they causyd all the kynges people ther beyng in the fayre and market to trusse upp ther marchandyes and to forsake the sayd market for fere of the sayd ryotuose persons, whereapon the justyces next adjonyng causyd a sessions to sytt and inquire apon the sayd ryott, and when Syr Gylls Strangways and his frendes percevyng a sessions to be appoyntyed to inquire of the sayd ryott commyttyd by the servauntes of Sir Thomas Lyne and hys frendes, then the same Sir Gylls comyng thether to Wynburne, bryngyng wyth hym certayn gentyllmen, beyng under his riulle and commanddement, to be impanullyd of the grete inquest to the intent that the sayd ryot shud not be founde agaynst his frendes; by reason of wyche beryng of the sayd Sir Gylls agaynst the kyng this riott coulede not be by no jure then and ther founde, whereapon the sayd ryott was afterwarde complayned of in the Ster Chamber affore the kynges councell, and ther by good wytnessys provyd, as apperyth of recorde there, and afterwarde the sayd ryotuosse persons appon prosses agaynst theym made was proclaymed trators and rebelleus, and parte of them fiede the contre for fere of punysshement. Whereby apperyth the power and auctoryte and the unlauffull beryng of the sayd Sir Gylls in that shyre, wher no matters wylbe founde nor passe by vardynt contrari to his pleasure.

Item, at another tyme Syr Gylls Strangways wyth the nombre of iij. score or iiij. score persons, wyth all maner of wapons in forceable maner vyolentlie dyd come to Blanforde, and they dyd fysshe the water in dyspyte of Syr John Rogers and all hys power, wyche Syr John rayased an C. persons to wythstande the sayd Syr Gylls, but that assemble notwythstanding, Syr Gylls being appoyntyed to come wythe his nettes in cartes, bryngyng wyth hym suche an unlauffull and ryottous company and assemble, wyth force dyd fysshe ther, and Syr John Rogers wyth force was compellyd to suffer hym to fysshe in hys water and durste not deffend him for fere of morder and manslawter, wyche ryot and unlauffull assemble was never founde nor presentyd in that schere, where nothyng canne be founde contrary to the mynde of the sayd Syr Gylls.

Also certayne other articles ther be too prove the same Sir Gylles a supportor and mayntener of frays and breker of the kynges peace as folowyth.

Furst, where that Sir Edward Wyllughby was at a sessions at Dorchester, serving the kyng as his dewty was and is, Master Henry Strangways, the son of the same Sir Gyles, in the sessions tyme, when the justices was syttyng, the sayd Sir Edward and Sir John Rogers was walkyng toogathers frome the benche of the sessions arme in arme, the said Master Henry Strangways not only appoyntyng certayne persons too the number of xl<sup>ti</sup> too be redy in the strett with bylls and swordes redy too mete and feight with the sayd Sir Edward at his commyng owt of the hall by the appoyntement of the sayd Master Strangways, but also he the same Master Henry Strangways dyd sodenly stryke at the said Sir Edward, havyng Sir John Rogers by the arme, and with a naked sworde cute his cheyne frome aboute his neke, wiche ryott was nor never culde be founde in that schyr by reason of the beryng of the same Sir Gyles, notwithstanding the said ryot was commytted duryng the tyme that the justices was syttyng at the sessions hall at Dorchestre in the syght of the same justices, wyche ryot and fray was afterward by the said Sir Edward complainyd of in the Ster Chamber, and ther proved by good wytnes as apereth therof of record at this day.

At another tyme also, when the justices of the assise dyd syt at Dorchester, on Foway, servant to the same Sir Gyles, in an evenyng, without any discension or cause of gruge, sodenly without warnyng dyd stryke on Richard Dooll, servant to Sir Edward Wyllughby, with a naked swerd apone the face and heed that he the same Foway at the same stroke had ner kylled the same Doll, strykyng hym to the grownd, and then the same Foway therapon advoyded and wold not be knowen of the fray or hurt that it schuld be hys dede, nor the justices of assise apone inquere cold not kno who duryng the assises tyme had done that ded, and yet that notwithstanding the same Sir Gyles dyd and doth continually kepe the same Foway styll in his service without communicacion or punyshement or answer made to the same Doll, who dyd lye at surgery by the space of viij. wekes, wherby apereth the unlawfull mentenance of the same Sir Gyles.

Also the same Sir Gyles, at the last sessyons holden at Sherborne, the xxx<sup>ti</sup> yere of oure soverayne Lorde the kyng that now is, havyng gruge and malyce in hes mynde to the seide Sir Edward, then and ther at the seid sessyons syttyng apone the benche, havyng no respecte to the service that he and all the other was bownden to do to the kyng at that tyme duryng the sessyons, butt rather procuryng dycencyon and morder ther too be comytted and don, sayd to the seid Sir Edward thes worddes: "I do deffye the, and nott only I deffye the betwene the and me, butt also I doo deffye the in all this awdyence," and therapon the same Sir Gyles spekyng to hes sone prively, hes seid sone did arise from the benche, beyng onne of the justyces of the p[er]ace,

and dyd feche hes fatheres servauntes and hes owne, and furthwith brought them into the place wheras the sessyons was, purposly to avenge hes malyceus intent, butt that the same Sir Edward wolde make hym no answeere nor further procede in worddes with the seid Sir Gylles, the tyme and the place of the sessyons to the same Sir Edward considered.” 24.

[c. 1540].—Draught petition of Sir Edward Willoughby to King Henry VIII. setting forth his services in war, and praying that credence may not be given to certain slanderous statements.

“ Too the kyng our soverayng Lorde. In moste humble wise shewyth and complayneth unto your Highnes your trew and faithfull servaunt Edward Wyllughby, knyght, that where your said servant at all tymes passed sythens that he was of th’ age of xxj<sup>ti</sup> yeres untoo this day, by the space of xxix<sup>ti</sup> yeres, frome tyme to tyme hath done unto your Grace sutch service as haith bene in his power, as well in your Grace’s warres byyonde the see as other ways within this realme, furst in Hey Spayne, the thryd yer of your Grace’s reigne, your said servaunt hymselfe dyd fornische with a hundreth men too doo your Grace service in your warres, under the Lorde Darsye, then arryvyng at Scalys Mallys, and then the next yere folowyng, the fourth yer of your Grace’s raigne, hymself also dyd fornische with another hundreth men, over and besydes CCCC. men furnished by his father Sir Henry Wyllughby, appoynted to doo your Grace service in the warres then arryvyng in another parte of Spayne nere Founterabye,<sup>1</sup> under the ledyng of the Right Honorabyll Lorde Marques Dorsett, your said servant havynge then under his father the gydyng and charge of your Grace’s ordinance; also the same tyme gyffynge attendance too the honorabyll Lorde now Duke of Norfolke in too Naverre. And the thryde yere then next also folowyng, the v. yer of your Grace’s raigne, your said servaunt, a convenyent nomber too hym appoynted, served your Grace lykewise in your warres in the northe cuntre under the ledyng of the honorabyll the olde Lorde Duke of Norfolke, at wiche battell<sup>2</sup> the kyng of Scotland was then ther kyllled, and at the same felde your sayd servaunt doying his bounden and dew service too your Grace, beyng hurte and wounded, was taken prysoner by the Scottes, and after ransomed hymselfe too his great charge owte of the Scottes handes withowte ayde or redrese of your Grace or of any other. Also another yere sythens that tyme your sayd servaunt dyd your Grace lyke service in your warres in France with another hundreth men under the ledyng of the honorebyll Lorde the Duke of Norfolke that now is, at wiche tyme your said servaunt unworthy therto was made knight by the said Duke in con-

<sup>1</sup> Fuenterrabia (Guipúzcoa).

<sup>2</sup> The Battle of Flodden, A.D. 1513.



sideracion of his said service done too your Grace. Alsoo at this laste insurreccion in the Northe parties<sup>1</sup> your said servaunt Edward Wyllughby lykewysse dyd your Grace service with another hundreth men furnyshed redy for the warres commyng and conve[*in*]g them owt of Dorsetshire too Dankester, wiche is viij<sup>xx</sup> myles, ledyng and conveyng theym to his great charge, wiche service and charges considered that notwithstondyng your said servaunt haith nother office nor fee of your Grace, doyng your Grace yerly and contenually service in the cuntre where he dothe dwell in all your commissions and commandementes, as he is bounden of dewty too doo. For wiche consideracions your said servaunt humble requireth your Grace too lycence and pardon hym in the rehersyng of his said service bownden and dew, wiche he is compelled too doo for causys folowyng by reason that he cannot cumme to your Grace's speche too make trew defence and answere too the sclanderous and evyll reporte of one Wylliam Auberey, one of your Grace's servauntes, wiche said Wylliam Auberey in sondry places makyth his avaunte that he haith done the errant unto your Grace agaynst your said servaunt Edward Wyllughby, that your Grace by reason of his said erraunt and complaynt schold say unto the said Wylliam Au[b]erey that apon suche suytes as your said servaunt Edward Wyllughby haith or suyth for by the order of your lawes that your Grace's pleasor is that your said servaunt shal not obteyng nor injoye the same his suyte although the right of your Grace's lawes be with hym therin, wiche lawes your Grace hetherto never refused at any tyme too any of your servauntes or subyettes: Wherefor your sayd besecher and servaunt Edward Wyllughby humble besychyth your Grace too remember the trew and dew service not only done too your Grace hytherto by hymself, but also by his father Sir Henry Wyllughby and other the brethren of your said servaunt, wiche said service they and every of theym intend too doo and to contynew duryng theyr naturall lyff as theyr dewtys is; trustyng also that your Grace dothe accepte the doynges and service of every of your Grace's servauntes accordyng too ther deserttes, without gyffyng credence unto the untrew reporte of the said Wylliam Auberey or of any such seklanderous persons. And your said orater and servaunt shall dayly pray too God for the long and prosperous contenance of your riall and nobyll estate long too endure.

Also please it your noble Grace to be further asertened that wer certayn of your Grace's subgettes named Thomas Frost, Wylliam Towneshend, and other wer bownden by obligacion in certayn summes to Wylliam Au[b]erey to your Grace's use, the same Wylliam Au[b]erey hath not only extorciously taken money of your said pore subgettes to his owne use in parte of payment of the said obligacion, but also fraudelently and decevably the same Wylliam Au[b]erey hath com-

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<sup>1</sup> The Pilgrimage of Grace, A.D. 1537.

pounded with your said Grace's pore subgettes Thomas Frost and other above-named for a further summa betwyxt hym and them agreed to be payd in severall dayes, and hath promised your said subgettes the redelyvere of ther said obligacion, wyche was on of your Grace's specialtyes taken and made to your Grace's use: wherby apereth the decet and untrouth of the said Wylliam Au[b]jerey done and commytted to your Grace, wych mater your said servaunt is redy to prove."

[c. 1540.].—Elizabeth SMETHWICK to Sir John WILLOUGHBY.

"Ryght worschypfull cosyn. I hertely commende me unto yow, beyng glayd to here of yower welfare, thankyng yow ever of yowre grett kyndness. Hyt ys not unknownen unto yow how that I have beyn handellet now of layte, and therefore I muste make my frendys to do sumwhat for me. I have caused my neyfew William Pulteney for to take panys on hym to go to London for me and my syster Dame Elyzabeth Smythwyke for to gett us a lycens to goo owte of the place of Henwod, for we are gretly afraed that yf we tary ther we schalbe poyssynnet or ellys summe other thyng to make us away. Therefore we boȝythe Dame Elyzabeth and I desyer yow that yow will doo soo muche for us as to delyver to my foresyde neyfew William Pulteney *vli. xs.* wher yow wer wonte to sende hyt me by Huge Large, and my neyfew schall bryng yow acquytans from us boȝyth from the begynnyng of the worlde unto the day of the making of the acquytans. Yf yow do not now helpe us, we ar boȝyth undoyne, for we have nothyng to helpe us withall, as yow know well, for hyt ys not unknownen how we . . . layf . . . moer to yow, but Jhesu have yow in hys keepyng.

[Yowre . . . ] cosyn and beydwoman,  
Dam Elesabet Smethewyke [written  
badly in a very shaky hand].

[Addressed:] To my ryght worschypfull cosyn Sir John Willybe, knyght, be thys delyvered." 24.

1545, May 10.—Agreement between Sir John Willoughby, of Wollourton, knight, and Henry Willoughby, esquire, cousin and heir apparent of the said Sir John, and Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Bilbrughe, knight, "concerninge the digginge and gettinge of see coolles within the lordshipp of Bilbrughe." Sir Nicholas is unable to get the coals in the said lordship conveniently "by reason of the superfluous abundance of water" without the help of Sir John, and it is therefore agreed that "of all thoos coollez lyinge withyn certain closurez within the said lordship of Bylbrughe called 'the Holluez,' now in the tenure and occupacion of Henry Marmyon, gent., from the pale of Wollourton Parke of the southe unto the hedge of the said closures adjonyng to Bylburghe feld by northe," Sir John shall have three parts in four and Sir Nicholas shall have the fourth part, the cost of getting the coals to be

borne by the parties in the same proportions. In case Sir John die before the work in Wollaton Park "be thyrlled<sup>1</sup> thoroo into the grounds" of Sir Nicholas, it is agreed that if the said Henry disagre and will not suffer the "thyrlunge" of the said work, these articles shall be void. The parties shall cause all such coalpits as shall hereafter be "clene wrought out and gottyn" to be "caste in and stopped." 24.

1548, December 20.—Will of Sir John Willoughby, of Wollaton, knight. Proved at London, before the Commissary of the Canterbury Prerogative Court, January 22, 1548-9. [*North Country Wills*, p. 200, Surtees Society.]

179 (193).

[1549].—Account of lands, etc., of which Sir John Wylloghby, knt., late of Myddelton, died seized, which descended to Henry Wylloghby, "squyer, his cosyn and heire, thatt ys to say, son of Sir Edward Wylloghby, knyght, brother unto the said Sir John Wylloghby." 179.

1549, April 13.—Copy of *inquisitio post mortem* of Sir John Wylloghbye, knight, concerning his lands in Warwickshire. The jurors say that he died 10 January, 1549, and that Henry Willoughby, son of his brother Edward Willoughby, is his nearest heir; which Henry was aged 31 years and more at the time of the death of Sir John. 179 (193).

1549, July 15.—Will of Henry Willoughby, esquire, in English. The will is very lengthy. He ordains that his executors (his brother-in-law, George Medley, esquire, and Gabriel Barwyck, gent., Henry Marmyon, gent., and John Hall, his three trusty servants) shall, within eight years of his decease, "make or cause to be made at Wolaton aforesayd a newe soughe<sup>2</sup> for getting of cole within the same lordshypp, and to bestow theruppon the some of on thowsande poundes, or more or lesse, as nede shall requere." Supervisors: Henry, Marquis of Dorset, and Sir John Markham, knight, the testator's cousin. 24.

1549, July 15.—Draught on paper of preceding (in handwriting of Sir Francis Willoughby). Endorsed: "Coppie of my father's wyll, with the articles of his owne hand writing." There is also another copy. 179 (193).

1549, November 13.—Copy of *inquisitio post mortem* of Henry Willoughby, esquire, taken at Nottingham concerning his lands in the County of Nottingham. The jurors say that he died on 27 August, 1549, and that Thomas Willoughby is his son and heir, who was of the age of eight years at the time of Henry's death. 179 (193).

<sup>1</sup> 'bored' (O.E. *þyrlian* pierce).  
<sup>2</sup> 'drain.'



1550, March 24.—Copy of *Inquisitio post mortem* of Henry Willoughby, esquire, taken at Nottingham, concerning his lands in the county of Nottingham. 179 (193).

Circa 1550.—Plan of the Lordship of Cosington, co. Leicester. 163.

[c. 1550].—Draught of will of Bridgett Willughby, widow. Her body to be buried in her chapel of Chedingston in the same tomb wherein her first husband Sir Thomas Knyght is buried, or near it, "without any maner of pompe or otther cerymonies of old tyme used." Executors: Her son, Robert Willughby, and her son-in-law, Humphrey Walrond, esquire. She bequeaths the lands in Chedingston, Penshurst, Lye, Hever, Cowden, Sundrysshe, Chevining, and Sevnocke that she inherited from her father Sir Robert Rede to her eldest son Robert Willughby, charging them with an annuity of 20 marks for her son, Christopher Willughby, and with 10*l.* yearly for Thomas Willughby, eldest son of the said Robert. These lands are settled upon the said Robert and his son Thomas in tail male, with remainder over to Henry Willoughby, younger brother of the said Thomas. Endorsed: "My Ladis mynd is that Mr. Carrill or sum otther lerned man do correct this will." 179 (193).

1553, February 13.—Decree of William Cook, LL.D., Dean of Shoreham, pronouncing a divorce between Robert Willoughby, esquire, of Sondriche, in the Deanery of Shoreham, and Dorothy Willoughby, his wife, on account of her adultery with James Rogers, esquire, which she confessed in Court. 179 (193).

1555, November 1.—Probate of will of Robert Wylloughbye. His body to be buried in the chapel of Chidingstone [co. Kent] "without onye maner of charges as morning blakes or any other maner of poms." Proved 16 May, 1556. Two copies. 163 (207).

1558, August 11.—Probate of will of Bridget Willughby, of the parish of Chedyngstone, co. Kent, widow (of Sir Thomas Willughby). Proved August 18, 1558. Two copies. 163 (207).

c. 1560.—Information against the rector of Wollaton for gambling, etc.

"To Mr. Walter Jonez, Commysarye of the Checker at Yorke. Pleaseth your Mastershippe to understande that one William Underne, late parson of Wollaton, in the Countye of Nottingham, and from the same deposed, is an evill man in his conversacion and lyving, as many of his neyghbours will testifye, for within the towne of Nottyngham, wythin the xij. dayes of Christmas w[a]s three yeres laste paste, did the said Under[n]e leese at the dyce and cardes all the money in his purse, and gaiged his horse for five marks, and loste alle

the said money the same tyme, and also a gold rynge of his he loste the same tyme. Also in Lent laste paste, wythe in the said towne of Nottingham, the said Underne cam thether to make provysion for his wyfes chircheinge, but or he wente out of the said towne he loste agayne all his money in his purse and two horses that he and his boye rode uppon, and borrowed xvjs. more wythin the said towne, and loste all the same at dyce and cardes; and then comynge home to his parsonage in Wollaton, on Sonday then next foloweinge, before his parishoners wythin the chu[r]che at the servyce there, he dyd petyously lament his wicked lyfe, and said he wolde never do so agayne. But nottwythstandynge, the same day that he was deposed from his said parsonage, he wente streyght waies to Lowdam, and there, contrary to his faythfull promyse wyth his said parishoners, fell to the dyce agayne with one Sanderson of the same towne, who he dayly still occupiethe gamynge with all. And also, aboute Mydsomer laste paste, the said Underne came to one William Weste, of Wollaton aforsaid, aboute the hower of eleven of the clocke at nyght, and desired hym to lende hym his mare and his saddle and bridle, whiche the said Weste dyd lende him, but he never as yet did delyver the same againe, nor make any recompence to hym therefore: wythe many more evill practyses that he hathe donne, and still practyseth the same, to the great anoyaunce of many honeste men thereabout, who wyssethe a redres and spedye remedye therein.”

24.

1560, April 30.—Presentments against the vicar of Wollaton.

“*Ultimo Aprilis anno 1560. Wollaton, Dominus Willelmus Underne, Rector ibidem. Hugo Hudson, Thomas Calton, Gardiani.*

*Præsentant*, that William Underne, pa[rson] . . . . . servid and said in the church his devyn . . . . . he oughte to have donne as in the . . . . . Sonday and dyverse other dayes, but hathe gone away at his pleysour, and his parysshe hathe bene unserved. And for the lacke of a preste, William Chamberlayne had two children that died unchristned; and, forther, there hathe bene diverse dead, and theire frendes hathe bene constreyned to get other prestes in the cuntrye to burye them, or els they muste have bene unburyed to longe, and for christeninge of children in lykewyse.

Item they do present the said William Underne to be a commen gamster at the alehowse, nyght and daye, many tymes this laste wynter; and satt upp all the nyght at the same.

Also he hathe used other evill pastymes at the alehowse, as in canvasinge a yonge mayde of xiiij. or xv. yeares olde

in a blankett and wyndowe clothe<sup>1</sup> at mydnyght, which is unprestly, wyth other lyke usages.

Item they do present that on St. Andrewes day laste the said William Underne dyd breake his faste wyth a puddinge or two or ever he did say his servyce.

Item they do present, that the said William Underne, theire parson, had a woman in theire churche which he had brought from London; which woman he had at Bingham, and said she was his wyf.

[Item they do present, that the said William Underne brought to Mr. Elton's, of Cossall, a payre of tables, and shewed him that he had browght a pastye of venyson, and kept game there ij. or iij. dayes together at them. Moreover the neyghbours there were longe in comminge to the Communion, and he willed them to make more haste, or ells he wolde gett hym to the tables.]

(Other charges of obtaining horses from parishioners and not paying for them as promised follow. Some verses on this subject are included in the bundle). 24.

1572, March 21.—Bundle of bonds to observe the fast of Lent, etc., taken before Thomas Willoughby, J.P., in the county of Kent. 271.

1572.—Papers concerning musters in co. Kent. 177.

1573.—Papers concerning musters in co. Notts. 177.

1573-4.—Acquittance of the Pipe of Thomas Willoughby, esquire. as sheriff of Kent. 271.

1574, June 19, Newark Castle.—E[dward], earl of RUTLAND, Sir G. CLYFTON, and T. STANHOPE to the bailiff of the Hundred of Broxtowe Weapentake.

Order to repair to the houses of the persons named at foot, and warn them to bring before the aforesaid persons at Newark on July 12 next, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, so many demilances, horses, and geldings for light horsemen with men on their backs and full furniture for man and horse as they are bound to find. Broxtowe Hundreth: Sir Anthony Strelley ij; Mr. Fraunces Willoughby ij; Mr. John Byron ij; Mr. Fraunces Moleneux j; Mr. Frances Brensley j; Mr. Anthony Sawmon j. 177.

[1570-83.]—MARMYON, servant of Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury ("Bess of Hardwick"), to Sir Francis WILLOUGHBY concerning quarrels between the countess and her husband, and referring to imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots.

"Right worshipfull, my spechall earnest desyre hathe bene a longe tyme that once I might be dissolved and bestow myself

<sup>1</sup> That is, a winnowing cloth.



altogether at Wollaton, which soyle and the soyles master I have alwaies unfaynedly loved. At last, I prayse God, I have my desyre fully satisfied, for cyvill warres will entertaigne Sheffield House and Skottyshe regiment unlesse Marmyon be removed. I am sorie with all my harte to see my Lady in suche daunger and that she takethe my departure in so ill sorte. That howse is a hell, and her Ladyship beinge furnished with few, or rather not one, about her which faythfully love and honor her in deede, the sequeale is in doubt to breede afterclappes, and she suspectes no lesse.

I tould your worship at your being last at Haddon of a broyle or kynd of tragedy betwixt my Lord and Lady of late, wherin, as alwayes in maner hertofore, my Lord hathe made me playe a parte, so I thinke the tragedy would not hould if I be lefte out. I now perceave by her Lady the fallinge out was excedinge and lickly to be perillous, if she take not her seconde counsells and square the accyon by wisdom. His Lordship chargethe her and me to be devysors for the disabling of his sarvice to Her Majestie; that we are advertysers against him; and weere the only cawse that abatement was made of his allowance for the Lady of Skottlandes dyat; that she makes me her right hand as it weere, whome he cannot abide, and knowing that I hate him. Wherupon he made surely a very honorable conclusion that if she would not remove me, he could never be brought to thinke that she loved him, neyther would he ever take her for his wyfe, but he would remove me and shutt her Ladyship up without suffring any sarvauntes about her than of his owne placing, with dyvers other ydle wordes tending muche to noughty purposes. My Lady desyred him to send for me, and charge me himself, but that was as bittar as gall, and no waye but she must dispatche me.

Yet or ever I departe, his Lordship shall well perseyve that I dare bouldly take my leave, and answer the unjust and most vyle acusacion, which, I warrant yow, will kindle coales. Notwithstanding, I am sure his Lordship will ende most quyetly with me, and not suffer my departure, but by his leave I will strayne curtesie.

The lease my Lady gave me must goe thoroughe my Lordes handes if I will have a perfecte state, and I may as well seeke to remove the Towar of London as compas eny suche goodnes; so as it hathe pleased her Ladyship to bestowe of a yearely anuety of *xlii*. a yeare, to be had out of Mr. William Cavendyshes landes, and he to be my paymaster, whereof I lyke well.

Yf I would goe to the Innes of Courte or sarve eyther my Lord Treasurer or my Lord of Leycester, she will otherwayes be benefycyall to me. I answered that I am warned to clyme no more upon the hills, wher the wyndes blowe often roughe, but will bestow myself in some quyet dale. Very earnest she was to know my intencion, which would not be gotten forthe,

but referred all as it would best lyke my father to bestow me. She offers to take what counsell I will chewse for the makinge of my anuety, onely a proviso must be that I must not sell it, and she is well pleased that I bestow myself whersoever I best lyke, and that she is in good faythe with no man in England but onely with Sir Francis Willoughby, and soe shall she knowe before I departe. Yt is good that your worship take heede how yow suffer me to sett one fute within your howshould, for before God yow shall have muche adoe to remove me from yow. I fynd me able to do yow good service : and this I trust you will hould yourself assured that I wilbe to the last day of my lyfe a most faythfull man towards yow and all your cawses. And thoughe I speake it, methinkes Wollaton Howse should not be without a Marmyon.

And now, Sir, my humble sute is not onely for enter-taignement, but having fully assured myself of your goodnes towards me by somme good turne towards the better inabling me to live, I am to beseche your worship to bestow of me a lease in revercion of Harry Aveye's farme and Smawle's tenement in Carleton, which tenement I sould yow upon my arrerages in account unto your worship. Boothe being layde together will make a prety livinge. Ther be vj. vij. or viij. yeares to expyre, and than if it might stand with your pleasure to thinke me worthy thereof, I and all my pore frendes must think ourselves speccially bound to rest with all dutyfull sarvice most faythfully at your worship's devocion.

Yt wilbe iij. weekes before I shall dispatche from hence, which tyme yow shall receyve from my Lady a letter of the manner of my departure, and see moreover the assurance of her honorable dealing with me. And if I might be settled with your worship, and have this lease made me before my goinge to my father-in-lawe, it would be suche a comfort to theim, as he will stand the rather my good father whan he seethe I am settled to live. He is a man not lickly to lyve longe, and my possibility of great part of his living and welthe is very great. I hope before vij. or eight yeares be ended, yow will think my request well bestowed. I beseche your worship lett me heare by this bearer somewhat of your determination, whome I send over to father wherby to acqu[a]ynt him how this matter fallethe out, and to make my request unto him for somme money to discharge dettes before my departure.

My Lady promisethe to countenance his cawse against Browne by all the meanes she may. I will know whether she be mynded to procede for Peverell fee.

My Lady goethe not to Sheffield before Saturday next, which I think a long tyme untill I feele my Lordes pulses. I will seeke and doubt not to obtayne his favor and good opinyon. Before God ther is great murmuring bothe here and at Sheffield about my goinge away, and every one thinkes

becawse they have knowne as great disquyetnes heretofore sundry tymes betwixt us, that this wilbe in lyke maner overblowne. But they wilbe deceived, for I take my Ladyes offer and her setting me at liberty to sarve wher I please to be a doble benefitt. And in deede, all thinges considered, it may well be thought inconvenyent that she kepe me longer, my Lordes frantick speches fully considred. Yt is the best happ that ever yette hath bene offred me since I came to the state of a man.

I besече your worship's good consideracion of my humble sute, and not to refuse Marmyon, who never willingly departed from yow, but is most joyfull if he may in this sort returne unto yow. I am in hast and therfore trust yow will pardon this rude and tedious letter.

I pray God kepe yow in helthe.

Chattsworth, the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of October.

God send me good luck! My Lord makes men beleve that he will feight with me in his owne parson, but use makes his feight terrible perfecte. I dare gage my lyfe whan it comethe to serching, he will not suffer my departure. But I wilbe found resolute.

My man should have bene with your worship iiij<sup>th</sup> dayes agoe, but I altred my mynd untill we came to Sheffield. Sir, I reckon me one of yours.

Sheffield, the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> of October.

[Addressed:] To the right worshipfull Sir Francis Willoughby, knight." 24.

[c. 1575.]—A foolscap sheet of paper, endorsed (in handwriting of Sir Francis Willoughby): "*Janians Epitafe in obitum patris*" [*i.e.*, Henry Willoughby, slain by the Norfolk rebels in 1549]. It commences with a Hebrew epitaph, followed by these:

On Mossall' Heathe<sup>1</sup> did bitter deathe

In Kinges warres take awaye

This worthie wight, Esquire by righte,

Whose fame will not decay.

Bothe good and base are in this case

They must retourne to duste,

The worlde is vayne, welthe is but payne,

And all that is man's luste.

Εὐρύκος<sup>2</sup> μὲν ὁ Ὀυρικιεύς<sup>3</sup> Ὀλιβειος<sup>4</sup> ἄνακτος

Ἐν πολεμοῖς ἔθανεν, κήδεα λύγρα πάθων,

Εἰς τὸ γὰρ εὐπράττειν, βασιλῆϊ τε καὶ πάτριδ' αὐτοῦ,

Ἀνθρώπος φύεται, χρήσιμα φῶς φέρων.

Σῆματι σῶμ' αὐτοῦ κείται, δ' ἀνα γῆν μαλὰ θάλλει,

Δόξα, τιμὴ τ' ἄρετη, ταύτ' ἔπετ' ἀνδρὶ ἐῷ.

<sup>1</sup> Mousehold Heath, Norwich, the site of the rebels' camp.

<sup>2</sup> "Henry." The gross errors in these Greek lines are reproduced.

<sup>3</sup> "Of Warwick(shire)."

<sup>4</sup> "Willoughby."



<sup>1</sup>The worthie Henrie Willoughbie in Kinges warres saw his death,

Esquire he was of Warwickeshire, and died on Mossall Heath.  
Man is not borne all to him selfe, to Prince he must do good  
And to his cuntree, tho' it be with shedding of his bloode.  
Tho' that in grave his corpes doth lie, his fame doth florishe  
still ;

His vertue, prayse and fortitude shall never come to ill.

<sup>2</sup>Armiger hic diris stratiotes regius armis

Læsus obit mortem : cui monumenta vides.

Pro patria est perdulce mori, pro rege intimidum.

Læthum igitur lætum, et sors sua læta fuit.

Ossa tegit tumulus, virtus sua sydera scandit.

Laus sua non moritur, sed vivet atque viget. 24.

1577.—Papers concerning musters in co. Warwick. 177.

1577-1594.—Commissions, orders, etc., relating to musters in cos. Kent, Warwick and Nottingham, 1577, 1589, 1591, 1594, including muster-rolls for co. Kent, lengthy instructions for the guidance of officers in warfare, etc., and a book, *circ.* 1600, of the names of men fit for war and of those unfit, with valuation of their goods, in various villages in co. Warwick.

177.

1577, August 20.—Grant from Thomas Gebbons, esquire, “Gardianus villæ regiæ de Sutton in Colfilde, in Com. Warr., et Societas ejusdem” to Richard Barlowe, of Sutton in Colfilde, in consideration of “two stonyd horses” and one mare delivered to them before the execution of this deed “ac modo pro commoditate et utilitate omnium inhabitantium libertatis de Sutton in Colfilde prædictæ in parco nostro existentium,” of a parcel of land called “Bracebrydgc Poole” within “pasturam nostram vocatam ‘le Parke,’” to dig up and dam and to make a pond (*stagnum*) there and to erect “mollendinum scytheaticum” vel fullaticum vulgariter vocatum ‘a *blademylle* or a *fullynge mylle*.’” James Nicholles and Richard Houghe, Sergeants at Mace and officers of the Court, are appointed attorneys to put the said Barlowe in seisin of the premises. Dated in “le Mote Hawle” at Sutton in Colfilde. Twenty persons, including the “Gardianus,” witness the delivery of this indenture on November 2. 236.

1580, March 16.—Copy of commissions and instructions for the musters in co. Kent. 177.

1580.—Papers concerning musters in co. Warwick. 177.

<sup>1</sup> This is a free translation of the preceding.

<sup>2</sup> This epitaph, containing a reference to his monument, proves that these epitaphs were written for Sir Francis Willoughby, the builder of Wollaton Hall, and intended to be engraved upon the monument erected by him to his father in Wollaton Church. The epitaph actually engraved on this monument is given in Thoroton, *Antiquities of Notts*, p. 226.

<sup>3</sup> An adjective formed from the English *Scythe*.

1584, July 24.—Sir FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY to THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, his brother-in-law.

“I have at this present, being the last tyme of asking, sett downe to Mr. Vicechamberlaine my price and daies for Langton Walles in this sort, *videlicet* presently 500*li.*, Alholloutyde 1000*li.*, Candelmas 500*li.*, at Midsomer terme 1000*li.* Gyving thes daies and lyngering the tyme hath hindered me borrowing the mony uppon interest CC*li.* Yett am I thus contented if he will in this sort proceede, or els to give his absolute answer (as he hath already) of refusall before my cosin Markham and Mr. Fysshier. If it please hym to proceede, yow are to receave 500*li.* to my use, wherof yow must pay CC*li.* to the goldsmith abowt the xij<sup>th</sup> of August, and the residu for your selfe, due by me to yow; the old mony shalbe paid yow ere it be longe. Yow must make hym a quit-tance for the receite therof, if it be required. If this mony will not be hadd of hym refusing the bargen, then have I written my letter and sent my band to Mr. Huitt, draper. dwelling in Candelwick Strete, desiring hym to lend me CC*li.* to answer this turne.

Mr. Huitt hath offered me 5500*li.* for my land in Kent, so that he might have generall warantie; my answer is that I will not abate one penny of 6000*li.*, and the warrantie to extend no farther then against me and my heires. I thinke he wyll come to my price, and I may enlarge the warrantie against the heires of my father and my grandfather, which, I suppose, wyll content hym. Uppon Mr. Vizchamberlain's refusall, try this sale with expedicion. Ther is one Mr. Wilford abowt Rie (as I take itt) that hath byn heretofore very earnest for my land in Kent. Geve hym knowlege hereof, and take the best chapman, ether for this or Essex.

I have byn in some talke for the mariage of my daughters, and like enough to conclude for the one, if lyking shall grow betwixt the parties, withowt the which I wyll never presse them.

For thes other reportes of gyving over my howse, etc., and for receiving my wife being now reconciled, for this last part ther is no such determinacion that I am pryve of as yett. What other know of my determinacion more then my selfe, I leave to yow to judge, nether hath ther byn any motion more then by the same gentleman I told yow of at your last being with me; and for the other in truth my charge groweth so greate by this meanes that I must be dryven to do itt, and to discharg some of my unnessary (*sic*) servandes, yett meane that Persyvall at the Chawntrey (a howse bigg enough for hym his purpose) shall make tryall of such proporeion as I can be content to allow hym and the children, while I go abroade to make sale of some lande if thes bargens do not take place.

Thus in hast I do committ yow to the Almightie.

Wullaton, xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of July, 1584.

Yowr brother-in-law to use,

Fra. Wyllughby.

[*Addressed :*] To his loving brother-in-law, Thomas Wyl-lughby, esquier, geve thes." 24.

1585.—Letters concerning musters in co. Kent. 177.

1587.—Papers concerning musters in co. Nottingham. 177.

1587-8.—Letters concerning musters in co. Kent. 177.

1588, Aug. 2.—Names of two hundred men of the Hundred of Sutton at Hone, co. Kent. 177.

1588, August 31.—John ADAMS to Percival WILLOUGHBY, esquire, his brother-in-law.

"Brother Percivall. My wyfe and I geive yow great thankes that vow vouchsauve us that favor, as to be a meanes and wittnesse of that outward regeneration, whereby inward grace is signified to that wiche God will blesse us withall, male or female. Wherefore we wilbe glad to make requitt-all of this curtesy as of manny other in what we shalbe in any wyse able. But we ar sory that herein yow turne our request not only to your truble, but also to your charge.

My wyfe goes about Cricle Cricle, very great. She is underlayd not with a Frenche fardingale, wiche strottethe out by the sydes, but withe an English bumbaste, wiche beareth out before, and she lookethe every day for a hue and cry, and there is a poste and an asse ready to make pursuite.

I am sory Sir Frauncis is made shiryf this yeare. Let his under-shiryfe take heed for his yeare to come. All the judges of the Comon Plees have taken order to oversee all the offences of undershirifes to be duely and severely punished and also hath appointed on to followe the informations againste them. Lett him therefore beware.

But I am more sory that Mr. Catcher the Friday next after this terme was fined for the whipping of Mrs. Newnam and Mrs. Nevill in Bridewell to the queene CCCCC*li.* and CC*li.* to the ij. gentelweomen, on hundred *li.* apeece, and his fellow Skinner to on thowsand markes to the queene and CCCC*li.* to the two gentelweoman, so that of a sodaine the too gent[elweomen] ar becom good mariages. They have besydes as parte of theyre judgmt iij. monthes imprisonment, and to aske the gent[elweomen's] forgiveness at theyre house, at the Counter and at Bridewell. Theyre offence was for whipping of gent[elweomen], wiche by theyre commission they cannot doe, for theyre letters pattentes weare examined and they had not power to doe it. It was malliciously prosecuted by Skinner, and Mr. Catcher simply thruste into it, wiche made Skinner's fyne the greater. But the cyrcumstances did aggravat the offence, first the punishment without any fault, in specially (*sic*) the hasty proceeding, the whipping



of weomen, maryed gent[elweomen] withe child, crying on there knees for mercy, wipte by a man in the sight of men, and rejoyseing, whereby proceeded untymely chyld birthe (and the chyld, as they sayd, borne alive died), and this chanced within x. weekes after. But we hoape that Mr. Catcher's fine shalbe moderated and mittigated. The man is sory, and his wife sadd, and had bene very sicke, but now a littell amendyd. We have used the best comforte to them bothe we could, and I hope he shall come out erst it be long.

Yowr sister Rosse was at London to have gone to the countesse of Warwicke, and she must stay till after Christmas, and so she is now at home at Boare Place.

We ar all here very well, and yowr father's wyfe usethe us all very kindly and farr better then ever. I would I weare with yow this Crismas, but I am tyed by the legg, as once I remember yow wrote you weare tyed to a broken maste.

My Lady Willughby was dead and in a mortale sound<sup>1</sup> by the space of j. hower full, and could not be revived. There weare none in here chamber but here mayde, and a jentelman's man wiche lay over here, hereing the mayde to cry out, came downe and helped to rubb and recover the good lady, and soe in the end thereof recovered here. But now I heare she is well. But aske Nedd, I pray yow, of a circumstance that hapned then.

And thus with our harty commendations to yow and to my sister yowr wyfe, and to my good partener and cosen Win, God send here and that quickly! And thus I leave yow to God, who blesse yow and my sister, I beseeche him, with a pretty boy and that quickley.

Boare Place, 31 Au. (?), 1588.

Yowr loveing brother-in-law,

John Adams.

[*Addressed :*] To the right worshipfull and my very loveing brother-in-law Percivall Willughby, esquier, at New hawle give theis." 24.

1588-9.—Acquittance of the Pipe of Francis Willoughby, knt., as sheriff of Nottingham. 271.

1589.—Letters concerning musters in co. Kent. 24; 177.

1590.—Letters concerning musters in co. Kent. 177.

1590.—The like in co. Notts. 177.

1590-1.—Acquittance of the Pipe of Thomas Willoughby, esquire, as sheriff of Kent. 271.

1591, April.—Account of Sir John Leveson for money received in the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone towards the furnishing of 36 men.—A note of money laid out by the constable and Portreeve of Gravesend for certain soldiers.

177.

1591, July 29.—List of “Armour lent to be delyvered agayne.”—List of “mony receved of soldiers and sutchē as do fynd armor for the muster Mr., his intertaynment and wagis.” 177.

1591, November 12, London.—Lord COBHAM to Sir JOHN LEVESON, knight, one of his Deputy-Lieutenants.

He has received a letter from the queen requiring him to cause 100 men for pioneers to be speedily levied in Kent, and to cause them to be impressed with such sums of money as are usually due for such a service, and to cause them to have frieze coats, the charges whereof shall be answered by order from the Lord Treasurer, according to the rate of 4s. for every coat, and that the pioneers should be ready to be brought to Dover within an hour's warning, and there delivered on shipboard. These are to pray Sir John to cause 40 of this number to be levied out of the two Lathes in his charge, and that they be brought to Dover by the constables of the hundreds and places where they shall be taken by the 19th inst. For more expedition, he has thought meet to have their coats bought and provided in London and sent down to Dover. As the charges of every coat will come to 2s. more than is allowed by the queen, besides their carriage to Dover, Sir John is to cause the overplus to be taxed and levied in the county in some reasonable rate, and to take order that the same may be paid to such as he shall appoint to receive it at the time of the delivery of the coats. 177.

1591, November 12, London.—Sir JOHN LEVESON to the High Sheriff and Justices of Kent.

Enclosing copy of Lord Lieutenant's letter signifying the queen's pleasure for the levying of 100 pioneers in Kent, and praying that twenty of them be levied within the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, to be sent to Dover according to his Lordship's directions. He has taken order that there shall be one at Dover to deliver their coats to such persons as they shall send with the pioneers. 177.

1592, October 20.—Commission to the Earl of Shrewsbury, the High Sheriff of Nottingham, Sir Thomas Stanhope, Sir Francis Willughby, Sir John Byron, knights, Thomas Markham and Peter Roose, esquires, to administer the oath of supremacy within the County of Nottingham. 271.

1592.—Papers relating to musters in co. Kent. 24; 177.

1593.—Papers relating to musters in co. Kent. 24; 177.

1593-4.—Acquittance of the Pipe of Francis Willowghbye, knight, as sheriff of Nottingham. 271.

1594.—Papers relating to musters in co. Kent. 177.

1594, May 8.—ELIZABETH, Countess of SHREWSBURY ("Bess of Hardwick") to Sir FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY.

"Good cosin, in respect of the good will I beare you, I made offer to my cosin Henry Willoughby for the disbursment of three or foure thousand poundes, in such sort as he hath signified to you. And thoughe of late I have had very good offers made me of land to be sold, yet, in respect of my former promis, I have not gyven eare therto. The land you offer in morgage, uppon further lookinge into the matter, I fynd to be threescore pound rackt rent and threescore poundes of old rent, and of the old rent some in lease for lyves, and your manor of Willoughby, the principall thinge, besydes that some part of it is in lease for lyfe, the whole is in joynture to My Lady Willoughby. So that for so great a somme I think it not a convenient porcion. I know where for less then half this money you assured far more land, yet have I told my cosin this bearer that there shalbe three thousand pound presently disbursed uppon this land, and yf you be to use any more, uppon further assurance there shalbe more redy for you. I hope you doe assure yourself that I look not for any thinge but for the security of them that are to disburse this money. Your land I do not desyre. Yf I could be assured of your lyff, there should not nede any mortgage at all to be made, but the yongest and healthfullest are subject to chaunge. My cosin Henry Willoughby will shoe you my mynd at more length.

And so praying God to send you longe lyffe and happy health, I ceass.

From Chatsworth, this viij<sup>th</sup> of Maie, 1594.

Your lovinge cosin and assured frend,

E. Shrouesbury.

[*Addressed* :] To the right worshipfull my very good cosin and frend Sir Frances Willoughby, knight, at Wollaton." 24.

1595.—Papers relating to musters in co. Kent. 177.

[c. 1595.] November 15.—RICHARD HILL to Sir FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY.

"My duty humbly remenbred (*sic*) to your Worshipe. This is to certefie your Worship that I have caused the uper pittes in the parke to be filled, acordinge to your Worshipes comandment. Allso this is to certefie your Worship that we may sett up a water-pitt at the Chrowood end, which will draw the water wich liethe aboute the colle, the which water is twyse as bigge as that wich liethe in the cole, and that water must be drawne to the soughe<sup>1</sup> in Dofcote Close. And the water that must drive the weell must run above the ground, because if the water whiche torns the weell should falle into the sough, the sough weare not able to receve it

<sup>1</sup> A drain. See page 88, note 7, above.



becaus of the narownes therof. This wilbe doone with resonable charges, and the other will be unresonable, for that it is in lengthe viij. acrey [*sic*] and x. skore yardes at xj. skore yardes the ackre<sup>1</sup>; werof your Worship myght withe les charge make a new soughe then inlarge the ould.

Thus I commit your Woorship to Allmightie God.

From Woollaton, the xv<sup>th</sup> day of Novembre.

Your poore servant to command,

Richard Hill.

[*Addressed :*] To the right worshiple (*sic*) and my good master, Syr Frauncis Willoughbe, knyght, deliver this." 24.

1596.—Papers relating to musters in co. Kent. 177.

1596, April 10, Dartford, "in haist at one of the clocke." Sir Thomas WALSINGHAM to Samson Lennard, Thomas Willoughby, and Thomas Potter, esquires.

Having this day<sup>a</sup> at 12 o'clock at noon received letters from the Lord-Lieutenant of this county for the present discharging of such men as now are in readiness for Her Majesty's service, these are to require them to discharge all such men within their division to depart home with their arms and furnitures until such time as further order be given for a new supply.

Endorsed "For Her Majestie's affaiers"; "Haist, haist, haist for lyffe, for lyfe haist!" 177.

1596, May 22.—Richard HILL to Sir Francis WILLOUGHBY.

"Ryght worshiple, my dewty ryght humblie remembered. I have greate cause to repent me of the late bonds, wherinto I entred for my abideing out of servis with any mann; for surelie yf the same weare to doo, I would nott abide and remene heare untyll Michellmas for halfe the valure of the bonde, seeing and heareing styll daylie the workeing and evell pretents of myne adversaries, purposeing my utter overthrowe, which is a discomfort to my wife and children and discoriageing of my friends. Yf your worship and the good ladies geve styll credit to their made tales, I shalbe full bought and sould amongst them before the day of heareing come. They nowe, feareing that I shall have my matters hard<sup>2</sup> with indifferenci, knowing that their discredit will ryse therby and all their laboure then in wast, have devised suche villenie to laye against me as, yf ytt should be true, I weare nott worthie to leve upon th'earthe. Wherefore I humbly beseeche your worshipp geve no credit to their sayings or wrytings at the fyrst seight; butt after good and just prosses thereof made, yf I be fownd guilltie, for mercie I will never crave nor hope, butt wilbe conntented to abyde

<sup>1</sup> The acre as a measure of length. See *New English Dictionary*.

<sup>2</sup> 'heard.'

any torment, be ytt never so tyrrible, knoweing that causelesse cruelltie will never scape without revenge, which by them is to be feared; for yf, please God, I may come to my purgacion, these theire cruelties I doubt nott will bewraye theire one dealeing. Untyll then I will rest with patience to beare these heaveie injuries.

The baylyffe att my coming home demaunded my connesence and my sonn's by a warant which he saithe he hathe from your worship, and hath allso dryven and impounded my catle forthe of Dobsnolle and Redfeeld, which I hope as yett be no parte of your mynde; and allso saithe the warrant which I have from your worship is a counterfait and is nott your hand. Wherefore I humbly beseeche your worshipp that you will certefie him, and that I maye have those two closes untill my cawses be hard,<sup>1</sup> at which tyme I hope you shall nott repent you of any kyndeness you showe me.

The new limpe<sup>2</sup> at Cossall is geven over for what cause I knowe nott. The cole is good and reasonable thicke, and the water nott unreasonable. I am unwilling to medle in anything untill I have cleared myselfe, butt yf ytt please you to comaund my sonn in your letre to sett ytt forward, God willing, ytt shalbe plyed to your lykeing.

Thus verry humbly I take my leave, comitting you to the tuition of th' Allmyghty.

Woollarton, this xxij<sup>th</sup> of May, 1596.

Your servaunt whilest lyfe,

Ric. Hyll.

Postscript. The beiliffe and Callver have charged the workmen for coming to my house for any drinke, as they saye by your worship's comandment, which yf [ytt] be so, I am much sorie that you should take suche maner of greeffe against me.

[*Addressed* :] To the right worshiple and his verrey good master Sir Francis Willughbey, knyght, att the queenes couthmaker's in Smythfeeld, geve these." 24.

[c. 1596.]—"A note of the unjuste dealinges of Richard Hill with Sir Frauncis Willughbie, his maister, and his workemen, known to and to be justified by Allexandre Shawe, George Wagge, Robert Shawe, Thomas Bunney, John Cottam, Richard Fowler, or some one of them, with others.

Inprimis, George Wagge and Allexandre Shawe are to depose that the said Richard Hill did threaten to banishe the said Allexandre the towne and feilde for declaringe the truthe to Sir Frauncis in saying that Richard Hill had deceyved his maister of xviiij. lodes of coles in the Hollows, which the Ladie Stannoppe had to Nottingham by the space of

<sup>1</sup> 'heard.'

<sup>2</sup> Not in the *New English Dictionary*.

x. yeres since, and unjustlie by daies men<sup>1</sup> caste him in the damage of xx<sup>tie</sup> nobles.

\* \* \* \* \*

Item the said Allexandre and Thomas Bunneye are to depose that the said Richard Hill deceyved the lord of xvij. rookes of coles at Shawe pitt in Bretland, which he caried moste of them to Nottingham, and parte to his owne howse.

\* \* \* \* \*

Item the said Robert Shawe delivered xxxj. roo[kes] *dim.* of coles to John Foxe of Nottingham, the saltpeter-man, which money he falselie deceyved Sir Frauncis of, and had it to his owne use, which he paid in parte of his fine of his howse at Bilborowe at Nottingham, which Thomas Buney is to manifeste.

\* \* \* \* \*

Item Robert Shawe is to depose that Richard Hill commaunded him to keepe the gifter-money<sup>2</sup> of their cariages whatsoever it was, more or lesse, and bringe it to him, and then hee did geve them againe what he thoughte good of it, wherby hee had the moste parte of that the pore men wrought for.

\* \* \* \* \*

Item Robert Shawe and Thomas Stillington, with others, are to depose that Richard Hill suffred the workemen to goe so nighe the Hollowes in Bretland that they stroke throughe and lett in the water and overthrewe the worke to great hindrance of the lorde and his workemen.

Item John Cottom is to saie that he caste a gobbinge<sup>3</sup> betwixte worke and worke, soe that noe moe but that pitt meane should be acquainted with the overthrowinge of the worke.

Item the said Richard Hill caused a paine to be sett in the courte that one man should not come into another's workes, which was to conceale his ignorance.

Item the pore workemen, havinge wroughte all the winter and gotten a great stacke of coles, then Hill would sett up the pitt to the lord's great hindrance, and had the sale at his appoyntment to himself or some one for him.

\* \* \* \* \*

Item at the Hollie pitt in the Highe Feild Hill, havinge the rule of it, caused a thurle<sup>4</sup> to be driven to a pitt in the Hollows of xl. elne, where hee led them up and downe till there were above j. hundreth elne driven, and in the meane whyle gott coles at the benke to the value of xl. or xxx. rookes a weeke, and not passing viij. or x. rookes were entered in the name of hed coles, at which thurle beinge so long in dryvinge Mr. Blythe, keepinge the booke, found faulte, and demaunded when the pitt should be put in the Chantre, and then when the pitt were more than half donne, then he put

<sup>1</sup> Arbitrators. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Daysman.'

<sup>2</sup> A compound of 'giftur,' gift, and 'money.' Not in *New English Dictionary*.

<sup>3</sup> See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'gob, sb. 4.'

<sup>4</sup> Shaft or tunnel.



it in, which action to make answer for those that knewe it once justified it to Sir Frauncis before Hill in the presence of Mr. Kindersley and others.” 24.

1597, November 5.—“<sup>1</sup>A note of the sighte in Nottingham by one possessed, the v<sup>th</sup> of November, 1597, according to our remembraunces.

1. Firste he shewed to our sighte the sinne of mockinge and mowinge and flowtinge, with countenaunces thereto belonginge.

2. Was shewed the decepte of taylers in their manners.

3. Was shewed the manners of the anticke dauncers, with clappinge of handes and other antickes accordinge to their fassions.

4. Was shewed upon his foreheade with his handes the forme of a payre of hornes.

5. Was shewed the vice of quarreling and brawlinge with fightinge and swearing, manner of their fighte with sworde and dagger and rapier and dagger.

6. Was shewed the vayne pastimes of unlawfull games of dicing and cardinge.

7. Was shewed dawncinge with all the toyes therto belonginge.

8. Was shewed the sinnfull and horrible acte of theeving and robbing by the highe wayes, with cruell murthers enswinge sutch deedes, and the cuninge convayinge awaye of himselfe for beinge espyed, with pulling one his boottes and spurres, and makeinge as though hee gotte upon his horse to escape or ryde awaye.

9. Was shewed the crafte of shewmakers, with the manner of sowing and beatinge<sup>2</sup> of their shwes.

10. Was shewed the abuse of violes and other instrumentes.

11. Was shewed the filthye and horrible sinnes of whordome, both of the woman and the man.

12. Was shewd the deadlye sinnes of pride, shewing their sterched ruffes and rebaters, with the manner of clappinge them and settinge them, with the settinge stycke of there farthingales and hewgnes of their frised heare, the lengthe of their buskes, shewing with their handes the lengthe of them from the breste to the loweste parte, the openinge of there breste, and beholding them selves in the glasse, and yf anything weare amisse, then as yt weare to amende yt; their necllasses, chaynes, ringes, shewing the manner of them by actions befyttinge sutch shewes, with the bringinge up of ruffes and cuffes.

<sup>1</sup> These memoranda are connected with the imposture played by William Sommers upon John Darrel, the exorcist, which excited great interest at the time and led to legal proceedings and a war of pamphlets. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, xiv, p. 67, and John Blackner, *History of Nottingham*, 1815, p. 364 (abridging Dr Hutchinson's *Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft*, Bury St. Edmunds, 1718).

<sup>2</sup> That is 'mending,' from O.E. *betan*.

13. Was shewed the abuse of longe heare lyinge upon their shoulders, and the pryde and glorie they tooke in wearinge of yt, the abuse of barbars, with their trickes in clappinge and showinge and tryminge up of the heare of the upper lippe, and twyrlinge the lyttle pycke under the lippe, and strokinge the longe and broade bearde, with castinge of sweete water, and the delighte he tooke in smellinge at yt with drawing up his brethe at his nose, and the annointinge of the eyebrees with the sweete balle, and the lookeinge in the glasse to amende the loose and straglinge hears with pickinge of the hears oute of the nose, and dressinge the eares, with other.

14. Was shewed the sluggishnes when we come to the churche, howe faynedly we take the booke to looke upon yt, and straightwaye faule asleep, with snoringe and snurtinge, and then agen makinge as though we wolde geve attentyve heede, yeet straightwaye faules asleepe agen, with shewes of snortinge and snoringe so lowde as yt was harde of the beholders.

15. Seeminge to awake oute of sleepe, he said "God be thanked!" in a scoffinge sorte, "Lorde, increase my faith!" Then sayd the minister, Mr. Darrell, "Looke upon me cherefullye, William." And when he begane to looke upon the minister, replied: "I feare yt be not William that speaketh." Then the possessed fell owte into a greate lawghter that hee hadde thoughte he had deceived the minister.

16. Was shewed the deadlye sinne of druncennes, with their quaffinge and caroosinge, the frutes that came thereof, as brawlinge, fightinge, and kyllinge, and their contynuinge in their druncennes tylle they vomyted and staggerd and spued, and in the ende fallinge downe to shewe that they muste needes sleepe after that beastlie acte.

17. Was shewed the sinne of gluttonye, sett downe by his eatinge so mutche that he fell of spuinge and vomyting after yt.

18. Was shewed also, as the comon sorte judge by his writinge, the horrible and spitefull lybeles that have byn cast abroad in this towne of Nottingham.

19. Was shewed the pride in corckeshewes, showinge first his foote the fynesse of yt, and measuringe by his handes howe hye the corcke of the heele comonly ys used, and lyke wise the use of wearing of the hose ungathered and the bottes in wrinkles.

20. Was shewed the slighty in pickinge of purses, with puttinge the one hand into the other so sleely as though he woulde not be espyed, and when he had picked the money oute of the purse, then dyd he put yt secretlye into his mouth, and when he should be pursued, then wolde he shewe his pocket as yf he should saye "Serche mee my dublet and all partes aboute mee," and shewe yt more lyvely then any cutpurse or pyke-purse in the wourlde coulde shewe yt,

with fayned lookes as though he would crye and lament for greefe that he shoulde be chardged wrongfullye, heavinge up his handes to heaven in wyttnes that he had no money aboute him, but when they were gone rejoyced as yf he were glade that he had so escaped.

21. Was shewed the arte of the pursse-cutters, howe nimble he coulde dooe the deede and with what agilitie, but in the ende he shewed he broughte them all to the gallows.

22. Was shewed burglarye as breakeing of howses, wyn-dowes, wals, and other places to gett in to steale and then to hide what he hade stolne, and in the ende to hyde himselfe as beinge afreyde to be cawghte.

23. Was shewed the sinne of covetousnes by scrapinge together with his handes and hydeinge the same in the earthe, but afterwardes beinge provoked, he made as though he fetchte yt from the earthe, and put yt into his pocket, and afterwardes wente roundlye to the dyce, and in the ende lost all that he tooke, and afterwardes returninge to his whorde [=hoard] agen, tooke as before for the maintenaunce of his playe, but throughe harde fortune loste all, and then fell into greate sorrowe, as yt weare cursinge and baninge himselfe for the losse of his money.

24. He shewed the drawinge of the bowe, and righte stroke of the drum.

The possessed beinge deafe, dum, and blinde all the whill hee played theis tryckes.” 24.

1598, March 31.—“ Sutton Coldefild.—A Hall holden the laste daye of Marche, *anno regni reginæ Elisabethæ x<sup>lmo</sup>*.

\* Symon Veysey, gent., Warden.

\* George Pudsey, arm.

\* Thomas Gybons, arm.

\* Raphaell Massey, gent.

\* Raphaell Symondes, gent.

\* Raphaell Sedgwycke, gent.

\* Wylliam Gybbons, gent.

Wylliam Hauxford, gent.

\* George Heathe, gent.

\* Jhon Blackeham, gent.

\* Richard Barlowe.

\* Jhon Turnor.

Jhon Hall, absent.

Wylliam Sheppard.

\* Henry Sherratt.

\* Thomas Yardley.

\* Kenelme Yardley.

Thomas Brookes, absent.

Henry Turnor, absent.

\* Jhon Heathe, gent.

\* Rychard Sharpe.

\* Thomas Taylor.

Robarte Fylde.



\* Henry Sedgwycke.

Raffe Cowper.

All these that<sup>1</sup> are pricked, beynge xviiij. in noumbre, have consentid that yf Mr. Per[cival] Wyllughbye, esquier. can procure the good wyll of the most parte of the free holders, that then hit shalbe leafull for hym to make too, three, fore, or fyve pole heades (so that he make not the water to reatche to Tomworthe waye) in Swarsdale, paynge for every heade vjs. viij*d*." 236.

1598, August 7.—List of members of the household [at Wollaton].

"A Checkrolle of the number of persones in houshold the 7 of Auguste, 1598.

My M[aste]r.

My M[est]res.

Mres. Theadoce.

Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Edward Willughby.

Mres. Willughby.

Mres. Elezebeth Willughby

Mr. Harry Willughby.

Mres. Margry Shelton.

Mres. Willughbe's mayde.

Mr. Doctar.

Mr. Rugley.

Mr. Bettnam.

Mr. Farren.

Mr. Broune.

Artor.

Gorge Tewcke.

Edward Beaman.

Wattares :

Edward Meadcalfe.

John Jackson.

William Turnor.

John Robarts.

John Smaly.

Richard Goldsmyth.

Antony.

Old Bassett.

In the Buttre :

Lancaster Gebones.

In the Ketchen :

Robert Redhyll.

Richard Vohone.

Symon Setter, the Slaughter man.

The Ketchen boye.

---

In the Brewhouse :

Bellper.

Frances Becke.

---

In the Stable :

Olever Perckenes.

Edward Edney.

---

Edward Hancockes, the gardener

Nichlas Boldon, the myller.

Richard the Fawckner.

Deffe Thom.

Homfrey Right.

Thomas Hyll [cancelled].

---

In the Dayre House, iij. maydes.

---

Mr. Ed. Willughby his man.

Mr. Doctare his boye.

Total number is 46 persones.”

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1598 [wrongly written 1698].—Statement of the charge receipt, and delivery of coals at Wollaton week by week from October [1597] to October [1598]. “The wholl gettes this yere 13264 rookes<sup>1</sup>, 1 quarter. The wholl sale and deliverie to all persons, railes, and bridges : 13271 rookes, 2 quarters. Particular receiptes of money from Gainsborow, Newarke, and the Bridges this yere : from Gainsborow 1*l.* 3*s.*; from Newark, 135*l.* 19*s.*; from the Bridges, 38*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The totall charge is 2,977*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The totall receipt is 2,696*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* . . .” 24.

*Circa* 1600.—A map of Gibsmere, Bleasby, and Gorton, co. Nottingham, on paper. 169.

[c. 1600.]—Rules to be observed by miners in the coalpits.

“The stevers’ (*sic*) charges.

This is our master’s comandment that all you stovers of the feild shalle make your just account unto your undermen everye nowne and every nyght what you have gett and sould. For every tyme that you do mys, you must losse iij*s.* iiij*d.*

And for every bourdenne of colles that you do sowfer to be borne from the feild, you must losse xij*d.*

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<sup>1</sup> A definition of a ‘rooke’ is given at p. 175, below. Cf. also the report on the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland, iv., p. 484.

And for everye bordenne of wood the like xij*d*.

And that you shale make just messeures betwene the lord and the countre, to make to every halfe rooke<sup>1</sup> ix. cor-fulle,<sup>2</sup> and to every three quarters xiiij. cor-fulle, and to every whole rooke xvij. cor-full of just and good messeure without fraud, deseate or guile, as you will answeere at your perille.

And if aney one be takene with aney of the pit candels bearinge whome to his house, iijs. iiij*d*.

And if ane one be takene withe ane of the pit towles [=tools] in his howse, to losse iijs. iiij*d*.

And if aney one be taken cuttinge of aney of the pit rowpes or withe aney in his howse, to lowse vjs. viij*d*.

And if aney one be taken knotinge<sup>3</sup> in of ane worke, it is felonie; the must b[e] used at the lordes plesure.

And for every of these defaultes whosoever he is, it must be taken up of his wages the next Seterday after.

More, if aney mann do take ane of the lordes money without the comand of him or his offe[ce]res, to losse xs., and so to departte the towne and the feyld." 24.

1600, May 14, Mansfield.—MONTAGU WOOD "to the wor-shipfull my approved good sister-in-lawe, Mrs. ABIGALL WILLUGHBY at Sutton Cofilde," complaining of the evil behaviour of her sister Frances, "who hathe acquainted herselfe with a couple of gentlemen, both strangers to her before now and to me, bothe unmarried men and of notorious fame, and hathe yelded soe mutche to her pleasures as she hathe not refused to goo to taverns to sitt with them."

1600, July 11, Mansfield.—Same to same, on the same subject.

1604, February 22.—Contemporary copy of petition to the king from Capt. William Wasshebourne, "late one of your Majesties pensioners of Barwicke," being the farmer of a fair to the held yearly on November 11 at Lenton, co. Nottingham, at a yearly rent of 26*li*. 13*s*. 4*d*. due to the exchequer, praying that, whereas the king by letters from the Council ordered that the said fair should not be held "for the avoydinge suche daunger of infection as might ensue by the concourse of Londoners and other subjectes to the said faier," which order was executed by the petitioner. "readie to prostrate at your Majesties feete bothe lyfe and livinge," nevertheless he, long before he had received such order, had repaired thither, being 220 miles from his habitation, and had made ready his booths and other necessaries, at the cost of [blank], besides the loss of the profit of the fair, which was his principal means and stay of living, and has paid into the exchequer the said rent, for which he has

<sup>1</sup> See page 169, note 1, above.

<sup>2</sup> The contents of a 'corf' or mining basket. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Corf,' 2.

<sup>3</sup> 'Knocking,' beating down?



received no benefit; he therefore prays that the king will, in recompense for his loss, grant him another fair to be held there yearly upon the Monday in Whitsun Week, at a yearly rent of [blank].

The king directs the Attorney-General to cause a writ of *ad quod damnum* to be granted, and if it be found that the proposed fair is beneficial to the country, he is to draw up a book accordingly for the king's signature. 38.

[c. 1605.]—"Proposals for carrying coal [from Nottingham] to London by sea *via* Hull and for supplying the king therewith.

"In prymes, to delliver all the coalles beneath the bridge out of the shipp into the lighteaes, and theare to be discharged of them.

Item, I desyear to be freed of collemettinge<sup>1</sup> or any otheare charge to be imposed uppon the fewelle, or the shipp that bringes the same.

Item, that the customars at Holle nor hear [at] London shall not have anything to doe for any cocate<sup>2</sup> for the coalles.

Item, that I may be sartaine whear I may fynd a mane to receive the coalles when they doe come, that the shipp be not forced to stay at theare charge, and to take the wayghte of the said colles.

Item, that theare might be ordeare takene that we may have presente paymente out of the custome house for all the coalles that we shall delliveare unto His Majesties offecer appointed for the receapte of them soe sowne as they be delivered.

Item, that it may please His Majestie to geave ordeare that noe mane whatsoever shall make any warre<sup>3</sup>, bredges or any otheare ingeine uppone the river of Trente betwene Notingame Bredges and Marname<sup>4</sup> ferry that may distorbe mee in bringinge downe of the said coalles.

Alsoe, yf any sand-bead or gravell shall happen to grow in the sayd river of Trente in any parte betwene Notingame Bredges and Marname ferry, that uppone complainte maid unto the lord of that ground whear any such sand-bead or gravell shall heppen (*sic*) to growe that it myght be presently amended that the boates may have four foote watter to passe, to the end that the cominge downe of the coalles bee not theareby hindered, ortherwayes (*sic*) the river may be stoped that we shall have noe meanes for wante of watter be (*sic*) able to bringe downe the coalles to searve His Majestie.

Alsoe, yf it shall happene, and the kinges Majestie searvyse shall soe requier, that yt may be lawfull for Hugh Lentone to take any otheare boates to bring the coalles,

<sup>1</sup> A charge for measuring coal.

<sup>2</sup> Cocket, or warrant.

<sup>3</sup> 'weir.'

<sup>4</sup> Marnham, co. Notts.

payinge them as formarly hath bine accustomed from Notingame Bridge unto Gaynsseborowe.

The prysses of all the coalles from Notingame to Londone, with all charges as followeth :

The first price at Notingame Bredge is	vjs.,	
besydes I keepe two sarvantes, which hath	30 <i>li.</i>	
a yeare, to receive the coalles and dellivear		
them, besydes the rente of my wharffe and		
warrehouse	20 <i>li.</i>	a yeare theare .. ..
For the carredge of everie tonne from Notingame		vjs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Bredge to Gaynsseborow .. ..		iijs.
The charges uppone everie tone at Gaynsseborowe		
is	6 <i>d.</i> ,	which is for . . . roome and ware-
house and sarvantes wages theare .. ..		vjd.
From Gaynsseborowe they are carried in keeles <sup>1</sup>		
to Hull, which cost	2 <i>s.</i>	uppone everie tone for
shippinge of them,	4 <i>d.</i>	which they wast in
everie place .. ..		iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
From Hull to Londone the ordinary rate uppone		
everie tonne is	viijs.,	and soe hath usually bine
.. ..	Some all :	xx <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i> " 24.

1609, June 15.—Articles of agreement between Sir Percival Willoughby, knight, and Robert Fosbrooke, of Trent Bridges, within the county of the town of Nottingham, yeoman, "his poore servant." Sir Percival covenants to set, stack, or "rooke" yearly, during the ensuing seven years, "at Wollerton lane end at the new rayles end" 3,000 "rookes" of new drawn and for the most part hard coals, well and sufficiently stacked or "rooked," by the measure now used at the Strelley pits, and of Strelley or Wollerton coals, to be stacked to the number of seventy "rookes" weekly, so that the carriage of Fosbrooke shall have weekly such number there in readiness to fetch and carry away thence to the Trent Bridges.<sup>2</sup> Sir Percival is to erect by Christmas next two "bayes of building" for one to dwell in, and to appoint one to see to the safe-keeping of the coals at the rail end. Sir Percival is to assign sufficient house-room, barns, and stable room to Fosbrooke for laying in of his hay and dry keeping of his cattle kept for the carriage of the coals, in a suitable place within the lordship of Wollerton. Sir Percival agrees to let to Fosbrooke the land in Wollerton now in the occupation of Samuel Bishop for the term aforesaid. Sir Percival also agrees to let to Fosbrooke for the said term "all those the barges, boates, or keeles" now or late in the possession or use of Sir Percival and Huntingdon Beaumont, esquire, which they lately bought of John Bate, of London, merchant. Sir Percival also agrees to grant to Fosbrooke the dwelling-house of the said Fosbrooke and all the grounds, etc., about the Bridges, which Sir Percival lately

<sup>1</sup> barges.

<sup>2</sup> At Nottingham.

took to ferm of John Bate, and also another house at Newark where the coals are now laid.

Fosbrooke agrees to fetch the coal from the lane end at the rate of 3,000 rookes yearly during the said term, and to convey them thence to the Trent Bridge to the coalyard, and to sell them there or by water, and to pay for the same to Sir Percival five shillings and sixpence for every rooke, and to pay 100*li.* beforehand. Fosbrooke is to maintain the boats in good repair, except the keele that John Jervys works and "the Bartholemew."

"The names of the boates belonging to Sir Percivall: The John; The William; The Constance; The Anne; The Trinitie; The Grace of God; The Speedwell; The Bartholmew; the keele in John Jervis' hands; The Henry Maria." 24.

1609, Sept. 20.—Lease for 21 years from Henry Handley, of Brampcote, co. Nottingham, gent., to Sir Percival Willoughbie, of Wollaton, co. Nottingham, knt., of "all the cooles, colemynes, and veynes and delfes of cooles lyinge and beinge in the wastes, moores, and common groundes" of the said Henry in Brampcote, with ingress and egress to and from the said wastes, etc., "there to search for and get cooles and to digg, delve and make pitt and pittes, soughe and soughes for the gettinge of cooles there, and wood and timber to be used in or about any pitt or pittes, or otherwise for or aboute the gettinge of cooles to lay in or upon any parte of the premisses, and the cooles there gotten to worke, stacke, and laye in places conveynient within the said wastes, moores, and common groundes," at an annual rent of 20*s.*, and upon delivery of four "rookes" of coal annually to the said Henry at Wollaton Pittes or Trowell Pittes, and subject to delivery of 40 "rookes" of coal for every year that he shall get coal from the premises. The lessee is to deliver up at the expiration of the term "such and soe many pitt and pittes open and chandrab<sup>1</sup> and fitt for gettinge of cooles therein as shall be wrought and cooles gotten in at any time within three yeares next before th'end and expiracion of the said terme." 24.

[c. 1610].—An inventor's proposal for improved pumping machine for use in coal-pits.

"An ingen to be made that shall drawe fifteene tunne of water in one hower's space at one hundred fadam depth, with this hellpe onelye of two able menne; if the depth be but fiftie fadam, one manne shall draw the haulfe of fifteen tunne of an hower. And for a cleare prooffe that this may and will be fully effected, the partie desiring of such an ingen shall have a modell of it made, by which it shall be clearly manifested unto him that it will carrie or dryve the water

<sup>1</sup> In working order? Not in *New English Dictionary*



to any height whatsoever wheare a pipe may be fixed, below, right up or sloape.

The worke or ingin to be lett downe into the myne or pitt shall not be above three footte square and six footte high, to be taken in peeces and sett together agayne in two hower's tyme.

Theare is a modell allredie made of wood, by which it will be made manifeste that the greate frame, no bigger yet then as aforesayed, shall worke the effect above mentioned.

Theare is demaunded for the greate worke for his device and paynes only one hundred pounds after the ingin is founde to worke the promised effect, conditionally that the inginere may keepe the key of the worke himselfe, only that no other may know the secretes of it; which after it is fully fynisht, hee will mayntayne at his owne charge, beinge yearly payed fiftye pound at Michellmas and Our Lady Day by equall porcions.

The charge of the greate worke at first to the partie that will sett the inginer on worke will be fortie pound, the pypes excepted, which are presumed to be in any goinge worke allredie.

It is mutche wished and desired that suche an ingein may be seene in worcke, as well for the good of a (*sic*) comon wealthe as his benefitt that shall or can continuwe it.

But smale modles often fayle and sounne prove defectiue when they come to worcke upon heauye and continuall weightes in greater proportions, and a smale weight to be drawne a hundered fadam will growe heauye before it be wrought up and worke many wheelles, which can nott be as it is supposed of any solide contineuance, beside many unexpected accidentes both for men and frames, which in such a depthe usuallie and daylye happen.

Theare are at Wollaton neare Nottingham colle-pitts allredye suncke, and mutch tyme, charge and travell employed in tryinge manye conclusions for raysinge and avoydinge of watter, yett in fiftye yeardes [*read* yeares] past there is now founde to reste and relye upon the oulde and usuall cheaine pompe, sutche as ar now used in London to force the Teames water to serve there houses.

There ar nowe at Wollaton three pitts with cheaine pumpe only employed for drawinge of water, the bore or hollowe of these pumpe ar fower inches over, and all or two in continuall worke, and the height that the drawe the water is under fiteene fadam, a farr lesse proportion for the depthe in which men may with better ease both accomadate themselves and there frames, wiche will every hower requyre both repayre and attendance.

Hee that ows these pitts at Wollaton, after the water is gott out and his collyers have wrought sixe dayes in the workes, will weekly pay every Satardaye fortye shillings, soe long as the water may be drawne or kept with any ingin whatsoever, that his men may worcke and gett colles. Other workes and mynes not farr of may daylye mend and increase

his profett that can performe such an ingin, and at Wollaton, to further any reasonable project, ther are models to be seene of all the water-workes that are of any worth or valewe in Italye, Garmanye or the Low Contryes.

[*Note at the foot of the page .:*] To inquier in Drewry Lane for Mr. Rookes house. 24.

[c. 1610.]—Propositions from Robert Fosbrooke for the sale of coals, either by himself or in conjunction with Mr. Beamont. “Articles to be performed by Mr. Beamont. For this monye there is expected to be had att the pittes 2,608 rookes, 2 quarters of coles, which is after iijs. *xd.* the rooke, new drawen coales, wherof everie week 60 rookes or more to be delivered. Everie rooke to conteyne in measure 2 yeardes one quarter hye, and one yeard square, close stacked. . . Coales to be sold att Newarke for ix*s.* ij*d.* the rooke and not above, withowt Mr. Beamont’s licence. . .” 24.

1610, January 20.—ROBERT FOSBROOKE to Sir PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY.

“Right worshipful. I have for the most part, with Isocrates, held ytt better *tacere quam loqui*. Butt where I am accused, I am forced to mainteyne the contrary, for ytt is an Englishe maxime that silence maketh guiltie. To avoyd the same I must needes speake, and will therfore saie the truthe, for *veritas non querit angulos*; and the rather bycause I perceave your worship nott rashlie credulous, butt as befitteth justice inclined *audire alteram partem*, for which I praise God, and humbly thanke your worship. In your last lettre to me save one your worship exhibited a compleynt made by Mr. Beaumontes agent agenst Burton Goodwyn and myselfe: of hym for his often absence in his place, of me for making no use of your boates. For Burton Goodwyn’s parte I dare avouche, partly by myne owne knowledg, partly by other indifferent men’s reportes, that he hath bene and is very carefull to supply his place to his owne credit, your contentment and according to your reposed trust, and seldom absent butt when any earnest occasion either of your’s or his owne might provoke hym. To clere myself, I beseeche you lett myne owne report prevaile till further tryall, which I wishe, for I speak nothing butt truthe. After you graunted me your boates, I presentlie traveled one of them to Gainsborough loaden with coales three weekes together, and reфраighted with London goodes for Lenton faire, and ever since weeklie to Newark with coales. Th’other boat, being leakye and altogether untackled, save her mast-poll, I was forced to lett stand till theis defectes were supplied, and in the meane tyme either Hentworth or some of his people did use her to fetch gorse without my consent or knowledg, and soone after she was caste on Newark weare, from whence no help cold gett her of withowt daunger of her hurt, till an hye water came, by which meanes I was both hyndred of

her travell to my losse and payd money for help to gett her of agen, and besydes beholden to many, and all this by their meanes, and yett I am compleyned on without cause. And further, Hentworth tooke her mast-poll from her, and used ytt to his owne boates a great while without leave, till I urged hym to restore ytt. In fine, Sir, they speake me faire, butt as the proverbe is *habent mel in ore et fel in corde*. Butt theis wronges maie shortly be requited with your worship's leave and pleasure.

Towching our sale of coles, we have solde more by many then Hentworth hathe. Butt Hentworth maie well overgoe us in cariadg of more coles to Newark, bycause he nether payeth for coles nor cariadg till he have sold them, and we paie beforehand, so that we are nott able to have great stacks standing by us for wante of stock<sup>1</sup>, as he maie. Butt yf ytt pleased your worship to afford us a competent somme of money upon sufficient securitie and for interest, or coles upon securitie to paie for them when we have sold them, then we wold cary more then he can, and can sooner sell them. To which end I beseeche you lett us have your furtheraunce.

Sir, there is now great hope of infinit store of coles to be gotten att Strelley, as I heare by Burton Goodwyn, and four pittes now going, the getts greatlie exceeding the charges alredy, and likly dailie more to increase. The truthe of all which I leave to Burton Goodwyn to certefie, who better knoweth, for *unus oculatus testis valet mille auritos*.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Huntington is to have Strelley agen, paying 3,300*li*. within one yeare and six moneths next; his entrance is now. He hopeth of 1,500*li*. gayne from Bedlington pittes this yeare for his parte, and 500*li*. from Strelley for his part towards the payment aforesaid, butt I pray God this adage be nott trew in this case *parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*<sup>3</sup>.

Your worship's ever at comandement,

Rob. Fosbr[ooke].

[Addressed:] To the right worshipfull Sir Percivall Willoughbye, knight, att Carlile Howse in Lambeth Mershe, over agenst Westminster."

24.

1610, May 1.—ROBERT FOSBROOKE to Sir PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY.

"Right worshipfull. In the beginning of my preparacion for cariadg and purposed imployment of your boates for the furtheraunce of your sale of coles by water, which Mr. Hynd knowes I have indeavored to effect in the best manner I yett can, and he with me, I have bene crossed, partly, I feare, of envye and partly of otherwyse. For I was cast in prizon by

<sup>1</sup> Capital.

<sup>2</sup> Plautus, *Truculentus*, ii. 6, 8, 'pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem,' which is quoted by Erasmus, *Adagia*, Chil. Sec. Centuria Sexta 54.

<sup>3</sup> Horace, *Ars Poetica*, 139.



Mr. Gyles, one of Mr. Huntingdon Beaumonte's freindes, and within four dayes after John Henworth (I being in prizon) went downe to Newark, and tooke from our men the boat which Mr. Hynd and I had ordered to be wrought in your name. I caused one of them to be brought up to the bridges, meaning presently to imploy her, and John Henworth saith (as I am informed) he will fetche that back agen to Newark and tye her to Mr. Huntingdon Beaumonte's yard,—butt that he shall nott,—which falleth owt to my great discreditt, hyndraunce, and the crosse of your worship's appoyntment. . . . Sir Thomas Beaumont was with me, and in myld manner att the first told me his brother Mr. Huntingdon did greatly compleyne of me, and many for my evill behaviour in my place, and therefore he was sory to do ytt, butt yett he did wishe me to make provision for some other stay. . . . I beseeche you take order with Sir Thomas that we maie have libertie to bring coales downe the rayles by wagen, for our caridages onely, and we will bring them downe by raile ourselves, for Strelley cartway is so fowle as few cariadges can passe. . . .

Your worship's in all dewtifull service, ever att comandement  
Rob. Fosbr[ooke].''

[Addressed to Sir Percival Willoughby at Carlile House in Lambeth Mershe.] 24.

1614.—Papers concerning musters in co. Nottingham. 177.

1613-14.—“ An abstract of this last yeres reckoning for the receipt, deliverie, sale, losse and remainders of coles att the Bridges from the 4th of October last, 1613, till the 3rd of October succeeding, 1614.

October 4, 1613, the remainder was 122 roo[kes] 2 quarters.

Receved since 3,145 roo[kes].

Delivered to Newark 2,111 roo[kes] 1 quarter.

Sold 508 roo[kes] 2 quarters.

Lost 20 roo[kes] 1 quarter.

October 3, 1614, the remainder was 626 roo[kes] 2 quarters.

Hereby appereth the former remainder and receipt since to amount to the some of 3,267 roo[kes] 2 quarters. And the deliverie, sale, losse and remainder that now is to be 3,266 roo[kes] 2 quarters. Wherby maie be perceived the difference onelie of one rooke in the totall during the wholl yere.

The sale att the railes for the yeare precedent is 1,600 roo[kes] and better.

The sale att Newark, as I lerne, 2,500 rookes and odd.

So that the totall sale att the Bridges, railes, and Newark for this yeare past amountes to the some of 4,608 rookes *et supra*.

The sale att Strelley I do nott yett know.

I beseeche your worship—remember to intreat for me for some good part of the upfr[eigh]tes and all the wharfage, till better fortunes fall.” 24.

1614, Sept. 24.—Disclaimer by RICHARD ST. GEORGE, Norroy King at Arms.

“ A Disclamacion. Endorsed : To the Chief-Constables to see effectually disclaymed in open markett, and to be sett upon the poast to be read by all men, as you will aunswer the contrary at your perill.

The kinges most excellent Majestie, being desirous that the nobillity and gentry of this his realme should be preserved in every degree as aperteyneth as well in honour as in worship, and that every person and persons, bodies politique corporeat and others be knowen in their estates and misteries without confusion and disorder, hath therefore authorized me Richard St. George, Norroy King of Armes of the north partes of this realme of England, not onely to visitt all the said province to peruse and take knowledge, survey and view all manner of armes, cognisances, creastes, and other like devices, with the notes of the discentes, pedegrees, and mariages of all the nobillity and gentry therein throughout containyd, but also to reprove, comptroll and make infamous by proclamacion all such as unlawfully and without just authority, vocacion or due calling doe or have done or shall usurp or take upon him or them any name or tytle of honour or dignity as Esquyre or Gentleman or other, as by his Highnesses letters patent and commissions under the great seale of England more plainly doth apeare.

Know ye that I the said R. St. George, Norroy King of Armes, for the accomplishment of his Majesties desyre, and furtherance of his service that way, at this present making my survey within the Wapent[akes,] etc., within the County of Nottingham, have found these persons whose names are underwritten presumptuously without good ground or authority to have usurped the name and tytle of Gentlemen, contrary to all right and to the most antient custome of this land and the usage of the law of armes, which name and tytle they are by me admonished no more from henceforth to use or take upon them, upon such further payne and perill as by the Earle Marshall of England is to be inflicted. And for that purpose the Shiriffes and Clerkes of the Assises and of the Peace of this County are by me to be admonished to forbear hereafter to wryte or call them by that name and tytle. Whereof also, as my commission bindeth me, I thought good hereby to advertise all other his Majesties good and loving subjecttes of this County that, as they tender his Highnes pleasure and desyre in this behalf, they from henceforth shun and avoyd the lyke and forbear to use in any wryting or otherwise the addicion of Esquyer or Gentleman,

unlesse they be able to stand unto and justefye the same by the law of armes and the law of the realme.

Given at Nottingham, the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of September, 1614, under the seale of mine office.

RIC. ST. GEORGE,  
Norroy King of Armes.

<sup>1</sup>AT NOTINGHAM.

Robert Porter, of Byngham.  
Thomas Shipman, of Scarnington.  
Hugh Kirchiver, of Orston.  
Joell Barnard, of East Bridgford.  
Francis Kilbourne, of Stanford.  
William Rice, of Coshall.  
Nicholas Strej, of Beeston.  
Henry Brock, of Broxtow.  
Geoffray Brock, of Basford.  
George Harstaffe, of Eastwood.  
Henry Pinnere, of Chillwell.  
Ralph Somershall, of Mansfield.

AT NEWARK.

George Foxe, [of] Carleton.  
Henry Mather, of Earleshall.  
Luke Williamson, of Rolston.  
George Wise, of the same.  
William Gill, of the same.  
William Sturtevaunt, of Carlton.  
William Killimen, of Normanton.  
John Bristoll, of Maplebeck.  
William Sturtevant, of Norwell.  
Michael Grundy, of Thurgarton.  
William Reason, of Skegby.  
John Truman, of Stoke.  
William Pocklington, of South Scarle.

AT RETFORD.

Henry Bromwell, of North Wheat[ley].  
John Boothe, of the same.  
Philip Colly, of West Retford.  
John Brock, of Bole.  
Alexander Jessop, of Haydon.  
Richard Briggess.  
Charles White, of Sturton.  
James Bacon, of Wellhaw.  
George Dunston, of Edwinstow.  
Roger Nettleship, of Beckingham.  
Henry Wright, of Egmannton.  
Gilbert Apleby, of Rampton.  
Thomas Langley, of Wirksope.  
William Wood, of Blithe."

<sup>1</sup> The list of those disclaimed at Nottingham is printed, from Harl. MS., at the end of the *Visitations of Nottinghamshire, 1569 and 1614*. Harleian Society, 1871, p. 190.



[c. 1615], February 8.—Bridget WILLOUGHBY to Sir Percival WILLOUGHBY, her husband, concerning the behaviour of their daughters.

“I thought it good to let you understand your dater Storlie cam to me yesterday, and toulde me she did not like to put awaye her maids, being as well able to give them wages as she had beene and that she should never have sutché againe, and that she would not put them away for your plesur, and you had given her very hard speeches upon noe occasion, and she meant not to goe to London nor she knowes not how you will loke upon her when she is there, and she is soe gret with Mr. Candishes<sup>1</sup> son that she is fullie minded to have him. Your goodwill must be asked in this bisines; but whether you like it ore noe, it must goe forwards and be a matche. Mr. Masons (*sic*) dyned here yesterday, and desiered to specke with me, and then desiered my liking in it, for if you woulde loke to the making the assurances it woulde do well, bothe for a present estate and a greter after Mr. Candishes tim. I toulde him it woulde a done he had com to you afore your goinge, and mad you acquainted with his speeches. He assured me my Lord Candishe woulde talke with you in London about it, and assure you what he should have, and he did not thineke but it would be to your likinge, which if it be not, you must presentlie determine what you will doe, for her (*sic*) is everie day sending to her, and she going thether, and to dayes agoe he cam hether for her with my Ladies carrouche<sup>2</sup> and four fotemen to attend her, besides horsemen. But my Ladies horses toke a flinging while the stayd for your dater's triming, and brocke my Ladies caroeche,<sup>2</sup> overthrew the man, and to of the horses rane to Nottinggam, and to the [were] catched in the connyber<sup>3</sup> with mutche adoe. Yet this visious gentlewoman with like maide went forwardé afote, and ther staid tell darke night, and then cam hether againe in another carroche with my Ladies gentlewomen and grete atendance. And it were not amise if you coulde spare som to dayes to com downe and safe all our credites, which she hath lost, and it may be you may in presence mend that, or save that, which otherwise never will be. And now you may beleeve her maide will not away tell she have mad her profit by her, and your daugheter Mynors went from hence with a good doble fornytur, which I thought should a carryed her whom, but I here sence she was bravelie furnytured and set upone a stone horse single, and one was faine to lead him by the hed and finely clokeed (*sic*) and savegarded, yet she saide she had not halfe those thinges she sent for, and exspectes mutche to be sent her. And now Nottinggam begines to talke one him, and it were not a mise they that have taken

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<sup>1</sup> Cavendish.

<sup>2</sup> Coach.

<sup>3</sup> Rabbit-warren.

all this care for her, would now doe so mutch as to com paye the mony he hase borrowed in divers places.

Grase Yerlies husband Bodd is dead.

And thus hoping onse to be freede of this fransie company and to be at some beter quyet, I rest, Februarie this 8,

Yours,

B. W.

Let me here you have receved this letter.

[*Addressed .:*] To the Right Worshipfull Sir Percivall Wyllughby, knight, neere Lambith at Carlile House give these. Speede." 24.

[c. 1615], February 11.—Bridget WILLOUGHBY to her husband, Sir Percival WILLOUGHBY, concerning the marriage of their daughter with Mr. Cavendish.

"I have sent you a troncke yesterday by the carriar of Nottingham, and a rounde basket without a lid with ij. rownds of brawne and ij. touns in it. Dowting you would be com away afore the carrier had delyvered it makes me remember you that som body may be bed<sup>1</sup> put them in sowse drinke. For here is grete forwardnes, and you had neede make som hast downe, to know what shall be assured, otherwise they will be married, and after assurances will com but slow. And now Mr. Mason seemes to perswade your daughter to goe up with me, but her maid, who knows all, saith she dar lay anything she will not, and if it fall out that she will, I am sure he will com up to with her, and the riding, flawning, roysting, and flortting by the way will be sutch as every ostelor will talke of it. He is every day here and in her chamber, and Mr. Rosell and Mr. Mason, and banketes in her chamber. If you can com, make a end of it; which being done one the soden, you may saufe cost, which otherwise she meanes to put one you, for she talkes of many nue gownes which she intends to have of riche stufe. And sence it must be a matche whether we will or noe, methinkes all things considered, it were best ended at Mr. Candyshes house, and it is a good riddance a sutch a gentlewoman, who saithe your harde speeches to her hathe mad her make mor hast then otherwise she woulde have done. If I did know whether you would com or noe, I wold brue som ij. hougheds of bere, for her is but v. hougheds left. Februarie the xj.

Yours,

B. W.

Your daughter Jell is with her mother-in-law. She went a Wensday last.

[*Addressed .:*] To my lovinge husbande, Sir Percyvall Wyllughby, knight, give this." 24.

1615, June 15.—ROBERT FOSBROOKE to Sir PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY.

"Sir, as I do nott cease dailie to praie to God for the helthe and happines of your worship and all yours (according to

<sup>1</sup> Bidden.

my bounden dewtie), so longeth my heart to imbrace those meanes wherby my loyall service might bring wished profittes to your contentment, and give powerfull comfortes to my present weaknes. The hopefull helpes and likelie meanes to produce theis effectes (*Deo non obstante*) are your colemynes and misterie of glassemakinge. God hasten the conuoye of them bothe within your lordship of Wollerton, for then I feare nott to you (*Deo favente*) a pecuniall contentacion, and to your poore servant (*dignitate tua iubente*) a competent satisfaccion. Of theis I humbly praie for speedie and good tydings, and wished progresse. And for th'one, to my comfort, I understand your purposed proceedinges by your clearing of your soughes, which I weeklie frequent, wher by Toll *et socios* I am informed of the desired succes and eminencie therof. And for th'other att this present there is come downe a proclamacion prohibiting the making of any more glasse with wood; by the which I conjecture a likelihood of the re-establishing of the former comission, and so by consequence a hopefull meane to settle some workes therof within your lordship here, wherof I beseeche you be myndfull, for ytt wilbe for your great good.

And humbly desiring to heare of your worship whether there be hopefull newes of the glasse-making here, bycause ytt wold comfort me and make me looke to be better prepared for the ma[king] therof. These fornenses will cost more for building then . . . estimate by muche. *Et sic Deus Opt. Max. tuam dignitatem [con]servet incolumem et superstitem reddat!*

Your worship's ever att comandement,

Rob. Fosb[rooke.]

*Post scriptum*.—Old Lady Manners is dead."

Addressed to Sir Percival Willoughby at Carlile House in Lambeth Marshe.

This letter refers to the valuation ("extending") of the coalmines at the suit of certain merchants, creditors of the Beaumonts, by a jury at Mansfield, and states that "upon the 6 of June was likewise intended an inquisition att the iron-milles, butt there being no iron in the warehowse, saving a stock thought worth 500*li.*, which lay all upon my Lord of Huntington's grownd, they made there no further adoe, as I thinke bycause first they will talke with the erle of Huntington."

24.

[c. 1615.]—HUNTINGDON BEAUMONT [to Sir PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY].

"Good Sir, whereas you write unto me to pay unto Sir Philip 40 or 50*li.*, some parte thereof he hath had, and sholde have had all yf I had it, but he seeth plainlie that my receites, as this yeare falleth out, will but pay the weekelie charge, and in verie truthe the coolemines for ought that I can see can



not answer their owne charges. Yet you knowe that I must pay one thousande markes to Sir John and him, besides usurie, which biteth to the verie boone, and the continuall charge of removinge cooles to the bridges, everie loade whereof I doe hier to be done, and pay weekelie the same. Yf you please but to consider theise thinges, you may well thinke that I have much adoe for monie, and so I have as ever I had in my life; neither knowe indeede which way to turne me, our sale beinge so bad as it is. This yeare will prove worse unto us bie one thousande poundes then ever any mortall man cold have imagined, in respect of the unseasonable weather, which hath greatelie diminished our sale, and much encreased our charge, so that as you write unto me that it rayneth continuallie upon you (which is no small grieve for me to heare), so may I most trulie say that it poureth downe upon me, I feare to the verie drowninge of me. . . .

I pray you sende for Mr. Bate to come [to] you, and sounde him thoroughlie what they intende, for though Trente be almost continuallie banke full and bootes might goe downe at pleasure, and they mighte have sente downe three or foure hundred poundes worthe of cooles and made us some retorne that way, they will doe nothings at all, not one boote styrrthe or one boote moveth, but lay a heavie loade upon my back, and will not put to their little finger to it to ease the same. . . .

You have further written unto me to enter into two thousande pounce bounde to Sir John Hollis and to Mr. Zacheverell. . . . You knowe, Sir, that I am alreadie bounde for above three thousande poundes for you, and that yet I could never bie any possible meanes get out of any one bounde that ever I entred into. Thinges have gone so crosse with us both, and yf Mr. Bate doe but faile us in renewinge our boundes in November next (which I much feare), then am I sure to be clapped up too, and then what will become of theise businesses? I pray you therefore, good Sir, first let us endeavour to get out of the old boundes, and then I shalbe readie to enter into new as far as you please, for I doe assure you that I am alreadie so far in boundes aboute theise businesses as were they to begin againe, all the coole-mines in Englande sholde [stand] alone for me before I wold adventure so far for them all. . . .

Touchinge the wharfe, I can not advise you to deale in it, for here is neither monie, neither knowe we whether ever the busines will come into our handes, but I have acquainted Lenton with all, and yet have no answer.

And this with my kindest salutations to yourselfe, to my good ladie, and all yours, I take my leave.

Wollaton, the vj. of August.

Your verie assured lovinge frende,

Huntingdon Beaumont.''' 24.

[1617].—Description of the people and country of Scotland, and of the reception of James I. in that country.<sup>1</sup>

"First for the country, I must confesse it is too good for those that inhabit it, and too bad for others to be at the charge of conquering it. The ayre might be wholesome but for the stinkeinge people that lyve in it, and the ground might be made fruitfull had they witt to manure it. Their beastes generallye are smale (women only excepted), of which sorte there are noe greater in the world. There is greate stoare of fowell, as foule houses, fowle lynnen, fowle dishes and pottes, fowle trenchers and napkyns, fowle sheetes and shirtes, with which sorte of fowle wee had liked to fare as the children of Israell did with their fowle in the wildernes. They have greate store of fish too and good for those that can eat it rawe, but if it come once into their hands, it is presently three days ould. For their butter and cheese, I'll not meddle with it att this tyme, nor noe man at anye tyme that loves his lyfe. They have likewise greate store of deere, but they are so farre from the places where I have yett bene as I had rather beleve it then goe to disprove it: I confesse all the deere I mett with was deere lodgeinge, deare horsemeate, deare tobacco and English beere. As for fruite, for their grandam Eve's sake they never planted anye. And for ther trees, had Christ bene betrayed in this cuntry, as doubtles he should have bene had he come as a straunger amongst them, Judas had sooner founde the grace of repentaunce then a tree to hang him selfe on. They have many hills wherein they tell men there is much treasure, but they shew none of it. Nature hath only discovered unto them some mynes of coales to shew to what end shee created them. I see little grasse but in their pottage, and noe flowers but such as modestye forbids me name. The thistle was not given them for noughte, for it is the fairest flower in their garland. The word 'hay' is heathen Greeke to them, neither man nor beast knows what it meanes. Corne is reasonable plentifull at this tyme, for since they harde of the king's comeinge, it hath bene as unlawfull for the comon people to eate wheate as it was of old for anye but the priestes to eate of the shoebreade. They

<sup>1</sup> This scathing description of the Scotch was printed under the title of "A perfect Description of the People and Country of Scotland. London, printed for J. S. 1659," 12 mo., 21 pp. It is reprinted in the 'Secret History of the Court of James the First,' Edinburgh, 1811, ii. 75, and in Nicholls 'Progresses of King James I.' iii. 338. (From information supplied by Professor Firth.) See also 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,' 1623-5, p. 550. The present text is in many cases superior to that already printed, and has the merit of being derived from a contemporary MS., which seems to have been addressed to some Nottinghamshire gentleman, judging from the reference to Wallingwells (page 186, note 1), which puzzled the printers of the 1659 text. The letter is ascribed to Sir Anthony Welldon, author of the "Court and Character of King James," and is said to have been written during the king's visit to Scotland in 1617. "The piece having been found wrapped up in one of the records of the Board of Green Cloth, was traced to Sir Anthony Welldon, and led to his dismissal from Court" (*Secret History*, ii. 75). The passages in brackets are supplied from the printed text.

prayed much for his comeinge, and long fasted for his welfare.<sup>1</sup> All his followers weere welcome but the garde; those they say looke lyke Pharaoh's leane kyne and threaten a dearth where ere they come. They would perswade the footemen that oaten cakes will make them long-winded, and the children of the Chappell they have brought to eate of them for the maintenaunce of their voices. They say our cookes are too saweye, and for groomes and coachmen, they wish them to give their horses noe worse then they should be contented to eate themselves. They comende the brave mindes of the pensioners and gentlemen of the chamber, who choose rather to goe to tavernes then to be always eateinge of the kinges provision. They likewise comende the yeomen and pages of the buttrye and seller for their retirednes and silence, in that they will heare twentye knock before they answeere one. They perswade the trumpeters that fasteing is good for men of their quallitye, for emptines, say they, causeth winde, and winde makes a trumpet sounde sweetelye. The bringinge of heralds they say was a needeles charge, for they all know his pedegree well enogh, and the herbingers might have beene spared, since the[y] brought so many bedes alonge with them and of twoe evils, since the lesser is to be chosen, they wishe the bedes may remaine with them and the poore herbingers keepe their places and doe their office as they returne. His hangeinges they likewise desire should remaine there as reliques allwaies to putt them in minde of His Majestie, and they promis to dispence with the woven ymages therein, but for the graven images in his new beautified chappell, they threaten to pull them downe soone after his departure and make of them a burnt offeringe to appease the indignation they imagin is conceived againste them in the brest of the Almighty for sufferinge such idolatrie to enter their kingdom. The organs, I thinke, will find mercye, because, as they saie, there is some affinity betwixte them and the baggepipes. The skipper that brought the singinge men with their papisticall vestmentes complains that hee hath beene much troubled with a strange singinge in his head ever since they came aboarde his shippe, for remedie whereof the pastor of the parishe hath perswaded him to sell the profaned vessell and distribute the money amongst the faithfull brethren.

For His Majesties entertainment I must confesse ingeniously hee was received into the parishe of Edenborrowe, for a cittie I cannot call it, with greate shoutes of joye but noe shewes of charge, for pageantes they hould them idolatrous thinges and not fitt to be used in so reformed a place. From the Castle they gave him some peeces of ordinance, which surely hee gave the Castle since hee was kinge of Englande, and att the entrance of the towne the[y] presented him with a goulden bason, which was carried before him on men's

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<sup>1</sup> The printed text here adds "but in the more plainer sense that he might fare the better."



shoulders to his place, the place, I thinke, indeede from whence it came. They protested that yf Christ had come from heaven, Hee could [not] have beene more wellcome: I beleeeve it, for His Majestie came but to sommon them to a Parliament, and Christ would hove sommoned them to judgment, which they love not to heare of. He was conveyed by the yonkers of the towne (which were some C. holbdeerers, deerely shall they rue it, in respect of the charges) to the Crosse, and soe to the High Church, where the onely bell they had stood on tiptoe to behoulde his faire face; where I must intreate you to spare him for an houre, since I confesse there I left him.

In the meane time to report the speeches of the people concerninge his never sampled intertainment, were to make this discourse too tedious unto you, as the sermon seemed to those that [were] constrained to indure it. After the preaching, hee was conducted by the same holbdeerers unto his palace, of the which I forbear to speake, because it is a place sanctified by his divine Majestie, onely I wishe it had been Wallinge Wells<sup>1</sup> for my frendes sakes that waited on him.

<sup>2</sup>To bringe the Major backe to his lodginge, who all this while accompanied His Majestie, were to much to amplifye my storie, because the gentleman lodges three stories high.

I will onely breifly and faithfully speake of the people, according to their degrees and qualitieses.

For the Lordes Spirituall they may well be called soe, for indeede they are neither fishe nor fleshe, but what it shall please their earthly God the Kinge to make them. Obedience they houlde better then sacrifice, and therefore they make a mockerye at martyrdome, sayinge that Christ was to dye for them and not they for Him. They will rather subscribe then surrender, and rather dispenche with smalle thinges then trouble themselves with greate disputacions. They will rather acknowledge the kinge to be there head then want wherewith to pamper their bodies. They have taken greate paines and travaile to compasse their bishoprickes and they will not lose [them] for a trifle.

For the poore deacons whose desertes will not lift them up to dignities, all their study is to disgrace them that have gott the least degree before them, and because they cannot wryte bishop, the[y] proclaime they never read of any. The scripture, say they, speakes of deacons and elders, but not a worde of deanes or bishops; their discourse is full of detraction, their sermons nothinge but realinge, and their conclusions either heresie or treason; for that religion they have I confesse it is above my reache, and, God willinge,

<sup>1</sup> The printed text reads "better walls," but the reference is to Wallingwells, in the manor of Carlton-in-Lindrick, co. Notts. In 1612 the possessions of Wallingwells priory were held by Humphrey Pype, but Sir Gervase Clifton, who held the manor of Carlton, had also possessions in Wallingwells. See Thoroton, *Notts*, 466b, 467.

<sup>2</sup> The whole of this paragraph is omitted in the printed text.

I will never stretche for it. They christen without the crosse, marrye without a ringe, receive the sacrament without reverence, dye without repentance, and bury without divine service. They keepe no holydaies nor acknowledge any Sainct but Sainct Andrew, who they said gott that honor by presentinge Christ with an oaten cake after His 40tie daies fast. They saie likewise he that translated our English bible was the sonne of some maulster, because hee speakes of a miracle done with barley loaves, whereas they sweare they were oaten cakes, and no other bread of that quantity could have satisfied so many thowsand people. They use no praier att all, for they saie it is needeles, God knowes their wantes without their pratlinge, and what hee does, hee loves to doe freelye. Their Sabbboth daies exercise is preachinge in the morninge, and persecutinge their backbiters after dynner. They goe to church in the forenoone to heare the lawe and to the craggess and mountaines [in the] afternoon to louse them.<sup>1</sup> They hould their nose yf you talke of b[earbaiting], and they stoppe their eares yf you speake of a plea[y]. Fornicacion they hould but a pastime, wherein man's abilitye is aproved and the act[iv]itye or fertilitye of women discovered. Adultery they [shake their heads at]. Theft they reale att, murder they wincke at and blassphemy they laugh att. [They think it impossible to lose the way to Heaven if they can but leave Rome behind them.]” 24.

1618.—Papers concerning musters in co. Nottingham. 177.

1618.—Portion of a news-letter, giving an account of the proceedings in Spain on the return of Gondomar from his embassy to England. The letter is rather carelessly copied, and has clearly not been compared with original before being despatched.

“*Newes from Spaine.*”

His Catholique Magestie had given commandement presently upone the retourne of Seignior Gondomar, his Leiger Embassador from England<sup>2</sup> (1618) [to holde] a speciall metting of all the princip[all] states of Spaine whoe where of his counsell, together with the presidents of the counsell of Castille, of Arragon, of Italy, of Portugall, of the Indies, of the Treasure of warre, and especially of the Holy Inquisition should be held att Mawson<sup>3</sup> in Arragon, the Duke of Lerma<sup>4</sup> being apoynted President, who should make declaration of His Magistie's pleasure, take accompt of the

<sup>1</sup> “themselves,” printed text.

<sup>2</sup> Sarmiento, created Count of Gondomar in April, 1617, left London for Spain on 16 July, 1618, and set out on his return journey on 21 November, 1619 (Gardiner, *Prince Charles and the Spanish Match*, i., pp. 135, 301).

<sup>3</sup> An error for Manson, *i.e.*, Manchones?

<sup>4</sup> The power of the Duke of Lerma, the favourite and Prime Minister of Philip III., came to an end in October, 1618 (Mariana, *Historia de España*, lib. xvi., p. 621).

Embassador's service, and consult longeing the estate and religion respectively, to give satisfaction to His Holines Nuntio, who was desired to make one in this assembly concerning certayne overtures of peace and amty with the English and other Catholique projects which might ingender susspicion and jelousie betwixt the pope and His Magestie if the mistery were not unfolded and the ground of those counsells discovered afore hand.

This made all men expect the embassador's return with a kind of longing that they might behold the issue of this meeting and see what good for the catholique cause the embassador's imployment had effected in England answerable to the generall opinion conceeved of his wisdom, and what further project would be sett on foote to become matter for publique discourse.

At lenght he arived and had present notice given him from his Magistie that before he came to court he should give up his accompt to this assembly, which command he gladly receeved as an earnest of his acceptable service, and gave thanks that for his honour he might publish himselfe in soe judicious a presence.

He came first upone the daye apointed to the counsell chamber (except the secratarye) not long after all the counsell of state and the presidents meet; ther wanted only the Duke of Lerma and the pope's Nuntio, who were the head and feete of all the assembly. These two stayed long away for divers respects, the [Nuntio] that he might expresse the greatnes of his Master and loose the sea of Rome noe respect by his oversight, but that the benches might be full to observe him at his aproache, the Duke of Lerma, to expresse the authority and dignity of his owne persone, and to shewe how a servant put in place of his master exacts more service of his fellow-servants then the master himselfe. These two stayed till all the rest were very of wayting, but at lenght the Nuntio, supposing all the counsell sett, lanced forth and came to roade in the counsell chamber, where (after mutuall discharg[ge] of duty from the company and blessing upon itt from him) he sate downe in solempne silence, greiving att his oversight when he saw the Duke of Lerma absente, with whome he strove as a competitor for pompe and glory.

The Duke had sente before and understood of the Nuntio's being there, and stayed something the longer that his boldnes might be observed, wherin he had his desire, for the Nuntio having a while patiently driven away the time with severall complements to severall personnes, had now almost runne his cour[t]ship out of breath, but the Duke of Villa Hermosa, president of the counsell of Arragon, fead his humor by the discharg of his owne discontent[t]ments upon occasion of the Duke of Lerma his absence, and beckoned Seignior Gondomar to him, using this speach in the hearing of the



Nuntio after a sporting manner: 'How unhappy are the people were you have bene, first for ther soules, being heriticks, then for their estats, where the name of a favorite is soe familiar. How happy is our estate, where the kies of life and death are soe easily come by (poynting at the Nuntio), hanging att every religious girdle, and where the doore of justice and mercy stand equally open to all men, without any respect of personnes.' The ambassador knew this ironical stroke to be intended as a by blowe at the Nuntio, but fully att the Duke of Lerma (whose greatnes beganne now to waxe heavy towards declension), and therefore he retourned this answer: 'Your excellency knoweth the estate is happie where wisse (*sic*) favorits governe kings, if the kings themselves be foolish, or where wise kings are who, having favorits, whether foolish or of the wisser sorte, will not be governed by them. The state of England, howsoever you heare of it in Spayne or Rome, is two happy in the last kinde. They need not much care what the favorits be (though<sup>1</sup> for the most part he be such as prevents all suspition in that kinde, being rather chossen as a scholler to be taught and trayned up then as a tutor to teach). Of this they are sure, noe prince exceeds theirs in personall abilitys, soe that nothing could be added to him in any wish<sup>2</sup> but this one that he were our vassaile and a catholique.'

With that the noyse without gave notice of the Duke of Lermaes enterance, at whose first approach the whole house arose, though some latter then other as [if] envy had hung plummits one them to keepe them downe. The Nuntio onely sat unmoved. The Duke cherished the observance of the rest with a familiar kind of cariage to hie for curtesie, as one not neglecting ther demeners but expecting it, and after a fillicoll [*for filial*] obeysance to the pope his Nuntio, sat downe as president under the cloth of state but somewhat lower. Then, after a space given for admiration, preparation, and attention, he beganne to speake in this maner: 'The king my master, holding it more honorable to doe then to discourse, to take from you the expectation of oratory, used rather in scholls and pullpitts then in counsell, hath apointed me president in this holy, wise, learned and noble assembly; a man naturally of a slow speach and not desirous to quicken it by art or industry, as holding action only proper to a Spaynard, as I am by birth, to a souldier, as I am by profession, to a kinge, as I am by representation. Take this, therefore, breefly for declaration, both of the cause of this meeting and my master his further pleasure. There hath benne in all tymes from the world's foundation one cheefe commander or monarch upon the earth; this needs no further prooffe then a back-looking into our owne memorys and historys of the world, nether now is ther any question (except

<sup>1</sup> *thought*, MS. So throughout.

<sup>2</sup> 'wise.'

with infidells and hereticks) of that one cheefe commander in spiritualls, in the unity of whose person the members of the visible church are included. But ther is some doubt of the cheefe comander in temperalls, who (as the moone to the sunne) might governe by night as this by day, and by the sword of justice compelle to come in, or cutt of such as infrig the authorytie of the keyes. This hath bene soe well understood long sence by the infalible chaire as that therby upon the declension of the Roman emperors and [the] increase of Rome's spirituall splendor (who (*sic*) though it [is] unnaturall that the sunne should be sublunorye) our nation was by the bishop of Rome selected before other peoples to conquer and rule the nationes with a rodd of iron. And our king to that end adorned with the title of catholique kinge, as a name above all names under the sunne, which is under God's vicar-generall himselfe, the catholique bishopp of soules. To instant this poynt by comparasone, looke first upon the Grand Seignior, the great Turke, who hath a larg title but not universall, for besids that he is an infidle, his command is confined within his owne territoryes, and he [is] stiled not emperour of the world but of the Turks and ther vassails only. Among Cristians the Defender of the Faith was a glorious stile whilest the king to whom it was given by His Holines continued worthy of it, but he stood not in the truth, nether yet those that succeeded him, and besids it was no great thing to be called what every Cristian ought to be 'defender of the faith'; no more then to be stiled with France 'the Most Christian King,' wherein he hath the greatest part of his title common with most Cristians. The emperour of Russia, Rome, and Jermanny extend not their limitts further then their title, which are locall. Onely my master, the Most Catholique King, is for dominion of bodys as the universall bishop for dominion of soules over all that part of the world we call America (except where the English intruders usurp) and the greatest part of Europe, with some part of Asia and Africa by actuall possession, and over all the rest by reall and indubitable right, yet acknowledgeth this right to be derived from the free and fatherly donation of His Holines, who, as the sunn to the moone, lends luster by the reflection to this kingdome, to this king, to this king of kings my master. What, therefore, he hath, howsoever gotten, he may keep and hold; what he can gett from any other king or comander by any strata-geme of warr or pretence of peace [he may take], for it is theirs only by usurpation, except they hold it of him from whome all civill power is derived as ecclesiasticall from His Holines. What the ignorant call treason, if it be one his behalfe is truth, and what they call truth, if it be against him is treason. And thus all our peace, our warre, our treaties, our mariages, and whatsoever intendment else of ours ames at this principall end, to gett the whole possession of the world and to reduce all to unity under one<sup>1</sup> temperall head

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<sup>1</sup> our, MS.

that our king may be what he is stiled, the catholique and universall king. As faith is therefore universall and the church universall, yet soe as it is under one head, the Pope, whose seat is and [must] necessarily be at Rome, where St. Peter sate, soe must all men be subject to our and the catholique king, whose particular seat is heare in Spayne, his universall everywhere. This poynt of state, or<sup>1</sup> rather of fayth, wee see the Roman catholique religion hath taught everywhere and all most maid naturall, soe that by a keye of gold, by intelligence, or by way of confession my master is able to unlooke the secretes of every prince, and to withdrawe the[ir] subjects allegance, as if they knew themselves rather my master his subjects in truth then theirs whom their birth hath taught to miscall souveraine. Wee see this in France and in England especially, where at once they learne to obey the church of Rome as their mother, to acknowledge the<sup>2</sup> catholique king as their father and to hate their owne king as an heritique and an usurper. Soe we see religion and the state coupled together, laugh and weepe, flourish and fade, and participate of ether's fortune as growing upone one stocke of policy. I speake this the more boldly in this presence because I speake before none but native personnes, who are partakers both in themselves and issues of these triumphs above all those of ancient Rome, and therefore such (as besids their oathes) it concernes to be secrete; nether need we restraîne this freedome of speach from the Nuntio his presence because that (*sic*) besids that he is a Spaniard by birth, he is allsoe a Jesuitt by profession, an order rayed by the providence of God's vicar to accomplish this monarchy the better, all of them being appropriate therunto and as publique agents and privy counsellors to this end, wherin the wisdom of this state is to be beheld with admiration that as in temperall [warre] it implies<sup>3</sup> or at least trust[s] none but natives in Castile, Portugall, or Arragon, soe in spiritualls it implies<sup>3</sup> none but the Jesuitts, and soe implies<sup>3</sup> them that they are generally reputed how remote soever they be from us, how much soever obliged to others, still to be ours and still to be of the Spanish faction, though they be Polonians, English, French, and residing in those contrys and courtes. The penitents, therefore, and all with whom they deale and converse in their spirituall traffique must needs be soe too. And soe our catholique king must needs have an invisible kingdome, and an unknown number of subjects in all dominiones who will shew themselves and ther faithes<sup>4</sup> by ther works of disobediene whensoever we shall have occasion to use that Jesuiticall [virtue] of theirs.

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<sup>1</sup> of, MS.

<sup>2</sup> ther, MS.

<sup>3</sup> 'employs.'

<sup>4</sup> fathers, MS.



‘This, therefore, being the principall end of all our counsellis according to those to those (*sic*) holy directions of our late pious king Philip the 2 to his sonne, now reining,<sup>1</sup> to advance the catholike Roman religion and the catholique Spanish dominion together, we are now mett together by his Magisties command to take account of you, Seignior Gondomar, whoe have bene embassador for England, to see what good you have effected their towards the advancement of this worke, and what further project shall be thought fitt to be sett one foote to this end. And this is breefly the occasion of our metting.’

Then the embassador, who attended bareheaded all the time, with a low abeysance, began thus: ‘This most laudable custome of [our] kings in bringing all office[r]s to such an accompt, where a review and a notice is taken of of (*sic*) go[o]d or bad service upone the determinatione of ther employment, resembles those Romish triumphes appointed for the souldiers, and as in them it provoked to courage, soe in us it stirs up to diligence. Our master co[nverse]th by his agents with all the world, yet with none of more regard then the English, where matter of such diversity is often presented through the severall humors of the state and those of our religion and faction that no instructions can be sufficient for such negotiationes, but much must be leaft in trust to the discretion, judgment and diligence of the incombent. I speake not this for my owne glory, I having bene restrayned, and therefore deserved meanly; but to forwarne one the behalfe of others that there may be more scope allowed them to deale in as occasion shall require. Breefly, this rule delivered by his Excellency was the card and compasse by which I sailed to make profitt of all humors and by all meanes to advance the state of the Romish faith and the Spanish faction together upon all advantages, either of oaths or the breach of them, for this is an old observation, but true, that for our piety to Rome His Holines did not onely give but blesse us in the conquest of the Newe World, and thus in our pyous perseverance we hope still to be conquerours of the Old, and to this end, wheras His Excellency in his excellent discourse, seemes to extend our outward [forces and private armes onely against the heretiques].” 24.

This is part (6½ pages) of a newsletter of 24½ pages printed under the title: “*Vox Populi*. Or Nevves from Spayne, translated according to the Spanish coppie. Which may serve to forewarn both England and the Vnited Provinces how farre to trust to Spanish pretences. Imprinted in the year 1620,” without mention of the place of publication. It was written by Thomas Scott, B.D., and was suppressed. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, li, p. 68.

[c. 1620]—Recipe for prevention of danger from coal damp.

<sup>1</sup> *reinining*, MS.

*"For the dampe.*

Take a bushell of unslaict lyme, and lett hyme send yt downe and sett yt in the places as neare as the workmen wyll, and let yt conteneuallie remayne tell suche tyme as the moystnes of the dampe begyne to sleake the lyme, and then let hyme renewe yt conteneuallie. Yt wyll all somer last. Let them take hyd that the do not let any watter come to yt. Yf the dampe be very stronge, let hyme put to the lyme ijd. of camphyre; yt wyll drawe yt awaye the soner.

Wylliam Poole." 24.

1627-8.—Papers concerning musters in co. Nottingham. 177.

1640.—"Newes and relation after the Scottyshe and Englysh skirmyshe neare Newcastle uppon Tyne.

On Fryday, the 28th of Awgust, 1640, the Scottes army encamped at a littell vyllage called Newborne uppon the ryver of Tyne sixe myles from Newcastle. My Lord Conwayne marched out of Newcastle with 3,000 foote and 2,000 horse that day in the afternoone; he caused 2 workes to be made which weare to keepe the Scottes from foordynge over the ryver. Aboute 4 a'clocke in the afternoone, after some fewe muskettes shott, the Scottes<sup>1</sup> mownted some ordinance on the steeple of the church of that vyllage, which commaunded our workes and battered them soe muche that they that weare in one of them fled and forsooke the worke; the other stayed makynge a lyttle resistance, but not long after lykwyse fled.

Theare army consists of 2,300 foote and 4,000 horse. After this there horse would have foorded over, but one Captayne George Vane chardged them with his troope, which behaved themselves soe bravely that he caused them to retyre, his owne horse beyng kyllled under hym, and came of with much honor. But the Scottes attempted the passage the second tyme and kyllled 300 of our foote ymmediately. Our commaunder of horse chardged them bravely, but there troopes for the most parte ran awaye. Those persons of quallytye of our syde that are myssinge are these: Collonell Willmott, the Lord Wylmottes only sonne, whoe was seene to kyll 3 men with his owne handes after he had receved a pistoll shott in his face; he chardged them alone where his troope was left ingaged that it is conceaved that he is rather slayne then taken; Sir John Dygby and Serjant-Major Danyell Oneale weare seene to chardge the enemy and weare lykewyse lost, it is uncerteyne whether these are taken or sleyne; Mr. Charles Porter was seene [to] fall dead from his horse, he was Cornett to my Lord Newport; Mr. Rychard Nevell chardged the troope which was led by Wylliam Douglas, Shreife of Tividale, and in the heade of h[is] troope valiantly fyghtyng with hym hand to hand slewe hym. Of

<sup>1</sup> "The Scottes" written twice.

o . . . wee doe not heare of any other persons of noate that are wantynge.

But it is soe that there are more persons of quallyty lost on thea[re syde] then of ours. Had our men followed there leaders and not fled, the[y h]ad gotten the honour of the victorye. My Lord Conwey retyred t[hat] nyght with twoe thowsand to Newcastle.

Theare came a post this mornynge that brynges word that they have taken Newcastle, which, if we could have hyndred there passage over the ryver, they could never have don, it being so well fortified on that syde, and so easy to be taken on this side." 24.

1649-50.—Acquittance of the Pipe of Francis Willoughby, knt., as Sheriff of Warwick, and papers relating to his shrievalty. 271.

1664, January 12.—Diploma of the matriculation of Francis Willoughby in the University of Padua. Endorsed: "My admission into the University of Padoa." 24.

1664-5, February 7.—Articles of agreement between Sir Francis Wiloughbie, knt., and Francis Wiloughbie, esquire, on the one part, and William Le Hunt, esquire, on the other, for the sale by the said William to them of Middleton New Park, co. Warwick, in consideration of the sum of 4,000*l*. 236.

1666[-7], March 3.—"A poule bill for the towne of Wollaton, etc." The total is 7*l*. 17*s*. 0*d*. at 1*s*. a head, except "Mr. John Reanor, gent.," who is assessed at 1*l*., Henry Raworth at 5*s*., Joseph Walker at 3*s*., and Edward Dovy at 4*s*., in addition to the assessments for their wives and children. "Assessores: Henry Raworth his marke; Huntingdon Shawe,<sup>1</sup> (H) his marke, Henry (A) Archer." The latter evidently signed with the mark A. Endorsed with receipt, dated 13 April, 1667, by John Boawre, head collector. 24.

1670-1.—Acquittance of the Pipe of Francis Willoughby, esquire, as sheriff of Warwick. 271.

1703, July 14.—Copy of letter of PANHEKOE, Sachem of the Mohegan Indians, to NICHOLAS HALLAM.

"Letter of instruction from Panhekoe, Lachem (*sic*) of the Mohegan Indians, in New England, dated the 14th July, 1703.

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<sup>1</sup> Well-known as the maker of the beautiful wrought iron gate-screens at Hampton Court Palace.



To Mr. Nicholas Hallam, of Connectitut (*sic*), in the Indian language.

The interpretation is as follows :

‘ My loving neighbour, Mr. Nicholas Hallam.

‘ I am inform’d you are bound for Old England. Lett me request you to make me and my condition known to the Great Q. Anne and to her noble Council : first of our hereditary right to the soyll and royalltys of our dominion and territorys before the English came into the country, inso-much that all due loyallty and obedience by our people is not conferr’d on us by the English, but by the Gods, who gave us a token as an earnest and pledge of our happy reign here, and also (as our old seers construed) a more ample token in the othe[r] region : wherefore the Gods had sent to that royall family one of their own tobacco pipes, which strange wonderment was taken upon the beach at Seabrook or thereabouts, it being like ivory with two stemms and the boll in the middle. This strange pipe, not made by man, is kept choicer than gold from generation to generation. It animates all the royall society with a full perswasion that the said token is sufficient evidence that they shall sitt amongst the Gods in the Long Huntinghouse and there smoak tobacco, as the highest point of honor and dignity, and where there will be great feasting of fatt bear, deer, and moose, all joy and myrth to wellcom their entertainment, etc. Allso in the reign of King Charles the Second of Blessed memory, his Majesty sent us a token, vizt., a bible and a sword, which present we thankfully accepted and keep them in the Treasury as choice as we do the aforesaid God’s Pipe, hoping it may be a safeguard and a shield to defend us, and we in process of time may reap great benefitt thereby, and attain to the knowledg of the true and living God. But of late I meet with great discouragements and know not what will become of our people by reason of oppression. The Court of Hertford, I understand, have given all my planting and hunting land away to Colchester and to New London ; so that if I obtained not relief from the Great Queen’s Majesty, my people will be in temptation to scatter from me and flee to the eastward Indians, the French’s friends, and the English’s enimys. Pray, Sir, remember my love and service to ye Great Queen. Anne and he[r] noble Council.

July 14, 1703.

Panhekoe [*drawing of crested bird*] his marck.’

The true interpretation of Panhekoe’s grievance and narration, by me John Stanton, Interpreter Generall.”

## MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

The oldest MSS. in the collection are some fragments of what must have been a magnificent MS. of the Latin bible (? in Jerome's version). The existing leaves are written in bold uncials of the latter part of the seventh or early part of the eighth century, in double columns, each column measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $14\frac{1}{4}$  inches, with very wide margins, written forty-four lines to a column. They are rubricated in red, and certain verses are also written in that colour. The text is written stichometrically. The leaves bear in size, handwriting and arrangement a strong resemblance to the famous Codex Amiatinus of the Latin bible (*Palaeographical Society*, Series II, plate 65), which was intended for presentation to the pope by Ceolfred, abbot of Jarrow, 690-716. (See, however, the appendix to this report.)

The leaves have been used to form covers to chartularies of the various Willoughby estates, which were drawn up in the early part of the sixteenth century, but which were bound at a later time, as the same binding occurs in the Cossal volume, which includes deeds of the reign of Edward VI. in the same hand as the rest of the volume.

As the other fragments of an early MS. that were also used for binding purposes undoubtedly came from Worcester cathedral, as shown in the next notice, it is probable that these fragments also came from there. It is worthy of note that the monastery of Worcester possessed a Latin bible (*bibliotheca*) that had been given to it by King Offa, of which we possess a description in a forged or interpolated Worcester charter assigned to him.<sup>1</sup> A more trustworthy description of this bible of Offa is preserved in a letter of Senatus, prior of Worcester, 1189-1196<sup>2</sup>, of which an autograph copy is preserved at Cambridge.<sup>3</sup> The prior collated this bible, which, he states, was written at Rome, but such quotations as he gives are derived from the New Testament, whereas the Wollaton fragments are portions of the Old Testament. The Countess Godiva also gave a *bibliotheca*, divided into two parts, to the monks of Worcester.<sup>4</sup>

The following are the volumes in which these leaves are preserved :

Chartulary of Willoughby lands in Middleton, Cossington, and Wigtoft, bound in leaves containing (pp. 1, 2) the Book of Kings, IV, i, 6 to end, ii, 1 to 16; and (pp. 3, 4) III, xxii, 24 to end, and IV, i to 6. 204 (279).

Chartulary of Willoughby lands in Lenton, Radford, Gunthorp, Lowdham, and Sutton (Passeys), containing Kings

<sup>1</sup> Birch, *Cartularium Saxonum*, i, p. 328; Heming, *Chartularium Ecclesiae Wigorniensis*, ed. Hearne, p. 95.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in Martène and Durand, *Thesaurus Novorum Anecdotorum*, i, p. 486, from a MS. of Conches, in Normandy.

<sup>3</sup> MS. C.C.C. 48, noticed in *Catalogue of MSS. preserved in the Chapter Library of Worcester Cathedral*, by J. K. Floyer and Sidney G. Hamilton, p. 165 (Worcestershire Historical Society, 1906).

<sup>4</sup> Heming, p. 262.

IV, ii, 16 to iii, 25. Pages 3, 4 contain Kings, III, xxi, 17 to xxii, 24. 204 (283).

Chartulary of Willoughby lands in Sutton Passeys and Wollaton, bound in stamped leather. The inside covers consist of leaves of the bible, one side of each being pasted to the cover. There is also an unpasted leaf of the bible at each end. The first cover contains Kings, IV, xvi, 20 to xvii, 15. The inside unpasted leaf contains Kings IV, xv, 12 to xvi, 6. The unpasted inside at the end contains Kings IV, xxi, 6 to xxii, 13. The end-cover is IV., xviii., 36 to xix., 31. Enclosed in this volume is a letter, dated Matlock, 1 September, 1803, from Adam Wolley, the Derbyshire antiquary, addressed to "Thomas Webb Edge, esq., Strelley, Notts, per favor of M. Sanders," requesting him to use his influence with Lord Middleton to obtain for the writer the loan for a few weeks of "the register book of Lenton Priory, which I understand is in the possession of Lord Middleton." There is no register of lands of Lenton priory among Lord Middleton's papers, and it would seem that the register of Willoughby estates in Lenton had been mistaken for a priory register, which was then identified with the present volume, as proved by the insertion into it of Wooley's letter. 204.

Chartulary of Willoughby lands in Cossal and Trowell. The covers contain (pp. 1, 2) Kings IV, ix, 26 to x, 19, and (pp. 3, 4) Kings, IV, viii, 27 to ix, 25. 204 (280).

The next most ancient MS. in the collection undoubtedly came from the monastery of Worcester, and was intended for similar purposes to which the preceding leaves of parchment were applied. The "Colpyt Booke from the Natvytye of Our Lorde in anno regni Regis Edwardi Sexti secundo," comprising a few sheets of foolscap, was found to have as guards to prevent the threads cutting through the paper two narrow strips of parchment, measuring 15 inches by  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch, bearing Anglo-Saxon writing of about the year 1000. Eventually a single leaf, cut in two across the middle and bearing traces of its being used as a cover, of the same MS. was found in bundle 168. It was probably rescued by Francis Willoughby, the naturalist, for in his notebook he refers to grants of Kings Offa and Canulfus to monasteries,<sup>1</sup> a description evidently based upon this leaf. He has written upon one half of the leaf "Grants from Saxon Kings," and upon the other "Grants from Offa, etc." The leaf, which measures 17½ inches in length by 12 inches in breadth, the latter having been cut down, was evidently cut in two and used as book covers, before it came to the hands of this great scholar. The leaf and strips are written in a bold Worcester hand

<sup>1</sup> See p. 269, below. The reference is at p. 5: "v[ide] among the settlements old grants from Saxon kings. Offa, Canulfus, Kings of Mercia, etc., to monasteries."



of the latter part of the tenth or early part of the eleventh century. The leaf gives copies of seven charters relating to the bishop and monastery of Worcester, and the strips form portions of three demises by Oswald, bishop of Worcester from 961 until his death in 992, who held also the archbishopric of York from 972. The leaf and strips formed part of a Worcester chartulary, which was probably commenced by his orders, for he seems to have introduced continental usages either in tenure or in legal documents.<sup>1</sup> This Worcester chartulary, whether due to Oswald or not, is by far the earliest English chartulary of which we have any trace, and is therefore of considerable interest.

From the date of the paper book to which the strips were attached, it would seem that part of this ancient chartulary had come into the hands of the Willoughby family, to be used for the purposes of brown paper, soon after the dissolution of Worcester priory, on 18 January, 1540, when the monks were ejected (*Monasticon*, i, p. 581a). Four leaves of this chartulary fortunately came at a later time into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton, and were bound up by him in Nero E. 1, part 2, folios 181 to 184, which are now preserved among his MSS. at the British Museum. Cotton's leaves have been cut down 1½ inches in length and 1 inch in breadth. The Wollaton leaf came originally in the chartulary between folios 182 and 183 of the Nero MS., and accordingly the beginning of No. VI. and the end of No. VII. in the following texts have been supplied from the latter MS. The texts are here printed in chronological order, but in the Wollaton leaf they follow in this order: VI, I, II, V, IV, III, VII. It is noticeable that the order of documents in this chartulary agrees with that followed in the later and better known Worcester collection, which was compiled by the monk Heming by order of Bishop Wulfstan, who died in 1095. The texts of the charters given below have been collated with the MS. of Heming (Cotton. Tiberius A. 13). The latest text in Nero E. 1 in the original hand is a demise for three lives by King Æthelred of land "at Ofre" to the episcopal see at Dewies Stow (St. Davids), dated 1005, which does not appear in Heming and has been overlooked by Kemble. It is, however, printed by Hearne at the end of his edition of Heming, p. 479, followed by the list of benefactors to Worcester drawn up in Anglo-Saxon that follows Æthelred's demise in the Nero MS. (fo. 183). If this demise was the latest entry in the original hand, as seems probable from the great space left blank and then filled up by the Anglo-Saxon list, it would seem that the chartulary was completed in the year 1005. The collations with Heming shew that his texts are frequently longer than those in the earlier chartulary, and that he gives immunity clauses that

<sup>1</sup> See Maitland, *Domesday and Beyond*, p. 312. Cf. p. 305 for Oswald's care to record his demises.

do not occur in it. As the text of the original of No. 1 has come down to us, and as it agrees with Heming against the older chartulary, it is clear that the differences between the texts of the latter and of Heming are due to abbreviation in the earlier chartulary and not to expansions by Heming. It was probably the omission of the immunity clauses that decided Bishop Wulfstan to order the compilation of a new chartulary within a century or less of the completion of this earlier one. The collations also show that Heming adhered much more closely to the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon words in the original texts than did the compilers of the earlier chartulary, and that he has preserved many archaic and dialectal forms that were modernised in the work of his predecessor. The latter omitted the crosses and Christian monogram (the *chrismon*) at the commencement of the texts, but they are reproduced by Heming. In the case of the strips the missing part of the texts as printed below have been supplied from Heming's texts.

## I.

[691-2.]—Grant by Æþelred, King of Mercia, to Otfþor,<sup>1</sup> bishop [of Worcester], of the estate called Flædanburh (Fladbury, co. Worcester), consisting of forty-four hides.

This charter has been printed by Smith in the appendix to his edition of Beda's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Cambridge, 1722, p. 764, from the original, which, he states, was lately in the possession of Lord Somers, in whose collection it was seen by Wanley, *Catalogus*, printed in Hickes, *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, iii, p. 301, no. 1 (published in 1705). It was at Worcester when Dugdale catalogued the early charters in 1643 (*Ibid*, p. 299, no. 3). It has been printed from Smith's text and the entry in Heming's Worcester chartulary by Hearne in his edition of this chartulary, Oxford, 1723, p. 21, by Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*, i, p. 36, no. 33 (cf. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii, p. 280), and Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, i., p. 110, no. 76.

## FLÆDAN BYRIG.

Apostolus Paulus de extremo iudicio Domini manifestissime loquens ita refert: 'Omnes enim stabimus ante tribunal Christi, ut recipiat unus quisque prout gessit, sive bonum, sive malum.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Otfþor was consecrated bishop of Worcester in 691 or 692 (Beda, *Hist. Eccl.* iv., c. 23). According to Florence of Worcester he was consecrated in 691 (following Beda) and died in 692.

<sup>2</sup> Smith and Heming here add:—"Quid autem sit, quod apostolus pro meritis suis quosque percepturos adfirmat, Ipse Dominus in euangelio (*sic*) suo manifestat, dicens: 'Ibant impii in supplicium æternum, iusti autem in vitam æternam.' Hoc sane tremendum ac terribile omnipotentis Domini iudicium ego Aethilred, Christo largiente, Rex, tota cordis formidine," etc., as above.

Qua propter ego Æþelred, Christo largiente, Rex totius cordis formidine sine cessatione perhorresco,<sup>1</sup> ut ibidem veniam merear per Dominum adipisci, pro absolutione criminum<sup>2</sup> meorum vel conjugis<sup>3</sup> meę Osþryðe,<sup>4</sup> terram, quę dicitur 'Flædanburh'<sup>5</sup> .XL. III<sup>or</sup> cas[satas]<sup>6</sup> Offforo episcopo in possessionem tradidi<sup>7</sup> sempiternam.

Si quis autem pertinacium contra hanc donationem fractoris animo inire<sup>8</sup> temptaverit, eamque infringere,<sup>9</sup> sciat se sub tremendo examine penas debitas luiturum.

✠ Ego Æþelræd,<sup>10</sup> propriam donationem corroborans, titulo sanctę crucis subscripsi.

✠<sup>11</sup> Ego Torhtwald comes.

✠ Ego Cille.

✠ Ego Ecðfrið.<sup>12</sup>

✠ Ego Guthlac.<sup>13</sup>

✠ Ego Folchere.

✠ Ego Hædda<sup>14</sup> episcopus.

✠ Ego Eadwald.

✠ Ego Osfrið.

✠ Ego Tuddul.

✠ Ego Sigewald.

✠ Ego Berhtred.<sup>15</sup>

✠ Ego Offfor episcopus donationem, quam a rege accepi, propria manu subnoto.<sup>16</sup>

## II.

[c. 693-717].—Copy of endorsement on the preceding charter by Ecðwine, bishop [of Worcester], whereby he grants the monastery of Flædanburh (Fladbury) to Adelhard,<sup>17</sup> his prince, in exchange for twenty hides at Strætford (Stratford-on-Avon, co. Warwick).

This is printed as above by Smith, p. 765, and from Heming by Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. 1, i, p. 121a, second ed. i, p. 585b, Hearne, p. 23 (in part only), Kemble, p. 37, no. 33, Birch, i, p. 111, no. 76.

<sup>1</sup> Smith and Heming here add: "quapropter ut ibidem sub præsentia [almi iudicis omitted in Heming] veniam merear adipisci pro absolutione," etc., as above.

<sup>2</sup> Smith and Heming add *vel*.

<sup>3</sup> Smith and Heming add *quondam*.

<sup>4</sup> *Osðryðe*, Heming.

<sup>5</sup> *Flædan-*, Smith and Heming.

<sup>6</sup> *cassatorum capacem*, Smith and Heming.

<sup>7</sup> Smith and Heming have here in addition: "ut quemadmodum primitus tradita fuerat, rursus per illius diligentiam monachorum in ea sub abbate degentium honestissima conversatio recuperetur" [*conversatio exuperetur*, Heming.]

<sup>8</sup> *venire*, Smith and Heming.

<sup>9</sup> *infringere conatus sit*, Smith and Heming.

<sup>10</sup> *Æðilred*, Smith; *Æðelred*, Heming.

<sup>11</sup> The witnesses' names are arranged differently in Smith and Heming. Smith adds *consensi et subscripsi* after each witness's name; Heming gives *consensi* only.

<sup>12</sup> *Ecðfrið*, Smith and Heming.

<sup>13</sup> *Guthlac*, Smith and Heming.

<sup>14</sup> *Hæadda*, Smith; *Headda*, Heming.

<sup>15</sup> *Berhtred*, Smith; *Berehtred*, Heming.

<sup>16</sup> *confirmans subnotavi*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>17</sup> Æthelheard, son of Oshere, King of the Hwiccas (*Cart. Sax.* i, p. 120, no. 85; cf. 193, a spurious Evesham charter).



## FLÆDAN BYRIG.

Reverentissime<sup>1</sup> memorie pontificis Oftfori ego Ecgwine,<sup>2</sup> Deo dispensante, successor<sup>3</sup> existo. Monasterium autem, cui nomen est 'Flædanburh,'<sup>4</sup> quod in hac eadem kartula<sup>5</sup> ex altera ejus parte eidem predicto predecessori meo subscriptione regali traditum asseratur, huic venerabili nostro secundum seculum principi Adelhardo,<sup>6</sup> quantum id a me fieri potest, in possessionem<sup>7</sup> concedo, ea tamen condicione, ut semper ibi<sup>8</sup> cenobialis vite statuta serventur. Pro recomparisonem vero hujus nostre donationis in loco qui dicitur<sup>9</sup> *æt Strætforde*<sup>10</sup> .xx. cas[satarum]<sup>11</sup> terram<sup>12</sup> in jus ecclesiasticum ab eo<sup>13</sup> accepi. Sciendum tamen, me rationabili quadam causa compulsus id voluisse facere, ut ei .xliiii. man[entium]<sup>14</sup> terram pro .xx. man[entium]<sup>15</sup> darem, id est ea condicione, ut, post diem ejus, terra ista sine contradictione alicujus ad Wigornensem<sup>16</sup> ecclesiam in jus episcopali sedi sit donata mihi et<sup>17</sup> antecessori meo Oftforo<sup>17</sup> in elemosinam sempiternam.

Pax servantibus et confirmentibus;<sup>18</sup> minuentibus vero vel contradicentibus dispersio veniat<sup>19</sup> sempiterna!

✠ Æpelric. Æpelward.<sup>20</sup> Æpelbriht.<sup>21</sup> Omuling<sup>22</sup> abbas. Hi sunt confirmatores et testes hujusce donationis.<sup>23</sup>

## III.

780.—Grant by Offa, King of Mercia, to the monastery at Breodun (Bredon, co. Worcester) of thirty-five hides in Teotingtun (Teddington, co. Worcester) near the River Cærent (Carant Brook, co. Gloucester), Wasseburne (Washbourne, co. Gloucester), at Coddesswællan in Mons Hwicciorum, and at Norðtun by the River Tyrl (the Tirl Brook, co. Gloucester).

<sup>1</sup> Smith and Heming add *semper*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ecgwine*, Smith; *Ecuine*, Heming.

<sup>3</sup> *in episcopatum*, add. Smith; *in episcopatu*, Heming.

<sup>4</sup> *Fledan*-, Smith, Heming.

<sup>5</sup> *cartula*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>6</sup> *Æphilhaeardae*, Smith; *Ædelhearde*, Heming.

<sup>7</sup> *possiōe* (sic), Heming.

<sup>8</sup> *inibi*, Smith; *inhibi*, Heming.

<sup>9</sup> *qui dicitur*] *cujus nomen est*, Smith; *cui nomen est*, Heming.

<sup>10</sup> *Strætfordae*, Smith; *Strætforda*, Heming.

<sup>11</sup> *cassatorium*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>12</sup> Smith, Heming add *ab eo*.

<sup>13</sup> *ab eo*] omitted Smith, Heming (see preceding note).

<sup>14</sup> *manentium*, in full, Smith, Heming.

<sup>15</sup> *manentis* (sic), Heming.

<sup>16</sup> *Uuegernensem*, Smith; *Uueogernensem*, Heming.

<sup>17-17</sup> *illi Oftforo* (que Smith) *meo antecessori*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>18</sup> *confirmantibus atque servantibus*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>19</sup> *perveniat*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>20</sup> *Æ eluueard*, Smith; *Æpelweard*, Heming.

<sup>21</sup> *Æ elberht*, Smith; *Æpelberht*, Heming.

<sup>22</sup> *Omulingc*, Smith, Heming.

<sup>23</sup> *hujusce donationis*] omitted, Smith, Heming.

This charter has been printed from Heming's chartulary by Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, first ed. i, p. 122b, second edition, i, p. 586, Hearne, pp. 26 (in part), 456, Kemble, i, p. 169, no. 140, Birch, i, p. 329.

## BREODUN.

In nomine omnipotentis Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Qui vivit et regnat in secula<sup>1</sup>!

Ego Offa,<sup>2</sup> Rex Merc[ensium] simulque in circuitu nationum,<sup>3</sup> pro meꝝ salute perpetua animeꝝ do terram<sup>3</sup> septies quinos tributariorum<sup>4</sup> continentem ad monasterium, quod nominatur 'Breodun' in provincia Hwiccorum ad ecclesiam Beati Petri principis<sup>5</sup> Apostolorum, quę ibidem<sup>6</sup> sita est, quam Eanulfus,<sup>7</sup> avus meus, erexit ad laudem<sup>8</sup> Dei omnipotentis<sup>9</sup> in secula. Est autem rus predictum<sup>10</sup> in III<sup>or</sup> villulas<sup>11</sup> separatum, hoc est Teotingtun,<sup>12</sup> qui situs est juxta fluvium,<sup>13</sup> quod (*sic*) vocatur<sup>14</sup> 'Cærent,' v. manent[ium]; huic adjacet viculus, qui nominatur 'æt Wasseburne,'<sup>15</sup> qui habet ab oriente vadum, quod<sup>16</sup> dicitur 'æt'<sup>17</sup> Geolwanforde,<sup>18</sup> et ab occidente fontanum, qui<sup>19</sup> nominatur 'Gytingbroc,' x. cass[atorum]; tertius viculus est in monte qui dicitur<sup>20</sup> 'Mons Huiccorum' æt Codes wællan<sup>21</sup> eque<sup>22</sup> mans[iones]<sup>23</sup>; <sup>24</sup>quartus viculus<sup>25</sup> est Norðtun x. manentium juxta rivulum, qui<sup>26</sup> muncupatur 'Tyrl.' Ista ergo consuetudine<sup>27</sup> firmiter atque stabilter composita,<sup>28</sup> quatinus ad

<sup>1</sup> Amen add. Hem.

<sup>2</sup> Dei gratia concedente add. Hem.

<sup>3-3</sup> For this Hem. reads: "sciens certe, quod cuncta que humanis conspiciuntur oculis transitoria esse, et que conspici non possunt aeterna fieri, et quod cum his transitoriis aeterna mercari posse, ideoque pro mea meorumque propinquorum perpetua animae salute dabo terram."

<sup>4</sup> jugera, add. Hem.

<sup>5</sup> princeps (*sic*), Hem.

<sup>6</sup> in loco, add. Hem.

<sup>7</sup> Eanulfus, Hem.

<sup>8</sup> et gloriam, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> viventis, Hem.

<sup>10</sup> praedictus, Hem.

<sup>11</sup> villulis, Hem.

<sup>12</sup> Altered from 'Tidingtun.' Teottingtun, Hem.

<sup>13</sup> rivulum, Hem.

<sup>14</sup> muncupatur, Hem.

<sup>15</sup> Wasseburnan, Hem.

<sup>16</sup> qui, Hem.

<sup>17</sup> Om. Hem.

<sup>18</sup> Geolwaford, Hem.

<sup>19</sup> quod, Hem.

<sup>20</sup> quem nominant incola (*sic*), Hem.

<sup>21</sup> uællan, Hem. Codeswelle is also mentioned in 855 (*Cart. Sax.*, ii, p. 92, where it is impossibly identified with Codsall, co. Stafford).

<sup>22</sup> X. add. Hem.

<sup>23</sup> mansorum, Hem.

<sup>24</sup> et add. Hem.

<sup>25</sup> hoc add. Hem.

<sup>26</sup> quod, Hem.

<sup>27</sup> conditione, Hem.

<sup>28</sup> composita, Hem.

monasterium prenomiatum<sup>1</sup> terra illa et ad prefatam ecclesiam Sancti Petri in jus ecclesiasticę libertatis per dono.<sup>2</sup> Libera<sup>3</sup> sit ab omni exactione regum et principum,<sup>4</sup> tam in agrorum donationibus vel terrarum positionibus, in Omnipotentis Dei nomine precipimus, quamdiu<sup>5</sup> fides Christiana in Brittannia perdurat sub dominio ac potestate parentele<sup>6</sup> meę atque cognationi rite per successiones heredum juste succedentium permaneat in eternum.

Conscripta est<sup>7</sup> haec donat[io] telluris a me et a<sup>8</sup> principibus meis, quorum infra signa et nomina notantur<sup>9</sup> æt Brægentforda,<sup>10</sup> anno Dominicę Incarnationis<sup>11</sup> .DCC.<sup>0</sup> LXXX.<sup>0</sup>, indictione .III., die<sup>12</sup> passionis Thebe.<sup>12</sup>

✠ Ego Offa<sup>13</sup> Rex hoc meum<sup>14</sup> donum<sup>15</sup> signo<sup>16</sup> crucis Christi<sup>17</sup> munio.

✠ Ego Kyneðryð,<sup>18</sup> Dei gratia, Regina Mercensium<sup>19</sup> consensi.

✠ Ego Iohanbertus archi-      ✠ Ego Eadberhtus episcopus<sup>20</sup>  
episcopus<sup>20</sup>

✠ Ego Ceolwulfus epis-      ✠ Ego Tilhere<sup>22</sup> episcopus<sup>23</sup>  
copus.<sup>21</sup>

✠ Signum manus Brordan      ✠ Signum<sup>24</sup> Berhtwudi<sup>25</sup> ducis.  
principis.

✠ Signum<sup>24</sup> Eadboldi<sup>26</sup>      ✠ Signum<sup>24</sup> Eadboldi<sup>26</sup> ducis.  
principis.

#### IV.

[798–821].—Grant by Cenulf, King of Mercia, to Bishop Deneberht and the monastery at Worcester of thirty hides in Flædanburh (Fladbury, co. Worcester).

This charter has been printed from Heming by Hearne, p. 25, Kemble, i, p. 271, no. 215, and Birch, i, p. 507, no. 368.

<sup>1</sup> antenominatum, Hem.

<sup>2</sup> perdonabo, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> liberata, Hem.

<sup>4</sup> ac subditorum ipsorum, add. Hem.

<sup>5</sup> tamdiu, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> parentillæ, Hem.

<sup>7</sup> autem add. Hem.

<sup>8</sup> ab episcopo ac principibus, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> adnotabo, Hem.

<sup>10</sup> Brentford, co. Middlesex.

<sup>11</sup> Christi, add. Hem.

<sup>12-12</sup> die, quo passio Sancti Mauricii a fidelibus celebrat[ur, first minim of u being still legible], Hem.

<sup>13</sup> Dei dono, add. Hem.

<sup>14</sup> meam, Hem.

<sup>15</sup> donationem, Hem.

<sup>16</sup> sancte, add. Hem.

<sup>17</sup> Hem. omits.

<sup>18</sup> Cyne-, Hem.

<sup>19</sup> huic donationi regis, add. Hem.

<sup>20</sup> cs' (= consensi) add. H.

<sup>21</sup> consensi, Hem.

<sup>22</sup> Tilherus, Hem.

<sup>23</sup> cons (= consensi), add. Hem.

<sup>24</sup> manus, add. Hem.

<sup>25</sup> Berhtwudi, Hem.

<sup>26</sup> Eadaldi, Hem.



## FLEDEBYRIG.

Ego etiam Cenulf<sup>1</sup> rex Merc[iorum] eodem honorabili episcopo Deneberhto et ejus familię Weogornensis<sup>2</sup> ecclesię post vitę<sup>3</sup> meę [spatium] do<sup>4</sup> terram .xxx. tributariarum in loco, qui vocatur 'Flędan burh,'<sup>5</sup> propter traditionem istius prenominate terre, ut perpetualiter perfruantur<sup>6</sup> et dimidiam partem hujus agri possessionis precipio ut cum illo ad predictam ecclesiam reddatur, que illis diebus illic ęt Flędanburh<sup>7</sup> (*sic*) habeatur. Libero<sup>8</sup> quoque terram istam sub testimonio illorum, quorum nomina prescripta liquescunt, ab omnibus secularibus rebus,<sup>9</sup> duris ac levibus,<sup>10</sup> exceptis<sup>11</sup> arcis et pontis constructione et expeditione et singulare pretium foras adversum aliud, ad penam vero neque quadrantem<sup>12</sup> foras resolvat.

Si quis autem hoc servare vel annuere<sup>13</sup> voluerit, sit benedictus a Deo cęli omnium possessori. Si vero—quod non optamus—aliquis<sup>14</sup> hoc in aliquo frangere vel minuire temptaverit, sciatur se alienatum<sup>15</sup> a Deo in die magno, nisi ante hic correctus cum satisfactione emendaverit<sup>16</sup> et ad dignam penitentiam venerit.

## V.

814, December 26.—Grant by Coenwulf, King of Mercia, to (Bishop) Deneberht and the monastery at Worcester of the *pastus* of twelve men pertaining to that city, in consideration of their grant to him of the monastery known as Bitueonęum and of ten hides on the west of the River Severn.

Printed from Heming's chartulary by Hearne, p. 23, Kemble, i., p. 256, no. 203, Birch, i., p. 488, no. 350.

## CENULFES FREOLS.

In nomine Dei excelsi, Qui est spes omnium finium terre et in mari longe!

Ego Coenulf<sup>17</sup> ejus melliflua gratia largiente rex Merc[iorum], cum consilio et consensu optimatum meorum, quorum infra carraxata sunt vocabula, meo fidei<sup>18</sup> Deneberto<sup>19</sup> atque ejus

<sup>1</sup> Altered from Conulf (see page 205, note 23); *Coenuulf*, Hem.

<sup>2</sup> *Uueogernensis*, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> Hem. omits.

<sup>4</sup> *post spatium dierum meorum dabo*, Hem.

<sup>5</sup> *Fledanburh*, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> Hem. adds: 'in evum.'

<sup>7</sup> ęt *Fledanbyrig*, Hem.

<sup>8</sup> *liberabo*, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> *seculariarum rerum honeribus*, Hem.

<sup>10</sup> *leviis*, Hem.

<sup>11</sup> Hem. adds: 'his.'

<sup>12</sup> Hem. adds: 'minutam.'

<sup>13</sup> *adnuere*, Hem.

<sup>14</sup> In Hem. *aliquis* follows *vero*.

<sup>15</sup> *anathematum*, Hem.

<sup>16</sup> Hem. ends *hero*.

<sup>17</sup> *Coenuulf*, Hem.

<sup>18</sup> Hem. adds: 'atque venerabili episcopo.'

<sup>19</sup> *Deneberhto*, Hem.

familię, que sita est in Wigornensi<sup>1</sup> civitate, illorum xii. hominum pastum, qui rite ad illam pertinent civitatem<sup>2</sup> et ad alia quę sub ejus sunt potestate monasteria constituta liberaliter<sup>3</sup> concedo, quia ille episcopus et ejus familia<sup>4</sup> mihi in perpetuam hereditatem .xiii. man[entes] tradiderunt,<sup>5</sup> monasterium quod vocatur<sup>6</sup> 'Bitueonæum'<sup>7</sup> .iii. man[entes] et in occidentali plaga fluminis Sæbrine<sup>8</sup> .x., et sic firmam pacem atque placationem inter nos omnium undique discussis convitiorum obstaculis constituti sumus.

Acta est<sup>9</sup> hæc donatio anno dominicę<sup>10</sup> Incarnationis<sup>10</sup> DCCC.<sup>o</sup> .xiiii., indictione .vii., in vico<sup>11</sup> qui dicitur 'Tomweorðin,'<sup>12</sup> die .vii. Kal. Jan[uarii], regni autem nostri a Deo concessi .x.<sup>o</sup> .viii.<sup>o</sup>.<sup>13</sup>

Si quis<sup>14</sup> hanc nostram<sup>15</sup> donationem<sup>15</sup> et<sup>15</sup> libertatem<sup>16</sup> servare et<sup>17</sup> augere voluerit, augeat Dominus<sup>18</sup> omnipotens dies suos<sup>19</sup> hic et in eternum.<sup>20</sup> Si quis autem hoc in aliquo frangere vel minuere temptaverit, sciat se separatum<sup>21</sup> a Deo et ab<sup>18</sup> omnibus sanctis in die tremendi examinis, nisi ante hic cum satisfactione emendaverit.

✠ Hanc libertatem<sup>22</sup> ego Cenulf<sup>23</sup> rex Mere[riorum] cruce Christi signo.

✠ Ego Wlfred<sup>24</sup> archiepiscopus.<sup>25</sup> ✠ Ego Ælfþryð regina.<sup>26</sup>

✠ Ego<sup>27</sup> Aldulf episcopus. ✠ Ego Werenberht episcopus<sup>28</sup>

✠ Ego Deneberht episcopus.<sup>29</sup> ✠ Ego Wulfheard episcopus<sup>29</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Weogernensi*, Hem.

<sup>2</sup> *civitatem pertinent*, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> Hem. adds: 'perenne.'

<sup>4</sup> Hem. adds: 'civitati[s] Uueogernensis.'

<sup>5</sup> Hem. adds: 'hoc est.'

<sup>6</sup> *nominatur*, Hem.

<sup>7</sup> *Bituonæum*, Hem.

<sup>8</sup> *Sabrine*, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> Hem. adds: 'autem.'

<sup>10</sup> Hem. omits.

<sup>11</sup> Hem. adds: 'celeberrimo.'

<sup>12</sup> *Tomoworðig*, Hem.

<sup>13</sup> Hem. adds: 'anno.'

<sup>14</sup> Hem. adds: 'autem.'

<sup>15</sup> Hem. omits.

<sup>16</sup> Hem. adds: 'nostram.'

<sup>17</sup> *vel*, Hem.

<sup>18</sup> Hem. omits.

<sup>19</sup> *suas*, Hem.

<sup>20</sup> *sempiternum*, Hem.

<sup>21</sup> Hem. adds: 'alienatum atque anathematum atque.'

<sup>22</sup> *libertatis donationem dominicę Incarnationis anno [blank] ✠ Ego Coenulf rex Mereiorum cum virtute sanctę crucis scribendo conroboravi*, Hem.

<sup>23</sup> In the MS. the *e* of this name has been altered from *o*. The scribe had, no doubt, the form *Coen-* before him, as at the beginning of the charter, which he started to copy and then changed the spelling into that current in his time, i.e., *Cen*. Heming copies the older form correctly as *Coenulf*.

<sup>24</sup> *Uulfred*, Hem.

<sup>25</sup> *consensi*, add. Hem.

<sup>26</sup> *regine* [sic] *conroboravi* (*cr'*). Hem.

<sup>27</sup> *Ealdulf episcopus conroboravi et subscripsi* (*cr' æt st*), Hem.

<sup>28</sup> *conroboravi* (*cr'*), add. Hem.

<sup>29</sup> *conr'*, altered from *cons'*, add. Hem.

✕ Ego<sup>1</sup> Heaberht dux.

✕ Ego Dynna dux.

✕ Ego Mucel dux.

✕ Ego Beornoð dux.

✕ Ego Ceolberht dux.

✕ Ego Ceolfwulf<sup>2</sup> (*sic*) consensi.<sup>3</sup>

## VI.

[821-823].—Account of the confirmation by Ceolulf, King of Mercia, of land at Intebeorgan (Inkberrow, co. Worcester) to the monastery [of Worcester], although desired by Wulfheard, in exchange for Bremesgraf (Bromsgrove, co. Worcester), endorsed on a charter of Bishop Deneberht witnessing that Inkberrow had been confirmed to Worcester in 803 by Wulfheard (*Cart. Sax.* i, p. 427, no. 308).

Printed by Hickes, i, p. 172, from original (his transcript is in Harl. MS. 4660, f. 7); the original was seen at Worcester in 1643 by Dugdale (Hickes, iii, p. 300, note 8). It was printed from Hickes in the *Monasticon*, second ed., i, p. 588a, and from Heming by Hearne, p. 21, and from Hearne, Hickes' transcript and Cott. Nero E 1, fo. 388b, (now 182d.), which preserves the first seventeen words (see p. 198, above), by Kemble, i, p. 222, no. 183, Birch, i, p. 428, no. 308, Earle, p. 69, and, with a translation, by Thorpe, *Diplomatarium Anglicum*, p. 47.

## [BREMESGRAF.

Ceolulf rex wilnade þæs landes æt BREMERGRAFAN (*sic*) to Heaberhte *biscope* *ond* to his hirede,<sup>4</sup> *ond* þa sende] he his ærendgewrit<sup>5</sup> to Wulfhearde<sup>6</sup> to Intebeorgan,<sup>7</sup> *ond* het<sup>8</sup> þæt he come<sup>9</sup> to him *ond* to þam hirede.<sup>10</sup> þa dyde<sup>11</sup> he swa. þa hig<sup>12</sup> him to spræcon se *biscop*<sup>13</sup> *ond* his witan<sup>14</sup> ymb þæt land, þæt he his him geuþe þæt he mihte<sup>15</sup> þone freodom bigiten;<sup>16</sup> *ond* þa wæs he eadmodlice<sup>17</sup> ondetta<sup>18</sup> þæt he swa<sup>19</sup> wolde,<sup>20</sup> *ond* to him wilniende<sup>21</sup> wæs þæt hi<sup>22</sup> him funden swylce<sup>23</sup> londare swylce<sup>23</sup> he mid arum on beon mihte,<sup>24</sup> *ond* his wic

<sup>1</sup> *Heardberht conroboravi* (*cr*'), Hem.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceolwulf*, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> Hem. omits.

<sup>4</sup> *higum*, Heming; blank in Hickes.

<sup>5</sup> *erendwreocan*, Hickes; *ærendwreoc*, Heming.

<sup>6</sup> *Wulfheard*, Hickes.

<sup>7</sup> *Intanbeorgum*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>8</sup> *heht*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>9</sup> *cuome*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>10</sup> *higum*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>11</sup> *dede*, Hickes.

<sup>12</sup> *hio*, Hickes; *heo*, Heming.

<sup>13</sup> *biscep*, Heming.

<sup>14</sup> *wotan*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>15</sup> *hio meahthen*, Hickes; *heo mehtan*, Heming.

<sup>16</sup> *begeotan*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>17</sup> *eapmodlic*, Hickes.

<sup>18</sup> *ondeta*, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>19</sup> *swæ*, Hickes.

<sup>20</sup> *wulde*, Hickes; *walde*, Heming.

<sup>21</sup> *wilnende*, Hickes.

<sup>22</sup> *þætte hio*, Hickes; *þætte heo*, Heming.

<sup>23</sup> *swelce*, Hickes.

<sup>24</sup> *maehte*, Hickes; *mæhte*, Heming.



þær<sup>1</sup> on byri<sup>2</sup> beon mihte<sup>3</sup> on his life. þa sende he monn to þam<sup>4</sup> arcebiscope<sup>5</sup> ond to Eadberhte ond to Dynne, ond him heht sæcgan<sup>6</sup> þæt he wilnade þæs landes<sup>7</sup> æt Inte-beorgan.<sup>8</sup> þa se arcebisce[o]p<sup>9</sup> ond Eadberht hit wæron<sup>10</sup> ærindiende<sup>11</sup> to kininge<sup>12</sup>. þa com<sup>13</sup> Dynne to gelærde þone king,<sup>14</sup> þæt he his no gebæf wæs. þa wæs higen ond hlaforde lond unbefiten eghwæs,<sup>15</sup> ond syþþan<sup>16</sup> á oþ his daga ende, Gode gefultmiendum.<sup>17</sup>

## VII.

840, March 28.—Record of grant by Berhtwulf, King of Mercia, to the monastery of Worcester of land in Stoltun (Stoulton, co. Worcester), Wassaburnan (Washbourne, co. Gloucester), Kineburhgintun, Tateringtun, and Codeswælla, which he had previously taken away from them unjustly.

This is printed from Heming by Hearne, p. 26, Kemble, ii, p. 7, no. 245, Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, p. 90, and Birch, ii, p. 4, no. 30, who notices that the last eight witnesses occur in Cott. MS. Nero E 1, fo. 183, which was in the original chartulary the leaf immediately following the Wollaton one here printed (see p. 198, above).

STOLTUN ond WASSABURNA ond  
KINEBURH[GING]TUN ond  
TATERINGTUN ond  
CODESWÆL.

Alto et agio<sup>18</sup> Deo nostro ac sancte ac<sup>19</sup> gloriose Trinitati virtus, honor et potestas sit in evum<sup>20</sup>!

Anno<sup>21</sup> ab Incarnatione<sup>22</sup> Domini nostri DCCC<sup>0</sup>. XL<sup>0</sup>., indictione .III., contigit,<sup>23</sup> quod Berhtulfus<sup>24</sup> Rex<sup>25</sup> tulit<sup>26</sup> a nobis<sup>27</sup>

<sup>1</sup> þære, Hickes.

<sup>2</sup> byrig, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>3</sup> beon mihte, om. Hickes.

<sup>4</sup> þam, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>5</sup> arcebiscope, Hickes; arcebisceope, Heming.

<sup>6</sup> sæcgan, Hickes.

<sup>7</sup> londe, followed by blank, Hickes.

<sup>8</sup> Intanbeorgan, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>9</sup> arcebisceop, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>10</sup> wæran, Heming.

<sup>11</sup> erndiende, Hickes.

<sup>12</sup> cyninge, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>13</sup> cuom, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>14</sup> cyning, Hickes, Heming.

<sup>15</sup> æghwæs, Hickes.

<sup>16</sup> sioððan, Hickes; seoððan, Heming.

<sup>17</sup> The two last words are omitted by Hickes and Heming.

<sup>18</sup> et Omnipotentissimo, add. Hem.

<sup>19</sup> et, Hem.

<sup>20</sup> in perpetuum. Amen, Hem.

<sup>21</sup> autem, add. Hem.

<sup>22</sup> ejusdem Dei et Domini nostri Ihesu Christi, add. Hem.

<sup>23</sup> autem, add. Hem.

<sup>24</sup> Berhtwulf, Hem.

<sup>25</sup> Merc[ensium], add. Hem.

<sup>26</sup> tollerat, Hem.

<sup>27</sup> et tradidit, add. Hem.

terram nostram,<sup>1</sup> quæ jure firma donatione concessa est<sup>1</sup> ad episcopalem sedem,<sup>2</sup> id est ad Weogornensem<sup>3</sup> ecclesiam<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>et suis hominibus donavit instigatione Dei inimicorum<sup>5</sup>: hoc est Stoltun, Uuassaburna,<sup>6</sup> Kineburhgingtun,<sup>7</sup> Tateringtun,<sup>8</sup> Codes wælla<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>10</sup>Heaberhtus tunc episcopus cum suis amicis in Pascha ad Tomweorðin perrexit,<sup>10</sup> libertates et kartulas<sup>11</sup> prenominatorum<sup>12</sup> terrarum secum habens,<sup>13</sup> et ibi coram Rege<sup>14</sup> ejusque proceribus<sup>15</sup> fuerunt allecta. Et ibi Merciorum optimates judicaverunt,<sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup>quod injuste despoliati<sup>17</sup> suo proprio essent,<sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup>et terre illis reddite sunt. Iterum Rex cum venit ad Welesburnan, venit ad eum episcopus, et donavit ei .IIII<sup>or</sup>. caballos bene electos,<sup>19</sup> et unum anulum in .XXX.<sup>1a</sup> mancusiis, et discum argenteum<sup>20</sup> in .III. libris<sup>21</sup> et .II. alba cornua<sup>22</sup> in .III.<sup>or</sup> libris; <sup>23</sup>Regine quoque<sup>23</sup> dedit .II.<sup>cs</sup> equos<sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup>*ond twegen steapas on .II. pundum, ond .I. cuppan ofergylde on .II. pundum.*<sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> Et Rex cum testimonio coram principibus, quorum nomina infra notantur, terras predictas episcopo in perpetuum libertatem concessit.<sup>28</sup>

Si quis vero<sup>27</sup> hanc nostram elemosinam et libertatem <sup>28</sup>diabolica deceptus avaritia<sup>28</sup> frangere vel minuere temp-

<sup>1-1</sup> quod recte ac jure sub proprio (sic) potestate ac libera possessione cum firma donatione tradita est et concessa et firmata, Hem.

<sup>2</sup> sedem episcopalem, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> Uueogernensem, Hem.

<sup>4</sup> aecclesiam, Hem.

<sup>5-5</sup> rex praeatus suos (sic) propriis hominibus condonavit, sicut se inimici homines docuerunt, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> Uuassan-, Hem.

<sup>7</sup> Cyneburgingctun, Hem.

<sup>8</sup> Tateringctun, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> Codeswelle, Hem.

<sup>10-10</sup> Tunc perrexit ille episcopus Heaberht, cum suis secum senioribus, in Pascha, ad Tomeworðe et suas, Hem.

<sup>11</sup> cartulas, Hem.

<sup>12</sup> ante nominatorum (sic), Hem.

<sup>13</sup> habentes, Hem.

<sup>14</sup> ante regem, Hem.

<sup>15</sup> procures, Hem.

<sup>16</sup> dejudicaverunt illi, Hem.

<sup>17-17</sup> ut male ac injuste despoliati essent in, Hem.

<sup>18</sup> Om. Hem.

<sup>19-19</sup> Tunc illis terra sua reddita est cum pace, et simul etiam ille episcopus hanc donativum regem predonavit iterum in Welesburnan, hoc est IIII<sup>or</sup> caballos bene electos, Hem.

<sup>20</sup> fabrefactum, Hem.

<sup>21</sup> tribus pundis, Hem.

<sup>22</sup> albas cornas, Hem.

<sup>23-23</sup> Et ille regina (sic), Hem.

<sup>24</sup> bonos, add. Hem.

<sup>25-25</sup> et duas steapas in twæm pundum, et unam cuppam deauratam in duobus pundis, Hem.

<sup>26-26</sup> Et tunc Rex cum testimonio has terras firmiter liberavit sibi in ævum coram suis archontis unuscujusque necessitatis et sustulionis et illud etiam cum signaculo sanctae crucis Christi suo manu firmiter roborando scripsit et munivit, Hem.

<sup>27</sup> rex aut princeps, vel alicujus gradus homo, Hem.

<sup>28-28</sup> per diabolicam avaritiam deceptus sit, ut, Hem.

taverit, sciat se segregatum<sup>1</sup> a consortio<sup>2</sup> omnium Christianorum et<sup>3</sup> sanctorum<sup>3</sup> in die magni<sup>4</sup> examinis<sup>5</sup> ante tribunal Christi, nisi hic Deo et hominibus cum bona satisfactione emendaverit.<sup>6</sup>

✠ Ego Berhtulf<sup>7</sup> hanc meam<sup>8</sup> donationem signo munio Christi.<sup>8</sup>

✠ Ego Sæþryð <sup>9</sup> regina. <sup>10</sup>	✠ Ego Kineferð <sup>11</sup> episcopus. <sup>10</sup>
✠ Ego Heaberht episcopus. <sup>10</sup>	✠ Ego Berhtred <sup>12</sup> episcopus. <sup>10</sup>
✠ Ego Cuðwulf episcopus. <sup>10</sup>	✠ Ego Eanmund <sup>13</sup> abbod. <sup>14</sup>
✠ Ego Hunberht dux.	✠ Ego Aðelhard <sup>15</sup> dux.
✠ Ego Mucel dux.	✠ Ego Dudda dux.
✠ Ego Kineberht <sup>16</sup> dux.	✠ Ego Sigered dux.

[MS. Nero E. 1, fo. 183, continues the list of witnesses as follows :

✠ Ego Aepelhun <sup>17</sup> dux.	✠ Ego Mucel dux.
✠ Ego Eadulf.	✠ Ego Ælfred minister. <sup>18</sup>
✠ Ego Wigga minister. <sup>18</sup>	✠ Ego Hwithyse minister. <sup>18</sup>
✠ Ego Eadulf minister. <sup>18</sup>	✠ Ego Aldberht minister. <sup>18</sup> ]

## VIII.

963.—Demise by Oswald, bishop of Worcester, to his thane Æthelnoth for life of a hide in Heortford.

This has been printed from Heming by Hearne, p. 130, Kemble, ii, p. 399, no. 509 (boundaries at iii, p. 462), and Birch, iii, p. 338, no. 1105.

## [ÆDEL]NAÐE.

[Ego Oswald ergo, Christi crismate prae]sul,<sup>19</sup> dominicę In[carnationis anno DCCCCLXIII., annuen]te Rege Anglorum [Eadgaro, Ælfereque Merciorum com]ite<sup>20</sup> quandam ru[r]is particulam, unam videlicet mansam in loco, qui celebri a soliculis nuncupatur] æt Heortford [vocabulo, cuidam ministro meo nomine Æþ]elnoð perpetua [largitus hereditate et post

<sup>1</sup> *separatum*, Hem.

<sup>2-2</sup> *Om.* Hem.

<sup>3</sup> *Dei*, add. Hem.

<sup>4</sup> *magno*, Hem.

<sup>5</sup> *judicii*, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> *Et hii testes adfuerant, qui hoc consenserunt et scripserunt, quorum hic nomina in altera pagina cartulae flavescunt*, add. Hem.

<sup>7</sup> *Berhtwulf, Rex Merc[ensium]*, Hem.

<sup>8.8</sup> *libertatem et donationem cum vexillo sanctae crucis munio, ut fixa permaneat in eum*, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> *Sædryð*, Hem.

<sup>10</sup> *consensi*, add. Hem

<sup>11</sup> *Cyneferð*, Hem.

<sup>12</sup> *Berehtred*, Hem.

<sup>13</sup> *Eammund*, Hem.

<sup>14</sup> *abbud*, Hem.

<sup>15</sup> *Ædelheard*, Hem

<sup>16</sup> *Cyneberht*, Hem.

<sup>17</sup> *Ædelwulf*, Hem.

<sup>18</sup> *Om.*, Hem.

<sup>19</sup> *judicatus*, Hem.

<sup>20</sup> Heming adds: ‘neon et familiae Wiogornensis ecclesiae.’



vitaе suae] terminum II. tan[tum heredibus immunem dērelinquat, qu]ib[us defunctis, e]cclesiae Dei in Weogorna ceastre restitua]tur.

þis synd þa l[andgemæro þære are hidæ into Heo]rtfordæ: of St[anforda up on Mæres slæd; of Mæres slæde upon ða cæstello eastewardre; of ðan cæstello on Colómores sic neoðewardre; of Colomores síce úp on burghama weg; ondlang þæs weg[es] on þon[e<sup>1</sup> litlan beorh; þonne swa andlang furu þæt on þa healdan stige; ondlang stige þæt forð on Ælfrices gemæro; þonne andlang hricweges on þa ea æt þære ealdan mylne; andlang ea eft on Stanford (&c.).]

## IX.

984.—Demise by Oswald, [bishop of Worcester, and] archbishop [of York], with the consent of the monastery of Worcester, to his knight Æthelward for three lives of land at Biscopes Stoc (Stoke Bishop, in Westbury-on-Trym, co. Glouc.).

This has been printed from Heming by Hearne, p. 121, and Kemble, iii, p. 207, no. 646. The original was seen at Worcester by Dugdale in 1643 (Wanley, in Hickes, iii, p. 299, no. 50).

. . . . NDANGE . . . .

. . . STOCE ÆÐEL[WARD].

[Alma] et individ[ua] ubique inlocaliter regnante Trinitate] necne Æðelre[do allubescēte ac favēte per omniparentis nutum<sup>2</sup> totius Albionis basileo, Ælfrico M]erciorum comite c[onsentiente, ego Oswaldus, largiflua] Dei clementia, ar[chi]praesul, quandam rursculi partem, tres s[ci]clicet mansas, in [loco qui vocatur “æt Biscoopes Stoce” libe]nti concedo an[imo, cum omnibus ad eam utilitatibus rite pertinentibus, cum consultu atque] consensu<sup>3</sup> ven[erabilis Weogernensium familiae] Æþelwardo<sup>4</sup> meo [videlicet militi<sup>5</sup>, pro ejus humili subjectione atque famulat]u, ut vita com[ite illo feliciter perfruatur absque ullius] refragatione, [duobusque quibuscumque decreverit post met]am proprii evi<sup>6</sup> cler[onomis<sup>7</sup> relinquat, finitoque illorum vit]e curriculo a[d usum primatis in Weogornaceastre r]edeat immuni[s] aecclesiae].

[Anno dominicae Incarnati]onis DCCCC. LXX[XIIII].<sup>0</sup> scripta est cartula ista, his testibus] adstipulant[ibus, quorum nomina infra caraxata cernuntur].

Ðis syndon<sup>8</sup> þ[a landgemæro þæra þreora hida æt] Bisc-[o]pes Stoke<sup>9</sup>: [ærest on þæs heges hyrnan be Westan] stoce; of þæm<sup>10</sup> [on þa ealdan dic on haran mære nor]ð-

<sup>1</sup> This is the last line of the strip.

<sup>2</sup> *Notum*, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> *permissione*, Hem.

<sup>4</sup> *Æþelwerdo*, Hem.

<sup>5</sup> *milito*, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> *aeui*, Hem.

<sup>7</sup> *clero nominis*, Hem.

<sup>8</sup> *synd*, Hem.

<sup>9</sup> *Stoce*, Hem.

<sup>10</sup> *þam*, Hem.

warde<sup>1</sup>; þonon [innan Filidleage norðwarde; of Filidleage norðw]ard on<sup>2</sup> þone h[olan broc; of þæm holan broce innan Sweoperlan st]ream; <sup>3</sup>þonon [on Dinningcgrafes wyrt truman; <sup>4</sup>þon]on all swa seo<sup>5</sup> d[ic sceot on Esnig mædwæ wcarde; of Esnig mædwān eal<sup>6</sup> þonon al]lswa þæt ealda<sup>7</sup> r[iðig sceot up on þone ealdan h]earpað; <sup>8</sup> swa<sup>9</sup> u[p on þa healdan dic wið Stoces weard; of þære ealdan dic <sup>10</sup>to þæm hege; þon]on all swa hit<sup>10</sup> [sceot be Stoce westan eft on þæs h]eges hyrnan.

[✠ Ego Oswa]ld, Christi largition[e, archipontifex, cum caractere sanctae crucis corroboravi. ✠ Ego Wynsige] presbyter. ✠ Ego [Æþelstan presbyter. ✠ Ego Ælfsige presbyter. ✠ Ego Æþelsige presbyter. ✠ Ego Eadgar presbyter. ✠ Ego Wist]an presbyter. ✠ Ego [Æþelstan presbyter. ✠ Ego Eadward] presbyter. ✠ Ego [Godingc diaconus. ✠ Ego Leofstan diaconus. ✠ Ego Wulfwe]ard diaconus. ✠ Eg[o Æþelric diaconus. ✠ Ego Cyne]þeign<sup>11</sup> clericus. ✠ Eg[o Wulfgar clericus. ✠ Ego Leofw]ine monachus. ✠ Ego [Wulfric clericus. ✠ Ego Æþelwold clericus. ✠ Ego Wulnoð clericus. ✠ Ego Wulfwine clericus].

## X.

990.— Demise by Archbishop Oswald, with the consent of the monastery at Worcester, to his man Æthelmær for three lives of land at Cumtune (Compton, co. Worcester) at Merse.

This has been printed from Heming by Hearne, p. 129, and Kemble, iii, p. 255, no. 675.

## [ÆÐE]LM[ÆR].

[In usses Drihtnes no]man!<sup>12</sup>Ic [Oswald arcebisceop, mid geþaf-unge and leafe] þæs a[rworðan hyredes on Wiogernaceastre, ge iunges ge ealdes, geboc]lige sum[ne dæl landes minan holdan and getriowan men þe<sup>13</sup> is Æþe]lmær hatte<sup>14</sup> o[n twam stowum twega hida landes on] III. manna da[eg, ane hide on Cumtune on his ha]mstalle,<sup>15</sup> and half<sup>16</sup> [þone wudu þærto, and oþre on Mer]sce, for his ead[modre hyrsumnysse and for his licwe]orðum<sup>17</sup> feo, þæt i[s twa pund mere hwites seolfres

<sup>1</sup> norðwardre; of haran mære, Hem.

<sup>2</sup> in, Hem.

<sup>3</sup> of Sweoperlan streame, add. Hem.

<sup>4</sup> of Dyrningcgrafes wyrt truman eall, add. Hem.

<sup>5</sup> se, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> of Esnig mædwān eal seems to have been omitted from the Wollaton MS., to judge by the space occupied by the other missing half lines.

<sup>7</sup> ealde, Hem.

<sup>8</sup> of þæm ealdan hearpaðe up, add. Hem.

<sup>9</sup> Om. Hem.

<sup>10-10</sup> eal swa se hege, Hem.

<sup>11</sup> Cyneþegn, Hem.

<sup>12</sup> hælendes Cristes, add. Hem.

<sup>13</sup> þæm, Hem.

<sup>14</sup> nama, Hem.

<sup>15</sup> hamstealle, Hem.

<sup>16</sup> healf, Hem.

<sup>17</sup> licweorðan, Hem.

and **xx**x eowna,<sup>1</sup> mid h[iora lambum, and iii. oxan, and twa cy and an h[ors; þæt is þæt he<sup>2</sup> ha[ebbe and wel bruce his dæg, and æfter hi[s dæge II. erf[n]uman<sup>3</sup> þam þe him leofost sy, and him to geearnian wylle, and hio hit hæbben to frion ælces þinges butan] wall geweorce<sup>4</sup> [and brygc geweorce and ferdsoce].

[Ðis synd þære anre hid]e land gemær[u on Mersce : ærest of Æpelstanes gemære to þam wyll[e on Biles hamme; þonne út to þa]m middel gema[ere].<sup>5</sup>

[þis was gedon þy geare þe w]æs agan fram [Cristes gebyrtdite nigon hund wintra and hund nigontig wint]ra, on þara<sup>6</sup> ge[witnysses þe hiora naman her beneoð]an<sup>7</sup> standað.

[✠ Ic<sup>8</sup> Oswald arcebisceop mid Cristes rode tacne þas sylene gefæstnode. ✠] Ic Aepelstan [primus. ✠ Ic Ælfsige presbyter. ✠] Ic Eadgar [presbyter. ✠ Wistan presbyter. ✠ Æpelsige presbyter. ✠] Ic Ælfsi. [✠ Æðelstan presbyter. ✠] Ic Goding<sup>9</sup> [diaconus. ✠ Leofstan diaconus. ✠] Ic Wulfward [diaconus. ✠ Æðelric diaconus. ✠] Ic Cyneðen<sup>10</sup> [clericus. ✠ Wulfgar clericus. ✠] Ic Leofwine [monachus. ✠ Wulfric clericus. ✠ Wulfnoð clericus. ✠] Ic Wulfwine [clericus].

[✠ And ic gean him þæs w]orðiges æt Bry[nes hamme ðe Æpelm ahte, and þ]æs croftes þær[to be eastan þære stræte] on þæt ilce gera[d þe þis oþer is. ✠<sup>11</sup>þæs gën béc hyrað into Wincescumbe.] 24.

An imperfect 12th century MS., containing 38 folios, measuring 8½ inches by 12¾ inches, written in double columns, commencing: "et kartas comparavi ab eis, qui in illo tempore scriptores erant, et scripsi omnia que passa est beatissima Margareta. *Lectio Secunda.* Fratres, omnes aures habentes corde intelligite, viri, mulieres, virgines, tenere puelle, ut requiem sempiternam viri et mulieres cum iustis a Domino coronati percipiat. Beatissima autem Margareta erat Theod[o]sii filia," etc. Short lessons on other Saints follow, interspersed with musical notation.

A small volume, measuring 8½ inches by 6 inches, written in early 13th century hands, bound in oak boards covered with white leather. This book has evidently been used in the 14th and 15th centuries by schoolboys, as there are rough sketches and words scribbled in it in various places. The

<sup>1</sup> eowna, Hem.

<sup>2</sup> Om. Hem.

<sup>3</sup> erfeweardan, Hem.

<sup>4</sup> weal gewerce, Hem.

<sup>5</sup> gear, Hem.

<sup>6</sup> broðra, add. Hem.

<sup>7</sup> awritene, add. Hem.

<sup>8</sup> The word *Ic* is omitted in all the following instances in Hem.

<sup>9</sup> Godingc, Hem.

<sup>10</sup> Cyneþen, Hem.

<sup>11</sup> This paragraph does not appear to have been copied into the Wolaton MS.



following names occur: "Raf Savag'," foll. 91, 92, etc.; "R . . . Warner," fo. 104v; "Iste liber constat Johanni Wapplode," fo. 138v; "Willelmus Cayso est pravus puer"; "Johannes Keme, Willelmus Keme," fo. 152; "Bythan," fo. 156v; "Will. Hasilwode," fo. 159; and, at the end, "Iste liber constat Johanni Cole, de Wodyl"; "Iste liber constat Radulfe (*sic*) Sava[ge]," "Iste liber constat Savage, bonus puer"; "Winnington." There is also a note at the end, in a 15th cent. hand: "Precium hujus voluminis, xijd." At fo. 137 the following is written and partly erased: "Half . . . I am sent; I herd tel awndyr [= a wonder] tale . . . rwas went, Me ys set a corn(?) sale." At fo. 143v in a 15th cent. hand: "Hop we all that God is bothe God and man, and tat he is hower' hall', ij. come er' a messinger' forto tel wen now ye Kync is ad . . . don a grete mischef, and her' ade(?) slauu(?), the Lord is here al this rein." Above is written "Hop sa, down la," which occurs several times in the volume. At fo. 146v in a 14th century hand:—"Honour we alle þat ywe scyld that W." At fo. 149, in an early 14th cent. hand: "Wan ye reyn reynit, sliperit [= becomes slippery] ye weye . . . thriste [= thrust] . . . *quando pluvia pluit viam labilitat pessimus tepor, et tu inimicem punget.*" These English sentences are in a northern dialect (Yorkshire?). The volume seems to have been drawn up for school use, as it contains some of the poetical and grammatical works used in the medieval school curriculum. The volume has, apparently, lost some pages at the commencement. The present first page lacks the lower part.

I.—Folios 1 to 28v. Extracts with interlinear and marginal glosses from the *Graecismus* of Everard of Béthune, one of the most celebrated grammatical works of the Middle Ages. The extracts commence as follows (= c. XIV, 95, *Eberhardi Bethuniensis Graecismus*, ed. J. Wrobel, Wratislaw, 1887):

"*Hic est articulus et pro quidam reperitur,  
Ut si quis dicat: 'hominum stant hii, resident hii.'  
Hic quoque multotiens pro talis ponitur, ut si  
Tu dicas: 'hec [h]erba meo revirescit in [h]orto.'  
Hic quoque demonstrat, quod sepe potest reperiri.  
Derivativus est significatio duplex,  
Nam possessoris intrin[sacus]<sup>1</sup> persona vocatur,  
Ast extrinsecus hinc possessio significatur."*

It finishes, fo. 28v, as under (= c. XXVII. end):

"*Verbaque cum motu sibi jungunt diptota -tum, -tu.  
Explicit Ebrardi Grecismus nomine Christi,  
Qui dedit Alpha vel o [= Ω]. Sit laus et gloria Christo.  
Explicit hic scriptus, qui scripsit sit benedictus.*"

II.—Folios 29 to 31, in a somewhat later and larger hand. The first has the contemporary numeration: "lxij<sup>us</sup>,"

They contain a poem in 115 lines *De Penitentia*, with full marginal commentary in a different hand. The author's name is not mentioned. The poem is assigned in several MSS. to John de Garlandia, a famous English scholar settled in France, but it is also ascribed to other writers, and the authorship is doubtful.<sup>1</sup> It commences :

"[P]eniteas cito peccator, cum sit miserator  
Judex ; et sunt hec<sup>2</sup> quinque tenenda tibi :  
Spes venie, cor contritum, confessio culpe,  
Pena satisfaciens, et fuga nequitie."

The end is as follows :

"Ad dominum sunt hec festinanti tibi causa :  
Ignis purificans, mors, egritudo, ruborque,  
Et cure gratuitas et consuetudo ruine.  
Sit scriptor sanus, sit benedicta manus.  
Explicit liber de modo penitentie. Amen."

III.—Fol. 32–75. An anonymous grammatical treatise commencing with the following lines, which are written as prose :

"Scribere clericulis paro doctrinale novellis,  
Pluraque doctorum sociabo scripta meorum,  
Jamque legent pueri pro nugis Maxim[i]ani."

This is the famous *Doctrinale* of Alexander de Ville Dieu,<sup>3</sup> one of the most widely used works on grammar from the thirteenth century until the Reformation. The MS. is provided with interlinear and marginal Latin glosses.

"Qui veteres socii[s] nolebant pandere caris

5. Presens huic operi sit gracia neupmatis [= pneumatis] almi.

Me juvet et faciat implere quod utile fiat.

Si pueri primo nequeant attendere plene,

Hic tamen attendet, qui doctoris vice fungens

Atque legens pueris layca lingua reserabit,

10. Et pueris etiam pars maxima plana patebit.

24. Quamvis hec non est doctrina satis generalis,

Proderit ipsa tamen plus nugis Maxim[i]ani.

Post Alphabetum [*glossed* Donatum] minus hec doctrina legetur ;

Inde leget majus [*glossed* alphabetum, id est Priscianus], mea qui documenta sequetur ;

Iste fere totus liber est extractus ab illo " [*glossed* Prisciano].

<sup>1</sup> See M. [B.] Hauréau, 'Notice sur les Œuvres authentiques ou supposées de Jean de Garlande,' in *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, vol. xxvii., part 2, p. 10 *sqq.*, Paris, 1879. See also Bale, *Index Britanniae Scriptorum*, ed. Poole and Bateson, p. 207.

<sup>2</sup> 'haec et sunt,' Hauréau.

<sup>3</sup> Ed. by Prof. Dietrich Reichling, *Das Doctrinale des Alexanders de Villa Dei*, Berlin, 1893, in *Monumenta Germaniae Paedagogica*, vol. xii. Cf. Hauréau, 'Notices et Extraits de divers Manuscrits latins, pour servir à l'Histoire des Doctrines grammaticales au Moyen Age,' in *Notices et Extraits des MSS.*, xxii. part 2, pp. 28, 98 (Paris 1868).

Conclusion (= Reichling, 2640-45):

"Doctrinale, Dei virtute juvante, peregi,  
 Nil reor assertum quod non licet esse tenendum,  
 Pluraque signavi, que non debent imitari.  
 Grates reddo tibi, genitor Deus, et tibi, Christe,  
 Nate Dei Deus, atque tibi, Deus [h]alitus alme;  
 Quas tres personas in idem credo Deitatis.  
 Explicit hic scriptus, qui scripsit sit benedictus.  
 Explicit expliceat, ludere scriptor eat."

IV.—Folios 75v to 78v. A Latin poem by Serlo treating of Latin synonyms. It is printed in full by Hauréau, "Notices sur les Mélanges poétiques d'Hildebert de Lavardin," in *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits*, xxviii, part 2, p. 429. The author of this poem, which is sometimes entitled "Differentie" and sometimes "De Partibus Orationis," is identified with Serlo de Wilton, an English monk settled in France and a friend of Walter Map and Giraldus Cambrensis, by Hauréau, "Notice sur un Manuscrit de la Reine Christine," in *Notices et Extraits*, xxix., 2, p. 233, *sqq.* Cf. xxvii, 2, p. 44.

"Dactile, quid latitas? exi; quid publica vitas?  
 Quis vetat audiri que fas nec inutile sciri?  
 Non [alios<sup>1</sup>] cura nisi, qui norunt tua jura.  
 Ergo versifico; dic cuivis que tibi dico.  
 Accipe quas dic[h]ronas partes in carmine ponas,  
 Que confusa sono distincta vocabula pono.  
 In me Serlonem non respice, set rationem.  
 Si bene stat, sic sit; si non, quis non male dixit?  
 Si placeo nulli, quid nullo carius ulli?"

[De A.].

Unam semper amo, cujus non solvar ab hamo.<sup>2</sup>  
 Dicitur arbor acer, vir fortis et improbus acer.  
 Forma senilis anus, pars quedam corporis anus.  
 Mel defertur api cum ros descendit ab api."

It ends as follows (differing from Hauréau's text in arrangement of lines and in omission of ten lines at the end):

"Me terret quod humor, non terret quod sonat humor.  
 Serlo docetur uti, non doctus, amoris uti.  
 Si transire velis maris undas, utere velis.  
 Ante fruire vadis, per aquas si dux mihi vadis.  
 O ver quando venis, trahis eterna thima venis."

In the margin are written in the same (?) hand glosses in Anglo-French, commencing: "Amo, -as, verbum; hic hamus, hami, i. *crok, croker*. Hec acer, acri, *arable*; hic acer, hec acer, hoc acre, *egre*. Hec anus, -ui, vel vetule; hic anus, ani, extrema pars corporis. Hec apes, apis, *ees*; hic apis, -pis, -pi, *muntayne*. Hec ara [ = hara], are, *porcherie*; hec ara, are, *auter*. Alo, alis, *nurir*; hec ala, ale, *ele*. Aro, aras, arat, *arrer*; areo, ares, i[d est] *siccare, sechir*."

<sup>1</sup> This word, supplied from *Notices et Extraits*, is erased.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Wilhelm Meyer, *Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur mittellateinischen Rythmik*, Berlin, 1905, i, p. 83.



V.—Fo. 78v. to 80v. A similar poem, beginning :

“Ut medias dic[h]ronas edoctus merce reponas,  
 Hee, lector, cura Radulfi tradita cura.  
 Nomen habens *arator*, fuerat dominus *Arator*.  
 Presbiter est *agamus*, pariter nos sic et *agamus*.”

It ends at foot of page as under :

“Dicito ‘care, *vale*, quia procumbit latro *vale*.  
 Te nolebat *ana* nexisse nuncius *anna*.’”

Ralph de Longo Campo, an Englishman or Frenchman, wrote, in the early part of the thirteenth century, a work called “*Distinctiones*,” besides other educational books. M. B. Hauréau (*Notices et Extraits*, xxxiii, pt. 1, p. 280) states that he had never met with a MS. of this work under Ralph’s name. This may possibly be a copy of the *Distinctiones*.

VI.—Folios 81 (numbered in an early hand “lviiij<sup>us</sup>”) to 90, written in a somewhat later hand, without glosses, contain an anonymous poem on Latin synonyms. This was ascribed to John de Garlandia by John Boston of Bury in the fifteenth century, and by Bale, *Index Britanniae Scriptorum*, p. 207, but this ascription is rejected on the grounds of style by M. Hauréau, “Notice sur les Œuvres authentiques ou supposées de Jean de Garlande,” in *Notices et Extraits des MSS.*, xxvii, part 2, p. 56 *sqq.*; cf. also vol. xxxii, part 2, p. 84 *sq.* He assigns the authorship to Matthew de Vendôme or to Geoffrey de Vinesauf, his disciple. An edition of it has been published under the title of *Die Synonyma des Johannes von Garlandia*, by Prof. M. Kurz, *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen*, no. 47, Vienna, 1885. It was printed from a poor MS. by Polycarp Leyser, *Historia Poetarum et Poematum Medii Aevi*, Halae, 1721, p. 312.

“Ad mare ne videar latices deferre, camino  
 Ingniculum, densis vel frondes addere silvis,  
 Hospitibusque pira Calabris dare,<sup>1</sup> vina Lileo<sup>2</sup>  
 Aut Cereri fruges, apibus mel, vel thima pratis,  
 Poma vel Alcineo<sup>3</sup>, vel molli[a] tura Sabeo :  
 Nil veterum tritis curo superaddere dictis,  
 Sed dare lac pueris, proponens parva pusillis,  
 Quos solum dicant materne munera linguae.  
 Sermonis tribuo pueris elementa Latini,  
 Quorum multiplicem, lector, preconcipe fructum.  
 Quisquis abundare cupit in sermone Latino  
 Atque reservare, que mens scito lubrica fundit,  
 Eligit e multis hinc mutatoria vocum,  
 Ut diversimode rem sign[ific]abit eandem.  
 Edocet equivocis opus hoc, sinonima jungens  
 Versibus et rithimis, ut vocum copia detur.  
 Exemplis variis brevis et producta docetur.

<sup>1</sup> Hor. *Ep.* i, 7, 14 : ‘Non, quo more piris vesci Calaber jubet hospes.’

<sup>2</sup> “Lyaeo.”

<sup>3</sup> “Alcinoos.” Ovid, *Pont.*, iv, 2, 10.

Sub multis plures unam rem voce sub una,  
 Que fieri semper, quod fit plerumque, putamus.  
 Fallimus hinc alios, et ab ipsis fallimur ipsi.  
 Est opus idcirco cognoscere, qualiter et quo  
 Equivocis et ab u[n]ivocis sinonima distant."

Conclusion (= 704, Leyser, 494 Kurz):

Alvus, et alviolus, est venter,<sup>1</sup> ventriculusque,<sup>2</sup>  
 Additur hiis uterus pregnantibus appropriatus,

Followed by these lines (= Kurz, 850):

Virginis est alvus, et sic ab alendo vocata,  
 Ex utero dicti ge[r]mani sunt uterini.

Laus<sup>3</sup> tibi sit, Christe, quia codix (*sic*) scribitur iste.  
 Explicit expliciat, ludere scriptor eat."

VII.—Folios 91v to 103v. A poem (without glosses) treating of Latin "æquivoca" or homonyms. It is printed by Leyser, p. 338. It is found in MSS. following the preceding poem, and has been ascribed to the author thereof by M. Hauréau, *Notices et Extraits*, xxvii, part 2, p. 58. But the present MS. shows that the author's name was Henry, who must, if M. Hauréau is correct in connecting this poem with the preceding one on the grounds of subject and style, be also the author of the preceding poem.

"Equivoca hoc ordine triplici disponere destinavimus: primo quidem, ut ponantur per se quotquot incipiunt ab *a*; secundo, que a *b*; tertio, que a *c*; et sic deinceps secundum ordinem alphabeti. Secundo, ut in hiis, que incipiunt a dyp-tongo. Demum, que a simplici vocali . . . . De preposicionibus hic nihil interserimus, quia pro majori parte preposiciones tam Grece quam Latine equivoce, et ideo de illis separatim tractatum tradendum decrevimus. Rursus dic[h]ronas partes fere omnes omittimus, et maxime dissillybas propter Serlonicos versus. Trisillyba et in mediis dic[h]rona nota. Que deinceps diversos accentus tam in recto quam in obliquis habentia hinc segregamus. De hiis enim alias dicemus.

*Augustus*, -ti, -to, Cesar vel mensis habeto.

*Augustus*, -tus, -tui, vult divinacio dici.

Mobile cum fiat *Augustus*, nobile signat:

*Augeo* dat primum, dat *gustus* avisque secundum.

*Aura* favor, splendor, flatus dicatur et aër,

Est *abacus* mensa, metrum(?) capitale columbiae."

It ends as follows:

"Equivoca hec legi, que metri lege coegi,  
 Et licebit ista legi pueris, quibus ipsa peregi,  
 Atque libet dici lector, quicumque fuisti,  
 In capud Henrici veniat benedictio Christi.  
 Explicet (*sic*) expliceat."

<sup>1</sup> neuter, MS.

<sup>2</sup> neutri-, MS.

<sup>3</sup> laus, MS.

VIII.—Folios 105 to 110v. A collection of apothegms in verse without the name of the author, but which can be identified as the *Disticha* bearing the name of Cato, a favourite medieval schoolbook, with the later prose introduction, which is ascribed to the time of Charles the Great by Emil Baehrens, *Poetae Latini Minores*, iii., p. 205, Leipsig (Teubner), 1881, and which is partly repeated by Everard of Béthune in his *Graecismus*. The text has interlinear and marginal glosses.

“Cum animadverterem, quam plurimos homines graviter errare in via morum, succurrendum opinioni eorum et consulendum fore existimaui, maxime ut gloriose viverent et honorem contingerent. Nunc te, fili karissime, docebo, quo pacto tui animi mores componas. Igitur mea precepta ita legito, ut [*an erasure*] intelligas: legere enim et non intelligere, idem est negligere<sup>1</sup>. Itaque Deo supplica, parentes amara, cognatos cole,” etc.

[Liber Primus.]

1. “Si Deus est animus, nobis ut carmina dicunt,  
Hic tibi precipue sit pura mente colendus.
2. Plus vigila semper, ne[u] sompno deditus esto;  
Nam diuturna quies viciis alimenta ministrat.”

IX.—Folios 110v to 111v. An anonymous eclogue of 36 lines, with glosses, commencing:

“Ethiopum terras jam fervida torruit estas,  
In cancro solis dum volvitur aureus axis;  
Compuleratque suas tilie sub amena capellas  
Natus ab Athenis pastor, cognomine Pseustis:  
Pellis pant[h]ere cui corpus<sup>2</sup> textit utrimque  
Discolor,” [etc.].

This is from the work of Theodulus, of whom nothing is known beyond his name. See G. L. Hamilton, in *Modern Philology*, vii, p. 169, Chicago, 1909. His eclogue, which contains 352 lines, was last published in 1902 (*Theoduli Ecloga*, ed. by J. Osternacher, Linz, 1902). Cf. Thurot, *Notices et Extraits des MSS.*, xxii., part 2, p. 452, for the metre (‘consonantia’).

X.—Folios 111v to 116v. Seventy-seven more lines of Theodulus, with glosses.

[PSEUSTIS.] “Primus Creteis Saturnus venit ab oris,<sup>3</sup>  
Aurea per cunctas disponens secula terras.  
Nullus ei genitor, nec quisquam tempore maior  
Ipso gaudet avo superum generosa propago.”  
[ALITHIA.] “Incola primus homo fuit in viridi pardiso  
Conjuge [v]lperium donec suadente venenum  
Hausit, eo cunctis miscendo pocula mortis  
Sentit adhuc proles quod commiser<sup>4</sup> parentes.”

<sup>1</sup> negligere, MS.

<sup>2</sup> corpus cui, Baehrens.

<sup>3</sup> Altered from *horis*.

<sup>4</sup> Altered by erasure from *commiscere*.



Concludes (= 341, Osternacher) :

“Treicius vates commovit pectine manes,  
Te moveant lacrimae, jam tollit cornua Phebe.  
Sol petit occasum, frigus succedit opacum,<sup>1</sup>  
Desine quod restat, ne desperatio ledat. Explicit.”

XI.—Folios 116 *verso* to 128. Here follow, without any title, the fables of Avienus, with a few glosses, beginning [ed. Baehrens, *Poetae Latini Minores*, v., p. 35] :

“Rustica deflenti parvo juraverat olim  
‘Ni taceas, rabido<sup>2</sup> quod foret esca lupo.’  
Credulus hanc vocem lupus audit et manet ipsas  
Pervigil ante fores, irrita vota gerens,” etc.

It ends with the fable of the wolf and the goat, beginning [= Baehrens, p. 69] :

“Forte lupum melior cursu deluserat [h]edus  
Proxima vicinis dum petit arva casis.”

“Sic quotiens duplici subdicuntur tristia casu,  
Expedi insignem promeruisse necem.  
Explicit.”

XII.—Folios 128 to 139 *v*. The elegies of Maximian, partly glossed in Latin and French, commencing :

“Emula quid cessas finem properare senectus  
Cura et in hoc fesso corpore tarda venis ?  
Solve, precor, miseram de tali carcere vitam.”

Conclusion :

“Ergo exactum quodque est vitabile nulli,  
Festino gressu vincere prestat iter  
Infelix ; ceu jam defuncto corpore surgit  
Hac me defunctum vivere parte puto.  
Explicit liber Maximiani.”

[Edited by Baehrens, *Poetae Latini Minores*, v., p. 317 ; *Maximiani Elegiae ad fidem Codicis Etonensis recensuit et emendavit M. Petschenig* (*Berliner Studien für Klassische Philologie und Archaeologie*, xi., Heft. 2 (1890).]

XIII.—Folios 140 to 159. The *Achilleis* of Statius, beginning (= i. 1) :

“Magnanimum Eaciden formidatamque Tonanti  
Progeniem [et] patrio vetitam succedere celo,  
Diva, refer,” etc.

Conclusion (= ii. 166) :

“Hactenus annorum, comites, elementa meorum  
Et memini meminisse juvatque : scit cetera mater.  
Explicit Stacius Achilleidos.”

XIV.—Folios 159 to the end of volume. A portion of Claudian, *De Raptu Proserpinae*, without any title. It commences (= *praeſatio*) :

<sup>1</sup> *oppagum*, MS.  
<sup>2</sup> *rapido*, MS.

"Inventa secuit qui primus nave profundum  
 Et rudibus remis sollicitavit aquas.  
 Qui dubiis ausus committere flatibus alnum,  
 Quas natura negat, prebuit arte vias."

Conclusion (= ii. 51) :

"Cristatum radiis: primo clementior evo  
 Fingitur et tenerum vagitu, despuir ignem."

An imperfect volume, without covers, consisting of 102 folios, measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, written in an early thirteenth century hand in double columns. It is a portion of the work of Robert de Gretham entitled *Miroir* or *Evangiles des Domées*, and has not yet been printed. See Gröber, *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, ii., part 1, p. 747. It commences :

Grant joie funt trestut de gré  
 Tut cil ke Jesus ad salvé,  
 E nus seignurs pur Deu amur  
 Hastum de fere bon retur  
 Ke pussum faire as seinz leesce  
 Ke dolent sunt de nostre paresce  
 Ke pussum dire en lur regné  
 Ben ait ki vent el nun de Dé.

*Ce est la secunde dompné de l'Advent.*

In illo tempore dixit Jesus discipulis suis 'erunt signa in sole et luna et stellis,' etc."

The last rubric is that of the eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

Conclusion :

Mes ore avum brefment tuché  
 Del orguil de cest farisé,  
 Ore oïm de cest publicant  
 Qui esteit verrai repentant.

Publican est qui hunte pert  
 E par itant peche en uvert,  
 Qui pecche tut uvertement  
 En out nuli chastiment.

A small volume, measuring 7 inches by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, without covers and lacking the commencement, written in double columns, containing forty-two lines each, in a thirteenth century hand. It is a copy of the *Manuel des Pechiés* of William de Wadington, whose name here appears as Wuldingdune. It has been edited from other MSS. by Dr. Furnivall in *Robert of Brunne's Handlyng Synne*, Roxburghe Club, 1862, and for the Early English Text Society, 1901.

Commences :

U par alcune affinité (2182)  
 A femme ke dust espuser  
 E en matrimoygne celebrer.

Conclusion (fo. 56. col. 2) :

Del Franceis ne del rimcyeir (12,736)  
 Ne me deit nul home blamer  
 Kar en Engleterre esteie né  
 E nurri illoc e ordené.  
 D'une vilette suy numé  
 Ke n'est bure ne cité.

De Deu seit beneit chescun home  
 Ki prie pur Willam Wuldingdune ;  
 Ki pur altre prie e hure  
 Pur sei meismes bien labure.  
 En Deu finisse cest escrit  
 En Pere, en Filz, en Seint Esperit.  
 Explicit.

Followed (fo. 57) by a copy in the same hand of Robert of Gretham's *Miroir* or *Evangelies des Domées* (see above).

Commences :

A sa trechere dame Aline  
 Saluz en la vertu divine.  
 Ma dame, bien l'ai oï dire  
 Ke mult améz oïr e lire  
 Chancon de geste e d'estoire  
 E mult i metéz la memoire,  
 Mais bien voil que vus sachéz  
 Que co est plus de vanitéz.

Conclusion (fo. 171) :

Ici finisent les domées  
 Brefment espuns e enditées.  
 Ore pri tuz ki l'oënt e dient  
 K'il pur Robert de Gretham prient,  
 Ki Deus meintenge si sa vie  
 Ke par lui seit en sa baillie. Amen.  
 Ici termine le mireur  
 Des omelies la dulcur.

A 13th century copy of the Vulgate, written in two columns in a very beautiful and minute hand on thin parchment leaves, measuring 6 inches by 9¼ inches, with finely executed illuminated initials. On the first page is written, in an early 15th century hand, "Liber Sancti Cuthberti de Dunelmia."

A stout volume, measuring about eight inches by twelve, written in an early thirteenth century French hand, with illuminated initials containing figures of knights, etc., in the costume of the time. The first cover is missing, the other one is of oak, covered with scarlet leather. It contains a considerable number of romances and fabliaux written in the Picard dialect. The texts of those that have appeared in print are in most cases superior to the MSS. used for the



printed texts. This is especially true of the fabliaux, etc., that were obviously written originally in the Picard dialect. They add much to the knowledge of the works of the author of "Conebert," a well-known fabliau, prove that he was Gautiers le Leus, and afford strong evidence that he was a Picard. The only record of the history of the volume is the name "John' Bertrem, de Thorp Kilton" (Thorpe, in Kilton, parish of Brotton, near Guisborough, co. York) in a fifteenth century hand, at fo. 347 *verso*. In the MS. two or three words are frequently written as one; in the following quotations they are separated.

I. (Fo. 1.)—A poem with no title; it is the Romance of Troy of Benoît de Sainte Maure (ed. by A. Joly, *Benoît de Sainte More et le Roman de Troie*, Paris, 1870, and by Leopold Constans, *Le Roman de Troie, par Benoît de Sainte Maure*, Paris, 1904-8, Société des Anciens Textes Français). The first nine pages and nineteen lines have been supplied in a later (fourteenth century) hand. They commence:

[S]alemons nos ensoigne et dit  
Et si trovommes en escrit  
Que nus ne doit lo san celer,  
Aincois le doit si demöstrer.

This later hand ends (line 953 of Constans' text):

[Q]ant vint contre le tans novel  
Que ducement chantent oisel,  
Que la flors est frasche et leale  
Et l'arbe est varz et renovale.

After an interval of a blank column and a half the early hand begins a quire with folio 2:

Quant li vergie[r] sont gent flori (956)  
Et de lor fuelles ravesti.

Conclusion (fo. 157, col. 1):

Ichi fenist la mioldre estorie  
Qui onques fust mise en memorie.

The authorship is recorded in the later hand as follows:

124 Ceste estoire n'est pes (*sic*) husée  
Ne gaires soinz ne est trovée, (130)  
Jai retraité ne fust encore,  
Mais Benoiz de Sainte More  
L'ai retenüe et faite a (*sic*) dite  
Et a ses maines tretoste escrite.

II. (Fo. 158 *recto*.)—A poem of about 6000 lines, without title. It is the poem of Gautier d'Arras known as "Ille et Galeron," printed from the "unique" Paris MS. by E. Löseth, *Œuvres de Gautier d'Arras*, vol. ii (Paris, E. Bouillon, 1890, in the "Bibliothèque Française du Moyen Age"), and by Wendelin Förster as No. 7 of his *Romanische Bibliothek*, Halle, Niemeyer, 1891. The present text, which is superior in language and apparently in age, has an additional thirty lines at the end, which prove that the poem was written after

Gautier's "Eracles," a conclusion arrived at by Förster on internal evidence. He assigns the date of its composition to 1167. It is to be distinguished from the later *Galerant* (*Le Roman de Galerant, comte de Bretagne, par le Trouvère Renault, publié pour la première fois d'après le MS. unique de la Bibliothèque Nationale par Anatole Boucherie, Montpellier-Paris, 1888, Société pour l'Étude des Langues Romanes*), which is partly founded upon it. The four lines at the commencement are written as prose.

## Commencement :

1 [A]ïe Dex, Sains Esperis ! (1)

Qu'a la mellor emperre[r]is

Qui onques fust, si con jo pins,

Otroi mon service et mon sens. (4)

5 Les plusors fausent en la fin, (17)

Mais la u Dex mist tant de fin

Come en l'emperre[r]is de Rome.

72 Car a s'onor voel faire j. lai,  
De Galeron, seror le duc (133)

Et d'Ille, le fil Eliduc.

Madame,<sup>1</sup> ij. Breteignes sunt,

Et gens diverses y estunt.

Li Englois sont en la gregnor,<sup>2</sup>

Mais li Norman en sont segnor.

En la menor sont li Breton.

80 Uns dus l'ot ja, Conains ot non, (140)

Et Galerons sa suer estoit.

## Conclusion :

De Rome est Y[lles] emperere (6553)  
Et rois et sire et commandere.

iiij. fix ot puis de sa mollier (6570)

Et une fille mult tres bele.

Acarras entent la novele,

Et Garsions, li ainsnés frere ;

A Rome viennent a lor pere

Et a lor freres qui i sont, (6575)

Qui mervellose joie en font.

Li uns des trois freres Romains

A non Morins, l'autres Gormains,

Li tiers a non Oriadés.

Cist firent puis proëce adés. (6580)

Et lor suer Ydone a a non

Et l'altre Ydonie ont li Breton.

Des ij. enfans son bon segnor (6582)

Fait Ganors joie mult gregnor

Qu'ele ne fait des siens demainne,

Li pere mult grant joie mainne.

<sup>1</sup> *Adame*, MS. (through error of rubricator).

<sup>2</sup> *menor*, MS.

Mult furent puis de halte afaire, (6585)  
 Mais n'en vuel plus lonc conte faire  
 Ne co n'ataint pas ci a dire.  
 O Ganor vesqui puis li sire  
 A joie tans dis con Dex volt.  
 Ne en l'estorie plus n'en ot, (6590)  
 Ne plus n'en a, né plus n'i mist  
 Galtres d'Arras, qui s'entremist (6592)  
 D'Eracle ains qu'il fesist ceste uevre.  
 Cil Dex, vers cui nus ne se cuevre,  
 Doinst bien la bone Beatris,  
 Qui est de Rome empereris,  
 Cele est la meldre qui soit née,  
 En vie se rest mult penée,  
 Et gart le bon Conte Tiehaut ;  
 Cist dui me sont et liét et baut.  
 Cestui de menconge a prover  
 Que le ne puet son per trover  
 Pur parler mels qui nus ne fait,  
 Pur faire mels qu'il parlé n'ait.  
 Et tot ce vigne en celi  
 Pur ce m'eslonge plus de li,  
 Qui por rien c'onques me feist.  
 Cuidiés se il ne me feist  
 Et ele ausi que jel dëisse,  
 Ne en tel painne me mëisse,  
 Mais l'uevre est mult bien emploïé  
 Au quel d'ax qu'el soit envoïé,  
 Plus d'onor a l'uns de ces deus  
 Qui de ceste uevre n'a nus deus,  
 Por qant por li le commencai  
 Et por le conte le finai.  
 L'uevre n'iert ja en lui contée  
 Que d'eax ne soit plus amontée  
 Que il ne doivent par li estre.  
 Ne mais ce dient li ancestre  
 Que bon ami mostrer estuet  
 Tant d'amor veals con faire puet.

*Explicit.*

III. (Fo. 189.)—A poem of about six thousand five hundred octosyllabic lines of the Arthurian cycle, evidently based upon Geoffrey of Monmouth. As appears from the first line the author was a Master Heldris (= Hildric, Heudri) de Cornvalle, a name hitherto unknown.

[M]aistres Heldris de Cornvalle  
 Escrist ces viers trestolt a talle,  
 A eals qui sunt conmande et rueve,  
 El commencier de suns qu'il trouve,  
 Que cis qi savra, ains les arge,  
 Que il a tels gens les esparge,  
 Que qant il oënt un bon conte



Ne sevent preu a qoi il monte ;  
 Ne violt qu'espars soient per gent  
 Qui proisent mains honor d'argent,  
 N'a gent qi tolt voellent oïr  
 Et si n'ont soing con puist i oïr  
 De gueredon qu'il voellent rendre.  
 Uns clers poroit lonc tans aprendre  
 Por rime trover et por viers,  
 Tant par est eis siecles diviers  
 Q'ancois poroit rime trover  
 Qui pëust en cest mont trover.

After a lengthy prologue on morals, etc., it proceeds :

Ebans fu ja rois d'Engletiere,  
 Si maintint bien en pais la terre ;  
 Fors solement le rei Artu  
 N'i ot ainc rien de sa vertu  
 Ens le roiaime des Englois.  
 Li siens conmans n'ert pas i Englois,  
 Car n'avoit home ens el roiaime  
 De Wincestre trosque Durame,  
 S'il osast son conmant enfraindre,  
 Ne'l fesist en sa carcere enpaindre :  
 Par tel covant n'a droit n'a tort  
 N'en issist point trosque la mort.

Among the characters are Gui de Calmont, "Rogiers nés de Bialmont," and Hyebles de Castel Landon.

Conclusion (Fo. 224, col. 1) :

Grant joie en out cho est a droit.  
 Maistre Heldris dist chi endroit  
 Con doit plus bone feme amer  
 Que hair malvaise u blasmer.

Mais efforcier plus de bien faire  
 Chi voel a fin mon conte traire.  
 Benëois soit qui je vos conte  
 Benëois soit qui fist le conte ;  
 A cials, a celes qui l'oïrent  
 Otroit Jhesus cho qu'il desirent.

*Explicit.*

IV. (Fo. 224.)—About four thousand lines (Alexandrines), entitled in a rough, contemporary hand, "Gest Aalixandre." This is part of the great Alexander Romance of Lambert li Tors, a Picard poet, and Alexander de Bernay, which was edited in the *Bibliothek des literarischen Vereins in Stuttgart*, vol. xiii, by Heinrich Michelant, in 1846. It commences abruptly with the account of the siege of Tyre (= Michelant, p. 93, from whose text it differs considerably) as follows :

Devant les murs de Tyr la dedens en la mer,  
 Li rois de Macedonie fist j. castiel fremer.  
 Mult fut riche la tors ; s'ot en tor maint piler.

La facon del castiel ne vus sai deviser.  
 De la porte vers tiere lor volt le port veer  
 Qu' a la cité ne puissent venir ne retourner  
 Barges, nés ne galies, ne isseir ne entrer.  
 Li rois i comanda de sa gent a aler,  
 Armes e garisons i fait assés porter.

Conclusion, fo. 245 *verso* (cf. Michelant, p. 211, lines 14, 15):  
 Mairiens en voient querre ens es selves plenieres  
 Por faire des grans fus les perieres manieres.

V. (Fo. 246 *verso*.)—A poem entitled "Gest d'Aumont et d'Agoulant," in rhymed decasyllables. This is the Charlemagne *Chanson de Geste* known as *Aspremont* (edited by Immanuel Bekker, in the introduction to *Der Roman von Fierabras*, Berlin, 1829, p. 53, and by Guessard and Gautier, Paris, 1855. Cf. Gröber's *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, ii, part 1, p. 540).

Commencement:

Plaist vos oïr bone cancon vallant  
 De Carlemainne le rice roi poisçant,  
 Del duc Namlon, qui li rois ama tant,  
 Tel consellier n'orent onques li Franc.

11 Or vos dirai d'Aumont e d'Agolant,  
 Et d'Aspremont, u li camp furent grant.  
 Si con li rois i adoba Rollant  
 E il li cainst al coste l'orie brant,  
 Cho dist la gieste Durendal le trencant.  
 C'est la premiere dont il onques fist sanc,  
 Aumont ocist, qui fu fix Agolant.  
 Or escotés des ici en avant,  
 Se le vos plaist, bone cancon vus cant.

Conclusion (fo. 305 *verso*):

Canté vos ai d'Agol[ant] e de Alm[ont]  
 De Karlemainne a la fiere facon,  
 Et de Gir[art] le fil au duc Beuson,  
 De la bataille qui fut en Aspremon.

Cil Damerdex, qui sofri passion  
 Et suscita de mort S. Lasaron,  
 D'aus e de nos aïes merci par non.  
 D'or en avant en remaint la cancon.  
 Ici fenist que ja plus ne diron.

*Explicit.*

VI. (Fo. 306.)—A poem in rhymed octosyllables entitled "Del Roi Artut." This is the poem known as *Messire Gauvain, ou la Vengeance de Raguidel, par le trovère Raoul*, publié par C. Hippeau, Paris, 1862, octavo (in the "Collection des Poètes français du Moyen Âge"), from a "unique" MS. in London (*Le Bel Inconnu*, ed. Hippeau.

Paris, 1860, p. xxv), and by Mathias Friedwagner, *La Vengeance Raguidel*, as vol. ii of "Raoul von Houdenc Sämtliche Werke," Halle, 1909. The present MS. is superior in age and in language.

Commencement :

[C]e fut el novel tans d'esté  
 Que li rois Artus ot esté  
 Tot le quareme a Rouelent,  
 Et vint a grant plenté de gent  
 A Pasques por sa cort tenir,  
 A Carlion, car maintenir  
 Volt li rois la costume lors.  
 O lui fu li rois Engenors.  
 Si i fu li rois Aguisait.  
 Mais ja de prince qu'il i ait  
 Ne vos tenrai en cest point conte.  
 Issi, con la matere conte,  
 Li rois tint cort a Carlion,  
 Tuit li prince et tuit li baron  
 Furent a la cort asamblé.

It concludes abruptly at fo. 337 *verso* (omitting the ninety following lines of Friedwagner's text) :

Se vos volrons tant d'anor faire  
 Que tot ensanle o vos iron  
 A la cort et garant seron (6090)  
 Que Ragidau est bien vengiés."  
 "Jo ne vuel pas quë i vegniés."

VII. (Fo. 338).—A folio or more are missing, fo. 338 commencing abruptly with 191 lines of an inedited fabliau, the beginning of which is lacking, on the familiar theme of the wish granted to the good man (here by angels in the form of birds) and the three wishes (here with the alternative of maledictions) that bring ruin upon the covetous man, to whom they are in this story given by fallen angels in the form of black birds larger than ravens. Their appearance is described in two lines (94, 95) "Quant il vit venir une torbe, Qui mult estoit hisdeuse et torbe" that recur with a slight change in XII. 167, 168 "Après lui venoit une torbe, Qui mult estoit hisdeuse et torbe," which suggests that the author of this fabliau is also Gautiers li Leus.

Commencement :

Deseur le roit s'est estendus.  
 Cil laiens parolent a lui :  
 "Amis, ne nos faites anui.  
 Ne somes pas oisel terestre,  
 5 Ancois somes angle celestre.  
 Oste te roit, lai nos aler,  
 Ni pöomes plus demorer.  
 Tu en aras tel gerredon  
 Que Dex te fera vrai pardon,



- 10 Et si aras si grant avoir  
 Que tu onques volras avoir  
 Por schaidier a une fie."  
 Li prodom, qui en Deu se fie,  
 Qui n'estoit mie covoitous  
 15 Et del rover estoit honteus,  
 Dist : " Je ne vuel ne plus ne mains  
 Q'autant qe mes frere Germaines,  
 Mais que je l'aïe sans pecciét."

The covetous man is the brother, Tiebaus, of "li prodom", and is envious of the latter's sudden prosperity :

- 60 Car vilains, qui plains est d'envie,  
 Ne volroit ja tote sa vie,  
 Que nus hom qui montast a lui  
 Devenist plus riches de lui."

After a wrangle with his wife, he is obliged to surrender to her two of the three wishes. The first, which is uttered by her, resembles that of the mother in the Appendix to Phaedrus, no. 3, is the motiveless one that her infant son may have a beard :

- 170 " Je vos sohaide, sire fils,  
 Por ce que estes si pius,  
 Que vos aïes plus longue barbe  
 Que soit li loiens d'une garbe."  
 Et il l'eut maintenant en oire,  
 175 Mais ele fu et blance et noire.  
 Dist li vilains : " Sohaide miels,  
 Male goute te criet les iels ! "  
 Cele respont : " voire les vos."

The three wishes thus lead to their loss of sight.  
 Conclusion :

- 184 Fortune, qui les ot hauciés,  
 Les a laidement abasciés.  
 Poruec est drois que que nus die  
 Que Damerdex celui maudie  
 Qui asés a et trop golose,  
 Si con fist li rois de Tolose,  
 190 Qui traï sa seror Germainne  
 Por avoir le roi Karlem[ainne].

VIII. (Fo. 339).—An inedited fabliau, with the title "Del fol Vilain." It is of a gross nature, as befits its author Gauters li Leus, whom we are able to identify by the aid of No. XI with the hitherto unidentified Gautier who wrote the obscene "Conebert" (No. XIII). The text of the present fabliau extends to 375 lines. It relates a ridiculous trick played upon the villein by the lover of his bride on the bridal night. It mentions Robuedin li Laron (28), Hellines and Godfrois, sons of Mehaut (31), Englebert le Cort of Walecort (50), "Le Segnor Baud[ouins] de Soire" (56), Guinant, "provos de Dinant" (87), Robins de Fellui (140), Gautelos and Roimondins (141), the son of Godefroit Bondins (142),

Mainsens, the bride (188), Robers, her lover (189), Ermenfrois barbe lee (214), Gondeuins, Godebers, Warenbaus and Warenbers (215, 216), the ford of Martin son of Herbert, and, as a distant point contrasted with the site of an incident in the story, Meulens (Meulan, in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise). The mentions of Walecort (Walcourt, in Flemish Hainault) is due to the local knowledge of the author (cf. No. XI.).

Commencement :

- “ [P]uis qu’il vient a vos tos a bel  
 Dire me covient i. fablel,  
 Qui n’est de contes ne de rois,  
 De garnemens ne de conrois,  
 5 Mais d’un grant vilain malostrut,  
 Non eut Evrars li fils Tietrut.  
 Cille Tietrus fu tote lorde,  
 Et si refu et borgne et sorde.  
 Ses barons ot non Gonderres ;  
 10 Onques ne fu tondus ne res,  
 Gros eut le ciéf, les ceviax ros,  
 Et nes de cat et huré dors.  
 Evrars ses fius fu ausi fais.  
 De se matere et de ses fais  
 15 Vos volrai ja un poi retraire.”

Conclusion :

- 370 “ Si ferai co que faire doi.”  
 A tant s’en vont dormir andoi.  
 Gauters li Leus a tant le lait  
 Le conte del fol vilain lait.  
 De quanque il fisent puis ce di  
 375 Je n’en sai plus ne plus n’en di.”

IX. (Fo. 340 *verso*, col. 2).—A fabliau entitled “ Li Provance de Femme.” This is the fabliau printed under the name of “ La Veuve,” by Gautier le Long (=li Leus?), in A. de Montaiglon and G. Raynaud, *Recueil général et complet des Fabliaux*, Paris, 1872-1890, ii, 197, from two MSS. in Turin and Paris.

Commencement :

[S]egnor, je vos vuel castoier.  
 Tuit devons aler ostoier  
 En l’ost dont nus om ne retorne.  
 Savés comment on les atorne,  
 Caus qui en cele ost sont semons ?  
 On les lieve sor ij. limons,  
 Puis l’en porte on barbe sovine  
 Vers le mostier de grant ravine,  
 Et sa molliers le siut après.

Conclusion (Fo. 343 *verso*) :

Je n’i vuel parler plus parfont.  
 Feme fait bien que faire doit,  
 Li romans faut, dreciés le doit.

The two last lines are not in Montaiglon and Raynaud.

X. (Fo. 343 *verso*, col. 1).—A fabliau entitled “De l’aventure d’Arderene” (the forest of the Ardennes). This is printed under the title of “Du sot chevalier” by Montaiglon and Raynaud i, p. 220. From No. XI. it appears that this fabliau was also written by Gauters le Leus.

Commencement :

[P]uis que je me vuel apoier  
A conter ne a fabloier,  
Je vous doi bien faire savoir,  
Se li leus<sup>1</sup> a tant de savoir  
Con doive autorissier ses dis,  
D’une aventure qui jadis  
Avint en la terre d’Ardane,  
A quatre liues pres d’Andane.

Conclusion (Fo. 345) :

Li cus Walon en fu vermaus,  
Et Pieres en eut une trace,  
Dont li sans remest en la place,  
Et li sos eut apris a foutre.  
A cest mot est li fabliaus oltre.

XI. (Fo. 345, col. 2).—An inedited fabliau, entitled “De ij. Vilains,” by Gauters li Leus, consisting of 180 lines, in addition to two cancelled lines (69, 70), which occur in their proper context in No. VIII., 135, 136. The story is of a gross nature, relating to the mistake made by one of the villeins in the night during their stay in the inn. It mentions Erasce (Arras?) and La Thiérasche, a district in Haute Picardie (Department of the Aisne), the return of the villeins into Ostrevant (now in the Department of the Nord) (169), St. Amand, Marchiennes, and Valenciennes, all in the Department of the Nord (173, 174), which was evidently the locality in which the author lived. In the final quotation he tells us that this is the eleventh fabliau written by him. The personal names mentioned are Rogiers de le Porte, father of one of the villeins (74), Robert lo Part, or Lopart, (objective case, 112), Mainsent, the host’s wife (140).

Commencement :

[G]autiers, qui fist de Conebert  
Et del sot chevaler Robiert,  
Nos aconté d’une aventure  
Qu’il a fait metre en escriture,  
5 Qu’il avint deus vilains d’Erasce,  
Qui s’en alevent en Tierasce.  
Levé furent a la journée.  
Mult fisent cel jor grant journée,  
Quant il furent a ostel trait  
10 Mult furent lassét et estrait.

Conclusion :

Et cil qui eurent pris congiet  
Sont revenu en Ostrevant,

<sup>1</sup> Apparently a reference to the author.



- 170 La dont il furent mut devant,  
 Saciés de fit que li goulus  
 Le raconta ent a mains lius  
 A S. Amant et a Marcienes.  
 Uns bacelers de Valencienes,  
 175 Qui avoit esté ens el leu,  
 Le raconta Gauter le Leu,  
 Et il mist le fablel en rime.  
 X. en a fait, vés ci l'onsime.  
 Car fuscent or si atornées  
 180 Totes les dames mestornées,  
 Qui ont les maris bons et beax,  
 Ses honiscent par lor lembeaux.

XII. (Fo. 346, col. 1).—An inedited fabliau, with the added title "De Dieu et dou Pescour", consisting of 240 lines, in addition to two cancelled lines (177, 178), which recur in their proper context in No. XI, 28, 29. The story relates the failure of Judas, St. Peter and ultimately of Our Saviour to obtain fish from the fisherman, an obstinate and didactic person, the appearance of an awe-inspiring troop of figures, headed by Death, who points out other figures bearing the various fevers, etc.

Commencement :

- [G]auters nos dist une proverbe  
 Del Segnor qui fait croistre l'erbe,  
 Si con il prist anontion  
 Et il suï porcession,  
 5 Et il ala con hom carnaus  
 O ses apostles comunaus.  
 Si con l'estorie nos aconté  
 Dont nos avons estrait cest conte  
 Que Dex estoit a Tabarie,<sup>1</sup>  
 10 S'ert repairiés de sa forie,  
 O lui estoient si menistre,  
 Apostle et evangelistre,  
 Judas, qui plus fu emparlés,  
 Li sist a son senestre lés.  
 15 Se li a dit par grant dangier  
 "Sire, nos covenroit mangier,  
 Nos ne menjames tres iernuit.  
 En ne cuidiés qu'il nos anuit ? "

Conclusion :

- 231 "Envie," fait il, "je t'otroi  
 Tant con ensanle en ierent troi,  
 Que tu seras tostans li qars.  
 De ce ne soies pas coars,  
 235 Envie, tu durras tos dis,  
 Mais ja n'iras en paradis."  
 Ens[i] ceste aventure avint

<sup>1</sup> Tiberias.

Que Dex sans piscons s'en revint,  
 Et s'en fu estrais et lassés,  
 240 Et li morille en eut assés.

XIII. (Fo. 347 *verso*).—An imperfect fabliau, consisting of 84 lines, with the scribbled title "De Prestre ki pardi l[es col]les." This appears under the correct name "De Connebert" (cf. No. XI above) in Montaiglon and Raynaud, v, p. 160, where it extends to 314 lines.

Commencement :

[G]autiers, qui fist del prestre taint,  
 A tant caciet qu'il a ataint  
 D'une autre prestre le matire,  
 Qui n'eut mie le colle entire  
 5 Qant il departi de celui  
 Qui li ot fait honte et anui.  
 . . . . .  
 21 Li prestres ot a non Ricars,  
 Qui mult estoit fols et musars,  
 Et si fu nés de Colencestre,<sup>1</sup>  
 Et il et trestot si ancestre.

The following occur in a loose quire at the commencement of the volume :

XIV.—A fabliau of 679 lines, the first two columns of which have been partly obliterated by the wear and tear of the outside leaf upon which they are written. This is the fabliau published under the title "De la Dame escolliée" in Montaiglon and Raynaud, vi, p. 95, where it extends only to 618 lines. The Wollaton text has the line

"Welcome!" crïe tot en haut.

instead of (p. 109, line 18)

"Bien vieignoiz!" dit il tot en halt.

The first section of the third column commences :

[A] tant li sires s'entorna,  
 Et li cuens après lui ala,  
 Si le saluë hautement :  
 "Dex saut le segnor et sa gent!"  
 5 "Sire cuens, Dex vos beneïe  
 Et vostre gente compaignie!" (120)  
 Li cuens a dit "herbergiés nos."  
 "No ferai foi que je doi vos,"  
 Fait li sire "que ne volrai  
 10 Ne ja ne m'en entremetrai."  
 "Si feres par vostre francisse." (125)  
 "No ferai voir en nule guisse."  
 "Avoi! beax sire, par amor  
 Nos herbergiés descî qu'al jor."  
 15 "No ferai en nule maniere,  
 Ne par amor ne par proiere." (130)

<sup>1</sup> This is curiously explained by Montaiglon and Raynaud as "Gloster."

La dame l'ot et vient avant,  
 Qui ja fera le sien conmant  
 "Sire cuens, bien soiés venus !  
 Liëment serés retenus.  
 Descendés ! " Tost il descendirent.

XV.—A fabliau with the scribbled title "Des iij. Comandemens." It is printed under the title "Des Putains et des Lecheors" in Montaiglon and Raynaud, iii, p. 175, and in Wright, *Anecdota Literaria*, p. 64. The four lines at the beginning are not in the printed texts.

Commencement :

- 1 [U]n fabel veritable et cort,  
 Cortois pur recover en cort,  
 Vos conterai, si l'escoutés,  
 Car mult doit bien estre escoltés.
- 5 Quant Dex ot estore le monde,  
 Si con il est a la roönde,  
 Et qanque il covins dedens  
 Trois ordenes esgarda de gens,  
 Qu'il fist el siecle demorans,
- 10 Chevalers, clers, et laborans.

Conclusion :

En tel gent sont bien emploïé  
 Des rentes, des dimes li bien, (105)  
 Car cest conmant gardent il bien  
 Deseur tos les autres et font.  
 S[i] cis fableaux dist voir, donc sont  
 De cest conmant li clerc sauvé  
 Et tuit li chevaler danné.

XVI.—A poem of 127 lines, with the title scribbled in the margin in a thirteenth century hand "Li Dis Raoul de Hosdaing." The poem is an addition to the works of this able poet. The portion from line 11 to the end appears, with considerable alterations, omissions, etc., and with a prologue of the *jongleur*, in "Le Borjois Borjon," printed from a Berne MS. by Thomas Wright in his *Anecdota Literaria*, London, 1844, p. 57. The text in the Wollaton MS. commences :

- [E]ncontre le dolc tans qui vient  
 Me plaist, por ce qu'il m'en sovient,  
 Que je die un fabel novel.  
 J'ai tort quant je fabel l'apel,
- 5 Car ce n'est mie fabliaus : non,  
 Il n'a de fabel fors le non,  
 Car li dit en sont veritable,  
 Por tant l'apel fabel sans fable,  
 Que Raols de Hosdaing commence,
  - 10 Et si nos dist en sa sentence  
 Q'onors deciet et honte avive,  
 Ja nus qui de demander vive  
 Por beax mos ne por bel parler,



- Por solas ne por vïeler,  
 15 Por deduit ne por rien qu'il die  
 N'enconterra mais cortésie."

Conclusion :

- 120 Onques nul borjois ne conui  
 Qui povre chevaler amast,  
 Ne qui volontiers s'acostast  
 De leceor a povre robe.  
 Borjois n'ainme ome s'il nel robe,  
 125 Ja tant n'iert sages ne cortois,  
 Un tel borjon ont li borjois."

XVII.—A fabliau with the scribbled title "De l'Arme ki wagna (?) Paradis par plait." This is the fabliau "Du Vilain qui conquist Paradis par Plait," printed by Montaiglon and Raynaud, iii, p. 209.

Commencement :

[N]os trovomes en escriture  
 Une merveilleuse aventure,  
 Qui jadis avint d'un vilain.  
 Mors fu par un Venresdi main.  
 Tels aventure li avint  
 Q'angles ne deables ne vint.

Conclusion :

Noreture vaint mais nature,  
 Fausetes amorte droiture,  
 Tors va avant et drois a orce,  
 Mels valt engiens que ne fait force. (180)

XVIII.—Fifteen lines, finishing with the last page of the quire, of a fabliau, with the scribbled title "De le Cugnie," as follows :

- [U]ns fevres fist une cuigné  
 Dure, trencant et bien forgié  
 Mais onques ne s'en peut aidier  
 Ne rien n'en pöoit detrencier  
 5 Devant qu'ele fust enmancié,  
 Adont fu bien aparellié.  
 El bos ala por demander  
 A cascun fust qu'il pot trover  
 Au quel il li loënt entendre,  
 10 Dont il pëust j. mance prendre.  
 Li fust ont ensanle parlé,  
 Communement li ont löé  
 Que il prenge la noire espine,  
 Neïs l'escorce et la racine,  
 15 En est mult dure a depecier.

This is the commencement of Marie de France's Æsopian fable "De Fabro et Securi" (ed. by Karl Warnke, *Die Fabeln der Marie de France*, Halle, 1898, p. 168, in Hermann Suchier's *Bibliotheca Normannica*, vol. VI).

A volume of 76 folios, measuring  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , written in double columns in a French book-hand of about the middle of the thirteenth century, containing a portion of "Le Petit Saint Graal", which is known also as the "Roman de Joseph d'Arimathie", a portion of the great "Saint Graal" of Robert de Borron (*Le Saint-Graal, ou Le Joseph d'Arimathie, . . . publié . . . par Eugène Hucher*, three vols, Le Mans, 1875-1878).

Commences (= Hucher, ii, 466):

"Molt durerent longuement cil arbres en tel color e en tel beauté com vos avéz oï deviser el conte, ne onques ne vielli ne ne chanja ne ne sécha, ne de nul rien n'en-poirà, fors de tant seulement qu'il ne porta puis icele heure que li Sans Abealx [Abel the son of Adam and Eve] fu desot espanduz ne flors ne fruit."

The title of the pretended story cited by Borron appears at fol. 12v, col. 2: "Cist contes, qui est apelez 'Le Conte del Saint Graal,' devise que quant li home li roi Label orent pris Celydoine," etc. (=Hucher, ii. 533).

Conclusion: "Ceste aventure fu nonciée par le país, e tant que li chevalier i venoient tuit, e povre e riche, si tost com il estoient navré, e garisioint maintenant. Un jour avint que par devant la tonbe passoit j. lion, e aloit chacant j. cerf, qu'il a consiui iluec devant; si le prist e occist, e en ce qu'il le voloit mangier, si vint d'autre part j. autres lions gëuns e fameilleus, qui le voloit la proie tolir." . . . (= Hucher, iii, p. 306).

"Si se test ore li contes de totes les ligniées qui de Celydoine oïssirent, e retourne a une autre estoire de Merlin, qu'il covient ajoster ensamble que fine force avec l'estoire del Saint Graal, porce que branche en est e i appartient, e comence mes Sires," which is followed by part of the initial "R[obert de Borron le branche en tel manier]," (This passage is found in Hucher, iii, p. 307). The MS. is incomplete, for half the page is torn away, and the whole of the back of the half-page is left blank. The last sentence appears as "Si commence Merlin Roberts de Borron en tel maniere" in the MS. described in *Notices et Extraits des MSS.*, xxxiv, p. 166.

The MS. contains jottings here and there in a slightly later French hand, and also (fo. 75): "Hic est numerus ordeï, frumenti et fabarum, que habeo penes Jametam (?) Lamenza . (?) in villa de Plesseiaco." There is also the commencement of a deed: "A toux ceus qi cestes lettres ver-ront ou orrunt, Roger, . . . ,evesque de Coventr' et de Lycheffeld," etc., probably referring to Roger de Northburgh, 1322-1359, the latest bishop who bore the Christian name of Roger.

Six leaves, measuring  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 6 inches, of a legal work in an early fourteenth century hand, beginning: "Et sic adnichilatur processus habitus in ipso comitatu, quia hic non

habet comitatus recordum. Hinc autem perhimitur processus inde habitus et stat breve. Petens autem quicumque<sup>1</sup> fuerit moderata gracia semper potest habere *pone*. Supponendum est enim, quod procrastinatio petitionis non preiudicat occupanti, verbi gracia: si peterem a te fundum hodie mihi restitui quod me procurante defertur," etc. Conclusion: "Quot autem fuerunt deforciantes nominati in brevi, tociens repetatur *cape*." This is part of Ralph Hengham's *Summa Magna*, c. 4 (pp. 9-16 of Selden's text, from which it varies occasionally). 24

A folio MS., measuring 15¼ inches by 10½, of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," in English and French, of the early part of the fifteenth century. It is of value for textual purposes, and has been described by Professor G. C. Macaulay in his edition of the poet's works, vol. ii, p. clvi.

Large folio service book, formerly belonging to the church of Wollaton, with richly illuminated borders and initials, on parchment, in a fifteenth century hand, rubricated in red. On a blank page preceding the calendar, which occurs about the middle of the volume, is written:

"Orate pro anima Willelmi Husse, quondam rectoris istius ecclesie de Wollaton, cujus bonorum ministratores istum librum pro decem marcis emerunt, et illum librum pro divino servicio ibidem celebrando imperpetuum dicte ecclesie dederunt. Insuper alienanti anathema sit."

The preceding folios contain copies of receipts for payments of subsidies for Wollaton and Sutton Passeys on 12 May, 4 Henry VIII, 2 October, 6 Henry VIII, and 13 Henry VII.

The calendar has the following entries, in different hands, of obits:

"Januarii v Idus [Jan. 9]. Obitus Domine Margarete Legh, anno Domini millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> LXXX<sup>mo</sup>, littera Dominicali B."

"Januarii xvij. kal. [Jan. 16]. Obitus Domini Johannis Yngulby, capellani, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> LXXX<sup>mo</sup> quinto, littera Dominicalis A."

"Maii v. Non. [May 3]. Obitus Henrici Smyth, patris Ricardi Smyth, quondam Rectoris de Wollaton, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>o</sup> XIIJ<sup>o</sup>, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

"Maii iij. Non. [May 5]. Obitus Domini Willielmi Cowper, capellani, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> LXX<sup>mo</sup> quinto, littera Dominicali A."

"Maii v. Idus. [May 11]. Obitus Domini Henrici Wylughby, militis, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>o</sup> XXVIIJ<sup>o</sup>, littera Dominicali D. Et sepultus est isto die apud Wollaton, anno predicto." [This latter sentence is written against

<sup>1</sup> *quicumque*, MS.



"iij. Id. Maii, [D]edicacio ecclesie de Wollaton. Principale festum."]

"Maii iiij. Id. [May 12]. Obitus Johanne Smyth, uxoris predicti Henrici et matris predicti Ricardi, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>o</sup> XXX<sup>o</sup>, littera Dominicali B, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

"Julii vj. Non. [July 2]. Obitus Roberti Wyloghby, armigeri."

"Augusti xij. kal. [Aug. 21]. Obitus Johannis Ilkston, fratris Roberti Ilkston, quondam Rectoris ecclesie de Wollaton, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> octuagessimo octavo, littera Dominicali E."

"Augusti xvj. kal. [July 17]. Obitus Roberti Lawrans, quondam Rectoris de Wollaton et Averham, anno Domini Millesimo D. XVIIJ<sup>o</sup>, littera Dominicalis D, cujus anime, etc."

"Septembris xv. kal. [Sept. 17]. Obitus Domini Willemi Husse, quondam Rectoris hujus ecclesie, anno Domini M. CCCC<sup>o</sup> LX<sup>o</sup>."

"Octobris Nonas [Oct. 7]. Obitus Ricardi Wyloghby, armigeri."

"Octobris viij. Id. [Oct. 8]. Obitus Elizabeth Hardwy."

"Octobris ix. kal. [Oct. 24]. Obitus Anne Wyllughby, anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>o</sup> XIIIJ<sup>o</sup>, littera Dominicalis A."

Among the illuminations occur the following arms, which are connected with the Notts family of Chaworth of Wiverton.

1. Quarterly one and four, az. two chevrons or (Alfreton, later Chaworth); two and three, arg. an inescutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils sable (Caltotte, cf. Thoroton, *Antiquities of Notts*, p. 107). Crest: A tower proper with arg. a mass of feathers (?) issuing from it.

2. No. 1 impaling quarterly one and four, az. a cross arg. (Aylesbury); two and three, or three palets gu., on a bordure az. thirteen bezants or (Basset of Weldon). Crest: a bull sa. armed or.

3. Gu., a fesse dancetty, between eight billets or, four and four (Brett of Wiverton, cf. Thoroton, p. 107). Crest: A man's head gu., garlanded arg.

4. Quarterly one and four, az. two chevrons or (Alfreton); two and three, arg. two lions passant gu. (Randolph; cf. Thoroton, p. 108b).

5. Quarterly Alfreton and barry of six, arg. and gu., three martlets sa. (Chaworth; cf. *Parl. Writs*, i, p. 420a).

6. Quarterly arg. two lions passant gu., and Alfreton. Crest: a lion's (?) head, sa. langued gu.

7. Quarterly Alfreton and Brett (as in No. 3).

8. Aylesbury (as in No. 2) and Basset of Weldon (as in No. 2). Crest: a dragon's (or bird's ?) head or, langued gu.

A thick volume, in gatherings of ten folios, of about demi-octavo size, written on parchment in a bold, fifteenth century hand, rubricated in red, in original binding,

containing homilies in English verse. This is the work entitled "Speculum Vitae," ascribed to William of Nassington, which has not yet been printed. Some extracts from it, derived from other MSS., are given by Ullman in *Englische Studien*, vol. vii, p. 468 *sqq.*

Commencement :

Almyghty God in Trinite,  
 In whom onely ben persones thre,  
 Fader and sone and Holy Gost,  
 þat ben on God, as we trow most,  
 Spede us now at þis begynnyng,  
 And graunt us alle good endyng,  
 And ȝif me grace suche wordes to say  
 þat may be most god to pay,  
 And to þo fende schame and schenschip  
 And to God lovyng and worschip,  
 And to you þat heres me also  
 Hele of soule, and to alle þoo  
 þat have nede of good counsail,  
 And mede to me for my travail.  
 Preyeth alle now for charite  
 Specialy þat it so be,  
 And þer to þat eche man with good wille  
 Biddeþ a *pater noster* stille.

The following interesting passage occurs at fo. 1 *verso* :

I warne ȝou first at þo bigynnyng  
 I wol make no veyn karpyng  
 Of dedes of armes ne of amours,  
 As don mynstrales and jestours,  
 þat maken karpyng in many place  
 Of Octavyan and Ysambrace,  
 And of many oþer gestes,  
 Namely when þei come to festes,  
 Ne of þe lyf of Bevyys of Hampton'  
 þat was a knyght of gret renoun,  
 Ne of Sir Gy of Warwyk,  
 Al ȝif it myght somme men lyk,  
 I þenke my karpyng schal not be,  
 For I hold þat nocht bot vanite.  
 Bot þis schal be my karpyng,  
 To karpe of most nedeful þyng  
 þat sikerest is for soule and lif  
 To man, womman, mayde, and wif.  
 þerfore, gode men þat ben here,  
 Lysteneþ to me and ȝe may here  
 How ȝe schal her' rewle your lif  
 And governe wel ȝour' wittes fif,  
 How ȝe schul folowe God's wille,  
 And knowe boþe gode and ille,  
 And what ȝe schal chese, and what forsake,  
 And what wei ȝe schal to Hevene take,

In Engsysch tonge I schal ʒou telle,  
 ʒif ʒe so longe with me wil dwelle,  
 Ne Latyn wil I speke ne waste,  
 Bot Englysch þen usen maste,  
 For þat is ʒour' kynde langage  
 þat ʒe have most her' of usage,  
 þat kan eche man understonde  
 þat is boren in Engelonde,  
 For þat langage is most schewed  
 As wel among lered as lewed.  
 Latyn, as I trowe, can nane  
 Bot þoo þat have it at scole tane.  
 Somme kan Frensch and no Latyn  
 þat used have court and dwelled þerin,  
 And somme kan of Latyn a party  
 þat kan French ful febelly,  
 And somme understonen Englysch  
 þat kan nouþer Latyn ne Frensch.  
 Bot lered and lewed, olde and ʒonge,  
 Alle understonen Englysch tonge.  
 þefore I hold it most siker þan  
 To schewe þo langage þat eche man kan,  
 And for lewede men namely  
 þat can no maner of clergy  
 To ken hem wer' most nede,  
 For clerkus kan boþe se and rede  
 In dyverse bokes of Holy Writ  
 How þei schul lif ʒif þei loke it.  
 þefore I wol me holly halde  
 To þat langage þat Englysch is kalde.

The rubrics are: "De dignitate Orationis Dominice;  
 Decem precepta; De xij. articulis Fidei; De humilitate in  
 corde; De humilitate in ore; De humilitate in opere;  
 De septem virtutibus; De vita activa; De vita contemplativa;  
 De superbia; De humilitate; De invidia; De amicitia;  
 De ira; De equitate; De accidia; De virtute probitatis;  
 De confessione; Peccata cordis; Peccata oris; Peccata  
 operis; Peccata omissionis; De confessione; Bellum Mundi;  
 Bellum Diaboli; De auaritia; De latrocinio; De predonibus;  
 De calumpnia; De sacrilegio; De symonia; De malignitate;  
 De falsis mercatoribus; De ludo temerario; De officio  
 temerario; De misericordia; Opera misericordie spiritualia;  
 De elemosina; De dono intellectus; De luxuria; De castitate;  
 De statu virginum et corruptorum; De statu conjugatorum;  
 De statu viduatis; De statu virginitatis; De statu cleri-  
 corum; De statu religiosorum; De dono sapientie; De gula;  
 De gula in taberna; Peccatum male lingue; De perfectione;  
 De sobrietate et temperantia; De Beatitudinibus."

Conclusion:

To whiche blisse He bringe alle, our Lord  
 God almyghty. Ame[n]. *Jesus est amor meus.*



A large folio MS., measuring  $22\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , in fifteenth century writing, with richly illuminated initials, borders, etc., containing the English version, which was completed at Berkeley on 6 February, 6 Richard II (1383), of Bartholomew (Glanville) "De Proprietatibus Rerum." At the end is written: "Explicit Tract[at]us, qui vocatur 'Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum,' Chaworth." It is followed by "The Abbay of þe Holy Gost."

A very large and thick octavo service book, in a fifteenth century hand, with richly illuminated initials, commencing, after the calendar, with "Omnibus dominicis per annum post Primam et capitulum fiat benedictio salis et aque ad gradum chori capa serica sacerdote cum aliis vestibus induto sacerdotilibus, hoc modo incipiente" (part of the Gradale).

A 15th century MS. bound in beech boards covered with stamped leather, with richly illuminated initials. The pages measure 12 inches by 8. It is a volume of prayers, commencing: "Summe sacerdos et vere pontifex qui te optulisti Deo patri hostiam puram et immaculatam in ara crucis pro nobis miseris peccatoribus." It ends with "*De angelis oratio*. Obsecro vos, angelici Spiritus, quibus ego ad providendum et custodiendum commissus sum, ut custodiatis et protegatis me in corpore et anima ab omni hostili incursu," etc.

A thick volume in original binding, measuring  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, containing English translations of the Statutes from 1 Edward III to 20 Henry VI. At the end of the Statutes for 18 Henry VI is written, in a contemporary hand: "Iste liber constat Willelmo Coote, de Conyngesby, legi periti" (*sic*).

A quarto volume of parchment in covers of the same, containing English translations of documents relating to Sherwood Forest and the Forest Laws, written in a hand that the inspector recognises as that of William Easingwold, Town Clerk of Nottingham from about 1478 to about 1506 (see *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, iii, p. ix.). It is a translation of the official Forest book, and agrees largely with the Sherwood Forest Book in the Public Record Office (Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt, Miscellaneous Books, No. 76), which is written for the greater part in an early fifteenth century hand. The contents are mainly taken from the rolls of justices in Eyre for pleas of the Forest in Notts in 15 Edward I and 8 Edward III (Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt, Forest Proceedings, Nos. 127, 132). References are appended to sixteenth century translations in Robert White's *Dukery Records*, Worksop, 1902. The contents are as follows:

Forest charter of Henry III [*Statutes of the Realm*, i, 'Charters of Liberties,' p. 20].

1253, May 13.—Curse pronounced against breakers of Magna Carta and the Charter of the Forest by the archbishop of Canterbury and other bishops by consent of the king and his nobles (fo. A 2 verso). [*Fœdera*, i, p. 289; Stubbs, *Select Charters*, eighth edition, p. 373; White, p. 404.]

1227, February 9. Writ (described in error as xx Henry III instead of xj) to the "rewarders" of Shirewod Forest, notifying them that the king has pardoned "the walkers" (*i.e.* perambulators) of the forest their error in the perambulation (fo. A 3). [*Patent Rolls of Henry III, 1225-1232*, p. 109; White, p. 405.]

[c. 1189]. Grant by John, "Erle of Morton," to "Rauff the sonne of Stevyn and Maude Caux, his wyffe," of the custody, etc., of the Forest of cos. Nottingham and Derby (fo. A 3 verso). [Eyre Roll No. 132, ro. 31, 33d; White, p. 405.]

1252, July 4. Inquisition taken at St. John's Hospital, Nottingham, concerning all the ministers of the aforesaid forest and concerning the estate of Robert Everyngham, Forester in Fee of the same, which describes the divisions, etc., of the Forest. [White, p. 406.]

1232, July 16. Letters Patent of Henry III, confirming and reciting the perambulation of the Forest made by Hugh Nevell and "Brian of the Ile", whereby the part of Nottinghamshire called "The Cley" and the part called "Hatfeld" are disafforested (fo. A 4 verso). [*Calendar of Charter Rolls, 1226-1257*, p. 165; White, p. 406.]

Undated. Boundaries of the Hays and woods of the aforesaid Forest, to wit Lyndeby Haye, Welley Haye, Beskewod Parke, [Bestwood Park], Clypston Parke, Bilhagh and Brikland [Birkland] Haye, Fulwode Wode [parish of Hucknall-under-Huthwaite], the wood of Owthesland [Osland Wood, near Thoresby, parish of Perlethorpe], the wood of Clumber, Carberton Wode, Kyngeshagh [Kingshaugh, parish of Darlton], Bulwell Ryse, Arnall [Arnold] woods and demesnes, the woods of the Hye Forest, Lyndehurst Wode, the wastes of Kygyll and Ravenshead,<sup>1</sup> the township of Edynstowe [Edwinstowe], the lordship of Clipston outside the Park, the demesnes of Mamsfeld Wodehouse (fo. A 5). [White, p. 408.]

[1146-1148]. Grant by Gilbert Gaunt, earl of Lincoln, to the monks of Reyvall (Rievaulx, co. York) of the manor and town of Rufford [co. Notts]<sup>2</sup> "to make an abbey of the order of Cisternensis [*i.e.*, the Cistercian order] in the honour of Seint Marie the Virgyn" (fo. A 9). [White, pp. 214, 408.]

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vi. p. 474, no. II.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Rievaulx Chartulary*, p. 252, Surtees Society (where it is erroneously identified with Rufforth, co. York) and *Monasticon*, v, p. 518, No. 1.

[1146-1154]. Confirmation of the preceding by King Stephen. [White, pp. 214, 410.]

[1155-1162]. Confirmation of the same by Henry II. [*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, iii, p. 293; White, p. 215.]

1304, July 7. Writ of Ad quod Dampnum, dated at Mitynley [misreading of 'Striuelyn,' i.e. Stirling] to enquire whether it would be to the king's damage if he were to grant to the abbot of Rufford licence to fell, sell, or do what he will with 40 acres of his wood within the aforesaid Forest (fo. A 10). [Chancery Inquisitions ad Quod Damnum, file 45, no. 2; White, pp. 215, 410.]

1304. Inquisition taken in accordance with the said writ at Edynstowe (Edwinstow, co. Notts), 32 Edward I. [*Ibid.*]

1304, Sept. 16. Writ of Privy Seal of Edward [I], dated at Tynemouth, to his chancellor, ordering him to make a grant of the preceding to the abbot and convent under the great seal (A 10 verso). [*Cf. Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1301-1307*, p. 258; White, p. 410.]

1304, Sept. 16. Writ to Robert Clifford, "justice of his Forest a this side Trent," ordering him to permit the said abbot to dispose of the wood aforesaid as above in accordance with the king's grant by letters patent.

[1304]. Copy of return by the ministers of the Forest of the acres delivered in pursuance of the preceding grant. "First, there be assigned iij. acres and an half, conteynnyng xv.C. okes in Northwode, solde to Walter Bunkes for lxi<sup>li</sup>. xviij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.; also at Wulfcliff was oon acre assigned that conteyneth ix.<sup>xx</sup> okes, sold to John of Lyndeby for ix<sup>li</sup>. xs.; also there be assigned at the Crossyd Oke iiij. acres, the whiche conteyneth a M.CCC. okes, sold to Frere Robert for lxij<sup>li</sup>. xjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.; also in the Forsworne Wode is assigned oon acre, etc., sold to Richard of Clifton for xv<sup>li</sup>.; also in Beskall is assigned oon acre, etc., sold to John Bythewater of Edenstowe, Roger the sonne of Rauff of the same towne, and to Gilbert of Hyll of Clipston for x<sup>li</sup>. And non more is had in this boke for the blyndenenes [*i.e.* illegibility] of the first copy, etc." (fo. A 11).

1287, January 14. Pleas of the Forest held at Notyngham, before William Vessy, Thomas Normanvyle, and Richard Gryppyng, justices in eyre for pleas of the Forest, on the morrow of St. Hilary, 15 Edward III (*rectius* Edward I), concerning the taking of trees and underwood by the abbots of Rufford from the 47 Henry III. to 15 Edward III (*rectius* Edward I), the trees being taken by virtue of charters of the abbey. [Eyre Roll No. 127, ro. 7, 8, 9.]



[c. 1300.] Bounds of the woods and wastes of Southwell, the property of the archbishop of York of the "baronry of Sothwell," within the forest of Sherwood "in the tyme of John Roman, archebisshop of York" (fo. A 11 *verso*). [White, p. 409.]

[c. 1300.] Bounds of a wood called "Haywode," "somtyme Rauff Bugge's of Notyngham and after Richard Byngham's, knight, and hit apperteyneth to the towne of Byngham" [Haywood Oaks, near Blidworth.] (fo. A 1 2). [Ibid.]

[c. 1232]. The bounds of the woods and wastes of the abbey of Rufford within the forest, "remaynyng after the jorney [= eyre] of Hugh Nevyll and after the departyng out of the forest of diverse land in the counte of Notyngham by the same Hugh Nevyll, justice of the Forest, etc." [referring to the Perambulation of 1232, *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Henry III, p. 165] (fo. A. 11 *verso*). [Ibid.]

1297, May 30 (*rectius* 28). "A writte to make the reward, and the maner of the makyng of the reward, in the tyme of kyng Edward, the sonne of kyng Henry, afore the commyng of the justices of the forest," being letters Close of Edward I., dated at Cravenbroke, May 30, anno 25, and the *capitula* of the regard (fo. A 13). [*Calendar of Close Rolls, 1296-1302*, p. 110].

[c. 1230.] Writ of Hugh Nevill, justice of the forest, to the sheriff to cause jurors to come to enquire into the state of the forest (fo. A 14).

1301, February 29. Writ of Edward I., dated at Lincoln, granting, in consideration of the fifteenth granted to him by the commonalty of the realm, that the perambulation made by John of Lithegreynys and his fellows in the forest in the county of Nottingham shall be observed, and copy of the perambulation, which was made on Friday after St. Barnabas, 29 Edward I. (fo. A 14 *verso*).

[1272-1307]. Assise of the forest of Edward I. (fo. A 15 *verso*). [An amplification of the Assize of Woodstock, 1184.]

1287, January 20. "Oder estatutes of the forest ordeigned by William Vessye and his felowes, justices of the forest goyng [*i.e.* in eyre] to hold the plees of the forest at Notyngham, etc." in the octaves of St. Hilary, 15 Edward [I]. (fo. B 2). [Eyre Roll No. 127, ro. 10d.]

1305-6. New statutes of the Forest made by Edward I. in the 34th year of his reign (fo. B 2 *verso*). [*Statutes of the Realm*, i, p. 147.]

[1311-12]. Other statutes made by the same (*sic*) king, commencing "Pur ceo que common fame est ovesque ceo, etc."

(fo. B 3 verso). (Pages left blank for insertion of English version of these statutes.) ['New Ordinances,' 5 Edward II, c. 18, *Statutes of the Realm*, i, p. 160.]

Undated. "Diverse writtes ordeigned for the forest, and the first writte is a *venire facias* agayn the commyng of the Justices of the forest into their jorney, etc." (fo. B 5).

Undated. The articles to be enquired before the justices of the forest in eyre (fo. B 5 verso).

1357, July 3. Regard of Sherwood Forest begun the fifth Nones of July, 31 Edward III., giving an account of the old and of the new assarts, the old and the new purprestures, the wastes of the woods that are not the demesnes of knights and others in the regard, the wastes of the woods and hays of the king, and the number of the stocks taken out of the demesne woods, and of "blittrons"<sup>1</sup> and the "hynderyng" of branch-wood after the last regard, the names of those that have taken stubs, stocks, "blittrons,"<sup>1</sup> and cartloads of branch-wood out of the demesne woods to sell, presented in this regard (fo. B 8 verso).

Undated. The measures of acres and roods of arable land and meadow without the covert of the forest, of the king's hays and demesne woods, and the measure of acres and roods in forests and in the king's hays and demesne woods and wastes, after the assize of the Forest made in the time of Edward I. (fo. C. 3 verso).

[1289], April 8. Writ of Edward III. [*rectius* I.] to William Vesey, justice of the Forest beyond Trent, ordering him to certify the king concerning the bailiwick that Robert Everingham, deceased, had in Sherwood forest, which was taken into the king's hands by William and his fellows for a trespass committed by the said Robert, and copy of the inquisition (fo. C. 4 verso). [*Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem*, ii. p. 393; Eyre Roll No. 132, ro. 9d.]

1298, May 28. Letters Patent of Edward [I], dated at York, appointing Harstulph (*sic*) of Cleseby and Richard Oyzell, to arrent the wastes of the king's soil and of the soil of others in forests, parks, woods and hays on this side Trent, and to sell wood, etc. [*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1292-1301*, p. 352], and copy of the arrentation made by Oyzell in execution of the said order (fo. C. 5 verso). [Eyre Roll No. 132, ro. 24.]

1272-3. Extracts from the first [Pipe] roll of Edward I. concerning rents of wastes, etc. (fo. C. 6 verso). [*Ibid.*]

[1298]. Copies of the bills sent to the chancellor by Oyzell to make charters for the wastes arrented by him. (fo. C 7 verso).

<sup>1</sup> Branches, sprouts, etc. (Old French *bleteron*).

[1272-3]. Extracts from the great roll [of the Pipe] of 1 Edward I. concerning rents of wastes, etc., "in the residue of Notyngnam and Derby" (fo. C. 8).

1304, May 20. Copy of the enrolment of letters Patent of Edward I., dated at Stirling, May 20, *anno* 32, granting to the prior and convent of Newstead 180 acres of waste within Sherwood Forest, arrented by Oyzell (fo. C. 9 *verso*). [*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1301-1307*, p. 205.]

1304, July 7. Copy of enrolment of Letters Patent of Edward I., dated at Stirling, granting to Thomas of the Hays 38 acres of waste in Sherwood Forest, arrented to him by Oyzell (fo. C 10). [*Ibid.*, p. 206.]

1305, February 2. Copy of the enrolment of letters Patent of Edward I., dated at Walsingham, granting to John Colyer of Lyndeby 30 acres of waste in the said forest, arrented to him by Oyzell (fo. C. 10 *verso*). [*Ibid.*, p. 310.]

1430-1. Extracts from the Memoranda Rolls L.T.R. Michaelmas, 9 Henry VI., containing extracts from the great roll of the Pipe, 9 Henry VI., relating to small parcels of the forest aforesaid (fo. C 11).

1253-4. Like extracts from the Pipe roll 28 [read 38] Henry III. [Eyre Roll No. 132, ro. 23].

1289-90. Like extracts from the Pipe Roll 17 Edward I.

1446-7. Account of Geoffrey Kneton, constable of Nottingham castle and clerk of the forest, 25 Henry VI., relating to the towns and hamlets in the forest of the king's ancient demesne, and of their rents, and of divers assarts, and of the said castle (fo. C 14). [Deering, *Nottinghamia Vetust et Nova*, 1751, p. 172.]

[1216-1272.] Grant by Henry III. to the abbot of Rufford of licence to enclose their ground called "Beskill" and 40 acres of land adjoining the abbey (fo. D 2).

1287, January 14. Plea of the forest, before Sir William Vescy, Thomas Furnyvall, and Richard Grippying, at Nottingham, on the morrow of St. Hilary, 15 Edward III. (*rectius* Edward I.), between the men of Clipston and Edynstow, and the abbot of Rufford, the men complaining that the abbot's forester, "Frere William," had prevented them from pulling and gathering "lynge, gorste, herbe, and leffe" in the abbot's wood of Rufford, which they allege that they had been wont to do from time out of mind, but it is found that they did so by the grace of the abbot only (fo. D 2 *verso*). [Eyre Roll No. 127, ro. 16d; White, p. 225.]



[1204, May 4]. Copy of the charter of king John, granting to Hugh Nevyll the manor of Blakston [near Ollerton, co. Notts] and 20 acres of assart in that manor quit of regard and view of foresters, and the manor of Arnehall [Arnold, co. Nottingham], and 90 acres of assart in the same manor quit of regard and view (fo. D 3). [*Rot. Chartarum*, 5 John, mem. 5, p. 128.]

1307, March 13. Customal of the tenants of the manor of Arnall [Arnold], presented on the Monday after St. Gregory the Pope, 35 Edward I. and 1 Edward II. (fo. 3 *verso*).

1334. Copy of proceedings in a plea of *Quo Warranto* against William Melton, archbishop of York, concerning the holding by him of pleas of trespass of vert committed in his woods and in his soil within the forest of Sherwood after the time of the disafforesting of the Cley [the Clay division of the Wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham] (fo. D. 6). [Eyre Roll No. 132, ro. 25.]

1334. Copy of proceedings in *Quo Warranto* against the abbot of Welbeck, concerning the enclosing of 40 acres of wood in Rumwood with Carberton Storth (fo. D. 9). [Ibid. ro. 25d.]

1334. Copy of proceedings in *Quo Warranto* against the the prior of Worksop, concerning the taking by him of two cartloads of ling daily in Rumwod [=Roomwood in Welbeck Park] and Outheslond [Osland Wood, parish of Pearlthorpe. Both in Sherwood Forest] (fo. D. 9). [Ibid. ro. 25.]

1303. Copy of proceedings in the eyre of the Forest, before William Vescy and his fellows, 31 Edward I, against the prior of Worksop on the presentment of the regariders that the prior had usurped upon the king 13 acres of waste and wood under pretext of assarting 40 acres in the wood of Rumwode (fo. D 11, 9 *verso*). [Ibid. ro. 25.]

[1287.] Extract from the rolls of the eyre relating to the to the amoval from office by the justices of Robert Everyngham, chief forester of the forest of Sherwood, because the books of attachments of the said forest contained numerous erasures (fo. D 11). [Eyre Roll No. 127, ro. 5d; No. 132, ro. 9d.]

Undated. The oath of the foresters, and the oath of the woodwards (fo. D. 12).

There are added, in a hand of the middle of the sixteenth century, copies of inquisitions, the assize of the forest, etc. The book is continued in hands of this period from fo. D. 12 *verso*, with the oath of the bow-bearer; the oath of the 'swanymote,' the perambulations of the forest, 21 Henry VII., and 30 Henry VIII. [White, p. 401]; the customs of

the manors of Horeston, Bollesover [co. Derby], Southwell and Warsop [co. Notts.] ; 6 April, 1564, articles for the reformation of sundry disorders in the forests, etc., of the queen on the north side of the Trent to be put into execution by the justice of the forest there ; the customal of Mansfield ; and the customal of Edwinstow. 204 (293).

1339.—Outer leaves of a quire of a Year Book, Michaelmas Term, 13 Edward III., commencing : “ acceptaunt que le pleey avoit enter nous de la prise de mesme lez bestez, auxi com nous conucamus, quel prise se covent par lei esse entendu devaunt le temps de bref purchasé,” etc. The names mentioned are Shardelowe and Aldeburgh [justices], and Pole and Gayn-[ford], counsel. The next case is a *Quare Impedit* brought by Walter de Elingham against John, bishop of Exeter (1327-1369), and Thomas de Stapelton. The counsel are Stouf[ord], Parvyng, Shar[schulle], Herle, Wilbi. The other leaf commences : “ et covient que le bref comprend que la matere et la cause (?) de la propreté fuist par force d’un tiel fraunchise par taunt ne cherra pas le fraunchis en triement par cestui bref,” etc. The names mentioned are Shar[schulle], Derworth, Aldeb[urgh], Wodestok, Stou[ford], Parvyng, R. Thorp. The case is a claim of estray by an abbot (of Glastonbury, cf. Pyke, *Year Book*, 13 and 14 *Edward III*, p. 135). It is followed by an action for ravishment of ward by Henry Fitzhugh of Ramneswath against Elizabeth [Spring] (cf. Pyke, p. 146, where “ of Ravensworth ” is supplied from the record), and an action for dower in a tenement in Butterwik. 24.

1474-1492.—Register of the Abbey of Burton-on-Trent, compiled by Thomas Felde, the abbot.

A large folio-sized volume, measuring 24 inches by 18 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, containing 55 folios, bound in a portion of a fifteenth century service book, with a richly illuminated initial. The volume is entitled : “ Hic incipit liber vocatus ‘ Regestarius,’ tam de cartis et evidenciis, inquisicionibus, de juris decimarum et forma collacionis decimarum, taxacione prebendarum, juramentis vic[ecomitum?], notis placitorum spiritualium et temporalium, forma acquietancti[arum], - quam de libertatibus et privilegiis manerii de Burton super Trentam, brevibus et ceteris scriptis, cert[is] balivis et offic[ariis] ejusdem deliberat[is] mon[asterio] de Burton predicta pertinentibus, factus per Thomam Felde, abbatem monasterii predicti, anno Domini millesimo CCCC<sup>imo</sup> LXX<sup>mo</sup> IIIJ<sup>to</sup> et ejusdem abbatis IJ<sup>o</sup>.”

It contains copies of inquisitions concerning tithes, etc., as stated in the above title, and of the following documents. The copies have been made by a careless scribe, who occasionally omits words or writes down inadvertently words resembling in form those that he was copying, and falls into other errors.

[Fo. 5, verso.]

1430-32.—Proceedings relating to the contested election of the abbot of Burton-on-Trent.

“In Dei nomine non amen, sed in omni modo sinistro. Feria quarta, vicesimo [septimo<sup>1</sup>] die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo, abbacia monasterii de Burton super Trentam, Couventrensis et Lich[feldensis] diocesis, per liberam cessionem sive resignacionem Dompni Willelmi Mathew, nuper abbatis ejusdem, vacante,<sup>2</sup> conuenerunt illuc Magister Thomas Chesterfeld, consistorii domini, Dei gracia, Couventrensis et Lich[feldensis] episcopi examinador, et Magister Johannes Bryde, notarius, commorant[es] in hospicio cum predicto domino episcopo, ac etiam Dominus Ricardus Vernon, miles, latenter procurat[or] ad novam eleccionem ibidem confundendam magis quam juste et canonice perficiendam.

Qui quidem Magister Thomas Chesturfeld et Frater Willelmus Bromley, monachus ejusdem domus, eadem nocte adierunt predictum Dompnum Willelmum Mathew, nuper abbatem, valida infirmitate decubantem, ac illum assidue procurabant, ut assensum suum preberet ad eligendum quendam Robertum Ownesby, monachum commorantem in hospicio cum predicto domino episcopo, sciencia sacre scripture valde edoctus,<sup>3</sup> qui diu negando, licet respondisset, minis tamen et blanditiis eorum superatus, ad ultimum concessit; unde postea condolens reatum suum sepius amare confitebatur, ita quod infra quindenam proximam sequentem vitam consummavit.

In crastino vero, videlicet feria quinta, vicesimo octavo die mensis predicti, congregatis omnibus in domo capitulari hora consueta, cunctisque peractis, ut moris est, que in hujusmodi actu fieri consueverunt, processerunt ad novam eleccionem per modum scrutinii fiendam: ad quod fideliter peragendum electi erant Frater Ricardus Lythum, Frater Robertus Cleyden, precentor, et Frater Thomas Norton, monachi monasterii predicti, ac Dominus Thomas Marche et Dominus Thomas Sapurton, capellani, ad testimonium inde perhibendum. Qui quidem scrutatores et testes predicti, insimul sedentes cum predicto Magistro Thoma et aliis sue perversitatis consociis, audierunt vota quorundam ex senioribus monachis monasterii predicti. Inter quos Frater Johannes Yoxhale, latens dolum comperiens, dixit, quod injuste et contra formam eleccionis agebant. Propter quod predictus Magister Thomas, qui se gubernatorem eleccionis pretendebat, iratus continuo surrexit et exivit capitulo; sed illuc denuo<sup>4</sup> reductus, iterum sedens,

<sup>1</sup> As the 'morrow' is called the 28th below, the word 'septimo' is required here.

<sup>2</sup> *vocante*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *idictum*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> *decimo*, MS.



audivit vota aliorum certorum monachorum, et sciens eos nullo modo ad eligendum predictum Robertum<sup>1</sup> iterum surrexit et exivit.

Post Nonam vero iterum venit et audivit vota paucorum ex residuis, et sciens ut supra, iterum surrexit et Frater Ricardus Lythum cum eo, transientes in ecclesiam ad Dominum Ricardum Vernon antedictum, et ibi penes eum institerunt, ut<sup>2</sup> ipse procuraret monachos predictos ad eligendum Robertum predictum. Qui quidem Dominus Ricardus misit pro Fratre Roberto Cleydon, precentore, rogans<sup>3</sup> eum, coram predicto Magistro Thoma, quatinus predictum Robertum eligeret, sicut pro eo aliquid umquam faceret: qui respondit, quod pro quingentis marcis hoc facere nolle, quia inde Dominum et suam conscientiam graviter offenderet, et addidit, quod ipse inique agebat taliter aliquem procurando.

Post quem misit pro Fratre Gylberto Moston, promittens sibi et amicis suis dominium<sup>4</sup> et com[m]odum magnum [si] sibi consentiret, et contrarium si negaret: qui respondit, quod quando tempus adveniret talem sibi eligeret<sup>5</sup> qualis Deo complaceret. Unde pater ejus territus venit ad illum, dicens quod nisi predicto Domino consentiret, ipse in patria diutius morari non posset. Qui respondit consulens quod alibi<sup>6</sup> tunc sibi provideret, quoniam pro nullo vivente Dominum et suam conscientiam offendere nolle. Inde misit pro Fratre Bernardo et Fratre Willelmo Stapunhull<sup>7</sup>, promittens eis ut supra. At illi indignacionem ejus metuentes juncti[m] concenserunt; qui inde mox valde merentes contestati sunt, dicentes quod illo die contra conscientias suas facerent. Similiter et Frater Ricardus Lythum, prior, spiritu erroris deceptus, predictum Fratrem Gylbertum et Fratrem Walterum et quam plures alios procurabat, rogans eos quatinus predictum Robertum eligeret<sup>8</sup>: cui omnes contradixerunt<sup>9</sup>, dicentes illum esse excommunicatum taliter eos procurando. Deinde predictus Frater Ricardus et Magister Thomas Chesturfelde miserunt pro Fratre Nicholao Warde, in quem major et sanior pars consensit<sup>8</sup>, procurantes ut ipse juri suo<sup>9</sup> renunciaret, dicentes quod episcopus mallet perdere mille marcas cicius quam predictus Robertus non fieret abbas, eo quod cunctis generosis narrasset sic esse fiendum. Quibus predictus Nicholaus respondit, quod licet predictus dominus episcopus pro eo mille marcas vellet expendere, illud de jure non posset optinere. Et sic advesperascente jam die ab invicem discesserunt.

<sup>1</sup> The verb is omitted.

<sup>2</sup> *et*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *ragans*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> *dominum*, MS.

<sup>5</sup> *elligeret*, MS.

<sup>6</sup> *alibi*, MS.

<sup>7</sup> *contradicerunt*, MS.

<sup>8</sup> *consensit*, MS.

<sup>9</sup> *jus suum*, MS.

In crastino vero, videlicet feria sexta, vicesimo nono die mensis predicti, iterum venerunt ad capitulum ad audiendum

[Fo. 6.]

vota ceterorum ex monachis antedictis; qui, videntes eos non consentire ad eligendum, faciebat excepciones contra quosdam illorum, ponentes verba sua inordinate, et sic se fingentes justam habere eleccionem ad contendendum et inplacitandum minabantur. Similiter et Dominus Ricardus Vernon per illos procuratus predictum Fratrem Nicholaum minabatur, dicens, quod si illud suscepisset<sup>1</sup>, nihil inde gauderet ipso vivente. Quapropter predictus Frater Nicholaus misit pro predicto Magistro Thoma, petens ab eo, ut electio<sup>2</sup> cassaretur ex utraque parte et transirent ad novam electionem. Cui ille respondit, promittens super librum corporaliter jurando coram Fratre Roberto Cleyden et Fratre Thoma Norton, quod, si ipse juri suo<sup>3</sup> renunciasset, idem Magister Thomas predicto domino episcopo tocius rei veritatem certificaret; quo cognoscente certus erat, quod transiret ad novam eleccionem. Et sic sub ista condicione predictus Frater Nicholaus solo rudis Anglicis verbis renunciavit, et non in scriptis nec in forma juris positus (*sic*). Quibus compertis, Frater Johannes Yoxhale, Frater Robertus Brouhton, Frater Johannes Walton, Frater Willelmus Bronston, Frater Radulphus Heynley, Frater Walterus Qwelar, Frater Gylbertus Moston, Frater Johannes Combar, Frater Johannes Worcetun, et Frater Henricus Mylner, confestim exeuntes, arripuerunt<sup>4</sup> viam versus Lich[feld] ad conquerendum domino episcopo de injuria per clericos suos<sup>5</sup> ipsis illata. Post quorum egressum, Frater Ricardus, prior, et ceteri supradicti cameram abbatis irrumpentes<sup>6</sup> clavem abbatis de sigillo communi inde asportaverunt; cum quo sigillo sine consensu<sup>7</sup> conventus diversas cartas sigillaverunt, de quibus una erat nuda et inscripta.

In crastino vero, videlicet tricesimo die mensis predicti, convenientibus omnibus coram predicto domino episcopo apud Lich[feld], pecierunt monachi predicti et Frater Robertus Cleyden, precentor, cum eis novam eleccionem, sicut superius promissum erat, asserentes ex parte predicti Roberti, secundum rei veritatem, nullam<sup>8</sup> esse eleccionem nec de jure debere fore. Sed predictus dominus episcopus, consilio predicti Magistri Thome sermonibus blandis illos demulcens, remisit vacuos, dicens se eis optime facturum, si desiderii ejus vellent acquiescere. Et sic illi, non habentes ibidem consilium neque expensas ad rectum suum proseguendum, merentes siluerunt, expectantes donec visitaret oriens ex alto."

<sup>1</sup> *suscipisset*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> *elleccio*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *jus suum*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> *accipuerunt*, MS.

<sup>5</sup> *suos et*, MS.

<sup>6</sup> *irruptis*, MS.

<sup>7</sup> *concensu*, MS.

<sup>8</sup> *nullum*, MS.

1432, March 29.—Notarial instrument executed “in quadam alta camera infra monasterium de Burton-super-Trent, Conventren[si] et Lich[efeldensi] dioc[esi], situata vulgariter nuncupata ‘Coventz Hostry,’ ” by William Wetherby called “Derby,” notary of that diocese, testifying that Brothers Robert Cleyden, John Yoxehale, Robert Broughton, Nicholas Warde, Thomas Norton, John Walton, William Bronston, Ralph Heynley, Gilbert Moston, John Wurcetur, John Burton, Walter Qwelar, John Combar, and Henry Mylner, monks of the abbey of Burton, appeared in person and acknowledged (*professi*) an appeal (*provocacionem*) and petition to the pope written on paper (*in quadam papiri cedula*), which the said Nicholas made, read and testified (*interposuit ac protestatus fuit*) in the name and by order of the said brethren for the protection of the monastery and its goods, etc.

[Fo. 7.]

1432, November 10.—Notarial instrument executed in St. Mary’s chapel in the aforesaid monastery by William Dernton, notary, of the diocese of Durham, witnessing that the aforesaid monks and Bernard Tutbury, another monk of the same abbey, have appointed William Fynders and Henry Daukyns, “in decretis bacalarios” (*sic*), their proctors to prosecute their appeal against the election of Brother Robert Ownesby as abbot.

[Fo. 7 verso.]

1432, November 15.—Appeal to the Court of Canterbury by the said Henry Daukyns against the delay of the bishop in cancelling the alleged election, by notarial instrument executed by the said William Dernton in St. Mary’s church, Nottingham.

[Fo. 8.]

1432 [-3], January 24.—Resignation of the abbacy by Robert Ownesby.

1432 [-3], January 28.—Acceptance of this resignation by the bishop.

[Fo. 9.]

1432 [-3], January 30.—Petition to the king for licence to elect a successor.

1433, January 29.—The king’s licence to elect.

1432 [-3], February 8.—Letter from the convent to the king, announcing the election of Brother Ralph Henley as abbot.

[Fo. 9 verso.]

1433, February 12.—Notice from the king to the bishop of his acceptance of the election.



1432 [-3], February 12.—Order from the bishop to his official, Thomas, prior of Stone, and the archdeacon of Stafford to institute the abbot elect, if they be satisfied as to his character and the legitimacy of his election.

[Fo. 10.]

1432 [-3], February 23.—Order from the official to the chaplain of the parish church of Burton-upon-Trent to cite all persons interested in the election to appear before the official.

1432 [-3], March 2.—Letter from Thomas Marche, chaplain of the said parish church, to the official, signifying his execution of preceding mandate.

[Fo. 10 *verso*.]

1432 [-3], February 8.—Letter of Brother Richard Lythum, prior of Burton, and the convent of the same, appointing Brothers Robert Cleyden and Nicholas Warde, of the said monastery, their proctors to present the abbot elect to the bishop, etc.

1432 [-3], February 7, 8.—Notification from the prior and convent to the bishop of the election of the said Brother Ralph Henley by Richard Lythom, the prior, and Brothers William Bromley, Robert Cleyden, Bernard Tutbyry, John Yoxhale, Robert Brouhton, John Wynceturmester, Nicholas Warde, Thomas Nortone, John Walton, John Burton, William Bronston, Ralph Henley, William Stapunhull, Walter Qweler, Gilbert Moston, John Combar, John Wurectur, and Henry Ilum; the election was made in the chapter house of the monastery “*propositoque verbo Dei Sancti Spiritus, graciam per decantacionem ympni Anglici ‘Veni, Creator Spiritus,’ invocavimus.*”

[Fo. 11 *verso*.]

1432 [-3], March 5.—Letter from the official and Thomas Helygeve, prior of Stone, to the bishop, notifying that they have admitted the said Ralph Henley as abbot of Burton.

[Fo. 12.]

1432 [-3], March 8.—Letter from the bishop to the king, notifying his confirmation of the said election, etc.

1433, March 10.—Letters patent of the king to the tenants of the abbey, notifying that he has received the fealty of the said abbot by the prior of Repindon and that he has restored the temporalities to the abbot.

[Fo. 12 *verso*.]

1433, March 10.—Commission from the king to the prior of Repindon to receive the fealty of the abbot.

Here follow the forms of the oath :

"Jeo serra foial et loial, et foie et loalté portera a nostre Seigneur le Roy Henry, et a sez heirs, Roys d'Engleterre, de vie et de membre et de terien honour, a vivre et murir countre toutez gens, et diligement serra entendant as busoignes nostre Seigneur le Roy, solonque mon scien et poair, et le conseil nostre Seigneur le Roy celera, et loialment conusera et fra les services duez des temporaltees de ma abbacie de Burton-sur-Trent, les queux jeo cleyme tenir de nostre dit seigneur le roy et les queux il me rent, et a luy et a sez<sup>1</sup> maundementz que a moy atteint pur mez temporaltees serra obeisant, si Dieu m'aide et sez santtz.

"I schal be trewe and faithfull' and faith and trowth I schal bere to our' Lorde Kyng Edwarde (*sic*) and to his heires, Kynges of Ynglond, of life and lymme and of erthele worschipe, and to lif and to dye agains all' peple, and diligently I schal be endentent (*sic*) to the nedes of our' Lorde Kyng aftyr my connyng and my power, and the consaill of our' Lorde [Kyng] I schall' kepe prevey, and truly I schall knowlage and do the servyce duez of the temperaltees of myn abbey of Burton sur Trent, the whylke I clayme to hold of our said Lorde Kyng and the qwylke he yeldith to me, and to hym and to his maunndementz in as much as longes to me for my saide temperaltees I schal be obedient. So God me help and his Seints."

"Ego prefatus prior Domino regi respondeo, quod die Dominica in tercia septim[ana] Quadragesime ultimo elapsa, in prioratu Sancte Trinitatis de Repyndon predicto, in Comitatu Derbey, cepi fidelitatem Radulphi Henley, abbatis monasterii de Burton super Trent infra nominati, pro temporalibus abbacie predictae Domino Regi debitis, secundum formam cujusdam cedulae in isto brevi intercluse<sup>2</sup>, prout breve in se exigit et requirit. Et ulterius ego prefatus prior Domino regi certifico, quod omnes litteras patentes ac breviam Domini regis pro temporalibus predictis michi per latorem presencium liberata prefato<sup>3</sup> abbati liberari feci, secundum tenorem istius brevis."

The next fifteen folios contain copies of deeds, commissions, etc.

[Fo. 28 verso.]

"Taxacio bonorum temporalium infra arch[jidiaconatum] Staff[ordie], secundum regestrum in scaccario Domini Regis residens." This extends to folio 34.

[Fo. 35 verso.]

[1004<sup>4</sup>].—Translation of the will of Wulfrie Spott, founder of the abbey of Burton-upon-Trent, composed in Anglo-Saxon.

<sup>1</sup> *fez*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> *intercluso*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *prefati*, MS.

<sup>4</sup> *Cf. Cod. Dipl.* iii. p. 333; *Annales de Burton*, in *Annales Monastici*, i, p. 183.

A facsimile of the quasi-original, which is written in a very late eleventh century hand, is given in the *Ordnance Survey Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon Charters*, vol. iii, Marquis of Anglesea's collection, plate ii. It is printed from the Burton chartulary (see *Register of Burton Abbey*, William Salt Society, vol. v., part 1, p. 6), in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, iii, p. 37, Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, vi, p. 147, Thorpe, *Diplomatarium Anglicanum*, p. 543, and Earle, *Land Charters*, p. 218. An annotated translation by W. H. Duignan and W. F. Carter was published in the "Midland Antiquary," iv, p. 99 sqq.

It is clear from the errors arising from ignorance of Anglo-Saxon flexional forms that the version was made without the assistance of any Latin version of intermediate date. It preserves traces of superior readings to the quasi-original and the chartulary in *othire Dumeltan*, p. 254, *Athelwaldeston*, p. 255, *Longforde*, p. 256, and *Wulfgat*, p. 255.

"Here begynnyth the testament of Wulfrike Pott, founder of the Monastery of Burton, which' dyed in the tyme of Kyng Etheldred (*sic*).

"*In Nomine Domini*. Here shewith Wulfrike his wel-belovede Lorde his testament and all' his fredome<sup>1</sup> that is furst, I graunt my Lorde Kyng cc. marke<sup>2</sup> of golde, and ij. swerdes with sylvyr hyltes, and iiij. horses and ij. new sadels<sup>3</sup> and the harnes<sup>4</sup> that therto belongis.

And I graunt to Alkwyn<sup>5</sup> Byssshope v. handfull<sup>6</sup> of golde, and to the too archebysshopes eythyr of them x. handfull of golde.

And I graunt to Alkwyn<sup>5</sup> religiouse<sup>7</sup> monke a pound of golde<sup>8</sup>; and to every abbot and abbes v. handfull<sup>6</sup> of golde.

And I gyve to Alfrik Archebysshoppe the landes<sup>9</sup> at Dumelton<sup>10</sup> with the othire Dumeltan for my soule, with that that he be frende and better helper to the place that I have foundede.

And I graunt to Elfelme and Wulfage tho landes<sup>9</sup> betwene Rybell and Marse,<sup>11</sup> and that they depart hem betwene them as evyn as they may.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Read 'friends' (*freondon*, dat. plur).

<sup>2</sup> Read 'manusses.'

<sup>3</sup> Should be 'four horses, two saddled and two unsaddled.'

<sup>4</sup> Read 'weapons.'

<sup>5</sup> Read 'each' (*ælcum*).

<sup>6</sup> Read 'manusses.'

<sup>7</sup> Read 'rule' (*munuc-regole*), i.e., order of monks.

<sup>8</sup> The words 'of golde' are an addition.

<sup>9</sup> Misunderstanding of the genitive singular *landes*, the case required by the verb *geunnan* 'to grant.'

<sup>10</sup> Dumbleton, co. Gloucester. Cf. *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*, i, pp. 411, 413. The 'othire' Dumeltan is not mentioned in the other texts.

<sup>11</sup> The rivers Ribble and Mersey. The original adds *and on Wirhalum* 'and in Wirral,' the peninsula of Wirral, co. Chester.

<sup>12</sup> The version omits 'unless either of them will have his own, on this condition that when it is the season of shad, each of them shall deliver three thousands of shad to the place [i.e., monastery] at Burton.'



And I graunt to Alfelme Rolston<sup>1</sup> and Horlaston<sup>2</sup>.

And I gyve Wulfage the landes<sup>3</sup> at Borleston<sup>4</sup> and at Marchenton.<sup>5</sup>

And I gyve Alfelme the landes<sup>3</sup> at Consburghe<sup>6</sup>, with that that<sup>7</sup> he gyve the monkes the thyrdre parte of the fysshes, and he to have the too partes.

And I graunt to Wulfage the landes<sup>3</sup> at Athelwaldeston.<sup>8</sup>

And I gyve to Wulfgat<sup>9</sup> the landes<sup>3</sup> at Norton on that entent that he be frende and better helper unto the place at Burton.

And I gyve to my furst<sup>10</sup> doughter the landes<sup>3</sup> at Ellford<sup>11</sup> and the landes<sup>3</sup> at Aclee,<sup>12</sup> with all that longyth therto the whill' that she lyvyth and aftyre here day go they into the place at Burton, and she in no wyse hurte the landes but kepe and mayntein them all' the whyll' she may,<sup>13</sup> for it was my god-fader's gyfte. And I wyll' that Alfelme<sup>14</sup> have the landes at Shyrmunde<sup>15</sup> and at Tomworth, withoute any maner of servage, he to be chefe lorde.<sup>16</sup>

And I graunt Wulgare my knyght the landes<sup>3</sup> at Baltrys<sup>17</sup> evyn as his fader hit helde.<sup>18</sup> And I bequeith' to Morkar the lande at Walshall,<sup>19</sup> and that at Thegenthorp,<sup>20</sup> and that at Whytwyke,<sup>21</sup> and at Clune<sup>22</sup> and at Barleburghe<sup>23</sup> and at Dukmanston<sup>24</sup> and at Moeresburghe<sup>25</sup> and at Egyngton<sup>26</sup> and at Becton<sup>27</sup> and Doncestere<sup>28</sup> and at Morlegton.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rolleston, co. Stafford.

<sup>2</sup> Harlaston, parish of Clifton Campville, co. Stafford.

<sup>3</sup> Misunderstanding of the genitive singular *landes*, the case required by the verb *geunnan* 'to grant.'

<sup>4</sup> Barlaston, co. Stafford.

<sup>5</sup> Marchington, parish of Hanbury, co. Stafford.

<sup>6</sup> Conisborough, co. York.

<sup>7</sup> 'With that that' is a too literal rendering of *wið ðon ðe*, 'on condition that.'

<sup>8</sup> *Alcwaldestune*, orig. Elvaston, co. Derby, or Alvaston, parish of St. Michael, Derby, two adjoining villages which occur in Domesday i. 276b, col. 2, as *Ælvvoldestune* and *Alcnuoldestune*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ufegeat* in the original.

<sup>10</sup> 'Furst' is a mistranslation of 'poor' (*earman*).

<sup>11</sup> Elford, co. Stafford.

<sup>12</sup> Oakley, near Elford, in co. Stafford, but in the parish of Croxall, co. Derby.

<sup>13</sup> Add 'she may deserve it, and let it revert afterwards to the place at Burton.'

<sup>14</sup> Read 'that Alfhelm shall be the protector of her and of the land.'

<sup>15</sup> A blunder for 'be her protection' (*sy hire mund*).

<sup>16</sup> Read 'without any of the services and without any of the born men, except that she shall have the chief power (*ealdordom*).'

<sup>17</sup> *Baltrydeleage*, orig. Balterley, parish of Barthomley, co. Stafford.

<sup>18</sup> Read 'acquired' (*begat*).

<sup>19</sup> *Walesho*, dat. sing., orig. Walsall, co. Stafford?

<sup>20</sup> *peogendeþorpe*, orig. Unknown.

<sup>21</sup> *Hwitewylle*, orig. Whitwell, co. Derby.

<sup>22</sup> Clown, co. Derby.

<sup>23</sup> Barlborough, co. Derby.

<sup>24</sup> Duckmanton (Sutton-cum-), co. Derby.

<sup>25</sup> Mosborough, parish of Eckington, co. Derby.

<sup>26</sup> Eckington, co. Derby.

<sup>27</sup> Beighton, co. Derby.

<sup>28</sup> Doncaster, co. York.

<sup>29</sup> *Morlingtun*, orig. Unknown.

And I graunt his wife Aldestre<sup>1</sup> evyn as hit standis with grounde<sup>2</sup> and man.

And I graunt Alfelm my cosyn the lande at Palterton.<sup>3</sup>

And I graunt Athelryke the lande at Wibtofte<sup>4</sup> and at Tonge<sup>5</sup> all' his day, and aftur his lyffe go that lande for my sowle and for his moder's and for his<sup>6</sup> into Burton.

And thes be the landes that I gyve into Burton, that is furst Burton ther as the monastery standes, and Stretton',<sup>7</sup> and Bromley,<sup>8</sup> and Bedyngton,<sup>9</sup> and Gageley,<sup>10</sup> and Wytteston,<sup>11</sup> and Longforde,<sup>12</sup> and Styrlay,<sup>13</sup> and Newton and Therwyke,<sup>14</sup> and Waddon,<sup>15</sup> and the lytyll' land that I called er<sup>16</sup> Newton, and Wynshull',<sup>17</sup> and Sutton,<sup>18</sup> and Tykenhall',<sup>19</sup> and at Shen-ton,<sup>20</sup> and at Wygeston',<sup>21</sup> and that at Halen,<sup>22</sup> and Remmesle,<sup>23</sup> and at Stypley,<sup>24</sup> and at Sutton,<sup>25</sup> and at Atton<sup>26</sup> and aftur too mennys day byforesayde,<sup>27</sup> Thorlaston<sup>28</sup> and all' that longith' therto, that is Rudgare<sup>29</sup> and my lytull' land at Cote-walton,<sup>30</sup> and a bede<sup>31</sup> with all' that longegeth therto, and a cofere<sup>32</sup> with the stuff therin.<sup>33</sup> And the landes at Ilum and

<sup>1</sup> *Aldulfestreo* orig. Austrey, co. Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> *mid mete* orig., 'with meat' (*i.e.*, food, live stock).

<sup>3</sup> Palterton, parish of Bolsover, co. Derby. Add 'and the [land] that Scegth bequeathed to me.'

<sup>4</sup> Wibtoft, parish of Claybrooke, co. Warwick.

<sup>5</sup> *Æt Twongan*, orig. Tonge, co. Salop (*Tuange* in Domesday, i. 253b, col. 2).

<sup>6</sup> *minre* 'mine,' orig.

<sup>7</sup> Stretton, parish of Burton-on-Trent, co. Stafford.

<sup>8</sup> Abbots Bromley co. Stafford.

<sup>9</sup> Beddington, now Pillatonhall, parish of Penkridge, co. Stafford.

<sup>10</sup> Gailey, parish of Penkridge, co. Stafford.

<sup>11</sup> Whiston, parish of Penkridge, co. Stafford.

<sup>12</sup> *Laganford*, orig., which has *Langanford* in the Latin text. Cf. *Cod. Dipl.*, iii, p. 333. Longford, co. Stafford.

<sup>13</sup> *Styrclage*, orig. Stirchley, co. Salop.

<sup>14</sup> Misunderstanding of *æt ðære wic* 'at the wick,' which here probably means a salt-spring (cf. *Cart. Sax.* iii, p. 653). Newton-by-Middlewich, co. Chester?

<sup>15</sup> *Wædedun*, orig. Unknown.

<sup>16</sup> Read 'that I own in another Newton.'

<sup>17</sup> Winshill, parish of Burton-on-Trent.

<sup>18</sup> Sutton-on-the-Hill, co. Derby. Cf. Domesday, i., 273 col. 2.

<sup>19</sup> Ticknall, co. Derby.

<sup>20</sup> Shangton, co. Leicester, (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, ii., p. 790).

<sup>21</sup> Little Wigston, parish of Claybrooke, co. Leicester.

<sup>22</sup> Kirk Hallam or West Hallam, co. Derby, called Halen in Domesday, i, p. 277b. col. 2 (=A.S. *æt Healum*).

<sup>23</sup> The Rameslege, co. Warwick, of Domesday, i, p. 239, col. 2, now Romsley, parish of Alveley, Salop.

<sup>24</sup> *Sciplea*, orig. Probably Shipley, parish of Claverley, co. Salop.

<sup>25</sup> Sutton (Scarsdale), parish of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, co. Derby.

<sup>26</sup> *Actune*, orig. Perhaps one of the Staffordshire Actons.

<sup>27</sup> The original grants Acton for 'two men's day [*i.e.*, lives], as the agreement (*foreword*) specifies.'

<sup>28</sup> *Deorlafestun*, orig. Darlaston, near Stone, co. Stafford.

<sup>29</sup> *Rudegeard*, orig. Rudyard, parish of Leek, co. Stafford.

<sup>30</sup> Cotwalton, in Moddershall, parish of Stone, co. Stafford.

<sup>31</sup> *Lege*, orig. Leigh, co. Stafford.

<sup>32</sup> Read 'Acofere' (*Acofre*). Okeover, co. Stafford.

<sup>33</sup> Read 'with those that thereto pertain.'

Chelfdon,<sup>1</sup> and Catesthurn,<sup>2</sup> and þe hyrede<sup>3</sup> lande at Sutton and Morley<sup>4</sup> and Bradeshall',<sup>5</sup> Morton<sup>6</sup> withall' fredom<sup>7</sup> that longith therto, and the lande at Fyllege,<sup>8</sup> and Ogggeston,<sup>9</sup> and Wynfelde,<sup>10</sup> and Snowdeswyke<sup>11</sup> into Morton,<sup>12</sup> and that at Tathwyll',<sup>13</sup> and that land at Appulby<sup>14</sup> the which' I boght with my money, and at Weston<sup>15</sup> and Burton, and the hyde lande at Shernforde<sup>16</sup> into Wygeston,<sup>17</sup> and at Harlburghe-bryge,<sup>18</sup> and Aldesworth,<sup>19</sup> and all' Fredyngton,<sup>20</sup> and Eccleshall',<sup>21</sup> and Waddon,<sup>22</sup> and an hyde at Stone.<sup>23</sup>

And I graunt to the Covent at Tomworth' the lande at Langton<sup>24</sup> aftur the cownant byfore made,<sup>25</sup> that they have halfe and halfe the monkes of Burton, with gode<sup>26</sup> and catell' and man for evyr,<sup>27</sup> with all' thyng longyng perto.

And the Bysshopp fong to his land at Bobandon,<sup>28</sup> and aftur to the monkes at Burton and with that land is gyvyn man and all' thyng longyng therto.<sup>29</sup>

And I will that the Kyng be lorde and foundere<sup>30</sup> of the monasterys that I have foundede and they to have<sup>31</sup> the landys that I have bequeythyd to hem for to loove<sup>32</sup> Gode and for my Lorde Kynges soule and myn; and Alfrike Archbysshop and Alfelm, my brother, that the be frendes and defensours of the monastery at Burton ayenst all manere of

<sup>1</sup> Read 'that is Hilum and Celfdun.' Ilam and Cauldon, co. Stafford.

<sup>2</sup> Casterne, parish of Ilam.

<sup>3</sup> Read 'heriotland.'

<sup>4</sup> Morley, co. Derby.

<sup>5</sup> Breadsall, co. Derby.

<sup>6</sup> Morton, co. Derby.

<sup>7</sup> Read 'soke.'

<sup>8</sup> *Pillesleage*, orig. (*Willesleage* in the printed texts.) Pilsley, in North Winfield, co. Derby.

<sup>9</sup> *Oggdestun*, orig. Ogston (Hall), in Brackenfield, parish of Morton, co. Derby.

<sup>10</sup> Winfield (North ?), co. Derby.

<sup>11</sup> *Snodeswic*, orig. The *Esnotrewic* of DB. i. 276, col. 2, in Scarsdale Hundred, co. Derby ?

<sup>12</sup> Morton, co. Derby.

<sup>13</sup> Tathwell, co. Lincoln.

<sup>14</sup> Great Appleby, cos. Leicester and Derby.

<sup>15</sup> Weston-on-Trent, co. Derby.

<sup>16</sup> Sharnford, co. Leicester.

<sup>17</sup> Little Wigston, co. Leicester.

<sup>18</sup> *Hereburgebyrig*, orig. Harbury, co. Warwick.

<sup>19</sup> Awsworth, co. Notts.

<sup>20</sup> *Ælfredingtone*, orig. Alfreton, co. Derby.

<sup>21</sup> Eccleshall, co. Stafford.

<sup>22</sup> Long Whaddon, co. Leicester (Nichols. *Leicestershire*, iii, p. 1103).

<sup>23</sup> *Sceon*, orig. Sheen, co. Stafford.

<sup>24</sup> *Langandun*, orig. Longdon, co. Stafford.

<sup>25</sup> Literally 'in the same manner as they let it to me previously.'

<sup>26</sup> Apparently a misunderstanding of *ge on* ('as well in').

<sup>27</sup> The words 'for ever' are an addition to the original.

<sup>28</sup> *Bubandune*, orig. Bupton, parish of Longford, co. Derby.

<sup>29</sup> Read 'and the monks at Burton shall receive what is on the land, both in food [=cattle ?] and in men, and in all things, and the land to the bishop at the plough (?).'

<sup>30</sup> The words 'and foundere' are an addition. 'Monasterys' is a misunderstanding of the gen. sing. *mynstres*.

<sup>31</sup> Read 'and [lord] of the estates in land that I have bequeathed.'

<sup>32</sup> Read 'glory' (*lofe*).



men, non othyr to dwell' therin of religious but Saynt Benettes order.<sup>1</sup>

And I gyve my goddoghters Morcarse and Elgith<sup>2</sup> the land at Stretton<sup>3</sup> and the bole<sup>4</sup> that was ther<sup>5</sup> aldermoder's.

And I graunt into the monastery of Burton a hundyrth wilde horse and syxten teme rothyren,<sup>6</sup> and therto all' that I have alyve, except that the which I have before queythyde. And Gode Almyghty kepe hit from all' Cristen mennes dominacion but only my Lorde Kynges<sup>7</sup>; and I hope that he wyll' be goode and lovyng and in no wyse hyndyr hit, nothyr suffur non othyr to do. *Valete in Christo!*

[Foll. 36, 37.]

"Chapiturs of Excheytours." in English.

[Fo. 38 verso.]

1490, August 31.—"Hunston Grange.<sup>8</sup> The examinacion of diverse meires [= boundaries] at Hunston.

Firste Mottelow.<sup>9</sup> John' Alsope saith that it streches downe to the lower hegh way and gothe up agayne to the close of Hunston' called 'the Burrowes,' and it lieth also upon the northside to the Flattes.

Also the saide John' Alsope saith that Stanlow<sup>10</sup> lieth from the slade next Mottelow upon' the southside unto the Lordshippe of Tyssyngton<sup>11</sup> called "Sharpelow,"<sup>12</sup> folowyng the hegh way that commeth from Ascheburne<sup>13</sup> to Bukstones<sup>14</sup> called "Alsope<sup>15</sup> Way"; the which Stanlow parte of it is sawen with corne, etc.

Also the said John' Alsope saith that Ravynswall' lieth in the saide hegh way that Stanlow buttes upon at Newton<sup>16</sup> Croftehede, etc.

Also the said John' saith that the lyme pyttes lieth next Stanlow betwene the said Stanlow and a parcell of grounde called 'Warderose,' etc.

Also the said John Alsope saith that the Warderose lieth betwene the lyme pyttes and Depedalehede and betwene Tyssyngton' More and Mottelow abuf saide, etc.

Also the saide John saith that Granlowe lieth betwene

<sup>1</sup> Literally to be 'to them the property of none but the order of St. Benedict.'

<sup>2</sup> Read 'goddaughter, [the daughter] of Morcar and Elgith' *Ealdgyð*).

<sup>3</sup> Stretton, parish of North Wingfield, co. Derby.

<sup>4</sup> 'Ornament' (*bule* = Latin *bull*).

<sup>5</sup> Read 'her.'

<sup>6</sup> Read 'stallions' (*hencgestas*).

<sup>7</sup> Literally 'And may Almighty God deprive him who shall contravene this of all God's bliss and of the intercourse of all Christians, unless he be my own sovereign lord.'

<sup>8</sup> Hanston Grange, parish of Thorpe, co. Derby.

<sup>9</sup> Moatlow, in Newton Grange, parish of Thorpe.

<sup>10</sup> Standlow, in Newton Grange.

<sup>11</sup> Tissington, co. Derby.

<sup>12</sup> Sharplow, parish of Tissington.

<sup>13</sup> Ashbourne, co. Derby.

<sup>14</sup> Buxton, co. Derby.

<sup>15</sup> Alsop-en-le-Dale, co. Derby.

<sup>16</sup> Newton Grange, parish of Thorpe

Warderose on one partie and a close called 'Burrowes' upon ane othir partie, and the Waterstone Crosseway upon the thirde partie, etc.

Item William Smyth saith in maner and fourme as John' Alsope saith towchyng all the saide meires, and forthermore he saith that he knew in his yonge age, he kepyng shepe at Hunstone, that the abbot of Burton' hade the occupacion of the groundez a buf saide called 'Warderose' and 'Granelowe' at such tyme as Thomas Basforth was fermour of Newton Grange, and so continued xiiij. yere kepyng shepe ther' in peaseabull' possession the same William Smyth, etc.

Item William Honte saith that he knew the said William Smyth kepyng shepe upon the saide groundez called 'Warderose' and 'Granlowe,' like as the saide William Smyth hath saide before, etc.

This examinacion was hade at Hunstone upon the said grounde called 'Warderose' befor' William Basset, squier, Sir Raufe Cantrell, Deane of Alton and Leeke, Thomas Oker', Rauffe Walker, Thomas Welles, and mony oyer the Tewisday next after the fest of Saynt Bartilmew the Appostull, the yer' of the reigne of King Henry the VIJ<sup>th</sup> the sext. And in wittenes wherof thay have putte to this presens yaire signe manuelles, etc."

[Fo. 39.]

'The promisse of matrimony,' an English translation of the letter of Louis XI. of France, dated 29 August, 1475, for the marriage of his son Charles to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. of England (the "Appunctuamenta de Amicitia" printed in Rymer, *Fœdera*, xii. p. 19).

"The lettre of annuell porte" of Louis XI. of the same date (a translation of "litteræ annui census" printed in Rymer, xii. p. 20) for the annual payment to Edward IV. of 50,000 "scutes of golde, every scute beyng of the valoure of xxxiiij<sup>te</sup> grete blankes."

[Fo. 39 verso.]

"The obligation of *nisi*," a translation of a public instrument, dated 30 August, 1475, whereby King Louis submitted himself to the spiritual court of Amiens ('Amyas') for securing payment of the preceding annuity to the King of England.

[Fo. 40 sqq.]

[c. 1480.]—Copy of petition from William Dethyk, of Newhall, co. Derby, to the king, complaining of an assault by the servants of the abbot of Burton upon one Peres Glasier, his servant, on Thursday before the feast of St. George last past "in the xx<sup>ti</sup> yer' of youre reigne;" that the abbot's servants lay in ambush to murder the petitioner; and that the abbot forbade the tenants and servants of the petitioner to come to the common market of Burton, "for if thay so dyde, thay shulde be nevir' able to helpe yaim selfe, to yaire grete hurtes."

[1492.]—Letter from the king's agent in the papal court,

giving an account of his proceedings there, of affairs on the continent, and news of the capture of the city of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella. (See Appendix.)

“The copy of the kynges letters of grete tythynges.

My moste redowted Sover[al]igne Lorde, please it you to understande, that ther ar’ no grete novelteys to write unto youre Grace, save onely in this cuntray of Ytaye is goode pease, and that betwene the pope’s holynes and the kyng of Naples is concludet a fyniall’ pease under this forme, that all’ maner’ of offensis done in tyme passed shalbe forgiven, except for yaim that ar’ banysshed owte of the realme of Naples. And the pope at this tyme has hade of the said king l. thousand ducates; and also he is bounden to defende the pope in all his nedes with a certen noubre of men, and also to fynde ij. galeys at his charge to kepe the see so that vetaile may surely come to the Courte of Rome, and after’ the decesse of the saide kyng his son, beyng the duke of Calabre, shall succede hym in the same realme and be infeffed therof by the pope, and if the said duke dy afor the decesse of his fader’, then the saide duke son shall’ succede hym, and so heire after heire.

Also the duke of Milliane hath renewed his alliaunnce with the Frensh kyng, and hath made grete triumphe therof, bot, as I understande, it is in dowte wheyer the Veneciance<sup>1</sup> will enter in the same alliaunce or not; neverthesse sum thynke ye and sum nay, bot hereafter I shall’ have more certente therof, etc. *Et revelabo vestre gracie.*

And for the Frensh ambassatour, ther’ is no grete noyse of any thyng that yai doo, nor yai be not gretely besy bot abowte ther’ owne particuler’ matters. I understand many dayes passed that ther shulde come anoder ambassatour fro the Frensh kyng that shulde know all his mynde, bot as yett *non venit*. And as for the new mariage betwene the saide Frensh king and the duches of Bretayne, thay ax no dispensacion, bot yai say the mariage betwene the kyng of Romans and the said duches was not lawfull’ because yai ar’ the iij<sup>de</sup> or iiij<sup>th</sup> degre in consanguinite, as yai say. And also yai say that the said contract was made opon certen condicions that were not performed by the said king of Romans, and yai ofte tymes make grete bost, as yai have ever to be (*sic*) accustomed to doo, bot yai ar’ aunswered to the purposse, etc. Also hit hath ben saide her’, bot ther’ is no certente therof, that the duke Philip of Burgone shulde wedde the duke’s George of Barbere<sup>2</sup> doughter, which is a myghty prince in Almayne and ever hath bene a grete enmy to the House of Ostricc’,<sup>3</sup> etc.; and if this be true, hit shalbe a grete cause to sett Almayne at a finiall rest and pease, bot by the which shall’ growe grete favoure to the kyng of Romans. And syn’ it hath ben saide that the kyng of Romans shulde have this mariage, bot yett ther’ is

<sup>1</sup> *Reneciance*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> The daughter of George of Bavaria, duke of Landshut, married Philip, Elector Palatine. (See Appendix.)

<sup>3</sup> Austria.



no certente therof. Also I have spoken with diverse ambassatours of Almayn that ben here and thay say that ther hath been such cominiciacion in Almayn.

Also in meane tyme of this writing I receyved lettres from youre Grace direct to the pope's holynes concernyng the manere of your hyghnes and the promociion of the chirches of Baythe and Chester, and also for the chesyng of youre proctur', the which youre hyghnes has remytted unto me for to chese one of the iij. the which be named by your Grace, of which I have chosen my Lorde Cardinall' of Seen',<sup>1</sup> which, at instaunce of youre said Grace, has accept the same. As for the oyer ij., viz., my Lorde Cardinall of Saynt Peter *ad Vincula* and Askaneus, as the worlde goeth now me thynketh yai ar' not convenient, for my Lorde of Saynt Peter *ad Vincula* has diverse gret benefices in Fraunce and the Legate of Avynyon, be reason wherof it is to be thought that he shulde have yaim in favoure. Also my Lorde of Askeneus (*sic*) he is the duke of Millian's uncle and the Lorde Lodewyke's broyer, which governeth holy the said duke, and, as it is before wrettyn, the alliaunne betwene the Frensh kyng and the duke of Milliane is renewed with grete triumph and festes. Wherfor' me semeth noder of thes twoo so indifferent to do youre Grace service as my Lord of Seen'<sup>1</sup> is. And as for the lettres concernyng youre Grace yai ar' delivered to the pope, and hit is concludet that the next consistorye thay shalbe redde befor' the holy collage of cardinales; and the pope is well' content with youre Grace, and knowes well' ye be compelled to take this interprice agaynes the Frensh kyng and have folowed well' all' meanes possible to have peace, your right saved, etc. And as for the Frensh men the pope is not well' content with yaim, for he thynketh yai ar' to proude and wolde rewle all the worlde. And as for the mariage of the duches of Bretayne, he sayes playnely it is [an] abhominable dede, for the which he shall have no dispensacion of hym, bot wilbe redy to shew the lawe and *justiciam* to eyther partie, if yai will sewe therfor. And as for the church of Bayth, it shalbe proposed in the next consistorye, after shall' have gode expedicion therof. As for the chirch of Chestr', hit is ane harde matter, for it towcheth all' the officers in the courte; neverthelesse it shalbe purposed in the next consistorye agayne, and all that is possible to be done shalbe, etc. The pope in this mater is not content, because one Philippus de Venia, marchaunt of Florens, shalbe trowbulled for this matter' because hit shulde be reported that he shulde lette the expedicion therof. And it is so that it was reported to me of diverse othur' that yai saide<sup>2</sup> that Philippus wolde have spede it for the hole tax, if the had not be letted be Sebastian, my cosyn.

Also in the chirch of Saynt Crucis of Jerusalem in Rome in an olde wall' is founde a litill' chest covered with lede, and above the chest a stone wher opon was wretten *Titulus Crucis*,

<sup>1</sup> Siena.

<sup>2</sup> saude, MS.

and within the same chest ther' is a borde which is carved in Ebrew, Greke, and Latyn *Jesus Nazareus*, bot *Rex Judeorum* can not be redde be cause the borde is broken, and so it is varelly thought that it is the same titull' that was sett by Pylate opou the Crosse a bove oure Lordes hede *Tempore passionis*, and so it is thought rather it is so be cause yai fynde by olde bokes that it shulde be in the same church.

Also ther' is certen tythynges commen to the pope that the kyng of Spayne hath goten Garnado,<sup>1</sup> for the which ther hath be made here grete triumphis and justynges and mony othir ryaltes, with generall procession, and opou Sonday, the v<sup>te</sup> day of Februar, the pope, with the holy collage of cardinales and yaire holy courte, went to the church of James here in Rome, which is the Spaynardes' church, and ther' was songen *te Deum laudamus*, with a solempe masse, with a sermon convenient for the same. And the saide cetie Garnado was yeldet by appoyntment made betwene the nobull' kyng of Spayne and the Sarasyns' cheif captens and hedes men of the same cetie. Wherefor all Cristen men ar' bounde to thanke God, consideryng how stronge a cetie it is, and also how longe it hase conteyn[u]ed in the wronge faith, for sen' the tyme it was recovered (*sic*) fro the mysbeleve it is vij.c. yer', or nygh ther aboute, and full sure and stronge hade yai made it, to yaire thynkyng never lyke to have loste it agayne, for in the same cety was ther ix. stronge wardes, and every warde was from oyer a large myle well vetayled and repelled for warr', and this xl.<sup>ti</sup> yere passed the said kyng off Spayne and his predecessors have continued warre agaynes the same cety and couth never opteyn victory unto now, *Gracia Dei*, and the grete meanes and labur' of the moste nobull' redowted his welbeloved wyffe the quene, the which is repute the moste goodely, witty and nobull' princes under the cope of Heven, both in devysyng of sutteltes and fetes of warr' and othirwyse, for she is redy and prest in every felde and bataile lightly that he gose to, and is ever more in the first brounte of yair' men, confortyng and cheryshyng yaim, as it is reported, etc. This same cetie was yeldet to the kyng of Spayne under apoyntment the furst day of Januarii last passed, in the which appoyntment it was graunted that every Sarasyn shulde have asmuch of his owne godes as he couth bere away opou hym at ones if he so mych had, except of golde and silver, harnes and weppyn, wherof yai shulde have none, etc. Item when the Cristen men entred the cetie yai fande ther xxx<sup>ti</sup> thousande breganders, wherof vj. thousande were covered with cloth of golde and oyer sylkes with gylt nayles. Item ther were founde iiij. thousand of white harnes complete. Also yai fande ther xxij<sup>ti</sup> thowsande crosbowes, with all yair' apparell' ther unto appertenynge. Also ther were founde ther xxiiij<sup>ti</sup> thousande sverdes, wherof x. thousande were gilte and garnyssed with silver that every one of yaim were worth ls. Also ther were in the same cetie at the tyme of yeldyng iiij<sup>xx</sup> thousande

<sup>1</sup> Granada.

and x. M<sup>l</sup> peopull' betwene the ages of xij. and iij<sup>xx</sup> yeres, beside yong childer and olde men and women. Also in the cheif tempull of the same cetie were founde iij. thousand lampes of golde and silver, the worste valowed xxiiij<sup>li</sup>. sterling. Also ther where founde iiij. chaers of golde and xxij.<sup>ti</sup> chaers of silver for seytes of the king, the qwhene, and oyer heythen lordes. Also ther was founde abundaunnee of golde and silver coyned, which the kyng of Spayne left ther to make with a new church. Also in one of the castelles where in the kyng and the quene were loged of Garnado, the walles of the hall' and chambers wer' of marbull', cristall and jasper and sett in mony sendry places with preciouise stones. And over this ther were founde grete and unnumerable ryches. Also or thay that were in the cetie wolde yelde up the cety for lac<sup>1</sup> of vytaile, thay ete yair' horses and houndes and cattell' and ij. hundreth Cristen men, the which were presoners ther' the same tyme, etc.

[Fo. 41.]

"The prenostacion (*sic*) of Alfons Frysaunn[c]e, clerke of Mayster Skalgaynes, astrologe to the Grete Turke, resydent in the grete town Dary in Alexander.

When that I Alfons Frysaunnee, of Aysia, come to the age of man [I] receyved my baptyme at the Rhodes,<sup>2</sup> and this revelacion that I have I hade of God and of my Mayster Skalgayns, and not of my selfe; which tyme [I] was in the courte and service of the Turke, the yer' of our' Lorde a thousand CCCC. and XV. And I was the same man that saved the life of Duke John' of Burgone<sup>3</sup> (on whose soule God have mercy!), the which duke the Turke delivered to be put to deth, as he dyd mony moo Cristen men, saying to the Turke: 'In no wise put hym to deth, for why thurgh his cause and his heyres to the iiij<sup>te</sup> degre of hym shall distroye moo Cristen men than ther bene on lyve in any realme, and the secunde heire<sup>4</sup> of hym shalbe the grettest persecutor with swerde opon Cristen men and with the swerde he shalbe slayne, and of hym shall byde a doughter<sup>5</sup> of his blode, the which a grete prince<sup>6</sup> of Esteurope shall' marry, and be hir he shall have a childe the whiche shalbe a grete persecutor of Cristente and Sarasyns that this ij. hundreth yere was none such, and sayes he shall conquer' Jerusalem as dyd Godfray Bullen and shall' deliver Costantine the nobull'<sup>7</sup> owte of the heythen men's handes, and it shalbe thurgh the help of a king of Englande.'

Also he says in the yer' of oure Lorde a M<sup>l</sup>. CCCC. IIIJ<sup>xx</sup> and XII. shall end the prosperite of the king of Floure de Lice,<sup>8</sup> and he shalbe mesured with the same mesure that he

<sup>1</sup> *lat*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> Rhodes.

<sup>3</sup> John *sans Peur*, 1404-18, captured at Nicopolis 28 September, 1396.

<sup>4</sup> Charles the Bold, 1467-77.

<sup>5</sup> Mary of Burgundy.

<sup>6</sup> The Emperor Maximilian I.

<sup>7</sup> Constantinople.

<sup>8</sup> France.



hase mesured oder, for the which ther shall come to the kyng of Floure de Lice grete devicion be traytours, as well' on the spirituall' men as the seculares. And sone after shall' the pope of Rome dye, and then' shall' come mony noveltees, for why then the Turke shall' mych prosper in Cristendome. Also he sayes that when the kyng of Floure de Lice have done grete tribulacion in Westeuroppe, he shall enter' into a realme the which is now a Ducher'<sup>1</sup> and make grete warr', and then shall the kyng with grete and stronge armes ayde the same, and or then all' be done he shall' suffer' grete trayvell' or he retorne; bot then shall the son of man<sup>2</sup> also with grete peopull' ayde the saide Ducher', the which was sumtyme a realme of the which the duke at that tyme shalbe dede with oute heire male, for the which shall ryse grete warr'.

And afore that tyme the kyng with strong armes<sup>3</sup> shall have grete anxie[tie]s with the heythen men of Garnado<sup>4</sup> and of Barber',<sup>5</sup> and yet that yer' of [oure] Lorde a thousand CCCC. IIII.<sup>xx</sup> and XII. he shall' have Garnado and Barbere at hys will', and he shalbe counsell' of the pope, which shall' die in the yer' of oure Lord a thousand CCCC. IIII.<sup>xx</sup> and XIII.<sup>te</sup>; <sup>6</sup> by the deth of whome Cristen men shall lese no thyng, for whye one shall reigne after hym that shalbe right true to Cristendome, bot he shall' not reigne long, bot the space of iij. yer' or ther' aboute.<sup>7</sup>

And in that tyme or sone after shall the lyfe of the kyng with the close crowne a bowve<sup>8</sup> be lost, which hath bene a right covetus man; and this done shal begynne a grete warr' noyfull to Cristendome as agaynes thaim of Esteurophe.

And Westeuroppe shall' have mych to doo, for within that tyme the Son of Man, which is the kyng of Englande, shall demaynde (*sic*) his right of the crowne of Floure de Lice, the which he shall have sone after. Neverthesse he shall have grete trayvell', bot it shall not indure bot one yere, and litill more. And then shall' be a bysshope of a cety name Agrippa or Colyn<sup>9</sup> that shall commense warr', by the which he shall drawe to hym mony grete lordes; the which shalbe the last warr' that shalbe made a grete alliaunce emonge Cristen peopull in Cristendom, whereof diverse shalbe bounde and sworne agayne the Turkes, the which shalbe mych profite to Cristendom, and shalbe to yaim mych at doo, for whye the Turkes of Aysya that tyme shall' make yair allians to come to and aprese to Rome; and that shalbe the grete warr' aforsaide, for whye agayne yaim shalbe made bot litull'

<sup>1</sup> The dukedom of Brittany. Francis II. of Brittany died on 9 September, 1488, leaving two daughters, Anne, who married Charles VIII. of France in 1491, and Isabel, who died in 1490.

<sup>2</sup> The King of England, as explained below.

<sup>3</sup> Ferdinand of Aragon.

<sup>4</sup> The Kingdom of Granada.

<sup>5</sup> Barbary.

<sup>6</sup> Innocent VIII. died 25 July, 1492.

<sup>7</sup> Alexander VI. occupied the papal throne from 11 August, 1492 to 18 August, 1503.

<sup>8</sup> The Emperor Frederick III. died on 19 August, 1493.

<sup>9</sup> Cologne (*Colonia Agrippa*).

recistens, for by yaim shalbe goten townes and castels that yett ar' Cristen. And that tyme the son of man of Westeuroppe, that is of Englande, shalbe crowned Kyng of Fraunce and shalbe [the] furst that shall' cause pease to be publisshed in Cristendome, and he shalbe a grete justiciar' to yaim that be under hym, and he shalbe a grete enmy to traytours. In the tyme of that kyng shalbe sene mony thynges at the com-mensement of his realme, for all treson then shalbe discoverd, and shall cost yaim mony of yaire lyves as to grete lordes and nobull' men. And in the yer' of oure Lorde a thousand CCCC. IIII<sup>xz</sup> and XII. the kyng of England shall enter' the lande of the Floure de Lice,<sup>1</sup> with a grete pusaunce,<sup>2</sup> without departyng thens unto the tyme that he shalbe crowned, and that coronacion and victory shall' come to hym bye yaim of Esteurope, which shall' com to hym for socoure. And the peopull' of the Floure de Lice shall have that yer' strongly to do and suffer, and [it] shall cost the life of mony a man or ever it be doone, for the treson shalbe so mych and so grete that the realme of the Floure de Lice wilbe glade to be quyte of yaire king. Notwithstandyng the lordes of the same realme shall' recyst' with gode wyll', bot the parties shalbe so mych that yai may not remedy it, and the adversite for the Floure de Lice shall com be water' and be lande.

And grete tyme after shalbe pease in Esteurope, bot before this ther' shalbe grete parties, for yai shalbe includet and intryket<sup>3</sup> with the synne of lechery and of pryde, bot yai shalbe gode almusmen, and if yai be not, yai shall suffer' and have the promys of the profyte.

And that same tyme shall the king of Naples and the Romainys suffer mych for yaire synnes, the which dayly commyth, for yai leve not after Goddes lawes. And in that tyme shalbe crowned the Son of Man the Kyng of Floure de Lice, and then shalbe sene mony strange thynges as sterus with tayles and grete fyre in hem, and principally grete lyghtnyng towarde the son rysyng. And of the tokyns shall have as well the infidelles as the Cristen, for why yai shall fortify ther' walles and fortrasis that yai shall' thynke yaimselffe ingeonabull.<sup>4</sup> Bot I Alfons Frisaunce certefy you that if yai make thaym of yren or of stele, it shall availe yaim nothyng when' the Cristen men shall' come opon yaim. Afore that day shall' the Cristen suffer', that is to say unto the tyme of the yer' of oure Lorde cum to XV.C., and whoo that lyve unto that yere shall' see Jerusalem Cristen, and ther' thay shall' fynde the bokes of my Maister Skalgayns afore the bokes of the Prophet Enok that leved before the Crucifying of Oure Lorde, and after the which [he] prophesied to the generacions of Jerusalem yair' destruccion.

And afore that tyme shall' Cristendome have mych payne as of warr' and hunger and mortalite, for why in the yer' of

<sup>1</sup> Henry VII. invaded France in October, 1492.

<sup>2</sup> 'puissance,' power.

<sup>3</sup> 'Intricate,' involved in (Latin *intricatus*).

<sup>4</sup> Impregnable, apparently 'engine-able.' Not in *New English Dict.*

oure Lorde XV. C. when the son commes and enters to his strenth, shall come in Europe a rayne and wynde, in such wise that in some place the iij<sup>de</sup> person shall' not be leved on lyve, and the same wynde and rayne shall' cum owte of the northest, that mony that be on lyve on the even hole shalbe dede on the morrowe. And to the tyme of oure Lorde XV. C. yere shalbe no goode tyme of vetailes nor marchaundes thugh the most parte of Cristendome.

And I Alfons Frysaunnee say that this that this (*sic*) yong childe shalbe borne of the blode of the presoner' Duke John' of Burgone, of the which I have spoken of before, and that the laste heires male shulde dye on a swerde, of the which shulde be leved bot one daughter, and of the same daughter shulde be borne þe same childe abowte the yer' of our Lorde a thousand CCCC. III<sup>xx</sup> and XVIII.,<sup>1</sup> the which childe shall' reigne all' his life in goodenes and prosperite, and all infydelles and Cristens shall' hym fere that never sawe hym, for he shalbe a grete persecutor of the heythen and gitte a grete partie of the cuntrey of the Sarasyns and conquer'. And then the holy Saynt Peter' that then shall reigne shall goo with hym in propur person, the which holy Saynt Peter shalbe betrayed and poysonned, and that shalbe grete damage to all' Cristendome. And I have saide to you before who that lyves in the yer' of oure Lord XV. C. shall' se Jerusalem redemed in to Cristendome and Costantine nobull', the which were sumtyme Cristen. And I Alfons Frysaunnee say to you agayne mony oder' thynges of this childe, the which shalbe grete profyte to Cristendome, and shall do more then I can say, bot who that lyve shall see mor, etc.

I Alfons Frysaunnee was borne in the yer' of oure Lord a thousand [C]CC. IIIJ<sup>xx</sup> and X. in Maye, and know well' that my dayes shall' ende at the age of a hundreth and x. yere, yett I had lever' all the goode that I am worth that I myght se the childe, bot it is not possible. And I say who that may lyve the yer' of oure Lorde XV. C. shall se more than he that lyved CCC. yer' befor'. And it shalbe profyte to all Cristendome to amende yaire lyves that yai may receyve the promysse of God.

Wretten at the Roodes, the yer' of oure Lorde a M<sup>i</sup> CCCC. and XXXI."

[Fo. 42.]

[1492.] Copy of king's commission regarding the lately ordained staple of metals, dwelling upon the advantages of finding employment for the people, etc. The deputies of the mayor of the staple are for London John Bracebrige or John Bradman, for the West Country the prior of Plumton, and others at Bristol, Leicester, West Chestre, York, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. It begins: "These articles folowyng conteyne and shewe a grete parte of the commodites and profettes that may growe by the staple of mettalles late ordeigned and established by the kyng and sover[a]gne

<sup>1</sup> The Emperor Charles V. was born on 24 February, 1500.



lorde, under his lettres patentes sealed with his grete seale of Englande, with the grete avayle also lyke to growe of silver mynes, th'establisshing and ordinaunce of which staples shalbe both honour and profett to the kinges highnes and to the universall wele and increse of all his subyettes lyke hereafter it may evydently appere." (See Appendix.)

[Fo. 43.]

[1492].—List of the king's retinue into France,<sup>1</sup> whereof a fourth of his archers are to be on horseback and the others on foot at his wages. It includes seven earls, twelve lords, sixty-four knights, beginning with Sir Henry Verdon, and giving the number of spearmen and archers contributed by each one, the bishops and chaplains. The total is given as 12,680.

The outer cover has written upon it the following curious alphabetical poem, which is illegible in places owing to the rubbing away of the parchment. The letter E is not represented.

Alas! what rulythe the brydle rayne?

Alas! that I lovyd so concupyscence.

Alas! tyme past maye not returne agayne.

Alas! that I lost it by neglygence.

Alas! to lernyng I had no dilligence.

Alas! that ever I lovyd unhappynes.

Alas! I bannysshyd reason and sadnes.

Beware, thou youthe, evermore of idlenes,

Beware of pryde and deadly synne,

Beware of wraythe, be rulyd by mekenes,

Beware right well of proude presumption.

Beware and reyse (?) of false rebellion.

Covet measure for thy bodily wealth,

Covet the way of thy soules healthe.

Covet [re]pentaunce for thy wretchednes.

Covet the company of Dame Fidelitie.

Covet heven with deedes of charytie.

Dread then God above all thing,

Dread lykewayes thy soveraigne kyng.

Dread to do thy neighbour an ne[wes]aunce.

Dread above other thy selfe to advaunce.

Followe the trace of truethe and rightuosnes.

Followe mekenes and also lowlynes.

Followe justyce without corruption.

Follow conscience at everie season.

Gladly be rulyd by counsell prudent.

Gladly to learne be thou myche dilligent.

Gladly serve God and thy prynce also.

Gladly be pacyent in trouble and woe.

Have God in thy myrd for evermore.

Have mercie and pittie allwaies on the pore.

Have s . . ant confidence in Goddes grete goodne[s].

Have thou no trust in wordly ryches.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Rymer, *Fœdera*, xii., p. 477.

I knew no thing in youthe what I was.  
 I thought full little so sure it woulde passe.  
 I was (?) subdued ear that I was wa[re]  
 I dyd never think of myne after year (?).

Know fyrst God . . . . selfe st . . . es  
 Know well . . . thy neighbour . . . .  
 Know well . . . . .  
 Know . . . . .

Love God, feare God above all thing.  
 Love no riat nor backereckening.  
 Love thy neighbour and chearishe thy wife.  
 Love to be pacient and flye from stryfe.

Muche myschyffe commyth of great debate.  
 Muche sorrowe commythe of envy and hate.  
 Moche jo[i]e is groundyd in peace and unytye.  
 Moche harme dothe growe of instabilitie.

No thing is sweter then the dew of grace.  
 No man without charitie maye heven purchase.  
 No man without labour science can have.  
 No thing is better then pacience to crave.

O mortall man! ryse owt of deadly synne!  
 O unkind man! to amend the begynne!  
 O man! remember how God gyveth grace!  
 O man! remember thy tyme and thy space!

Please God thy maker, kepe his commaundment.  
 Please well thy prince and be thou obedient.  
 Please God with pacience and perfect charitie.  
 Please not the devyll throughe pride and envy.

*Quare Deo fui sic contrarius?*  
*Quare, heu! non ipsum amavi?*  
*Quare, ve! sic semper peccavi?*  
*Quare mundum frequentavi?*

Right grevously I have God offendyd.  
 Right little I thought for to be amendyd.

Support not wrong to right contrary.  
 Support Justice with all thy diligence.  
 Support not thy servaunt to do any villanye.  
 Support non man when he dothe offend.

Truethe maye be bould in every place.  
 Truethe is well tried in tyme and space.

*Viri infor[tu]nati procul amici.*

Wo worthe the love that breaketh faythe!  
 Wo worthe the love that hat[h] no shame!  
 Wo worth the tongue that contrary sayth!  
 Wo worth those wittes that suche can frame! 204 (282).

c. 1500.—Chartulary of Willoughby lands in Gunthorpe and Lowdham, in large folio volume.<sup>1</sup> 204 (294).

c. 1500.—A like volume relating to Risley and Wollaton.<sup>1</sup> 204 (281).

[c. 1520].—A MS. book containing forms of writs, etc., precedents of actions, statutes, and other legal matter, including "Lectura Spylman sur l'estatut de Quo Warranto novo tempore Quadragesimali, anno 10 Henrici Octavi." In all sixteen of Spylman's lectures, all in Law-French, are given. The book was afterwards used for the entry of various household and agricultural accounts, inventories, etc. 204.

Building accounts of Wollaton Hall, 1582-3, 1584-5, 1586, 1587, 1588. These consist of books of the payments of wages week by week and of other payments by the clerk charged with the payment of wages, and of statements of receipts and expenditure. They give very little information beyond the names and rates of pay of the workmen engaged upon the building. There are payments for "hewing" ashlar at Ancaster, and several payments to Smithson as imprest for task-work, but there is nothing to shew that he acted as "architector" in the modern sense, as he has been said to have done on the authority of his epitaph in Wollaton church. There is, however, nothing in the accounts to disprove that he held this position. In 1587 the payment to him is said to be "to paye owte for taske worke". In September of this year there is a payment for "making a cesprey" for turning the water to the new howse, *xixd.*" In November of the same year there is an entry of "paid to the joynour of Darby by myself in parte of payment for seeling the dyning parlour, being 180 foote of measured weynskot at ijs. le foote, *vli.*; paid to him by my master at twoo severall tymes for the same worke, *xijli.*"

Small 4to paper volume bound in black leather, containing the notes made by Francis Willoughby, the natural philosopher, as the result of the examination and arrangement of the family papers by him and his friend John Ray. It is entitled by Willoughby: "Memoirs and observations taken out of old muniments, videlicet deeds, fines, accounts, court roles [*space for addition of other classes of records*], and all sorts of old writings which were found the most of them either at Wollaton or Middleton [*line and a half left blank*] chiefly concerning pedigrees, marriages, titles of land, purchases and sales, sutes in all courts [*line and a half left blank*] of the familie of the Willughbies."

After a reference to the grants from King Offa and King Kenulf of Mercia<sup>3</sup> (p. 5), he gives notes on the manner of drawing up fines, stating that before the time of Henry III they began thus "Henricus, rex Angliæ,<sup>4</sup> etc. Sciatis,

<sup>1</sup> See page 196, above.

<sup>2</sup> That is a conduit-pipe, from the French *soupirail*, Latin *suspiraculum*.

<sup>3</sup> See page 197, above.

<sup>4</sup> So in MS.



quod Robertus Marmion et Gaufridus, patruus suus, fecerunt finem coram me hoc modo, etc. *Vide Hen. 2.*," and that in "other bargains not made before the king: 'Hæc est conventio facta inter, etc.' *Vide writings in Hen. I. time.* In Henre the 3d's time the forme was much the same as it is now, only *impedientes* instead of *deforciantes*" (p. 11). He then gives brief abstracts of early deeds under each king's reign. The earliest one is: "Woodborough, *com. Not.* 4 William 2d. (*sic*) The will of John Perrot of Woodborough. His brother John, etc. his executors," followed by, "La Boxe, Wiken, 11 *et* 14 Hen. 1. William Little sells to Jordan Oliver lands in La Boxe. Jordan Oliver and Rosamund agree that Hen[ry] 2. and his sons will doe the service William was wont to doe."<sup>1</sup> The next, "Mordun. 5 of King Stephen. Walterus de Clavilla to the Knights Hospitallers, a mill in Mordun" (p. 15) is based upon a fifteenth century copy dated "1140." At p. 21 the charter of Henry II to Fulk de Lusoriis (p. 2 above) is dated "between the 1 and 8 Hen. 2." The confirmation by "Richard Peck," bishop of Coventry, to the monastery of Poulesworth of the grant of Robert son of Galfrid and Amabilla his wife of the mills of Kingsburie (p. 9, above) is assigned to 9 Henry II. The charter of this king to William de Mora and Letia, his wife (p. 23 above) is noted, but no date is assigned to it. There are notes of the following charters that have not been found during the inspection:

"Com. Dor[set], Knolton. Hen. 2d. grants the hundred of Knolton to Nic. de Mol:"

"Hen[ry] 2. The king confirms to Robert son of Richard Hawis, the daughter of Richard Foliat, with all the lands which were her father's in England and Wales, which lands William, E[arl] of Glocester, confirmed to the said Ric: Foliat. This Wm. was son of Robert, Earle of Glocester, that assisted Maud the Empresse."

"Hen[ry] 2. Marmion. A fine before the king between Robert Marmion and Gaufridus, his unkle. Robert grants to his unkle Gaufridus Avon, Dichelmeston, the Honnour of Landstephan, which were his grandfather's Roger's; and Gaufridus grants his nephew Robertus all his right in Wintringham and Scrivelby and in the fee of Mannaser Marmion, and releases all suites and actions."

"Between 1 and 6 Hen[ry] 2. Marmion. Robert son of Robert Marmion and Milicent confirme to the monasterie of Polesworth the mannour of Walton, forbidding them to assart the woods hee had given them and reserving to himselfe hunting. Hee desires this may bee confirmed by the authoritie of the king and bisshops of Canterbury and Chester."

Page 23. "32 H[enry] 2. Willughby. The prior of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem to Peter son of Ralph and Athelitia, lands which came from Richard son of Gervas

<sup>1</sup> There is an undated release and an agreement dated 14 Henry [II].

in Willughby. Robert de Heritz confirms the grant of Richard son of Gervas. Peter to pay 0. 4. 0 and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all goods for a mortuary."

There are no charters assigned to Richard I. Under the reign of John he notices the grants to William de Estutevilla of license to fortify his houses "de Cotingham" (*sic* for Cotingham; see p. 51, above) and of a market in that town (p. 36, above); the charter of Walerigne (*sic*), earl of Warwick, to Alured Carpenter of Wissall and Gamell Blunt (p. 24, above, where it is assigned to an earlier date); and that of "William, earle of Ferrers, to Roger son of Humfrie [of] a marsh in the fee of Engl' for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m[ark]. Sibill, his countesse, is one of the witnesses."

Under Henry III he begins to arrange the abstracts under counties and manors or towns. At p. 47 to 61 he gives a history of the Marmions (see p. 506, below). He continues this arrangement, with occasional genealogical notes, to the end of the reign of Edward III. From Richard II to Edward IV the abstracts are neatly written, in what seems to be the hand of John Ray, under the names of the counties, which are arranged in alphabetical order, and the names of the manors, etc. The abstracts are continued until the end of the reign of Henry VII in an oblique, scratchy hand.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

1262—A parchment roll, imperfect at beginning. It bears the headings: "Redditus et servicia, que Dominus Henricus de Apeldrefeud habet de empto suo in villa de Sunderesse" [Sundridge, co. Kent];—"De redditibus et serviciis de perquisitu Domini de Priore et Conventu de Merthone in Sunderesse." There is also another imperfect roll, which seems to be a portion of the above. It has the headings; "Rotulus de redditibus gallinarum de Sunderesse att[erminatis] ante Natale Domini, anno XL<sup>o</sup> septimo incipiente"; "Redditus quondam Abbatis de Boxle in Sundr"; and "Redditus gallinarum de perquisitu Domini in villa de Sunderesse."

[c. 1300.]—Roll giving list of possessions of villeins (?) in Linintone and Barmling [Linton and Barming, co. Kent]. 38.

A roll of thirteen rolls in an early fourteenth century hand, endorsed "Propria irrotulamenta de Termino Pasche anno viij<sup>o</sup> et deinceps," containing transcripts of enrolments in the rolls of the king's Bench(?)<sup>1</sup> of the seventh to the eleventh years of the reign [of Edward II]. Each is prefaced by a heading as to its legal importance. The first is Hilary term, *anno septimo*, "Memorandum, de bona narracione, quam Dominus de Bereford narravit, videlicet qualiter quidam Dominus Willelmus de Parles,<sup>2</sup> miles, in quodam comitatu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The references are, *inter alia*, "anno x (?), rot. cccxxiiij," Trin. co. Not. rot. 90," "Hil. anno xi, rot. 130."

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, i, pp. 68, 69, 70; *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1279-1288, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup> County Court, shiremoot.

sedens, manifeste et stulte dixit cuidam homini, qui ei transgressus fuerat, quod ei redderet pro loco et tempore. Postea contigit quod idem vir, de quodam quondam suo garcione sibi malivolo insidiatus, ipso die incedendo de illo comitatu per viam, fuit interfectus. Unde de inquisicione coram coronatore capta, non inveniebatur aliquis cui imputabatur dicta feloniam, nisi dictus Willelmus miles minas fecit eidem interfecto. Per quod idem miles indictatus et in iudicio productus, se posuit in inquisitionem patrie, cujus veredictum ipsum reddidit culpabilem, et fuit suspensus. Postmodum terre et tenementa sua fuerunt seisita in manu domini regis, et quondam (*sic*) manerium suum, scilicet Honesworth<sup>1</sup> in comitatu Staffordie, cum aliis tenementis suis fuerunt seisita in manu domini regis, et dictus rex illud manerium commisit domine regine," etc. This was probably prepared by or for Sir Richard Willoughby, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the early years of Edward III. 24.

1332-3.—A roll of thirteen rolls containing the proceedings before Richard de Grey, Henry de Grey, John Darcy "le neveu," Nicholas de Langeford, John de Twyford, and Richard de la Pole, appointed by letters patent dated at Westminster, 23 March, 6 Edward III [cf. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1330-1334*, p. 295], keepers of the peace and justices of oyer and terminer in co. Derby, and before Richard de Grey, Darcy, and Robert de Perpount and William de Gotham, appointed by like commission for co. Nottingham (roll 7). The roll contains the presentments of the jurors of the towns of Derby and Nottingham and of the wapentakes of the two counties. The offences presented are theft, burglary, murder, harbouring of felons. Most of these crimes seem to have been committed by one band of outlaws under the leadership of James Coterel. The same offences are presented by the jurors of several wapentakes, with slight differences in wording occasionally.

The jurors of Derby present that James Coterel, Nicholas and John, his brothers, Roger le Sauvage, Stephen de Edenesovere, Nicholas de Calton, Walter the servant of James Coterel, William de Buestones [Buxton, co. Derby], Thomas de Buestones, William de Eyom, and Henry Ody with others unknown slew Thomas Ithel and William de Pare in the town of Asshebourne [Ashborne, co. Derby], on the night of Tuesday in Easter week, 5 Edward III, and burgled the house of Geoffrey le Wright there, and there robbed Roger de Wandesleye of armour and other goods to the value of 100s., and robbed William de Pare of armour and other goods to the value of 50s., and robbed Thomas Ithel of armour, etc., to the value of 60s. They also present that Robert Bernard, Hugh le Procuratour of Baukewell [Bakewell, co. Derby], and Henry Ivessone harboured the aforesaid felons at Baukewell in 5 and 6 Edward III, after the commission

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Inq. post Mortem*, i, p. 69b.



of the said felonies and knowing that they were outlawed in co. Nottingham. And that John de Bradbourn and William, his brother, Henry de Sheyle, Eustace de Foleville, Walter and Laurence, his brothers, "maintained" the said James Coterel and the others, knowing that they were outlawed, by riding armed with them when needed and by aiding them in the commission of the felonies aforesaid. And that John Lovet, Walter de Foleville, and Nicholas de Eton slew William de Longeforde and John de Tyssyngton at the Frereyate in Derby about midnight on Wednesday after St. Gregory, 6 Edward III. And that James Coterel, Henry Ody of Assheburn, William de Eyom, Nicholas Coterel, Stephen de Edenesovere, and Walter, servant of James Coterel, slew William de Knyveton, knight, and John Matkynsone at Bradeleye [Bradley, co. Derby] on Tuesday after St. Barnabas, 4 Edward III. And that William Hodsonsone<sup>1</sup> (hanged, *sus'*), late the servant of William Sylcok of Derby, broke by night the house of Maud de Barewe of Bolton [Boulton, in Derby] at Bolton, and robbed her of 60s. in money and of goods value 20s. in the fifth year of the reign.

The jurors of the wapentake of Repingdon [Repton, co. Derby] present, amongst other things, that Roger de Wendesleye, William Pare, Thomas Ithel, and Walter de Perton slew Laurence Coterel and John Derleye at the Annunciation, 4 Edward III.

The jurors of the wapentake of Wyrcesworth and Appeltre [co. Derby] present that James Coterel, Nicholas, his brother, Walter, servant of James, and William de Eyom slew William Pare and Thomas Ithel (as above), and that Roger le Sauvage, Nicholas de la Forde, Richard de Slepe, Thomas son of Thomas de Bukstones, John de Berde, Yevan le Raggede, John de Bradbourn, and William, his brother, Henry Hody, and John Sire were present and aiding. And that William son of Henry le Porter slew Walter Tyste at Brasyngton [Brassington, co. Derby] on Thursday after the Purification, 6 Edward III, and that John Coterel was there aiding him, and that Nicholas son of Hugh le Boler is a groom of the said John Coterel, and helped him in the commission of the said felony and served him after sentence of outlawry had been pronounced against the said John.

The jurors of the wapentake of Morleyston and Lychirch [Morleston and Litchurch Hundred, co. Derby] present that William de Aune, knight, is a receiver and maintainer of Roger le Sauvage, who was outlawed in co. Nottingham for felony, and received him at Steynesby [Stainsby, parish of Ault Hucknall, co. Derby].

The jurors of the wapentake of Scarvesdale [Scarsdale, co. Derby] and of the town of Chestrefeld present Henry son of Ivo of Tatyngton [Taddington, co. Derby], and William Alisaundre of Tyddeswelle [Tideswell, co. Derby] as maintainers of James Coterel and his fellows, outlaws, by sending

<sup>1</sup> Called 'William son of John Hoddemon (and Huddemon) of Bolton' by the jurors of Morleyston and Lychirch wapentake.

them food when desired at Blacwell [Blackwell, co. Derby] and elsewhere in the county, 6 Edward III. And that Walter de Aune is of the society of the said James and of Roger Sauvage, consenting to all the felonies above presented against them. And that William son of Roger de Uston and Walter, servant of Walter de Uston, robbed Roger son of John le Mazoun of Chestrefeld at Bromley<sup>1</sup> of a coat (*collobio*), price 2s., and of a sword, price 12*d.*, on Thursday before the Exaltation, 4 Edward III, and that they there bound him. And that William de Uston is a maintainer of William Bustlard, Walter, servant of Walter de Uston, and Roger le Sauvage, outlaws. And that Nicholas, brother of the said William [de Uston], received the said Walter, Roger and Nicholas (*sic*), and that he received William Bustlard, outlawed in co. Derby for the death of Richard Cotel of Chestrefeld and Alan Stotard of the same, and that he is a common maintainer and receiver of such malefactors. And that Robert Bernard<sup>2</sup> (*clericus convictus*), vicar of Baukewell, Hugh Procuratour,<sup>2</sup> and Nicholas atte Forde were maintainers of John Coterel and his fellows at Baukewell and in the Peak (*Pecko*) and elsewhere in the county about St. Peter in Cathedra, 6 Edward III. And that Thomas son of Thomas le Procuratour is of the society of the said James, riding armed with him to the disturbance of the peace before and after he [James] was outlawed, receiving and maintaining him at Bauquell.

The jurors of the first inquest of Baukewell present that James Coterel, Nicholas Coterel, John Coterel, Roger le Sauvage, Walter and Adam, servants of the said James, Stephen de Edenesovere, William de Eyom, Thomas de Bukstones, William, his brother, John son of John Folejaumbe of Berde [Beard, parish of New Mills, co. Derby], Henry son of Hugh Taup of Asshebourn, William Shyrard of co. Stafford, Richard, his brother, Nicholas Shyrard of Forde, Thomas de Rodeyerde, Thomas de Greneweye, John de Rodeyerde, William le Shavaldour, Henry le Palfreyman, Walter de Stafford, Henry de Nedham, Nicholas son of Roger de (*sic*) Melner, and Simon, brother of the said Nicholas, slew Thomas Ithel and William Pare at Asshebourn on Wednesday in Easter week, 5 Edward III. And that Hugh de Goneston, Robert Bernard, vicar, Thomas de Rysbergh, Giles, servant of John de Berde, Thomas son of Leticia de Weston, John atte Grene of Bukstanes, Walter Scot, Henry de Marketon, chaplain, John de Gloucestria of Castelton, Robert de Eyom of Bobenhulle [Bubnell, parish of Baslow St. Anne, co. Derby], John de Boudone, Yevan le Raggede, Henry son of Ivo de Tadyngton, Simon le Croudere,<sup>2</sup> Nicholas del Forde, William de Chetelton, knight, John de Leghe, knight, Robert de Legh, John de Grymmesby of Lincoln, Adam de Berde of Hayfeld

<sup>1</sup> Probably Bramley, in Marshlane, parish of Eckington. There is a Bramley Vale in Glapwell, parish of Bolsover, also in the wapentake of Searsdale.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1330 1334*, p. 291.

[Hayfield, co. Derby], Thomas de Melton, Thomas Folejaumbe of Berde, William Fegge of Assheforde, Robert, brother of Henry de Nedham, William le Porter of Caldelowe [Callow, parish of Wirksworth], Nicholas Daniel, William Faber de Capella [Chapel-en-le-Frith, co. Derby], William Sparwe, Henry Cay of Prestclyve [Priestcliffe, parish of Taddington] and John, his brother, Richard son of Ivo de Tadyngton, Eustace de Folevyle, Laurence and Walter, his brothers, Nicholas Syward of Cheylmardon [Chelmorton, co. Derby], Nicholas Fox, Richard le Heyward, William Crowe, John de Fyndryn, Richard le Webbester, Hugh, vicar of the church of Yolgreve [Youlgreave, co. Derby], Joan, wife of Nicholas de Rydware, Nicholas Froward<sup>1</sup> of Wyrkesworth, William de Mappelton of Asshebourn, Ralph de Spayne, bailiff of the High Peak, John del Halle of Castleton [Castleton, co. Derby], Robert de Calfovere [Calver, parish of Curbar, co. Derby] of Bobinhulle, Robert son of Richard Folejaumbe of Borouhull, John son of Thomas de Beleye, William son of Hugh Lukesone, chaplain, Thomas de Cheylmardon, chaplain, Nicholas de Calton, Philip de Turvyle,<sup>2</sup> John de Kynardesleye,<sup>2</sup> John Clarel,<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Teynterel,<sup>2</sup> Richard de Haveryngg,<sup>2</sup> and William de Leycestria,<sup>2</sup> canons of Lichefeld, maintained and received at Bauquell and Mackeworth [Mackworth, co. Derby] about St. Peter in Cathedra, in the 6th year of the reign, the said James and the others before-named after the commission of the felony aforesaid. And that Adam de Assheby received Finianus de Standon, outlawed for felony. And that John de Bradbourn, Richard and William, his brothers, maintained, received and sustained James Coterel and other outlaws at Bradebourn [Bradbourne, co. Derby], and elsewhere about the feast of St. Valentine, 6 Edward III. And that Hugh son of Peter de Hardyngbothe of co. Stafford carried victuals to James and his fellows at the park of Marketon [Markeaton, parish of Mackworth] after they were outlawed, and that he is of their society. And that William de Hetcote<sup>3</sup> of Tydiswell and William Alessandre maintained and received James and other outlaws at Tiddeswell about the feast of St. Gregory, 6 Edward III. And that John Bozoun,<sup>4</sup> the younger, maintained and received James and other outlaws, and rode with them with armed power in co. Derby after their outlawry, to wit from Christmas, in the fifth year, until the first Sunday of Lent following, and that he fed them at the hermitage of Leyes and received them there.

The jurors of the second inquest of the town of Baukwell present, amongst other things, that James Coterel and other outlaws were received at Medeweplot, at Blacwell [Blackwell,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, p. 508.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, p. 603.

<sup>3</sup> ? Heathcote, in Biggin, parish of Wirksworth, co. Derby.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1330-1334*, p. 291.



co. Derby], at Moldrikgraunge [Mouldridge Grange, in Brasington, parish of Bradbourne], and at Grenelowe [Grindlow, parish of Bradwell, co. Derby].

The jurors of the town of Asshebourn present, amongst other things, that William de Chetelton, knight, John de Lye, knight, Robert, his brother, Thomas de Bucstones, dwelling in Baukwell, William, his brother, dwelling in Eyom [Eyam, co. Derby], Thomas le Procuratour, Thomas de Rysbergh, Eustace de Folevyle, Robert, his brother, John de Gloucestria, and John de Grymmesby are aiders of the said James Coterel and received him at Bauquell about the feast of St. Scholastica, in the 6th year.

The jurors of the first inquest of the Peak present that James Coterel, Nicholas Coterel, John Coterel, Stephen de Edenesovere, William de Eyom, William de Bucstones, Thomas de Bucstones, Nicholas Syward, the younger, Richard atte Yate of Baukwell, Henry Ody of Asshebourn, Walter, the servant of James Coterel, and John Folejaumbe of Berde, who are outlawed for divers felonies, wander about the country, and draw to themselves in their company Richard Botlyn, William Russel, Giles Suclyng, Henry Bolderston, John de Boudon, John Yonwan, William son of John le Archer, Richard Niddesone, Robert son of Henry de Eyom, John de Gloucestria, Robert son of Robert le Taillour of Castelton, Adam de Irton, Simon le Croudere, Walter de Cotesbache, William de Chetelton, knight, John de Rodyerd, Thomas de Rodyerd, Thomas de Rysbergh, Richard Shyrard, William Shyrard, Thomas le (*sic*) Greneweys, Walter de Stafford, John de Lye, knight, Robert de Lye, Roger le Sauvage, John de Grymmesby of Lincoln, Walter de Aune and John de Cheworth, who are common malefactors and coadjutors and maintainers of the said James and other outlaws.

The jurors of the second inquisition of the Peak present, amongst other things, that Nicholas son of John de Tadyngton frequently bought victuals at Baukwell and elsewhere in the county for the use of James Coterel and other outlaws, and carried the same to them at Shakelowe [recorded in Great Shacklow Wood, in Sheldon, parish of Bakewell] and elsewhere when desired, and he thus maintained, received and sustained them.

The jurors of the first inquest of the county of Derby present that Eustace de Folevill,<sup>1</sup> Laurence de Folevill, Walter de Folevill, Robert de Folevill, and Richard de Folevill, parson of the church of Ty [Teigh, co. Rutland],<sup>2</sup> received and had for their part about the Purification, in the 6th year, by the hands of malefactors unknown, 300 marks in the park of Marketon from the moneys of Richard de Wylugheby, knowing of, and consenting to, the robbery thereof. And that James Coterel,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1327-1330*, p. 416, where Eustace de Folevill is described as of Ty, and *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1333-1337*, p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> This rector of Teigh captured Richard de Willoughby, the justice, near Grantham after Christmas, 1332 (*Kynghton's Chronicle*, p. 460).

Nicholas Coterel, John Coterel, John de Bradeburn and William de Bradeburn had 40 marks for their part of the robbery. And that Robert Tochet, lord of Marketon, Edmund Tochet, parson of the church of Makworth, Robert Bernard and Hugh de Gunston,<sup>1</sup> proctors of the church of Baukewell, received and maintained James Coterel and Eustace de Folevill, outlaws, at Baukewell, Mackeworth, and Marketon about the feast of St. Valentine, in the 6th year. And that James Coterel, Nicholas and John, his brothers, Roger Sauvage, Stephen de Edenesovere, Walter and Adam, servants of James, Eustace de Folevill, Laurence, Walter and Robert, his brothers, Robert de Griseleye, Edmund and Roger, his brothers, William Corbet of Tasseleye [Tasley, co. Salop], Nicholas de Eton, John de Dunston of Walton (co. Derby), William de la Warde, the younger, Robert son of Richard Folejaumbe, Nicholas de la Forde, Robert son of Matthew de Vylers, Nicholas de Sparham and Waiter Comyn ride with armed force secretly and openly, and are maintainers and receivers of Ralph son of Geoffrey de Repyndon, Roger le Megre, and Reginald de la More, notorious thieves, outlawed in that county, and that they received them at Denewalehay<sup>2</sup> in the second week of Lent, in the sixth year. And that Geoffrey le Wodeward of Marketon is a maintainer and receiver of Eustace de Folevill and other outlawed malefactors, carrying to them victuals in the park of Marketon for the use of Eustace, James Coterel and others, and that he had part of the money stolen from Richard de Wylughby, to wit 100s.

The jurors of the second inquisition of the Peak present that Gilbert de la Bruere,<sup>3</sup> supplying the place of the dean of Lichfield, Philip de Turvill, John Clarel, and William de Leycestria, canons of the church of Lichfield, are common receivers of James Coterel, Nicholas Coterel, Roger Sauvage, and Walter Jamesman and other outlawed malefactors, and that they received them at Baukwell in their houses, before and after their outlawry, in the fifth and sixth years of the reign. And that Hugh de Lekeburn, vicar of the church of Yolgreve, gave the said James Coterel 40s. for his maintenance, on Saturday before the Annunciation, in the 6th year. [Several presentments for receiving the said James and others; among those presented is Alice Folejaumbe,<sup>4</sup> lady of Elton, co. Derby.]

The jurors of the town of Derby present that James Coterel, Nicholas and John, his brothers, Roger le Sauvage, Stephen de Edenesovere, Nicholas de Calton, Walter, servant of James Coterel, William de Bukestones, Thomas de Bukestones, William de Eyom, and Henry Ody are common male-

<sup>1</sup> "Hugh le Procuratour" in *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1330-1334*, p. 291.

<sup>2</sup> A wood in Repton, co. Derby. See I. H. Jeayes, *Descriptive Catalogue of Derbyshire Charters*, London, 1906, nos. 1958, 1980; *Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1338-1340*, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, p. 603.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, p. 601.

factors and disturbers of the peace, drawing to themselves unlawful assemblies in public and private places, and that they beat men in fairs and markets, and extort intolerable ransoms. And that Henry Ody and Walter, servant of James Coterel, beat, wounded and maimed John de Knyveton at Chestrefeld on Tuesday the Invention of the Cross, in the fifth year of the reign. And that Eustace de Folevill and Laurence, his brother, riding with an armed force against the king's peace, threatened Robert Foucher of Osmundeston [Osmaston, co. Derby] that they would slay him, so that he could pass on no side for fear of death until he made fine with them in 100s., which he paid to them at Makworth. And that Eustace and Laurence took in like manner 60s. from John Parys, a brother of Burton St. Lazars [co. Leicester], at Spondon [co. Derby]. And that James Coterel, Nicholas and John, his brothers, and Walter, his servant, riding with armed force threatened Ralph Murimouth of Baukwell, so that he made fine with them in 100s. for fear of death, which he paid to them at Baukwell. And that Eustace de Folevill, Walter and Laurence, his brothers, took 10 marks in the same way from William son of Walter le Clerk of Marketon, chaplain, which he paid them at Marketon. And that the said Eustace, Walter and Laurence are of the household of Robert Tochet, lord of Marketon, and of Edmund, his brother, wearing their robes and dwelling with them, and that Robert and Edmund know of the ransoms and fines taken by Eustace, Walter and Laurence, and consent with them.

The jurors of the wapentake of Wirk[sworth] and Appeltre present that James Coterel, Nicholas and John, his brothers, Roger le Sauvage (and others) came with force and arms to Baukwell church on St. Stephen's day, 2 Edward III., and entered the church, and they threw down (*deposuerunt*) Walter Can, vicar of the church, and took 10s. from the offerings; and they say that James and the others are maintained by the dean and chapter of Lichfield in all the trespasses committed by them against the church of Baukwell.

The jurors of the first inquisition of Baukwelle present that James Coterel, Nicholas and John Coterel, Roger Sauvage, Walter and Adam, servants of James, Stephen de Edenesovere, William de Eyom, Thomas de Bukestones, William de Bukestones, John son of John Folejaumbe of Berd, Henry son of Hugh Taup of Assheburn, Eustace de Folevill, Laurence and Walter, his brothers, Nicholas Syward of Cheylmardon [Chelmorton, co. Derby], Nicholas Fox, William de Chetelton, knight, John de Lye, knight, Robert de Lye, John de Bradebourn and Richard and William, his brothers, rode armed in co. Derby publicly and secretly, and sent letters under the royal stile (*sub stilo regio*) to William de Birchovere for 20*l.*, which they had, and to Thomas Cort of Edenesovere [Edensor, co. Derby] for 40s., of which they had 20s., in the fifth and sixth years of the reign.



The jurors of the second inquest of Baukwell present that the aforesaid men rode armed in manner of war by day and by night, and sent letters to divers men of the country for money, to wit to Ralph Stolp for 40s., to Thomas Cort for 20s., to Henry de Padleye for 20s., which they had, and so to many men of the same county, in the fifth and sixth years of the reign.

The jurors of the first inquisition of the High Peak present that James Coterel, Nicholas Coterel, Stephen de Edenesovere, Roger le Sauvage, and Nicholas de la Forde and others unknown, in the fifth year of the reign, took John de Stanelyf in his house at Mapelton [Mapleton, co. Derby], and carried him away at Le Malcave [Malcolf, parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith], and there imprisoned him, and detained him in the house of Nicholas de la Forde for one week until he took an oath that he would never be against them, and besides this they took from him a bond for 20*l.*, to be paid if he opposed them. And that Godfrey Folejaumbe retained divers malefactors for the sake of taking money from men by extortion, and that he thus took 20s. from the vicar of Yolgreve.

Ro. 7. The jurors of the town of Nottingham present that John Sherewynd, servant of Nicholas Coterel, adheres to and serves James Coterel and Nicholas Coterel, outlawed for divers felonies, being their spy (*explorator*) at Nottingham and elsewhere in co. Nottingham, in the fifth and sixth years of the reign. And that William de Dunesby adhered to and served fifteen days William Pymme, outlawed in co. Nottingham, and that he carried letters from him to William, the chaplain of Bonyngton [Sutton Bonnington, co. Notts], for money to send to William Pymme. And that Henry de Wynkeburn caused a letter to be made and sent to William de Amyas<sup>1</sup> at Nottingham by an unknown man, containing that William should send 20*l.* to the society of "gentz savages," to be paid at Nottingham to a man bearing an indented bill, the second part whereof came to William with the letter, under grievous threats of burning everything that he had outside the town, and Henry afterwards came to Nottingham with the other part of the indenture and demanded the said 20*l.* for the use of the society aforesaid.

The jurors of the wapentake of Brokelestowe [Broxtowe, co. Notts] present that Henry de Wynkeburn maliciously sent a letter of credence to William de Amyas of Nottingham to obtain money under threat. And that William de Aune and William de Uston ride armed and take royal prises without warrant and without making payment in the wapentake of Brokelstowe and elsewhere in the county, taking corn and other victuals from Robert le Colyer and other men in the same county to the value of 20 marks and more, in the fifth and sixth years.

The jurors of the town of Newerk present that Henry de Wynkeburn is the bearer of letters sent by James Coterel, Roger

<sup>1</sup> A wealthy merchant of Nottingham and one of the jurors.

Sauvage and William Pymme to William Amyas of Nottingham to extort money from him. And that Lecia Pymme of Bonyngton carried a letter to the parson of Cortlyngstok [Cortlingstock, co. Notts] and Robert de Barton to extort money from them, directed to them by William Pymme, her son, grievously threatening them.

The jurors of Bingham [co. Notts] present that Henry de Wynkeburn carried a letter to Geoffrey Loterel that he should deliver to him 40*l.* for the use of James Coterel and other outlaws.

The jurors of the wapentake of Brokelstowe present that William son of John de Uston with others unknown robbed Walter le Carpenter of Mamesfeld [Mansfield, co. Notts] and John son of Thomas de Mamesfeld in the field of Mamesfeld on Tuesday before Christmas, 5 Edward III, of goods and chattels, to wit woollen and linen cloth and silver in pennies, to the value of half a mark, and that he is a common thief. And that William de Aune, knight, knowingly received James Coterel and Roger Sauvage in his manor of Grineleye [Gringley, co. Notts] after their outlawry. And that William de Aune and William de Uston are maintainers of James Coterel and Roger le Sauvage, outlawed for felonies, and that they are maintainers of many other malefactors, robbers, and senders of letters under the royal stile to obtain and extort money from divers men of the country. And that William de Uston made and forged (*fabricavit*) false money in the likeness of the king's money at Rodmerthweyt [Radmanthwaite, parish of Mansfield] on Monday after the Purification, 1 Edward III, continuing for the four following years until he enfeoffed William Trussebut, knight, of the manor of Rodmerthweyt, to the deceit of the people, etc., because such money was used in place of lawful money in public and private places in the county for the said time, to wit at Redmerthweit and elsewhere in the wapentake of Brokelstowe.

The jurors of the wapentake of Neuwerk and Ryseclyve [Rushcliffe, co. Notts] present that William Moycok of Bonyton [Sutton Bonnington, co. Notts] and William de Dunnesby are grooms of William Pymme, outlawed for felony, leading him through divers places in the country and seeking victuals for him, and that they received him with his society at Bonyton about Christmas, 5 Edward III, and afterwards on various occasions. And that William son of Gilbert de Gotham and Thomas de Bolewyk, bailiff, together with the said William Moycok, are receivers and helpers of the said William Pymme, and that they received him at Bonyngton and Kynston [Kingston-on-Soar, co. Notts], in the fifth year of the reign.

Ro. 9. Inquisition taken at Cesterfeld. The jurors of [the wapentake of] Scarvesdale present that William de Aune, knight, received at the manor of Steynesby, on Thursday after St. Chad, 6 Edward III, Roger Sauvage, James Coterel, Nicholas Coterel, John Coterel, and John de Grymmesby of

Lincoln, knowing them to be outlawed, and that he sustained and daily sustains them out of his goods and chattels. And that William son of Hugh del Hethe came, on Thursday the feast of St. Stephen, in the fifth year of the reign, to the house of Robert Fraunceys at Hertestoft [Hardstoft, parish of Ault Hucknall] as an envoy of Roger Sauvage to demand 40s. from Robert by means of threats, by reason of which threats Robert left his house and durst not dwell therein for a long time. And that Roger le Sauvage, William de Uston, John Hare, William son of Hugh del Hethe, William le Couper of Steynesby, and Henry Ody of Asshe-bourn took Henry son of Albredus del Heth, a free man, and imprisoned him at Steynesby on Monday after St. Dunstan, in the fifth year of the reign, and detained him there for a month, and took and drove away and sold his goods and chattels, to wit four oxen, three cows, five stirks (*stirkett*'), and 40 sheep.

Ro. 10. Gaol delivery at Nottingham on Wednesday after St. Matthew, 6 Edward III, made by the same justices. William de Chetelton, knight, John de Leye, knight, and Robert, his brother, indicted for breaking the manor of Sibyl de Furneux at Carleton in Lyndryk, co. Nottingham, and beating Thomas de Furneux, John de Bothemeshull, Robert de Hykelton, Robert de Bothemeshull, chaplain, William de Chernok, Henry the cook, and John de Brompton, her servants, breaking the closed door of her chamber and endeavouring to ravish Joan, late the wife of John de Horreby, knight, produced pardons of the king for the outlawry pronounced against them in this behalf.

Henry de Wynkebourn, indicted for sending a letter to William de Amyas demanding money for the society called "*la compaignie sauvage*," and for carrying a similar letter to Geoffrey Luterell, knight, acknowledged the charges, and is remitted to prison until the court be further advised.

William<sup>1</sup> son of Roger de Uston sentenced to be hanged for a robbery in the field of Mammesfeld, after conviction.

Richard le Shepherd, taken at Nottingham at the suit of Ivetta, daughter of Henry le Clerk, by appeal of robbery before John Rosel, coroner, for stealing fifty-seven sheep, price 50s., from her at Blitheworth [Blidworth], co. Nottingham, is sentenced to be hanged, after conviction.

Nicholas de Holm, dwelling in Gunthorp [co. Notts], and Andrew de Knyveton, taken at the suit of Agnes Alex[andri?] de Hoveryngham, servant of Thomas de Goushull, by appeal of robbery before John Rosel, one of the coroners, for sheep-stealing, are convicted by the jury, and Andrew is sentenced to be hanged and Nicholas is handed over to the ordinary (John, rector of Colwyk, dean of Nottingham) as a convicted clerk.

Stephen le Taverner of Nottingham, indicted for the rape of Joan, wife of Thomas de Normanton of Nottingham, on

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, p. 603.



Thursday before the Circumcision, 15 Edward II, and for beating Henry Whithe Honne of Nottingham to death with a staff outside the Chapelbarre of Nottingham on the hill near the Cross, on Wednesday the feast of St. James, 3 Edward III, is acquitted by the jury.

Roger le Orfevre of Nottingham, indicted for beating Matilda de Cotegrave at Nottingham, breaking her legs and maiming her, in the second year of the reign, and for beating Margery la Lystere and Matilda de Crophull at Nottingham, 19 Edward II, and for being confederated with Stephen le Taverner of Nottingham and other malefactors in the town of Nottingham to maintain one another in all their suits and prises, just or unjust, and for threatening William Norre, so that for fear of death he made fine with him in 20s., and for taking 20s. in like manner from William Fykeys, 40s. from William Godeynogh, and from others, and for beating William de Wylughby, rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, William de Skeggeby, and Hugh Stoile, and for being a common malefactor, confesses and prays to be admitted to make fine with the king. He is admitted to a fine of half a mark, in consideration of his long imprisonment and of his estate, and his pledges mainpern for his good behaviour hereafter.

Stephen le Taverner of Nottingham, indicted for beating Gilbert de Hoverynham, Robert de Halton, baker, William de Whatton, tailor, Goda, hand-maiden of Maya la Norys, and Roger le Orfevre at Nottingham, in the third year of the reign, and for confederating with Richard le Taverner and other malefactors of the town of Nottingham, who are convicted, that one should maintain the other in all their suits and prises, just and unjust, and for being accustomed to coerce by threats parties pleading in the court of Nottingham to take days of agreement (*dies amoris*) and to agree out of fear against their will, and for taking by such threats fines from certain men for his own use, to wit 40s. from John de Bredon upon one occasion and half a mark upon another, half a mark from Robert de Haliton, half a mark from Robert de Derby, 5s. 4d. from Peter de Carliolo, and so from others, and for threatening the jurors of inquisitions so that they durst not say the truth, etc., confesses, and is admitted to a fine of half a mark in consideration of his long imprisonment, etc.

Payn le Draper and Simon de Chestre, bailiffs of the town of Derby, are in mercy because they did not come before the said justices at Nottingham concerning the gaol delivery, as they had been summoned by the sheriff. The amercements are affected by the justices at half a mark.

Many of the adherents of Coterel are acquitted by the juries, whilst others are remanded before the king's Bench, in accordance with a writ, dated 26 November, 6 Edward III [*Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, p. 616; *cf. also* p. 425], to send the indictments, etc., into that court [roll 8d.]. From roll 9 it appears that James Coterel and others (unnamed)

were outlawed in the last eyre of William de Herle in co. Derby and Nottingham, that is in 1330 [*Calendar of Close Rolls, 1330-1333*, pp. 34, 43, 56, 58, 59, 124, 129, 233, 252]. 179.

1334, May 12.—Roll (preserved among the deeds) entitled : “Lassham. Latymer. Recogn[iciones] tam liberorum quam natorum facte in plena Curia” [Lasham, co. Hants ?].

1391, September.—Parchment Roll giving particulars of dower assigned to Dame Joan, the late wife of Sir Ralph Basset of Draton, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Leicester. 271

1418, February.—Subsidy roll of a Fifteenth of “le Upland de Borgh de Sondressh’ in australi parte” [Sundridge, co. Kent]. 271

[1437].—Book containing copy in English, in a hand of *circa* 1500, of the foundation statutes of the almshouse at Euclme [Ewelme, co. Oxford] founded by William Delapole, duke of Suffolk, and Alice, his wife. 179

1490-1.—A bundle of papers relating to suit in Chancery between John Jernyngham, esquire, and Isabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Gervase Clifton, knight, and daughter of Isabel Scot, widow, the executrix of Sir William Scott, knight, on the one part, and John Forster, son of Agnes Forster, and Anne, his wife, concerning the manors of Selling [Selling] and Haryng [Harringe, parish of Selling, co. Kent], and papers relating to the manors. In petition to the Privy Council the plaintiffs state that Isabel Scott was married to Sir Gervase at the instance of Cardinal Kempe. Inquisition taken after the death of Agnes Morton, widow (daughter of Agnes Forster), at Stortford, co. Hertford, and at Dertford, co. Kent, on 18 June, 1517. Surveys and rentals of manor of Sellyng near Horton Monachorum, co. Kent. Papers in an action of trespass, Michaelmas, 1487, by Agnes Morton, widow, against John Jernyngham, late of London, esquire, Isabel, his wife, Robert Vagge, late of Smethe, co. Kent, yeoman, William Heyre, of London, gent., and William May, late of Broke, co. Kent, gent., concerning lands in Sellyng, Lymen [Lympne], Ostryngchanger [Ostenhanger, parish of Stanford], Horton Monachorum [Monks Horton], Burghmersshe [Burmarsh], Westhythe [West Hythe], and Demechyrche [Dymchurch], co. Kent, whereof Jernyngham and his wife claimed that she had disseised them. Judgment for plaintiff. 166

[1500-1600].—Copies in sixteenth century handwriting of grants, etc., relating to the hermitage of St. Leonard in Wilchewode [Wilkswode, parish of Langton Matravers, co. Dorset]. 174

[c. 1530].—Small folio book giving amount parish by parish of the goods of inhabitants, number of able men, children and unable men in the county of Warwick. 177

[1548].—Large bundle of draught surveys of chantries in co. Notts. [Certificates of Chantries, Notts, No. 37, Public Record Office.] 169b

1576, July 2.—Subsidy roll, about 20 feet long, for the Hundred of Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Sir William Deveroux, knt., and Edward Aglionbie, esquire, Commissioners, Thomas Bracebridge, esq., High Collector appointed by the said Commissioners. 220

[c. 1580].—Papers, estreats, etc., relating to the office of sheriff of Notts; charges by Sir Francis Willoughby as justice at the Quarter Sessions, noticeable for their Latin quotations and for their sententious style; examinations of witnesses, etc.; notes of readings on various subjects. 20

1585, November 26.—Contemporary copy of release by Sir Francis Willughbie to Sir Christopher Hatton, knight, captain of the Queen's guard, of the manor of Langton Wallis *alias* Langton Welshe within the Ile of Purbecke, co. Dorset. 166 (217)

1590, Sept. 16.—Roll of "The second band of twoe hundred soldiers of the lower division of the Lathe of Sutton at Hoane trayned before Sir John Leveson at Sevenoke." Thomas Wylughby, esquire, captain. 177

1611–31.—A bundle of papers connected with the Newfoundland venture described in the following journal, including letters from Sir Percival Willoughby to John Guy, merchant of Bristol; letters from Bartholomew Pearson and Thomas Will from Newfoundland, and from Thomas Rowley of Bristol, 1619; John Brown from Harewood, 1617–20; John Slaney; estimates for fitting out the ship, inventories of stores, etc., and much other information of interest. The ship left Bristol on Sunday, 7 April, 1616, and arrived at Coper's Cove in Newfoundland on 8 May, 1616. The papers include an inventory of goods left with Mr. Thomas Willoughby and his company "in the Newfoundelande, the 4 of August, 16—," the third and fourth figures of the year [1616 ?] being omitted. 24

1612–13.—A journal of 35 folio pages, entitled "[A] journall from the first of September [1612] un[till] the last of Aprill, 1613, in C[a]pe . . . where the colonie is kept." It really extends to May 13, 1613. It gives a full account of the voyage, of the country of Newfoundland, the contour of its coast-lines as visited by the ship, etc. 24



MANORIAL RECORDS (COURT ROLLS, ACCOUNTS, RENTALS,  
ETC.).

1257-8.—Rental of the manor of Sunderesse [Sundridge, co. Kent] and of another manor (heading torn away), 42 Henry III. 170

1289-90.—Rolls of the Hundred of Hoo [co. Kent]. One court is called "Hundredum de Lagedey," *i.e.*, Lawday. 174

1293-4.—Court Rolls (pleas, assizes of bread, etc.) of Eylesford [Aylesford, co. Kent], consisting of seven rolls, decayed at commencement, 22 Edward I. (292)

1294-5, 1295-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Toueton, Thoutton [Towton, co. Notts], 23, 24 Edward I. (in an unnumbered bundle).

1296-7, 1297-8.—Court Rolls (pleas of debts), six rolls, in excellent condition, of Burgham [Burham], co. Kent, 25, 26 Edward I. (292)

1296-7.—Court Rolls (pleas, assize of bread, etc.) of Eylesford [Aylesford, co. Kent], four rolls, 25 Edward I. (292)

1297-8.—Court Roll (pleas, assizes of bread, etc.) of Eylesford [Aylesford, co. Kent], consisting of nine rolls, in good preservation, 26 Edward I. (292)

1302-3.—Account of bailiff of Ferne [The Vern, parish of Bodenham, co. Hereford], 30 Edward I. 205 ✓

1302-3.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 31 Edward I. 194

1305-6.—Court Rolls (pleas, assize of bread, etc.) "in Burgo de Eylesford et Hundredo de Larkefeud" [Aylesford and Larkfield Hundred, co. Kent], eight rolls, 34 Edward I. (292)

1305-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 34 Edward I. 194

1307-8.—Court Rolls (pleas, assize of bread, etc.) of Eylesford [Aylesford, co. Kent], one roll, 1 Edward II. (292)

1307-8 to 1310-11.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 1 to 4 Edward II. 194

1311-12, 1312-13.—Court Rolls (*curia et Lagheday*, etc.) of Eylesford [Aylesford, co. Kent], nine rolls, 5, 6 Edward II. (292)

1312-13.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 6 Edward II. 194

1315-16 to 1317-18.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 9 to 11 Edward II. 194

1317-18 to 1321-2.—Court Rolls of Tamworth Castle, 11 to 15 Edward II. 197

[c. 1325].—Rental of Hever Brocas and Hever Cobham [co. Kent]. 174

1326-7.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 20 Edward II. 194

[1327-1377].—Rental of the manor of Carlton-on-Trent [co. Notts], *temp.* Edward III. 170

1327-8 to 1330-1.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 1 to 4 Edward III. 194

1328-9, 1329-30.—Court Rolls of the manors of Opton [Upton Gray, co. Hants] and Toneworth [Tunworth, co. Hants], Richard de Grey, 2, 3 Edward III. 173 (123)

1329-30, 1330-1.—Court Rolls of the manor of Ernhale [Arnold, co. Notts], 3, 4 Edward III. (278)

1331-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Ryseley [Risley, co. Derby], 5 Edward III., name of lord not given. 169

1332-3 to 1338-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 10 to 12 Edward III. 194

1340-1, 1341-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 14-15 Edward III. 194

1340-1, 1343-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Calverton [co. Notts], 14, 17 Edward III. 220

1343-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Ryseley [Risley, co. Derby], 17 Edward III. 169

1345-6, 1346-7.—Bailiff's account of the manor of Fern [The Vern, parish of Bodenham, co. Hereford], Baldwin de Frevill, 19, 20 Edward III. 166 (217)

1346-7.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 20 Edward III. 194

1347-8.—Court Rolls of the manors of Chetulton [Cheddleton, co. Stafford] and Forde [Ford, co. Stafford], 21 Edward III. (276)

1349-50.—Court Rolls of the manor of Bradmere [Bradmore, co. Notts], 23 Edward III. (290)

1351-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 25 Edward III. 194

1353-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Crownest [co. Worcester], Bartholomew de Frevill, 27 Edward III. 173 (123)

1353-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Brianeston [Bryanston, co. Dorset], 27 Edward III. 173 (123)

1355-6, 1356-7.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wodelond [co. Dorset], 29, 30 Edward III. 164

1358-9.—Manorial account of La Ferne [The Vern, parish of Bodenham, co. Hereford], Freville family, 32 Edward III. 170

1359-60.—Court Rolls of the manor of Bradmere [Bradmore, co. Notts], Sir Richard de Wilughby, 33 Edward III. (290)

1361-2.—*Visus Compoti* of bailiff of Sir Baldwin de Frevill for his manor of Feren [The Vern, co. Hereford], from Michaelmas, 35 Edward III, until St. Ambrose following. 205

1363-4.—Court Roll of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 37 Edward III. 194

1364-5.—Court Rolls of the manor of Bradmere [co. Notts], 38 Edward III. (290)

1366-7, 1367-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Kirtelington [Kirklington, co. Notts], John de Bella Aqua, 40, 41 Edward III. 173 (123)

1368-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Marnham [co. Notts], 42 Edward III. (278)

1368-9.—Court Rolls of the manors of Bradeford and La Ferne [The Vern, co. Hereford], 42 Edward III. 173 (123)

1368-9, 1369-70.—Court Roll of the manor of Crownest [co. Worcester], Baldwin Frevill, 42, 43 Edward III. 173 (123)

1370-1, 1371-2.—Court Rolls of the manors of Bradeford and La Ferne [The Vern, co. Hereford], 44, 45 Edward III. 173 (123)

1370-1, 1372-3.—Court Rolls of the manor of Toueton [Towton, co. Notts], 44, 46 Edward III. (in an unnumbered bundle).

1371-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 45 Edward III. 194

1372-3 Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.—Account of Robert Tibben, Reeve of Middleton [co. Warwick]. 236



1375-6 1376-7.—Court Rolls of the manor of Barton [co. Notts] 49-50 Edward III. 185

1376-7.—Court Rolls of the manor of Smallwood [Cheshire] 50 Edward III. 169b

✓ 1376-7.—Account of John Dibbene, bailiff of Midilton [co. Warwick]. 220

1376-7 1377-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the Wolds [co. Notts.] 50, 51 Edward III. 177 (175)

1377.—Court Rolls of the manor of Staunton, Schelton [Shelton], and Thurverton [Thoroton, all co. Notts], Prior of Haverholm, 51 Edward III. 173 (123)

1377-8 1378-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 1, 2 Richard II. 177 (175)

1377-8 to 1399.—Court Rolls of the manors of Wambroke, Wynterborn Kyngeston, Wynterborn Selston, Bloxworth, Mapelerton, Longton Walysh, and Wodelond [co. Dorset] for various years of the reign of Richard II. 179

1377-8 to 1412-13.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wyverton (Sir John Leek, Knt., *et socii*), including fines of Crophull Bishop and Crophull Boteler, Tytheby, Berneston, Langar, Colston Basset, and Bingham [co. Notts], for divers years of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. 176

✓ 1378-9 Michaelmas to Michaelmas.—Account of John Colet, reeve of Middilton [co. Warwick]. 220

1378-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 2 Richard II. 194

1380-1.—Court Rolls of the manor of Barton [co. Notts], 4 Richard II. 185

1380-1, 1382-3, 1385-6, 1387-8 to 1389-90, 1391-2, 1393-4, 1394-5.—Court Rolls of the manor of Toueton [Towton, co. Notts], 4, 6, 9, 11 to 13, 15, 17, 18 Richard II. (in an unnumbered bundle).

1381-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 5 Richard II. 177 (175)

1382-3, 1383-4.—Court Rolls of the manors of Bayvill [Bayvill, co. Pembroke] and Moldgrove [Moylgrove, co. Pembroke], 6, 7 Richard II. 173 (123)

1382-3 to 1391-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wynterborne Kyngeston [co. Dorset], 6 to 15 Richard II. 166 (218)

1383-4.—Court Rolls of the manors of Staunton, Shelton, and Thurverton [Thoroton, all co Notts], prior of Haverholm, 7 Richard II. 173 (123)

1384-5.—Court Rolls of the manor of Winterborne Kingston [co. Dorset], 8 Richard II. 166 (217)

1385-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 9 Richard II. 177 (175)

1385-6.—Court Rolls of Sir Hugh de Wyllughby's manor of Ryseley [Risley, co. Derby], 9 Richard II. 169

1385-6 to 1387-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 9-11 Richard II. 194

1386-7, 1387-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Barton [co. Notts], 10, 11 Richard II. 185

1387-8.—Court Rolls of Sir Hugh de Willughby's manor of Risley [co. Derby], 11 Richard II. 169

1389-90.—Account of Thomas de Stainforth, bailiff of the manor of Sir John de Lowdham, knt., at Riby [co. Lincoln], from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. 220 ✓

1389-90.—Court Rolls of the manor of Smallwood [co. Chester], 13 Richard II. 169b

1389-90.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 17 Richard II. 177 (175)

1389-90, 1390-1.—Court Rolls of Sir Hugh Willughby's manor of Risley [co. Derby], 13, 14 Richard II. 169

1390.—Rental of the manor of Wodelond [co. Dorset]. 174

1390-1.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 14 Richard II. 194

1390-1, 1391-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Barton [co. Notts], 14, 15 Richard II. 185

1390-1, 1391-2, 1392-3, 1393-4, Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.—Accounts of Dame Joan de Bracebrugge of receipts and expenditure from Kynnesbury [Kingsbury, co. Warwick], Wraby [Wrawby, co. Lincoln], Beseling Thorp [Buslingthorpe, co. Lincoln], Weligovere, [Wellingore, co. Lincoln], Bracebrugg [Bracebridge, co. Lincoln], Wylmyncote [Wilncote, co. Warwick], Newton, Walshelond, Barleye, [cf. *Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, iii., p. 261, no. 32]. 220 ✓

- 1391.—Rental of Wynterborne Belet [co. Dorset]. 174
- ✓ 1392-3.—Account of Robert Prowre, reeve of Wodeland [co. Dorset]. 220
- ✓ 1392-3.—Account of William Jones, reeve of Middulton [co. Warwick]. 220
- 1392-3.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 16 Richard II. 194
- 1392-3, 1393-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Winterborne Kingston [co. Dorset], 16, 17 Richard II. 166 (217)
- 1393-4.—Court Roll of Cossall [co. Notts], 17 Richard II. 220
- 1393-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wynterbourne Musterton *alias* Musterton [co. Dorset], 17 Richard II. 166 (217)
- ✓ 1393-4.—Account of John Elys of Mydulton [co. Warwick], collector there. 220
- 1393-4, 1397-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Barton [co. Notts], 17-21 Richard II. 185
- 1394-5.—Grange account (*Exitus Grangii*) for Marston and Lee [co. Warwick]. 220
- ✓ 1394-5, 1395-6, Michaelmas to Michaelmas.—Account of Thomas de Lee, bailiff of Marston and Le Lee [co. Warwick]. 220
- 1395-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick], 19 Richard II. 194
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laton coal pits (John Lyvesey, accountant) from 27 December, 27 Henry VIII. until 1 January, in the 28th year (issues and profits of "carbones terrestres" 62*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*; wages of pitmen 56*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*; costs of "synkyng" and wages of the accountant and others in this connection, stores, necessities, etc. "ut patet per librum suum de particulis sol[ucio]num] eorundem denariorum vocatum 'le Syknyng Boke,'" 81*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*); account of bailiffs of Gonthorp and Lowdham [co. Nottingham]; and of Middleton [co. Warwick]; of Cossale [co. Nottingham] (Henry Marmion, bailiff); of Wyken [co. Warwick]; of Wyllughby Brodmer [co. Nottingham], Cosington [co. Leicester], Broughton [co. Nottingham], Wymbold [co. Leicester]; and account of Robert Perote, receiver of all the lands, etc., that formerly belonged to John Wylloughby, esquire, from 4 January, 27 Henry VIII, to 1 January in the following year (total of receipts, 685*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.*; payments 596*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*). 205

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1537-8.—Bailiff's accounts from Michaelmas, 29 Henry VIII, for one year for Wollaton and Sutton Passes (Henry Marmyon, bailiff; Wollaton coal pits (John Lyvesey, accountant) from 4 January, 29 Henry VIII., to 11 January, in the 30th year (receipts and profits of coal 477*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*; wages and stipends 21*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*; cost of 'synking,' etc., 50*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*); and of the bailiffs of the following from Michaelmas to Michaelmas: Gonthorp and Lowdham; Myddelton [co. Warwick]; Cossale [co. Nottingham] (Henry Marmyon, bailiff; Wyken [co. Warwick]; Carleton juxta Trentham [Carlton-upon-Trent]; Wylloughby, Brodmer [co. Nottingham], Cosington [co. Leicester], Broughton [co. Nottingham], Wymbold [Wimeswold, co. Leicester]; and of Robert Perot, chaplain and receiver of the lands, etc., of John Wylloughby, knt., from 2 January, 29 Henry VIII, until 4 January, in the following year. 205

1538, May.—Rental of Lenton, Radford and Nottingham. 38

1538-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Carleton-upon-Trent [co. Notts], 30 Henry VIII. 169

1538-9.—Account of John Leceter for the lands in Nottingham (*Nothm*) from Christmas, 30 Henry VIII, for one year ("Item to charge hym for vj landes [*i.e.*, ridges of ploughed land] wythout chappell barre, by yere ijs. viij*d.* Item to allowe hym for Thyrlandes Place, in Mastres [Isabel] Panelles handes, iij*li.* Item for cheffe rent to the kyng for Thyrlandes Place, iij*s.* iiij*d.*"). Signed "Henry Wyllughby." 205

1538-9.—Manorial account of Wambrok and Stockland [co. Dorset], 30 Henry VIII. 220



1539, July 13.—Court Roll of Sir John Willoughby's manor of Carlecolston [co. Notts]. 169

1540-1.—Court Rolls of the manor of Braundon, with the tithings of Thurlaston, Bretford, and Calcott [co. Warwick], 32 Henry VIII. 194 (228)

1540-1 to 1546-7.—Court Rolls of the manor of Winterborne Selston [co. Dorset], 32 to 38 Henry VIII. 166 (214)

1541, June 8.—Court Roll of Sir John Willoughby's manor of Carlecolston [co. Notts]. 169

1541-2.—Rental of the lands of John Poulet, esquire, and the Lady Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Fyllol, knight, in right of the said Anne, late the wife of Edward Willoughby, knight, deceased. 174

1542, Nov. 30.—Rental of Thomas Brabryge's lordship of Kynsberie [Kingsbury, co. Warwick]. 212

1542-3.—Court Rolls of the manors of Kepsbroke, Westhwerst and Esthwerst [West and East Ewhurst, parish of Speldhurst, co. Kent], 34 Henry VIII. 174

1542-3.—Bailiff's account from Michaelmas, 34 Henry VIII, for one year for Wollaton and Sutton Passes (Henry Marmyon, bailiff); Wollaton coal pits (John Lyvesey, collector) from 4 January, 34 Henry VIII, until 24 December, 35 Henry VIII. (receipts 51*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*; payments for wages 24*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; costs of "synking" 75*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*); and of the bailiffs of the following, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas: Gonthorp and Ludham; Cossale (Henry Marmyon, bailiff); Myddylton; Wyken; Wylloughby; Carleton juxta Trentham (Marnam, Sutton, Carleton cum Gedling, Carcolston); and of John Trussell, gent. and "serviens Domino," of money received by him from 17 March, 34 Henry VIII, to 10 February, 35 Henry VIII.; of Thomas Hydde, "serviens Domino," for the like period (payments for divers stores (*estuff*) and other necessities and implements for the household, for wages and stipends of laborers on divers matters of the lord and for getting hay and corn (*garbarum*), for hedging and ditching, threshing, etc. 74*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; for payments for red and white herrings (*pro alaciis albis rub[e]is*) and divers salt fish bought in divers places, at Sturbrege fair and at Bosston, and for carriage and other expenses in connection therewith 29*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; and for 'freshacates' [= purchases of household stores, etc.] 44*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*); of Robert Perott, chaplain and receiver, from 4 January, 34 Henry VIII, until 1 January following. 205

1544-5.—Court Rolls of the manor of Braundon, with the tithings of Thurlaston, Bretford, and Colcott [co. Warwick], 36 Henry VIII. 194 (282)

1542-3, 1543-4.—Court Roll of the manor of Wambroke  
[co. Dorset], Henry Wylloughby, esquire. 166 (214)

1544-5.—Bailiff's account from Michaelmas, 36 Henry VIII, for one year for Wollatton and Suttons Passes (John Lyvesey, bailiff); Wollatton coal-pits (John Lyvesey, collector) from 4 January, 36 Henry VIII, to 24 December, 37 Henry VIII. (issues and profits of coal, 356*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; wages, 46*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; costs of 'synkyng,' 81*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*); bailiffs' accounts from Michaelmas to Michaelmas for the following: Gonthorp and Ludham; Carleton juxta Trentham; Cossale (Cropwell, Bylbrough); Wylloughby (Brodmer, Broughton); Wyken; Myddelton; and of Robert Parott, chaplain and receiver, from 4 January, 36 Henry VIII., until 1 January, 37 Henry VIII.; and of Thomas Eton, "serviens Domino," from 24 December, 37 Henry VIII, until 20 March following (for rewards given by his lord and wages and stipends of servants and for money paid at divers times to Thomas Hyde, 126*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*); and of Thomas Hyde, "serviens Domino," from the last day of February, 36 Henry VIII, until 19 March, 37 Henry VIII. (payments for red and white herrings and for salt-fish bought at Sturbrygge Fair and Bosston and for carriage, etc., thereof, 33*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 'freshacat,' 61*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*); and of John Lyvesey's wife in the 37 Henry VIII. (receipts from lordships of Wollatton and Sutton Passes with Bramcote; Carleton, with Marnam, Sutton, Carleton with Gedlynge and Carlcolston; Cossale with Cropwell and Bylbrough); account of executors of John Lyvesey from 4 January, 36 Henry VIII, until 12 September following "for theyer holle receyttes, deduccyons, synkeyng boke and leverys money," ("levereye money" 199*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*); account of Mr. Marmyon and John Trussell for Wollatton coal-pits from 12 Sept., 37 Henry VIII, until 25 September following (receipts 62*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*); "deduccyons to be allowy[d]," 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; "synkyng boke to be allowyd," 25*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; "leverye money payed by them," 22*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.* 205

1546-7.—Bailiff's account from Michaelmas, 38 Henry VIII, for one year for Wollatton and Sutton Passes (John Trussell, bailiff); allowed 67*s.* 4*d.* for the lord's alms to three men and three women, and for 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to John Bate, chaplain, "pro docens (*sic*) pauperum puerorum datis sicut elimozina Domini"); Cossale; Wollatton coal-pits (John Trussell, collector) from 4 January, 38 Henry VIII., until 24 December, 1 Edward VI. (receipts, 365*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; wages, 48*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*; "synkyng boke," 90*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*); of Robert Perott, priest (time not specified); of Thomas Hydde, "serviens Domino," from 24 January, 38 Henry VIII., until 22 February, 2 Edward VI.; of Thomas Eyton, "serviens Domino," from 22 January, 38 Henry VIII., until 22 February, 2 Edward VI. Prefixed is a list of annuities, 1 Edward, signed "John Willughby," containing thirty-eight

entries amounting to 48*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (Sir Hugh Willoughby, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Mastre Draycott, 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* for half a year; Serjaunte Molyneux, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Baldwin Willoughby, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; George Willoughby, 20*s.*; Sir Anthony Nevell, 20*s.*; Nicholas Powtryell, 20*s.*; Gabriel Barwicke, 53*s.* 4*d.*; Henry Marmyon, 5*l.*) 205

1546-7.—Bailiff's account for Braundon [co. Warwick] from Michaelmas, 38 Henry VIII, to the same feast, 1 Edward VI. 205

1547-8, 1548-9, 1549-50.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 1, 2, 3 Edward VI. 177 (175)

1547-8.—Bailiff's account of Braundon and Bretsforde [co. Warwick], from Michaelmas, 1 Edward VI, for one year, with account of "the Wodesale of Braundon," 15 February, 1 Edward VI. 205

1549-50.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wyken [co. Warwick] 3 Edward VI. 194 (228)

1549-50 to 1562-3.—Court Rolls of the manor of Smallwood [co. Chester], 3 Edward VI. to 5 Elizabeth. 169b

1549-50, 1550-1.—Court Rolls of the manor of Braundon, with the tithings of Thurlaston, Bretford, and Calcott [co. Warwick], 3, 4 Edward VI. 194 (228)

[c. 1550].—Rental of lands in Lenton and Radford belonging to the late monastery of Lenton [co. Notts]. 38

*Temp.* Elizabeth.—Accounts of Nottinghamshire manors. 205

1554-5 to 1557-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Ightham co. Kent], 1 to 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. 174

1554-5 to 1603.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wimeswold [co. Leicester] for various years of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. 176

1555.—Account of wood sales at Spondon, co. Derby, Ylkeston, Sandyaere, [Bu]rrossheasche [Borrowash], Risley, Stanton [all co. Derby], Bramcote, Clifton, Dale, Kyrke Halam, Stapleforde, Brayson, and of expenditure over conversion into timber, boards, laths, etc.

Entitled "Dale Wodes. The booke of reyceptes for wode ther solde by John Bateman, begynnynge in May, *in annis regnorum regis Philippi et regine Marie primo et secundo.*" rendered to the executors [of Henry Willoughby]. 205



1558 to 1603.—Court Rolls of the manor of Dunsby [co. Lincoln], for various years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 176

1558-1603.—Accounts of "Easter Tithing" at Middleton for various years of the reign of Elizabeth. 169b

1558-1603.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wollaton [co. Notts] for various years of the reign of Elizabeth. 176

1558-1603.—Court Rolls for the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts] for divers years of the reign of Elizabeth. 176

1558-1603.—Court Rolls of the manor of Carlton-on-Trent [co. Notts] for various years of the reign of Elizabeth. 176

1558 to 1603.—Court Rolls of the manor of Cossington [co. Leicester] for various years of the reign of Elizabeth. 176

1558-9 to 1602-3.—Court Rolls of the manors of Wambroke, Wynterborn Kyngeston, Wynterborn Seleston, Bloxworth, Mapeleton, Langton Walysh, and Wodelond [co. Dorset], for various years of the reign of Elizabeth. 179

1558 to 1625.—Papers relating to Smallwood, co. Chester, and to suits concerning title thereto, *tempp.* Elizabeth and James I. 187

1558-9 to 1648-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick] for various years of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. 194

1558-9, 1560-1, 1565-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Ightham [co. Kent], 1, 3, 8 Elizabeth. 174

c. 1560 ?—Terrier of Wishawe [Wishaw, co. Warwick], *tempp.* Elizabeth ? 170

1560-1.—Court Rolls of the Hundred ("Curia Treseptimana Hundredi") of Knolton and Upwymbourn [co. Dorset], 3 Elizabeth. 174

1560-1 to 1565-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 3-8 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1560-1, 1564-5, 1569-70.—Court Rolls of the manor of North Carlton [co. Notts], 3, 7, 12 Elizabeth. 169

1562-3.—Accounts for Holeway [or Holy, parish of White Staunton], Hull, Pounderford, Stapelgrove, Nayllysbourne [Nailsbourne, parish of Kingston St. Mary], Rympton [Rimpton], Oterford [Otterford], Taunton Castle, Borough and Liberty [all co. Somerset]. 169b

1563, Oct. 5.—Court Rolls of Willoughby [co. Notts]. 169

1563, Oct. 6.—Court Rolls of Gunthorpe and Lowdham [co. Notts]. 169

1563, Oct. 6.—Court Roll of Bradmeyre [Bradmore, co. Notts]. 169

1563, Oct. 7.—Court Roll of Cosyngton [co. Leicester]. 169

1563, Oct. 7.—Court Roll of Wymeswold [co. Leicester]. 169

1563.—“Tharbage booke of the Town fieldes at Wollaton begynnenge the xviii<sup>th</sup> day of October,” 5 Elizabeth. 205

1563–4 to 1565–6.—Accounts of Dorset manors during the minority of Francis Willoughby. 220

1564–5.—Court Rolls of the manors of Langton Wallis and Langton Hering, and of Maplerton, Winterborn Selston, Winterborn Kingston, Bloxworth, Wambroke, Woodlande, and of Admiralty Court at Langton Hering, and of the Hundred Court of Knolton and Upwimborne [all co. Dorset], 7 Elizabeth. 166 (217)

1564–5.—Surveys of manors of Garnethorpe [Grainthorpe], Mablethorpe, and Yarborough, co. Lincoln, 7 Elizabeth. 173 (138)

1565.—“The parke booke of Wollaton, *anno* reginæ Elizabeth septimo,” an account of beasts laid to, and taken from, herbage. 205

1565–6.—“Visus compotorum” of all bailiffs, reeves, bedels, fermors, collectors and other accountants of the lands, etc., in co. Dorset lately belonging to Edward Willoughby, knight, and now in the hands of the queen by reason of the minority of Francis Willoughby, esquire, from Michaelmas, 7 Elizabeth, for one year. Accounts for Wodelande; Knolton and Upwimborne Hundred; Bloxworth; Winterborne Selston; Estmorden, Westmorden and Southlychett; Maplerton; Wynterborne Kingeston; Lancketon Herryng; Lytleheryngston; Winterborne Cribton, *alias* Cane Frome Billet and Stafford; Kingeston Lacy; Wambroke; Langton Wallis; Dorchester; and of lands in Fordingbridge, co. Southampton. 205

1565–6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wodland [co. Dorset], 8 Elizabeth. 164

1566–7.—Court Rolls of the Hundred of Knolton and Upwimborne and of the manors of Wodland, Wambroke, Winterborne Selston, Lanckton Wallis, Bloxworth, Maplerton, Win-

terborne Kingston, Langton Herring, and Whitechurch [all co. Dorset], 9 Elizabeth. 164

1567-8 to 1573-4.—A book containing terriers, copies of Court rolls, manorial accounts, etc., relating to Woodland, Bloxworth, South Lychett, Est and West Morden, Langton Wallyshe, Langton Herryng, Wambroke, the Hundred of Knolton, Winterborne Selston and Winterborne Kingston, Maplerton [co. Dorset], and Bearewoode, Fordingbridge and Burgate [co. Hants], 10 to 16 Elizabeth. 179

1568-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Langton Wallis [co. Dorset], 11 Elizabeth. 166 (217)

1569.—The book of cattle at Wollaton from 1 day of January, 11 Elizabeth, H. Averey, Wollaton. 205

1569-70.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 12 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

[1570].—Bundle of papers, writs, etc., connected with Sir Francis Willoughby's tenure of the office of sheriff of Warwick. 169b

1572-3 to 1577-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Bradmere [co. Notts], 15 to 20 Elizabeth. 290

1572-3 to 1577-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 15-20 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1573-4 to 1589-90, 1592-3, 1593-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Lambley [co. Notts], 16 to 32, 35, 36 Elizabeth. (278)

1574-5, 1577-8, 1580-1, 1581-2, 1585-6, 1587-8 to 1590-91, 1598 to 1601-2.—Court Rolls of the manors of Bleasby, Gibsmere, and Gorton [Goverton] [co. Notts], 17, 20, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 41 to 44 Elizabeth. (278)

1576-7, 1581-2, 1583-4, 1585-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Chedyngton Burghershe [Chiddingstone, co. Kent], 19, 24, 26, 28 Elizabeth. 174

1576-1582.—Account of John Tyrer, rendered 18 September, 1586, for moneys received during the aforesaid years to the use of Sir Francis Willoughbie, knight, from the manor of Middleton, for wood sold in divers places, profits of iron, sales of cattle, the profits of coal got in Bedworth. 205

1576-1584-1585. Sept.—Account for the aforesaid years, rendered in September, 1585, by Margaret Blunt, "administratrix" of the last will of William Blund, her late husband, of the sums received by him of the proffits of the "fermes"



of Arnold, Carleton, Gorton, and Gibsmire, co. Nottingham, to the use of Sir Francis Willoughbie, knight. 205

1578-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Wyken [co. Warwick], 21 Elizabeth. 194 (228)

1578-9, 1579-80.—Court Rolls of the Hundred of Knolton and Upwymbourn [co. Dorset], 21, 22 Elizabeth. 174

1579-80.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 24 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1581-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Ightham [co. Kent], 24 Elizabeth. 174

1581-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Bradmere [co. Notts], 24 Elizabeth. (290)

1583-4 to 1586-7.—Court Rolls (extracts) of the manor of Wodelond [co. Dorset], 26 to 29 Elizabeth. 164

1583-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 26 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1585-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 28 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1585-6.—Account of William Barette for money received from Michaelmas, 1585, for one year, from the "ferme" of Gorton and Gibsmire, co. Nottingham. 205

1586.—Rental of the manor of Kingsbury [co. Warwick]. 197

1587-8, 1588-9.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 30, 31 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1588, March 25.—Rental of the manor of Kinsbury [Kingsbury, co. Warwick]. 236

1589-90.—Court Rolls of the manor of Braundon, with the tithings of Thurlaston, Bretford, and Calcott [co. Warwick], 32 Elizabeth. 194 (228)

1590-1, 1591-2.—Court Rolls of the manors of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Nottingham], 33, 34 Elizabeth. 177 (175)

1591.—Rentals of "my lord's" house and tenements in Holborne, (twelve tenements "on Staple Inne side," twelve "on Barnardes Inne side," two "over the gate," five "in Holborne," and "Gerardes garden"), producing in all 59*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly. Receipt signed by "W. Burglegh" [Lord

Treasurer] for 25*l.* from Sir Francis Willoughby for a quarter's rent of the Castell in Holborne. This Castell, which formerly belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, was sold to Henry Willoughby by John Beamont, who had it from the king. These facts are recited in a copy of legal proceedings in 36 Henry VIII., wherein Willoughby complains that he and not Beamont is distrained by the king. Lease, dated 12 July, 1595, by Thomas Willoughby of Boreplace, co. Kent, esquire, to Thomas Valence of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, esquire, for 21 years of "the uppermost chambers and roomes in the highest storie of that his messuage and tenement called 'Willoughby Howse' sett and being nere the grandge in Lincolnes Inne feeldes, which are in these presentes hereafter mencioned, that is to saye the uppermost chamber in the said howse called the little chamber with a chimney in it, and a closett or studye in the same chamber, one other chamber without a chimney adjoyninge to the said litle chamber," and a gallery with a chimney in it, all of which are on one floor, and the use and occupation of the turret of the same house, at a yearly rent of 4*l.*

181 (202)

1594-5 to 1601-2.—Court Rolls of the manor of Braundon, with the tithings of Thurlaston, Bretford, and Calcott [co. Warwick], 37-44 Elizabeth.

194 (228)

1597-8.—Book containing rental of Willughby super Woldes, the account of John Wealch for receipts and payments there from the Annunciation, 1597, to Michaelmas, 1598.

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1599-1600.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 42 Elizabeth.

177 (175)

1602-3.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 45 Elizabeth.

177 (175)

Terriers, etc., of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, *tempp.* Elizabeth and James I.

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Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick] in the seventeenth century.

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1603-4.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 1 James I.

177 (175)

1605-6.—Court Rolls of the manor of Braundon, with the tithings of Thurlaston, Bretford, and Calcott [co. Warwick], 3 James I.

194 (228)

1605-6, 1606-7.—Court Rolls of the manors of Bleasby, Gbismere and Gorton [co. Notts], 3, 4 James I.

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1607-8.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 5 James I.

177 (175)

1610-11, 1611-12.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, [co. Notts], 8, 9 James I. 177 (175)

1614-15.—Court Rolls of the manor of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds [co. Notts], 12 James I. 177 (175)

1656-9.—Coal accounts of Wollaton, Cossall and Trowell [co. Notts]. 205

1657.—Rental of Cossall [co. Notts]. 205

[c. 1660].—"A Terryer of Sempringham landes and groundes lyinge in the fields and closes of Bramcoate, the tithe whereof one moiety is due and has tyme out of mynde bine paid to the rectour of Wollaton." Details of "flatts," "leyes," "landes" ("a great flatt on Stony Furlonge, butting on the Milker's Path and Round Knoll Flat, 4 acres"; "seaven lands called 'Robinhill Flat,' 2 acres"; "a flatt of 10 lands, 3 acres"; "a flatt by Breeden Balke, 2 acres and a halfe"; "Brinsley Wonge buttinge on the Pikes, 3 acres"). 24 (390)

1660-1 to 1685.—Court Rolls of the manor of Middleton [co. Warwick] for various years of the reign of Charles II. 194

1661-2.—Rental of Wollaton [co. Notts]. 205

1662.—Coal accounts of Wollaton, Cossall and Trowell [co. Notts]. 205

1663-7.—Rental of Cossall [co. Notts]. 205

1665-69.—Coal accounts of Wollaton, Cossall and Trowell [co. Notts]. 205

[c. 1670].—Copy of bill, exhibited in the exchequer by Samuel Kendall, clerk, rector of Wollarton, co. Nottingham, complainant, against Robert Hardy alias Hardinge, esquire, defendant, setting forth that he and his predecessors have been wont from time out of mind to receive as a portion of tithes due to them a moiety of the tithes of all corn, grain and hay and of all other tithes growing, etc., within certain lands called "Sempringham Lands," containing 500 acres, lying in Bramcoate, co. Nottingham, and being without the said parish or rectory. The defendant, being possessor of the said lands, has of late years, in 1661 to 1668 in particular, withheld payment of the said tithe, etc. 24 (390)

There are numerous other Court rolls, accounts, etc., of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.



## HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS, ETC.

1304-5.—Extracts from roll of household accounts of [Henry, Lord de Grey of Codnor].

[*Endorsed*.]—Rotulus domus de expensis apud Codenover [Codnor, co. Derby] a die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi [Thursday, 3 December, 1304], anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici XXXIIJ<sup>o</sup>, usque—. <sup>1</sup>

Memorandum, quod die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Nicholai, anno regni regis Edwardi xxxiiij, venerunt Dominus et Domina cum tota familia apud Codenovere. In pane furnito, xvj. quarteria frumenti; in cervisia braceata, xxiiij. quarteria vj. buss[elli] brasei ordeï; j. perna de stauro; ij. carcos[ia] multonum de stauro; in iiij. gallinis emptis, vjd.; in prebenda lj. equorum, ij. quart. vij. buss. et terciā pars busselli avene. Die Veneris sequenti, panis et cervisia de stauro; j. *kemp* [=barrel?] allec[iorum] athameat' [=broached, from Old French *attamer*]; iiij. *lenges* de stauro; in *codling* empt[is], xd.; in *lamperun*' [=lampreys] empt[is], iiij. s. iij. d.; in prebenda xxxvij. equorum ij. quart. j. buss. et dim. et terciā pars avene. Die Sabbati sequenti, videlicet in vigilia Sancti Nicholai, panis et cervisia de stauro, j. *kemp*' allec[iorum] de stauro, vj. *lenges* de stauro; in *codling* empt[is] pro festo, ix. s.; in *lamprun*' empt[is], xs.; in allocacione barillorum pro eisdem cariandis, vjd.; in anguillis emptis, iiij. s. vjd.; in congruo [=conger-eel] empto [erasure]; in *sturgon*' empt[is], vj. s.; in conduccionē ij. equorum de Lincolnia usque Lamel' [Lambley, co. Notts], ijs. iij. d.; in diversis cordis emptis, iij. d.; in expensis dicti Thome circa dictam providenciam faciendam, ijs. vjd. per iij. dies; in prebenda liij. equorum, iij. quart. ij. buss. avene; j. caseus pond[erans] i. petram et v. libras; alius caseus pond[erans] ix. libras; et tercius caseus de Rewann'<sup>2</sup> pond[erans] iiij. libras; ij. libre butiri; in xl. libris candelarum emptarum de Parys, vs.; item in xij. libris candelarum de Parys, xvij. d. Summa [*of preceding expenditure of money and stores*].

Die Dominica in festo Sancti Nicholai, panis et cervisia de stauro; iiij. quarteria [carnis] bov[ine] de stauro; viij. carcos[ia] multonum de stauro; j. porcus in *fressyng*<sup>3</sup>; j. aper de stauro; j. cingnus [=cygnus] de stauro; viij. porcelli de stauro; xiiij. auce de stauro; in xxxv. gallinis pro coquina emptis, iiij. s. iij. d. ob.; j. *peck*' frumenti pro coquina; in x. gallinis pro falcon[ibus] emptis, xvd.; in iiij. *panyers* emptis, vjd. ob.; in iiij. bollis et j. parapside

<sup>1</sup> The last date mentioned is Wednesday after the Purification [3 February, 1305].

<sup>2</sup> According to Rogers, *History of Prices*, i, p. 17; ii, p. 180, *rewannum* means aftermath. This is confirmed by the occurrence of *rewayng*, *rewaine* in Roquefort's *Glossaire*, which are evidently Norman or Northern French forms of the French *regain*. For aftermath or winter cheeses, see the quotations in the *New English Dictionary*, s. vv. "aftermath" and "eddish."

<sup>3</sup> Not in the *New English Dictionary* or the glossaries. It can hardly be the old French *fresenge* (=Germ. *frischling*) 'young (wild?) boar.'

pro coquina, xiiij. ; in iiij. ollis terreis pro eadem, jd. ; in pinc' pro salsa, ijd. ob. ; in stramine empto ad ponendum sub ollis in caret[a], jd. ; in wastell[is] pro coquina, vjd. ; in iij. quarteriis et dimidia de oleo nucium<sup>1</sup> (*sic*), ijs. viiij. ; in ij. lagenis et dim. *cenapey*,<sup>2</sup> xd. ; in j. lagena gyngiberis et ij. lagenis de *galenty*n [a kind of sauce], iijs. ; in dimidia lagena de viride salso [=vertsauce], dim. lagena [vini] acri et dim. lagena de viridi succo [*i.e.* verjuice], xijd. ; in c. pomis emptis, vjd. ; in cepis et aleis, vjd. ; in cec. ovis . . ob. ; in portagio eorundem, iiij. ; in gentaculo carectar[iorum] Domini et aliorum serviencium, iiij. ob. ; in vij. aucis silvestribus et viij. annatibus domesticis, v. annatibus silvestribus, x. *pluvers*, xxix. cercell' [=teal, French *sarcelle*], lj. minutis avibus, xjs. vijd. ; in expensis Rogeri de Neuton circa dictam providenciam faciendam in Notyngham per ij. dies, xiiij. ; <sup>3</sup>liberat[i] Thome de Radeclive pro oblacionibus die Sancti Nicholai, xxd. ; item in donacionibus diversorum menestral-lorum, vijs. iiij. ; in oblacionibus in festo Sancti Nicholai per dictum Thomam de Radeclive, ijs. xjd., de quibus xxd. per R. de Neuton ; liberati ad coquinam ij. casei pond[erantes] j. petram et vij. libras, vj. lagene lactis, et ij. lagene lactis pro pueris ; in prebenda iiij<sup>xx</sup> viij. equorum, v. quarteria aven[e] ; in farina facta pro coquina, j. quarterium aven[e]. Die Lune sequenti, panis et cervisia de stauro ; ij. *lenges* de stauro ; in cec. et dim. ovorum, ijs. ijd. ; in prebenda lj. equorum, ij. quarteria, v. buss. et dim. et ij. tercias aven[e]. Die Martis sequenti, panis et cervisia de stauro, i. quarterium bov[is] de stauro, iiij. carc[os]ia multonum, iiij. auce de stauro ; in iiij. gallinis emptis, vjd. ; in volatilibus, ijd. ; in prebenda xxj. equorum, j. quarterium i. buss. et dim. et ij. tercias aven[e]. Die Mercurii sequenti, panis et cervisia de stauro ; in *lampron'* emptis, xijd. ; allec[ia] de stauro ; ij. *lenges* de stauro ; in *codling* et in *flundr'* [=flounder] emptis, xijd. ; in prebenda xxviij. equorum, j. quarterium et dim., j. buss. et ij. tercias aven[e]. Die Jovis sequenti, panis et cervisia de stauro ; in volatilibus emptis, ijd. ; j. gallina de stauro ; in falcon[ibus], ij. galline de stauro ; in prebenda x. equorum, iiij. bus. et dim. et tercia pars bus. aven[e]. Die Veneris sequenti panis et cervisia de stauro, dim. *kemp'* allec[iorum] de stauro ; j. piscis de stauro ; in prebenda xvij. equorum, vij. bus. et dim. et ij. tercias aven[e]. Die Sabbati sequenti, panis et cervisia de stauro ; j. piscis de stauro ; in *codling* et *stokfys* emptis, xvijd. ; in *lampron'* emptis, xd. ; in anguillis et pisce frisco, vijd. ; iiij. casei liberati ad panteriam, quorum ij. ponderaverunt ij. libras et ij. petras, et j. de Rewann' ponderavit iiij. libras ; in vj. libris candelarum Par[isiensium] emptis, ixd. ; v. lagene et dim. lactis pro coquina ; et ij. libre butyri ; in prebenda xxvj. equorum, j. quarterium et

<sup>1</sup> Nut-oil, made from walnuts or hazel-nuts.

<sup>2</sup> A preparation of mustard (Old French *senevei*, Fr. *sneve* = Lat. \**sina-patum*) ?

<sup>3</sup> This entry is run through by the pen.

iiij. bus. et ij. tercias avene ; in liquiricia empta per Rogerum de Neuton, *jd.*

. . . Die Lune sequenti [festum Sancte Lucie] . . .  
in carne pro falcon[ibus], *jd.* . . . Die Martis sequenti  
. . . j. porcus in *fressyng* de stauro . . . Die Mercurii  
. . . j. *kympe* allec[iorum] de stauro . . . Die Jovis  
in Vigilia Natalis Domini, in pane furnito vj. quarteria iiij.  
bus. frumenti ; cervisia de stauro ; iiij. *lenges* de stauro ; in  
*codlinges* et lamperunis emptis, iiij. *jd.* ; et xl. anguille venientes  
de Toveton [Toton, parish of Attenborough, co. Notts] de  
stauro ; in ovis emptis, *xd.* ; in xij. libris candelarum  
Paris[iensium] emptis, xvij. *jd.* ; et iiij. libre sepi de stauro in  
alba candela facta (*sic*) . . . Die Dominica in festo  
Sancti Johannis Evangeliste infra Natale Domini . . . in  
mustardo empto, iiij. *jd.* ; in *gingevere*, vj. *jd.* ; in *galatin*, vj. *jd.* ;  
. . . Die Lune sequenti . . . in carne porc[ina] pro  
falcon[ibus] empta, *jd.* . . . Die Mercurii sequenti . . .  
in mustardo empto, ijd. ; in carne porc[ina] pro falcon[ibus]  
empta, *jd.* ; et iiij. gallinis de stauro in falcon[ibus] expenditis  
. . . Die Sabbati sequenti . . . in pisce aque dulcis,  
vii. *jd.* ; in dimidia lagena mustardi, ijd. ; in dimidia lagena  
de *gengevere* empta, vj. *jd.* . . . Die Mercurii in festo  
Epiphanie Domini . . . j. *kempe* allec[iorum], unde cc. et  
dim. allec[ia] liberata cum Domino versus Toveton, una  
cum iiij. *lenges*. . . Die Veneris sequenti Dominus et  
Domina recesserunt versus Toveton. . . Die Dominica  
proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini venit Domina de  
Toveton apud Codenovere. . . Die Mercurii sequenti  
. . . in j. gallina empta pro falcon[ibus] Domini Ricardi  
de Grey, ijd. . . Die Veneris sequenti . . . j.  
*kempe* allec[iorum] attameat' de stauro. . . Die Dominica  
sequenti [festum conversionis Sancti Pauli] venit Dominus ;  
. . . in cervisie empta apud Not[yngham], xij. *jd.* ; in lx.  
lagenis cervisie de villa empt[is], ijs. vj. *jd.* . . . j.  
capreolus de stauro. . . .

[Dorse.]

In xliij. pync<sup>1</sup> [= pint-pots?] pro buteler[ia] emptis, xiiij. *jd.*  
in vj.<sup>xx</sup> discis emptis pro coquina, xvj. *jd.* ; in iiij.<sup>xx</sup> parapsidibus  
pro eadem emptis, xvj. *jd.* ; in v. *duzeyns* cyphorum emptorum  
pro buteler[ia], xx. *jd.* ; in distribucione pauperum die Sancti  
Nicholai per preceptum Domini, iiij. bus. frumenti et iiij.  
quarteria siliginis ; et ij. *kympes* allec[iorum] pro eadem ; in  
faccione v. *duzeyns* carbonum, vs. . . . in iiij. libris sepi  
ad albas candelas faciendas ; in furfure pro canibus, j. quar-  
terium avene ; iiij. libre uncti de stauro pro palef[ridis] Domini ;  
in parcama[ena] empta, ijd. ; . . . in sotularibus Radulfi  
de coquina, vd. ; iiij. libre sepi ad albas candelas faciendas ;  
in *lumylyn*<sup>2</sup> empt[o], *jd.* ; in cingulis et capistris emptis

<sup>1</sup> The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives *pinca* as a rendering of *pycher*.

<sup>2</sup> Candle-wick (cf. French *lumignon*) ?



pro palef[ridis] Domini, xvjd.; . . . . in oblacionibus  
Domine et familie diebus Natalis Domini, Sancti Stephani, et  
Sancti Johannis, ijs. iiijd.; . . . . in furfure faciendo pro  
canibus in vigilia Natalis Domini, j. quarterium avene; in  
oblacionibus Domine et Lucie de Someri die Sancti Thome  
Martyris, ijd.; in *gingevere*, galatino et mustardo emptis et  
liberatis cum Domino versus Lincolniam, xiiijd.; in expensis  
H., capellani, apud Burton et Lych[feld] sequentis episcopum  
Cestrie per ij. dies pro negociis Domini, xd. . . . in j.  
capistro empto pro *le hakenay* Domine, id. 24

[1509.]—Extracts from fragmentary account book, of which  
the upper portion of the leaves has perished from damp. At  
foll. 3, 10, Michaelmas, 1 Henry VIII. [1509], is mentioned  
as falling within the date of the account.

[1509.]

[Fo. 3.]

Item to my Lorde Prince folle [= fool]	.. ..	iiijd.
Item for a gowne cloth to my Mr. of London		
russett	.. .. . xxxvj.	xs. vd.
Item for a c. horiges [= oranges]	.. .. .	vd.
Item to Robart a [= of] Stabul whan he went with		
my Mr. gowne to the Courte	.. .. .	vjd.
Item to the taylar for making of a gowne of blake		
velvyt to my Mr.	.. .. . ijs.	iiijd.
Item for alf a 3ard of velvyt to the same gown	vs.	vjd.
Item for iiij 3ardis of blake frysse to the same		
gown	.. .. . iijs.	viijd.

[Fo. 5.]

Item to my Mr. at Wollaton for the perdoner of		
Burton Lazars [parish of Melton Mowbray, co.		
Leicester]	.. .. .	iiijd.
Item at Nothingham to the Frears	.. .. .	iiijd.
Item for mendyng of a hie way in Asby [Ashby-		
de-la-Zouche, co. Leicester]	.. .. .	ijd.

[Fo. 6.]

Item on Thursday, the Ascencion Day, for iij. of my		
Mr. servand dynners at Gresyn [= Gray's Inn]		vjd.
Item for my Mr. pension at Gresyn	.. ..	xxd.

[Fo. 7.]

Item for a horse harnes for my Mr. and the		
coveryng wyth blak when the kyng was		
beryled <sup>1</sup>	.. .. . iijs.	
Item for the cople of the proclamacion	.. ..	xxd.

<sup>1</sup> Henry VII died 21 April, 1509, at Richmond,

## [Fo. 8.]

Item for my Mr. servande dynner whan the kyng remevyd to Westm[ynster] from the Towre ..	vs.	xd.
Item to Mr. Gartar [= Garter King at Arms] ..	vjs.	viijd.
Item for makyng of my Mr. gowne of tynsill satten.. .. .	iijs.	
Item for viij 3ardes of blake satyn for my Mr. jakett.. .. .	iiijli.	xijd.

## [Fo. 9.]

Item to the skynner for furring of my mistres gowne	[blank]	
Item for nue fur for the same gowne of bodge [= fur made of lambskin] .. .. .	xs.	viijd.

## [Fo. 10.]

*Thies be the expenses made agaynst my Mr. marege.*

In primis for vij elne of holand cloth for my Mr.	xiijs.	
Item for a quarter of blak velvyt for my Mr. ..	iijs.	
Item for fure for my Mr. of ffynys <sup>1</sup> .. ..	iijs.	iiijd.
Item for vij. 3ardis of satyn for my Lady..	xxvijs.	vjd.
Item for a quarter of velvyt .. .. .	ijs.	xd.
Item for iiiij. 3ardis of whyt coton .. ..	ijs.	
Item for lynch cloth and aulettes <sup>2</sup> .. ..		iiijd.
Item for ij. rownlettes [= runlets, small barrels] of sweit wyne .. .. .	xxjs.	iiijd.
Item for my costes, Antony and the carear ..		xiiijd.
Item for a garnych [= a set] of vessell ..	xxixs.	vjd.
Item for a chavyng [= chafing] disch .. ..	iijs.	iiijd.
Item for a ladill and a scomer .. .. .		xijd.
Item for nett fett and calvys fett.. .. .		viijd.

## [Decayed portion.]

Item for my Lord of Shrowesbery mynstrell ..	vs.	
Item to Mr. Egerton mynstrel .. .. .	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to Mr. Greslay mynstrel.. .. .		xxd.
Item to My Lorde of Dudlai mynstrell .. ..		xxd.
Item to Dr. Vaisy cosse .. .. .	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to Mr. Egerton servand .. .. .		xxd.
Item to Anthony for his costes to Wolloton ..		viijd.
Item in almys .. .. .		jd.
Item at Horslay [Horsley, co. Derby] for horse meyt .. .. .		vjd.

*Thies be the expenses made by Richard Berwyke at Myghelmas terme, the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIII.<sup>th</sup> the furst yere of his reigne.*

In primis for v yard of tawney for my Mr. cloke	xxiiijs.	
Item for a 3arde of blake cloth for my Lady ..	iijs.	

<sup>1</sup> Fur of the beech-martin. See *New English Dict. s.v.* 'foyn,' sb. 1.

<sup>2</sup> For *agulet*, an *aglet*, tag, tape, etc. (French *aiguillette*)

Item for a 5ard and a *dim.* of blake velvyt for  
 gardyne [= 'guarding,' bordering] of my Mr.  
 cloke . . . . . xvjs.  
 Item for vij. elne of holan cloth for my Mr. . . xiijs. viijd.  
 Item for alf a grosse of blake sylke poyntes<sup>1</sup> for  
 my Mr. . . . . ijs. vjd.  
 Item for a gyrdil of silke for my Mr. . . . iijjs. i[ij]d.  
 Item for a suard gerdil for my Mr. . . . iij . . .  
 [Total of payments: 102*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*]  
 [Signed :] Henre Wyllu[ghby]. 205.

1516-17.—Extracts from account of "byeng of catell, of whom, where, and of what price" (some "at the feyer of Gravysende," "at Braksted [Brasted, co. Kent] Feyer," "the feyer of Cowden [co. Kent]" "at Wythyham [Wythyham, co. Sussex] Feyre"); of "sellyng of catell and grasse to whom, where and of whate price" (fo. 2); of "necessaries for household" (fo. 3); of "necessaries bought for husbandry and reparations" (fo. 6); of "byeng of graynes, of whom and of what price" (fo. 9); of "kylling of catell for the household from the xxj. day of Septembre, *anno viij<sup>o</sup> Henrici VIIJ<sup>i</sup>*" (fo. 9 *verso*). Endorsed with note of allowance in the account of William Walker finishing 13 November, 9 Henry VIII. At the end is added in a cursive hand: "Memorandum, that the sixt day of May, *anno xj<sup>o</sup> Henrici Octavi*, ther ware goyng suche catell as hereafter ensuyeth in the landes of Th. Willughby."

[Fo. 3.]

Item for a stone of derezheyre for mendyng of  
 the paksadelles . . . . . vd.  
 Item for half a fote of leder for Jak Fole . . . . . ixd.  
 Item for makyng of Jak Folez cote and hosys . . . . . vd.

[Fo. 3 *verso*.]

Item paid to Ryvers for Petur money rent of Myl-  
 brok and of the Bore Place [in Chiddingstone] . . . . . jd. ob.  
 Item for a peyer of shoys for Jak Fole . . . . . viijd.  
 Item for a pale of yeste . . . . . jd.  
 Item for a peyer of shoys for Jak Fole . . . . . viijd.

[Fo. 4 *verso*.]

Item to the parysshe clarke for his quarter wages  
 endyng at Mydsomer . . . . . xijd.  
 Item for makyng of Jak Foly's cote . . . . . viijd.  
 Item gevyn to the fryer of Aylsford [Aylesford,  
 co. Kent] . . . . . iijjd.

[Fo. 5.]

Item for lether for Jackes shoys . . . . . viijd.

<sup>1</sup> Laces or tapes for securing the hose to the doublet. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'point' B II 5 (p. 1050).



## [Fo. 7.]

Item to the same Edmund [Chapman] for plank- yng of the pewys in the chapell at Chedyngstone [Chiddingstone, co. Kent] .. .. .	viijd.
Item to Courde for sawyng of ecc fote of bourde at Moreden [Morden, parish of Lewisham, co. Kent] iijs.	
Item to the same Courde for sawyng of <i>dim. c</i> [= half a hundred] fote of bourde for plankyng of the chapell at Chedyngstone .. .. .	vjd. 205

1520.—Account of “James Leche, gentylman, stuarde to Ser Hary Wyllobe, Knygth,” from 2 August to 7 December, 12 Henry VIII.<sup>1</sup> of purchases of food and household stores (“frech a cates”), payments of labourers’ wages, cost of mowing and haymaking, necessities (ironmongery, plaster, horse-shoeing, cooperage, ‘gryndyng of crabbys to make verges’ [= verjuice], gathering the crabs), purchase of beasts, rewards, purchases of malt and barley, and Midsummer wages. Receipts: 133*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Signed by Henre Wyllughby. “*Summa totalis solucionum hujus libri : cxxxj*l.* xxij*d.**” 205.

1520, December 4, to [27 December] 1521.—Extracts from account of John Levissey, [servant] of Sir Henry Willoughby, Knight, of household expenditure, 12 Henry VIII.

## [1520.]

## [Fo. 3.]

. Item for Hwght Large cosse and Clyftwnse to Bremegam [Birmingham] the Saytwrday, the viij. day off December, for a nyght and a day wen thay went for Myster Bremygam servand ..	xvjd.
Item to Wylliams Clyftwn thatt he layd downe off Hawle Hawlen [=All Hallows] nyght to the ryngarse at Macstoke [Maxstoke, co. Warwick] chyrche .. .. .	viijd.
Item to the ryngarse in the abbay chyrche ..	viijd.
Item to Myster Bawdwen [Willoughby] the same day [December 16] wen he went to Lwndwn to delyver to Mystrys Mare Harbotyll to pay her gayre making, and the raysydewe to pwt in her pwrse .. .. .	xls.
Item payd the Fryday, the xxj. day off Decem- ber, for a payre off hose for Mrs. Also [=Alice]	iijd.
Item payd for vj. yerdes of yelow sylke to make her hed lasws [=laces] .. .. .	vjd.

<sup>1</sup> This appears to be the date of the audit. The second folio reads “The yere and the royne of Kyng [Henry] the VIIJ the xij yere and the vij daye of Decembur” (1520).

## [Fo. 3.]

Item the same day, the xxij. day of December,  
to the corwesar [= 'corviser,' shoemaker] of  
Lechefeld for a dyscharge off a byll for chowse  
[= shoes] and bowts for my Master and hys  
chelder .. .. . ix*s.* v*j*d.

Item the same day for a gely bage and a creme  
clothe for the cowke .. .. . xi*j*d.

Item the Sunday, the xxii*j.* off December, for  
ii*j.* howpys for a lowme [= drinking vessel] in the  
botere .. .. . ii*j*d.

Item the same day for chowryng [= scouring]  
off the kechyn waysyll .. .. . j*d.*

Item to my myster on Crystynmes day to play  
at ye cards .. .. . ii*js.* iii*j*d.

Item off Sent Stewyn's day for a bwrdyn of  
ryshews [= rushes] .. .. . j*d.*

Item to my Mr. the same day [December 27] to  
play at the cardes at Mystrys Dygbese .. .. . xi*j*d.

Item to my Mr. the same day [Sunday, Dec.  
30] to play at the cardes .. .. . x*xd.*

## [1521.]

Item to my Mr. upon the Twelfte day to play  
at the cardes .. .. . i*js.*

## [Fo. 4.]

Item alawd for chowyng [= shoeing] of the  
blake nayge [= nag] the same tyme .. .. . ii*j*d.

Item payd to Mystres Elsabeth the same day  
[January 12] for nelne [= an ell] off lynyn clothe  
to make her hose .. .. . v*j*d.

## [Fo. 5.]

Item for yowre reward to i*j.* mayddes that  
gawe yow a powsay .. .. . i*j*d.

Item the Munday, the xx*j.* day of Januari, to my  
Mr. wen he was maryed, to lay on the bowke .. x*xs.* x*xd.*

Item for his oferyng .. .. . vii*j*d.

Item the same day to my Mr. to play att the  
cardys .. .. . x*xd.*

Item to Nycolys that he layd downe afore that  
tyme att Cossell to the armytt [= hermit] off  
Polsworth [Polesworth, co. Warwick] .. .. . iii*j*d.

Item for oferyng candyll on Candylnes day for  
yowre selfe and yowre servandes .. .. . xv*j*d.

Item for yowre oferyng wyth yowre candyll .. .. . iii*j*d.

Item for yowre peneyon at Greyse In.. .. . ii*js.* iii*j*d.

Item for yowre dener .. .. . vii*j*d.

Item for yowre dener that ye were by hynd  
the last yere .. .. . vii*j*d.

Item in almys att Sent Lowese att Dunstable	<i>jd.</i>
Item to a pyper att Bernaytt [Barnet, cos. Herts and Midd.] .. .. .	<i>jd.</i>
Item for the prononstycacyonse [= prognosti- cations] .. .. .	<i>jd.</i>

## [Fo. 6.]

Item for xij. maner of sedys for a garden ..	<i>xijd.</i>
Item for yowre brotherhayd [= guild or religious fraternity] att Lowdlowe .. .. .	<i>xijd.</i>
Item the Munday, the xxv. day of Faibrwari, for yowre oferyng att Mr. Dygbyse obytt ..	<i>iiijd.</i>

## [Fo. 8.]

Item to Pernell for fastyng off Sent Katerse evyn .. .. .	<i>iiijd.</i>
Item the Munday, the viij. day of Aperyll, for ij. skayne of blake sylke .. .. .	<i>iiijd.</i>

## [Fo. 9.]

Item for Clyftun cosse [= costs] to seche the hawkys off Swttun wen thay were stowlne ..	<i>iiijd.</i>
Item for yowre brother-hayd off Owre Lade's gylde off Bostun .. .. .	<i>xijd.</i>
Item for yowre reward to ij. men that gaytherd for Sent Jamys shapyll by syde My Lord off Dwdlayse .. .. .	<i>iiijd.</i>

## [Fo. 10.]

Item the Sunday, the xix. day of Maye, to the Wythefrayrse of Cowentre for yowre brother-hede	<i>xijd.</i>
Item payd to Brage for showtynge att the bowttes .. .. .	<i>ijd.</i>

## [Fo. 12.]

Item the Weddunseday, the iij. day of July, fo[r] yowre reward to them that wachyd the stake [=stag?] that ye send to the kyng .. ..	<i>ijs.</i>
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## [Fo. 13.]

November.

Item to my Mr. of Awle Haloweday to play att the cardys .. .. .	<i>ijs. iiijd.</i>
Item to a mayd that gawe yow a powsay ..	<i>jd.</i>
Item to Mystrys Esabell wen she went to Lentun fayre wyth my lady, by yowre commondment ..	<i>xxs.</i>
Item to my Mr. the Thwrseday, the vij. day, to play att the cardse wen the pryar of Maestoke was at Mydylton .. .. .	<i>ijs. iiijd.</i>



Item to Dowlton for hys cosse to the weker  
[= vicar] off Astun [Aston, co. Warwick] wyth  
a fawkon .. .. . iiijd.

## [Fo. 14.]

Item the Thwseday, the xxvj. day, to my Mr.  
to playe att the cardes .. .. . xxd.  
Item to my Mr., the xxx. day of November,  
to playe at the cardse .. .. . xxd.

## [Fo. 15.]

*Frayche a kates at Mydyltun frome the xviij. day of Januari.*

Item payd to Gaylyfe the same day for fyche  
agaynste Mr. Fayghterbard [= Fitzherbert] comyng  
to Mydyltun .. .. . iijs. viijd.  
Item for ii<sup>c</sup> hosterse [= oysters] to Gaylyfe .. viijd.  
Item for caryage .. .. . ijd.  
Item for a wodkoke the same day .. .. . jd.  
Item the Sunday, the x. day of Marche, payd  
to the bakar off Cossoll for xviiij. dowson of wettyn  
[= wheaten] bred that waspende att yowre maryage xviijs.  
Item for otte [= oat] kakys the same day .. .. . ijd.

## [Fo. 16.]

1520.

*Freche akates at Macstoke from the v. day of December in  
the xij<sup>th</sup>. yere off Kyng Henry the VIIJ.*

## [Fo. 17.]

Item for halfe a qwarter of branne for doge bred viijd.

## [Fo. 19.]

1521.

Item for viij. off yowre serwandes dener att  
Graysenn [= Gray's Inn] .. .. . xixd.  
Item in almys att Graysenn .. .. . jd.

## [Fo. 23.]

Item in almys the Munday, the xvij. day of  
June, to on' that gaytherd for the presonarse att  
Notynggham .. .. . jd  
Item for bred and ale att the bonefyre on  
Mydsomer evyn .. .. . viijd  
Item the Thwseday, the xxiiij. day of July, for  
yowre reward to Gresbrowke's dowghter for a  
powsay goyng to Lechefeld .. .. . jd

[Fo. 28.]

*Rewardys.*

Item for yowre reward to Mr. Dygbyse nowrse  
wen ye kyrstynde [= christened] his shyld  
[= child], the laste day of Awgwste .. .. xijd.

1520.

Item to the armytt Egertun the same day  
[Dec. 22] for reward .. .. xijd.

Item the Fryday, the xxviii. day of December,  
for yowre reward to Hertt the gunnar wen he  
com fwrthe off Yerelande .. .. iijs. iiijd.

Item for yowre reward to hys faylase [= fellows] .. .. xxd.

Item the Sunday, the xxx. day of December,  
for yowre reward to a mynstryll of the Frayneche  
Kwenys .. .. ijs.

Item in almys the same day [December 31]  
to a skolar .. .. ijd.

[Fo. 29.]

1521.

Item for yowre reward to a pore man that was  
robyd by sy[de] Sir Edward Fayrysws [= Ferrers <sup>1</sup>]  
the same day [Jan. 4] .. .. iiijd.

Item in almys the same day [Jan. 16] to ij.  
skolarse .. .. ijd.

Item the Thwrseday, the xxij. day of Januari,  
for yowre reward to ij. chalandse [= canons] and  
the orgyn-playar of Macstoke Abbay .. .. iijs.

Item for yowre reward to Myster Beltnopse  
[= Belknapp's]<sup>2</sup> playarse the same day .. .. vjs. viijd.

Item the Thwrseday, the xxiiij. day of Januari,  
for yowre reward to the dwke off Bowkyngam  
playarse .. .. vjs. viijd.

Item the Thwrseday [= Tuesday], the xxix. day of  
Januari, for yowre reward to ij. frayrse onn  
Merydyne [Meriden, co. Warwick] haythe [= heath] .. .. iiijd.

Item for the oferyng att owre Lady att Cowentre .. .. iiijd.

Item the Waydwnesday for yowre reward to  
ij. frayrys att Dunstable .. .. viijd.

Item in almys to a man that lyse bedrydyn as  
ye goo to Westmynster .. .. jd.

Item the Fryday, the viij. day of Faybrwari,  
for yowre reward to the prest that chorowve  
[= shrove, shrived] yowe att Saywowe [= the  
Savoy] .. .. viijd.

<sup>1</sup> Of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick. See Dugdale, *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, p. 711b.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Edward Belknap of Weston, co. Warwick. See Dugdale, *Antiqq. of Warwickshire*, p. 408b

## [Fo. 30.]

Item the Munday, the xj. day of Faybruari,  
for yowre reward to the armytt Egerton .. *iiijd.*

Item the Thwrseday, the x[i]iiij. day of Februari,  
fo[r] yowre reward to Mr. Worthe chylder wen  
thay wentt to Swtton [Sutton Coldfield, co. War-  
wick] to the skowle .. .. *iiijd.*

Item the Munday, the xj. day of Marche, for  
yowre reward to my Lady off Polseworth gentyl-  
woman wen the chowtyng [= shooting] was ther *ijs.*

Item for yowre reward to Wyld off Tomworthe  
the same day that the chowtyng was by twextt  
Polseworthe men and yowrse .. .. *xxd.*

## [Fo. 31.]

Item for yowre reward to a preste that browght  
a letter from Myster John [Willoughby] frome  
Rowme [= Rome] .. .. *xxd.*

Item the Thwrseday (*sic*), the ij. day of Aperyll to  
the wemyn that gaytherd for Owre Lady's lyght  
att Mydylton .. .. *iiijd.*

Item Thwrseday, the iiij. day of Aperyll, for  
yowre reward to the waytys off Notyngam .. *xxd.*

Item for yowre reward the same day to the  
bowxe att Powlseworthe that gaytherd for Owre  
Lady .. .. *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to the maydse off  
Powlseworth .. .. *ijd.*

Item for yowre oferyng att the rewde [= rood]  
off Notyngam the same day .. .. *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to ij. lytyll frayrys .. *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to the pryar .. *xijd.*

Item to the wemyn of Wyllarton that gaytherd  
for Owre Lady's lyght .. .. *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to the frayrse att  
Notyngam .. .. *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to Sir Herre Sayche-  
werylse [= Sacheverel's] mynstryll .. *xijd.*

Item the Thwrseday, the x[i]j. day of Marche, for  
yowre reward to the wayttes of Laycytre .. *xijd.*

Item the Fryday, the xij. day of Aperyll, for  
yowre reward to ij. frayrse off Notyngam that  
was goyng to Sent Mykylse Mowntt .. *viiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to my Lady off Powlse-  
worth mynstryll .. .. *iiijd.*

Item the Sunday, the xiiij. day off Aperyll, for  
yowre reward to Mr. Cowmberfordse mynstryll .. *viiijd.*



## [Fo. 32.]

Item the Sunday, the xv. (*sic*) of Aperyll, to Elys that he layd downe to the men of Bremygeam wen ye gawe them a doe, by yowre commondmentt .. .. . *xxd.*

## [Fo. 33.]

Item for yowre reward the Thwseday, the xviii. day off June, to the kolyarse that was senkyng a pytt .. .. . *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward to Mr. Storlayse [= Strelley's] mynstryll .. .. . *viijd.*

Item for yowre reward the Weddunseday, the xix. day off June, to a frayre off Taykylle [= Tickhill, co. York] goyng toward Oxford .. .. . *iiijd.*

Item for yowre reward the [=to] a frayre off Notyngam the Sunday, the xvj. day off June, that praychyd att Wollartoun .. .. . *xijd.*

Item the Thwseday, the xxv[ij]. day off June, for yowre reward to ij. wemyn that<sup>1</sup> wessedh layd [=lead] ore as ye went to Sent Anny's<sup>2</sup> .. .. . *ijd.*

Item to wemyn that gaytherd layd ore .. .. . *jd.*

Item for yowre reward the Fryday, the xxx. (*sic*) day off June, to a woman that browght a botyll of wyne from Lentune .. .. . *jd.*

Item for yowre reward to a mayde that gawe yow a garland off Sent Peter's ewyn att the bonefyre .. .. . *jd.*

Item for ale att the bonefyre .. .. . *iiijd.*

Item in almys to ij. clarkys the same day [July 15] .. .. . *ijd.*

Item the Saytwrday, the vj. day off July, for yowre reward to yowre serwandys that ranne in the medowe .. .. . *iiijd.*

Item to the foxe taker for takyng off ij. foxses *ijs.*

## [Fo. 34.]

Item the Sunday, the vij. day off July, for yowre re[ward] to a serwand off Mr. Mowmfordse toward a nale [= an ale, feast] .. .. . *....*

Item in almys the same day to ij. pore men that com frome Rowme .. .. . *ijd.*

Item for yowre reward to the armytt of Bindon, the xxiiij. day of July .. .. . *xxd.*

Item for yowre reward to the kyngse mynstrylse .. .. . *iijs. iiijd.*

Item to a frayre that praychyd in the chapyll *xxd.*

<sup>1</sup> *the*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> St. Ann's Well, Buxton, co. Derby.

[Fo. 35.]

Item for yowre reward to my Lorde Mowntt  
Egle mynstryll, the xxvij. day off September .. viijd.

[Fo. 36.]

Item the Thwrseday (*sic*), the xvij. day, for yowre  
reward to the armytt [= hermit] Mytton .. . . . iiijd.

Item for yowre reward the same day [All Saints'  
day] to Recheart Swebsun for brengyng of kwenses  
[= quinces] .. . . . viijd.

[Fo. 36.]

[Item for] yowre reward to a Welche prest that  
comme by [the] waye wen ye were of hwntyng .. . . . iiijd.

Item for yowre reward to the playarse of Tom-  
worth of Sent Stewense day .. . . . iijs. iiijd.

Item to ij. pleye[r]se of Sent Thomas day .. . . . iijs. iiijd.

Item to the playarse of Mydylton .. . . . ijs.

Item delyvered to my Lady on Good Friday.. . . . vli.

Item delyvered to my Lady whan she went to  
Lenton Fayre .. . . . xli.

*Summa totalis infra hunc librum : cccli. viijs.*

[Signed :]

Henre Wyllughby. John Levesey. 205.

1521.—“Receites be me Dame Alice Wyllughby from  
the feste of the Anu[n]ciacion of Our Blessed Lade in Marche,  
in [the] xij<sup>th</sup> yere of Kyng Henry the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>” Decayed  
from damp. Contains payments of wages, accounts of money  
paid to the weaver and notes concerning cloth woven by him.  
(In hand of Dame Alice ?). 205.

1521-3.—Extracts from account of John Levissey, ‘ser-  
vaunte unto Syr Henry Wyllowghby, knyght,’ commencing  
28 December, 13 Henry VIII, [and ending 7 January, 1523].

[Receipts : 300*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* plus 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*]

[Fo. 3.]

*Paymentes.*

1521.

[December.]

In primis a pon Noweyer’s Ewyn [= Eve] in  
reward to Rowfe Berlott sowne [= son] for  
bryngyng of a capun for a praysand .. . . . ijd.

Item to the berber, the same day.. . . . iiijd.

1522.

[January.]

Item in rewarde to your offesars on Nweyerse Day  
in the mornyng .. . . . viijs. viijd.

Item for Shengleton cosse [= costs] to Ser Rysewpp Thomas, the same tyme, to fayche yowre frese yakyd [= jacket] .. .. .	xs.
Item in reward to the keper of Wallay Parke [? Wooley, parish of Morton, co. Derby], the same tyme, for bryngyng of a dowe.. ..	iijs. iiijd.
Item in reward to the playarse of Sylyoll [Solihull, co. Warwick], the ij. day of Januar[y] .. ..	ijs. viiijd.
Item to Wyllam Cokys, the viij. day of Januar[y], wen ye sende [= sent] hym to mete Mr. John' [Willoughby] wen he com home.. ..	vjs. viiijd.
Item in reward to a frayre, the same tyme ..	iiijd.
Item for on' of yowre serwantt cosse to Wylloghton [= Wollaton] .. .. .	viijd.
Item for a stryke of molte and a nother of berly, the same day [11 January], for a horse that ye send to Sir Rysewpp Thomas .. .. .	xxjd.
Item to a pernar [= pardoner] of Sent Antony the xij. day of Januar[y] .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for pentyng the rowde [= rood] in the chapell ..	iijs. iiijd.
Item in rewarde to ij. skolarse, the xx. day of Januar[y] .. .. .	ijd.
Item for Hwght Large cosse and myne to Cowentre, the same time [January 31], caryng a pray-sand to Myster Gelynse .. .. .	vjd.
Item payde for a commbe and a premer [= primer] for my Mr., the same tyme.. .. .	vjd.
Item for a kyrtwll of fwstyon and lynyng for Mystrys Mare .. .. .	viijs. viiijd.
Item for lynyng a jakyd for my Mr., the same tyme .. .. .	iijs. xd.

[Fo. 4.]

*Sequitur Februarii.*

Item for Shengleton cosse into Walse [= Wales] wyth a horse that ye bowght of Mr. Edward [Willoughby], the fyrste day of Faybruari ..	vjs. viiijd.
Item in rewarde wen ye went to kyrston [= christen] Myster Crosby's chylde, the ij. day of Faybrwary .. .. .	xs.
Item for a payre of showse for Mystrys Mare, the v. day .. .. .	viiijd.
Item in almys, the same day [5 February].. ..	iiijd.
Item delyver'd to Mr. Edward [Willoughby] by yowre commondment, by the handes of Henry Mermyon, wen he went to London .. .. .	xxs.
Item for a kyrehow clowthe for Mystrys Mare, the ix. day of Faybruari, by yowre commondment Marche.	xviijd.
Item for my cosse to Wolloghton comyng and goyng, lyng a nyghte by the way, the vj. day of Marche .. .. .	vijd.



Item to the berber, the viij. day of Marche ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for wyne at Notyngam, the same day ..	v <i>j.d.</i>
Item paid to yowre almse men, the same day ..	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to youre kowlyarse that was syngk- yng a pytte, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre cosse att Maysam [Measham, co. Derby], the xij. day of Marche .. .. .	iijs. ix <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 5.]

Item in reward to the payryche preste of the towne, the same tyme [14 Marche], wen ye were shrewyn [= shriven] .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre hontys [= huntsman's, from A.S. <i>hunta</i> ] cosse to Wylloghton [= Wollaton] wyth the howndes, the same tyme .. .. .	v <i>j.d.</i>
Item for howlde hernes [= armour, war-gear] that ye bowght at Kynsebayry [Kingsbury, co. Warwick], the xvij. day of Marche .. .. .	xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for hote cakys, the same tyme .. .. .	i <i>j.d.</i>
Item in rewarde to Mr. Howlte serwant for bryng- yng of a praysand, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for a dowblett clowthe of worstyd for yowre selfe .. .. .	ixs. ix <i>d.</i>
Item for a pwrse for yowre selfe, the same tyme	ix <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to Myster Thwrland servauntes, the xxj. day of Marche, for laydyng <sup>1</sup> of yowre powlse [= pools] .. .. .	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre cosse to Werwyke wyth xxx horse, lyyng forthe ij nyghtes, the xxij day of Marche	xls. viij <i>d.</i>
Item for cordes for Myster Thwrland servauntes and naylse wen thay laydwd <sup>1</sup> yowre pyttes ..	xd.
Item for cosse at Tomworth wen ye sat upon the mwster, the xxv day of Marche.. .. .	iijs.
Item for cosse at Bremygeam [Birmingham], the xxix day of Marche, syttyng of the sayd mwster	vjs. x <i>j.d.</i>
Item payd for fyge and rayswnse, the same tyme	xvi <i>j.d.</i>
Item rewarde to the abbot of Merywall [Merevale, co. Warwick] servauntt, the same day [March 31], for brynggyn of a praysand .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to Bayke for making of gayre that Mr. Thwrland servauntt wroyght wygh ( <i>sic</i> ) wyth	v <i>j.d.</i>

## Aprell.

Item for yowre oferyng att Garydyne [Garendon, co. Leicester] the iij. day .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
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## [Fo. 6.]

Item for bred and ale att yowre braykefast there [at Measham, co. Derby] att the lowge, the iiij. day of Aprill .. .. .	v <i>j.d.</i>
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<sup>1</sup> 'Lading' or drawing away of water. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'lade,' vb. II.

Item in rewarde to My Lordes horse keper ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for cosse att Cosyngton [Cossington, co. Leicester], the same day .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre porrshon att yowre dener att Notyngam, the v day of Aprill, syttyng of a commycion .. .. .	vijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rewarde to the Frayrse [= Friars], the same tyme .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for horse maytt [= meat, <i>i.e.</i> , food] ther, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to Lwse for hyr gyfter <sup>1</sup> kowlse, the same tyme	vj <i>d.</i>
Item to yowre bedmen [= bedemen, almsman] the same tyme, for a monthe .. .. .	ijs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre oferryng att the bayryng [= burying] of yowre bedman, the vj day of Aprill ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre porshon att yowre dener at Notyngam, the viij day, syttyng of the commycion	ixs. vd. ob.
Item in reward to on' of yowre colyarse, the same tyme, that mad annale [= an ale, a feast] ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for dowgke [= dog] kolerse and chense, the same tyme .. .. .	xxj <i>d.</i>
Item to My Lady, by yowre commondment ..	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for Ser John' Chowche [= Zouche's] dowgh-tter cosse lyyng seke at Dayvysws [= Davis's] a day and a nyght, and vj wyth her .. .. .	ijs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item to Rowfe Kayghley wen he went to Mr. Spheweylliams [= Fitzwilliam's] to serves, by yowre commondment .. .. .	xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to on' that browght yow ij houndes	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to ij men that sarched yowre powlse [= pools] in the horscheat [= orchard] att Wylloghton .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item payde for viij cranse [= cranes], the same tyme .. .. .	viijs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item for his cosse that brought the cranse .. ..	ijs.
Item to Bayre, the xij day of Aprill, yowre almse man .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item a lowde to Thomas Porter, the same day, that he delyver'd to Hwght Large to bye fayche [= fish] att Laychefeld [= Lichfield] .. ..	xls.

## [Fo. 7.]

Item payd to Mr. Larke at Loundon, the xxj day of Aprill, for faychyng [= fetching] of a playge [= pledge] that was layde for the payment of xxx <i>li.</i> for the sheryfwyke .. .. .	xxx <i>li.</i>
Item for Rowfe Baygelayse [= Baggaley's] cosse and myne to Lwndon .. .. .	vijs. xd.
Item payd for ij combys for my Mr., the same tyme .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Coal received as a gift or allowance or perquisite. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'gifture.'

Item payd for an nyglys <sup>1</sup> [= an English] bowke, the same tyme . . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for John Hogswyn cosse into the northe con- tryth, the xxvj day of Aprill, to fayche mownay	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to yowre sowgearse [= soldiers] of Wykyn [Wyken, co. Warwick] . . . . .	viiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for faytheryng of vj shefe of arowse, the same tyme [April 27] . . . . .	iiij <i>s</i> . vj <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to the sowgearse that Elys [Twrlay] browght . . . . .	ijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd to the flaycheare [= fletcher] in parte of payment for makynge of xij shefe of arowse	ijs.
Item in reward to Mr. Langam the fycysyon, the xxix day of Aprill . . . . .	xs.
Item to the fyrbyger [= furbisher] for mendynge of hernes [= armour, etc.] . . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item to the baker for bred that was dowlte [= doled, given as doles] on Good Fryday . . . . .	vs.
Item in reward to a pore man of Swtton [Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick] the same tyme . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for yowre oferyng at Sent Kaylamse [= Kenelm's, i.e., Winchcombe Abbey, co. Gloucester], the last day of Aprill . . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .

## Maye.

Item in reward to Mr. Cwmbwrford mynstryll, the same day [May 1] . . . . .	viiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for powlyng [= pulling] of lyng [= heather] that was layde on the powle [= pool] hayd [= 'head,' end], the same tyme . . . .	ijs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item in rewarde to yowre sowlgearse of Sowlyold [Solihull, co. Warwick], the xj of May . . . .	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for dressyng of a bownyt [= bonnet] for yowre selfe, the same tyme . . . . .	ijd.
Item in reward to xij solgearse that Elys Twrlay browght . . . . .	iiij <i>s</i> .

## [Fo. 8.]

Item to Mr. Swenfen sowgear, the same tyme . .	viiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for vj shefe arowse, the same tyme . .	vjs.
Item in reward to Powgyon sowgear, the same tyme . . . . .	viiij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to yowre sowgearse of Cossell [Cossall, Notts.] and Shestoke [Shustoke, co. Warwick] . . . . .	ijs.
Item delyver'd to Wyllam Egerton, the same tyme, to condyth [= conduct] yow[re] sowgearse to Lwndon . . . . .	vli.
Item in reward to Mr. Graye sowgearse . . . .	ijs.

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be a Welsh spelling.



Item for bred and ale att Hense [Henn's], the xvij day, as ye wen[t] of hontyng to Happws Haye [Hopwas Hay, co. Stafford, near Tamworth] ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for a gyrdwll for my myster, the same tyme [May 19] .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to on' that wentt abowte wyth a camell, the same tyme .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a serwant of Sawygwys [=Savage's] for bryngyng of a pyke from Swtton Powle, the same tyme [May 25] .. ..	ij <i>d.</i>
Item for showing of Mr. Woldryffe horse at Sylyoll [=Solihull] cowrte, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in almys ther, the same tyme .. .. .	j <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a jakyd clowthe for my Mr., the same tyme .. .. .	xij <i>s.</i> <i>xd.</i>
Item for lynyng for yowre jakyd, the same tyme [May 26] .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i>
Item in reward to on' that browght a pyke frome Hwght Hermwn and hys faylowse from Swtton Powle.. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 9.]

Item for John Haward cosse to Lwndon to cary ewydense to Mr. Edward, the same tyme [May 28] .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i> <i>ix<i>d.</i></i>
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## June.

Item payd for a payre of knywwys for my Mr., the fyrste day of June.. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item delyver'd to My Lady, the iij day of June, to by gayre for Mysterys Mare Herbowtyll .. ..	xiiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd to My Lady, the same day, that my Mr. bowrowed of her to gyfe in a reward .. ..	iiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Item a lowde to Hwght Aweray, the v day of June, that Hwght Large bowrowed of hym wen he bowght fyche att Lychefeld fayre .. .. .	x <i>ls.</i>
Item for ale att Slade's as ye com frome hwntyng, the vij day of June .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for a qwyre of paper, the same day .. ..	ij <i>d.</i> <i>ob.</i>
Item to the perdnor of Sent John Frare [=Friary], the ix day of June .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item to Elys Twrnlay for yowre oferyng att Owre Lady of Dwngecaster [Doncaster], the x day of June .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to playarse, the same day .. ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item a lowde to Hwght Large for hys cosse to Derby fayre, the same tyme [15 June] .. ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre cosse to Werwyke, the xvj day of June, and xij horse wyth yow, lyng ther a nyght <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	ix <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i> <i>ob.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The words "lyng ther a nyght" are run through

Item for ale at Robert Yamsws as ye went of hwntyng, the same tyme . . . . .	ijd.
Item for ale as ye went of hwntyng, the same tyme . . . . .	jd.
Item in rewarde to Mr. Kvernby of Mydsomer Ewyn . . . . .	vjs. viijd.
Item r[eceywed] of my holfe yere wagews, the same tyme . . . . .	xiijs. iiijd.

## [Fo. 10.]

Item in reward to a frayre [= friar] of Cowentre that praychyd here, the same tyme . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item in reward to Robert Jebse wen he was maryed, the same tyme . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item for strowbayrys, the same tyme . . . . .	jd.
Item payde to Ser John' Shortred, the xxv day of June, toward the fynddyng [= maintenance] of John' Germun's chylde . . . . .	xxs.
Item in rewarde to Mr. Worthe chylde wen ye kyrstwnde [= christened] ytt, the xxvj day of June . . . . .	xs.
Item in rewarde to the norse . . . . .	xxd.
Item in almys there, the same tyme . . . . .	jd.
Item for horse maytt ther, the same tyme . . . . .	jd.
Item for a whytte bownytt [= bonnet] for Mestrys Mare Herbowtyll, the xxviiij day of June . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item for yowre cosse to Bremygeam, the same tyme, syttyng of a commycion . . . . .	iijs. vd.
Item in reward to the kyngse joglar, the same day . . . . .	ijs.

## July.

Item for yowre oferyng att the Holy Blowd of Haylse [Hailes, co. Gloucester] and Sent Kay- lamse [St. Kenelm's, Winchcombe Abbey, co. Gloucester], caryed by Mr. John [Willoughby], the fyrst day of July . . . . .	viijd.
Item for strowbayrys, the ij day of July . . . . .	ijd.
Item for blow threde to make hawkes' nayttes [= nets] . . . . .	viijd.
Item for peskods [=pease], the iiij day of July . . . . .	jd.
Item for strowbayrys, the v day of July . . . . .	jd.
Item for ale at Rowfe Bertlottes as ye wen[t] of howntyng, the same day . . . . .	iiijd.
Item for strowbayrys, the same day . . . . .	jd.
Item for a payre of bowtes [=boots] for my Mr., the same tyme . . . . .	iijs.
Item for ij payre of showse for my Mr., the same tyme . . . . .	xxd.
Item to Mr. Edward att London, the xij day of July, toward the payment of <i>lii.</i> to the kyng that Myster Haynyge [=Heneage] raysaywed . . . . .	xxxiiij <i>li.</i>

Item for a grose of pownnttes [= points <sup>1</sup> ] for my Mr., the same tyme .. .. .	iijs.	ijd.
Item for a gyrdwll of sylke for Mystrys Mare ..		xjd.

## [Fo. 11.]

Item for a payre of showse for Mystrys Esabell, the same tyme.. .. .		vjd.
Item for ownttment [= ointment] to take fychē, by yowre commondment .. .. .		viijd.
Item to the caryar for caryage of halfe a lowde of wyne, the same day [18 July] .. .. .	iijs.	ijd.
Item in rewarde to on' of yowre almese men at Wolloghton .. .. .		iiijd.
Item in reward to my lorde of Merywoll [the abbot of Merevale, co. Warwick] servaunt, the xx day of July, for bryngyng of a stayge [= stag] that was kylde there .. .. .		xijd.
Item in reward to John Watson wen he went to Ser John' Marcam to serwys, the xxiiij day of July ..		xxd.
Item in reward to the kyngse mayssengere that browght a letter, the same tyme [26 July] ..	ijs.	
Item in reward to the kyrstnyng of Mr. Slade chyld, the same tyme .. .. .	xs.	
Item in reward to the norsse .. .. .		xijd.
Item to Isbrand [Barnaby's] wyfe for ale wen ye went to mett Ser Wyllam Smyth att Tomworth ..		viijd.
Item in reward to ij of yowre sowgearse .. ..		xd.
Item for strowbayrys, the same tyme [28 July] ..		jd.
Item for dyacwllwn [= diachylon] for yowre fowtt ..		ijd.

*Auguste.*

Item payd for v shefe of arow heddes, the fyrste day of Awgwste .. .. .		xxd.
Item in reward to iij. sowgearsse that Elys [Twrlay] browght, the same tyme .. .. .		xd.
Item payd for xviiij shefe of arow heddes, the same tyme .. .. .		vjs.

## [Fo. 12.]

Item for the carte[r]sse cosse to Wolloghton, the same tyme, to fayche [= fetch] hernes [= armour, etc.] .. .. .		xiiijd.
Item in reward to a sowgear of Tomworth, the same tyme .. .. .		xijd.
Item in reward to a xj men that comme wyth Elys ..	iijs.	viijd.
Item in reward to a sowgear for a case of arowse ..		xijd.
Item to Nycolys Uppejohn for a case for hys arowse .. .. .		xijd.
Item payd for xiiij arow casws, the same tyme ..	ixs.	ixd.

<sup>1</sup> See page 329, note 1, above.



Item for yowre browther-hedde [= guild or fraternity] off John of Powlse [St. Paul's] .. ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd to Wyott of Drayton [Drayton Basset, co. Stafford] for lvj ( <i>sic</i> ) yerdes of whyte clowthe to make sowgearse kotes, after vij <i>d.</i> ob. ( <i>sic</i> ) the yerde, the same tyme .. .. .xxvjs. iij <i>d.</i> ( <i>sic</i> )	
Item payd at Lechefeld, the same tyme, for as myche whyte, by the hands of Gefferay Blow..xxvjs. viij <i>d.</i>	
Item payd for a yerde a qwerterne and a <i>dim.</i> [= half] quarterne of redde clowthe to make crowsws [= crosses] for yowre sowgearse .. .. iijs. 1½ <i>d.</i>	
Item payd for whyte threde for the taylerse, the same tyme, that sowde thayre whyte kotes .. ijs. ix <i>d.</i>	
Item payd to the taylarse for thayr wagews .. xvjs. vij <i>d.</i>	
Item to Henry Brasbryg by yowre commondment wen he went wyth Mr. Edward [Willoughby] ower the see, toward the byyng of a horse .. vjs. viij <i>d.</i>	
Item payd to Wyllam Clyfton, the same tyme [4 August], of a byll of acompte payd to yowre almse men and other paymenttes, by yowre commondment .. .. .ixs. v <i>d.</i>	
Item for Shengleton cosse to Lundon wyth Mr. Edward .. .. .vjs. viij <i>d.</i>	
Item for my Mr. cosse to Atherston [co. Warwick] syttyng of a commycion, the viij day of Awgwste .. .. .ijs. iiij <i>d.</i>	

## [Fo. 13.]

Item for the carter's cosse to Stretford wyth Mr. Edward .. .. .	xiiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre cosse to Cowentre, the x day of Awgwste, x horsws wyth yow and Mr. Arthon and vj horsws wyth hym, lyng ther a nyght ix <i>s.</i> x <i>d.</i>	
Item in reward to a frayre that praychyd at the towne chyrche, the same tyme .. .. .iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>	
Item for ale at Lytwll Swtton [Little Sutton, parish of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick] as ye wen[t] of huntyng, the same tyme .. .. .iiij <i>d.</i>	
Item for yowre dener at Rowgby [Rugby, co. Warwick], the xvj day of Awgwst, and all the comnyssyners wyth yow .. .. .xs. iiij <i>d.</i>	
Item in rewarde to my lorde of Kyllingworth [the abbot of Kenilworth's] ofesarse [= officers], the same tyme [19 August] .. .. .ijs. viij <i>d.</i>	
Item payd for a payre of howse lynng for my Mr. att Tomworthe, the same tyme .. .. .iiij <i>d.</i>	
Item a lowde to My Lady that wantyd [= was wanting] of the hole sowme of the condyth [= conduct] mownay, the xxij day of August, that Mr. Edward [Willoughby] send [= sent] vs.	

Item in reward to the underkeper of Dratton [= Drayton Basset, co. Stafford] the same tyme, for bryngy[ng] of a bowke [= buck] ..	xijd.
Item in reward to the underkeper of Kynsbayry [Kingsbury, co. Warwick] Parke wen yowre horses was faychyd frome thense, the same tyme ..	iiijd.
Item for bred and ale and wyne and keshyn [= kitchen charges] and horse mayt att Leche- feld, the xxvij day of August, and xx horse wyth yow .. .. .	vs. vjd.
Item for a kote clowthe for Mr. Henry Wyllowgh- by, the same tyme.. .. .	iijs.
Item payd to a none of None Eton [Nuneaton, co. Warwick], the xxvij day of August, for bowrd- yng of John Gernnwn's chylde of Coshington [Cossington, co. Leicester] .. .. .	xs.

## [Fo. 14.]

Item in reward to Mr. Wolnawle for lowkyng uppe of the shyryffe bowkes .. .. .	xs.
Item in reward to Mr. Laynard Slade .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item in rewarde to the bayshoppe of Lechefeld ..	vjs. viijd.
Item in reward to Mr. Hwght and Mr. Worthe chylde wen that ( <i>sic</i> ) went to Swtton [Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick] to the skowle .. ..	xijd.
Item in reward to the waytes of Werweke .. ..	xijd.
Item in reward to ij mynstryles .. .. .	xijd.
Item in reward to the armytt [= hermit] Egerton	iiijd.
Item in reward to ij mynstrylse .. .. .	viijd.
Item in reward to Mr. Sphyherber [= Fitzherbert's] mynstryll .. .. .	viijd.
Item in reward to Mr. Trewelyon servaunt .. ..	ijd.
Item in reward to Ser Randwll of Browton myn- stryll .. .. .	viijd.
Item in reward to Rycheart Hwght, the baker of Tomworth, wen he was maryed .. .. .	xxd.
Item in reward to a frayre of Werweke .. ..	viijd.
September.	
Item in reward to Mr. Langam, the fycysion ..	iijs. iiijd.
Item payd for plowwerse [= plovers], the same day [5 September] .. .. .	vjd.
Item in reward to on' that browght a bowke [= buck] from Stonton Parke, the vj day of Septembre .. .. .	xijd.

## [Fo. 15.]

Item in reward to the keper of Powlay [Pooley, parish of Polesworth, co. Warwick] Parke wen ye kyld a bowke ther .. .. .	ijs. viijd.
Item for a payre of showse for Mr. Hwght .. ..	viijd.
Item in reward to the keperse of Stonton Parke	ijs.

Item in reward to on' that gayther'd for a hye waye, the same tyme . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to the keper of Olderkar [? Alder-car, near Pentrich, co. Derby], the vij day of Septembre, wen yow kylde a bowke ther . . .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to the kepers of Downyngton [Castle Donington, co. Leicester] Parke, the x day of Septembre . . . . .	vs.
Item in reward to the kepers of Notyngam owtt woddess, the xij day of Septembre . . . . .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for bred and ale and shese [=cheese] ther, the same tyme . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to on' of yowre solgearse that com frome Mr. Bawdwyne Wyllwghby . . . . .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to Rowgear Layche [=Leech], the xvj day of Septembre, wen he gawe yow sowe [=salve] for yowre fowte . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a sowgear of Mr. Saychewerell	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for ale as ye went of hwntyng at Bowlwell [Bulwell, co. Notts] . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd to yowre almse men, the xiiij day . . .	vij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to the keper of the owtwood, the xvj day, wen ye kylde a bowke [=buck] ther . . .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a bande for Mrs. Mare kyrtwll and mending of hytt, the same tyme [20 September]	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for a payre of showse for Robert Swenfen . .	xd.
Item for hawkysmaytt, the same day . . . . .	jd.
Item for Mr. Kweruby cosse to Laycytre, the xxij day of Septembre, to speke wyth the baycheope of Lyncolne . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 16.]

Item for bayre [=beer] att Wedowsunse [=Widowson's], the same tyme . . . . .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item payd to My Lady, the xxvij day, for canmes [=canves] to make on' of yowre almsemen a materes . . . . .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item to Fowgard of Lenton [co. Notts.], the laste day of September, for taychyng of Rycheart Browne to knytt nettys . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>

## October.

Item in reward to Rowgear Layche, the fyrste day of Octobre, for sowwe [=salve] for yowre fowtte . . . . .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for John' Hawward cosse to Pyngkaryge [Penkridge, co. Stafford] fayre iij dayse, ij horsws wyth hym . . . . .	xx <sup>th</sup> <i>d.</i>
Item to Ser Wyllam Webstar, the ij day of October, to pay yow[re] almsemen for iij monthys . . .	vij <i>s.</i>
Item in reward to on' that browght a praysand . .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre oferyng att the rowde [=rood]	



of Garydyne [Garendon, co. Leicester] .. ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for hawkes mayte, the same day .. ..	<i>jd.</i>
Item in rewarde to My Lorde of Garydyne [the abbot of Garendon, co. Leicester] ofesars ..	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to Mr. Edward [Willoughby's] chylde, the same tyme, att Powlsworth .. ..	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to on' that browght payrse [= pears] .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for lynyng for Mr. Hwght kote and Mr. Herry's .. .. .	iijs.
Item for ij payre of hose clowth for Mr. Hwght	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for a bownynytt [ <i>read</i> bownytt = 'bonnet'] for Mr. Hwght and Mr. Henry .. .. .	ijs. iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 17.]

Item for a mayd that browght rowchews [=rushes]	<i>jd.</i>
Item payd for paper, the same day [11 October]	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to on' that caryed letters to Mr. Edwarde, the xiiij day of Octobre .. .. .	xx <sup>ti</sup> <i>d.</i>
Item in almys as ye went to Sylyold [= Solihull co. Warwick], the xv day .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for bowtes and showse for yowre selfe, the same day .. .. .	vjs.
Item in reward to Alse Foxe wen she went a way ..	xx <sup>ti</sup> <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre oferyng at a preste syngyng, the xx day of Octobre, at Mydwlton .. .. .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre gentyll wemyn oferyng .. ..	xij <i>d.</i>
Item to a perdner of Bwrton Laysarse [Burton Lazars, parish of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester]	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a cotte clowthe for Mr. Hwght vs.	ij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a blynde mynstryll .. ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to Mr. Arthen servant for bryng- yng of a praysand .. .. .	vj <i>d.</i>
Item payd for xij arow casws, the xxvj daye ..	vjs.
Item in reward to a mynstryll, the same day ..	xij <i>d.</i>
Item to the frayrsse of Lechefeld, the same day	xvjs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item for a payre of hose for Mystrys Mare	vij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a pore man of Badselay [Bad- desley, co. Warwick] .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item in rewarde to ij. sawgearsse off My Lorde Fayrys [Ferrers], the xxviij day of October ..	viij <i>d.</i>
Item for a payre of knytt slewys for Mtrs. Mare	vj <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 18.]

Item for heryng, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rewarde to on' that browght kwynses ..	ij <i>d.</i>
Item to the browar for a bowle of now [= new] ale	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to ij skowlarse .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item for ale as ye went of hwntyng .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item for heryng, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

Item in reward to ij of yowre sowgears att thayre comyng home . . . . .	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre oferyng of Awle Halow day . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre gentylwemyn oferyng . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to the ryngarse of Awle Sawle nyght . . . . .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Novembre.	
Item in reward to Mr. Smythe sowgears, the iij day of Novembre, as they com homward . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to yowre chyldern att Powlesworth [Polesworth, co. Warwick] the same day . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to the ancrys [= female anchorite], the same day . . . . .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to yowre sowgears of Powlsworth . . . . .	ijs.
Item in reward to ij sowgears of Notyngamshyre . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for v yerdes of lynyng for a slesles jakyd for my Mr., the v day of Novembre . . . . .	ijs. j <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a sowgear of My Lord Lylse [= Lisle's] . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for John Hawward cosse to Lewenton(?) to send Germund to Ser Edward to Lowndon . . . . .	vij <i>d.</i>
Item for Mystrys Mare cosse to Sent Kaylamse [= Saint Kenelm's, Winchcombe abbey, co. Gloucester] . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to My Lorde Soferycan [= suf-ragan's] <sup>1</sup> serwaunttes wen he halowed the belse att Mydylton . . . . .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 19.]

Item in reward to yowre potter's wyfe, the same tyme . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a sowgear, the xiiij day . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to Mr. Berweke, the same time, that ye send [= sent] hym wen the sekenes was in hys howse . . . . .	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for iiij pesws of chemlett [= camlet], the same tyme [18 November] . . . . .	iiij <i>li.</i> vs.
Item payd for a nelne of worstyd, the same tyme . . . . .	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for v yerdes and a halfe of welwytt . . . . .	lvs.
Item for a qwyfe [= coif] for my Mr., the same tyme . . . . .	iijs.
Item payd for a bowgyd [= bucket ?], the same tyme . . . . .	viiij <i>d.</i>

## Decembre.

Item for cosse to Mr. Grayslayse [= Gresley's], the xiiij day of December, and raywarddes to the keepers . . . . .	xjs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a pwrse for my Mr., the xviiij day of Decembre . . . . .	xd

<sup>1</sup> William Sutton, consecrated bishop of Pavada 'in partibus' for the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield on 9 August, 1521 (Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum*, second ed., p. 202).

Item payd for a hatband, the same tyme, for my Mr.	vij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for on' yerde of crane koler sernett [= sarcenet], the same tyme . . . . .	iiij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> .
Item in claspys and kepers, the same tyme . .	ij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for iij yerdes of chamlett, the same tyme . . . . .	v <i>j</i> s. v <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
Item payd for ij ownsws of raybyn, the same tyme . . . . .	ij <i>s</i> . v <i>d</i> .
Item payd for xxij yerdes of lynyng, the same day	ix <i>s</i> . vij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for ij yerdes of canmes [= canvas], the same [day] . . . . .	x <i>d</i> .
Item payd for ij yerdes and a holfe of bokeram	xxij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for a payre of knytt sleeves, the same [day] . . . . .	vij <i>d</i> .
Item for a payre of howse for Mr. Hwght . .	viiij <i>d</i> .

## [Fo. 20.]

Item payd for xj elne of shert clowthe for my Mr.	xviij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd for fwrre for a dowblete . . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to a pore man that dwelse a Lyn- drese Lowge <sup>1</sup> the same tyme [20 December] . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item to the berber of Cossell that he was by hynde	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item payd to the flaycheare for ij shefe of arowse	ij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> .
Item payd to Thakar for brydwlbyttes . . . .	xx <i>d</i> .
Item to Mr. Hwght to bye shaftes [= arrows] . .	ij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to on' of Mr. Ewyrell Dygby ser- vaunt. . . . .	xx <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to my Lady abbas [of Polesworth, co. Warwick] servaunt . . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for my holfe yere wagews on Crystynmes Ewyn [= Eve] . . . . .	xiiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for yowre oferyng on Crystynmes Day . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for yowre gentyllwemyn oferyng . . . .	ij <i>d</i> .
Item to Mr. Swynfen servauntt that kepys hawkes, by yowre commondment, to by him gayre [= gear]	iiij <i>s</i> .
Item a lowde to Wyllam Clyfton by yowre com- mondment that he layde downe for a jakyd for owlde Glowwer [= Glover], yowre almse man	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to yowre sowgears of Sowlyold [= Solihull] that went wyth Mr. Bowdwen [Baldwin Willoughby] . . . . .	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to on' John Wryght of Stafford- shyre that was of the kweste of the Hegerton [Egerton] mater . . . . .	v <i>s</i> .
Item payd for holfe a dowsyn of dowsyn cowpwls [= dog-couples] of Sent Thomas day . . . .	iiij <i>d</i> .
Item for menddyng of Mr. Hwght bowe . . . .	ij <i>d</i> .
Item in reward to the playars of Canke [= Can- nock, co. Stafford] of Sent Thomas day in Crystynmes . . . . .	xij <i>d</i> .

<sup>1</sup> Lindridge Lodge in Sutton Coldfield Chase (Leland, *Itinerary*, iv, p. 109), co. Warwick.



## [Fo. 21.]

Item in reward to my Lorde Baycheoppe of Layche- feld of Sent Thomas day in Crystynmes .. ..	vjs.	viijd.
Item in reward to hys servaunttes.. ..		xijd.
Item payd for ij M. [=thousand] pynse, the same tyme .. ..		xijd.
Item to my Mr. to playe at the cardes.. ..	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to a mynstryll, the same tyme, that was a servaunt of the dowke of Bowkyncom's .. ..	iijs.	iiijd.

1523.

## [January.]

Item in reward to yowre ofesars of Nowyer's day ..	xjs.	viijd.
Item to my Mr. to play att the cardes of Nowyer's day .. ..	iijs.	iiijd.
Item to a pore man of Shesshyre .. ..		iiijd.
Item for yowre reward to the playars of Mydwlton		xxd.
Item to My Mr. to play att the cardes, the same tyme .. ..	iijs.	iiijd.
Item a lowde to Crampton for redde clowthe that he sowght at Cowentre wen yowre sowgears wen[t], and for hys cosse thether .. ..	iijs.	jd.
Item delyver'd to my Mr. by the handes of Gabrell Berweke to play att the cardes .. ..	ijs.	iiijd.
Item payd to Myster Ser Edward as dothe a payre by a byll for cosse at Lunden at Mykyllmes terme .. ..	xxxvijs.	
Item payd for iiij quyrs of papar for Mr. Awdyter		viijd.
<i>Summa totalis solucionum hujus libri ut patet : cclixli.</i>	viijs.	jd.
[Signed in another hand :] Henre Wyllughby.		

1522, February 6 to [December].—"The boke of Wollaton made vj day of Februarii, in the xiiij yere of the rengle of K[ynge] H[enry] VIII," bound in four folios of a late 12th century service book. Accounts of payments for agricultural expenses, necessities for the household.

## [Fo. 6.]

"Stoffe boughte at Lechefylde Feyre, the v day of Marche," being fish and expenses in connexion therewith; cost of "fresche accattes" to 12 October (fo. 22).

## [Fo. 15.]

Item to William Wod for goynge a pylgermage [November 2] .. ..	iiijs.
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## [Fo. 16.]

Item for my Lade's costes to Wollaton, the xxvj. day of Auguste .. ..	ijs.	iiijd.
Item paid to a man for makynge of iiij dossen of charcolle [31 August] .. ..	vjs.	viijd.

## [Fo. 33.]

Item paid for iiij*li*. of waxse agenste Estur for the  
 seypulleur tappurs .. .. . iijs.  
 Item for makynge of the same .. .. . ijd. ob.  
 Item paid at Darbe Feyre, the xxvj day of Apprell,  
 for xxx<sup>ti</sup> wethers .. .. . iiij*li*. xjd.

## [Fo. 34.]

*Summa hujus libri* : cxxv*li*. ijd. 205.

1523.—Extracts from account of John Levissey, “ser-  
 vaunte unto Syr Henry Willughby, Knyght,” from 8  
 January, 14 Henry VIII. until [December 19].

[Receipts: 154*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*.]

1523.

## [Fo. 3.]

## [January.]

Item in reward to yowre fowlars of Lyngcolne-  
 shyre, the same tyme [11 January] .. .. . xx*s*.  
 Item to Mr. Mowmford for Mr. Hwght bowrde, the  
 same tyme [18 January] .. .. . x*s*.  
 Item delyver'd to Mr. Ser Edward, the same tyme,  
 wen he went to Lowndon to a tende yowre  
 besynes .. .. . v*li*.  
 Item to the skowle mr. of Swtton [Sutton Cold-  
 field, co. Warwick] for Mr. Hwght [Hugh Wil-  
 loughby's] skowle hyre, the same tyme .. .. . iijs. iiij*d*.  
 —(Item in rayward to Mr. Sphyherberd [= Fitzher-  
 bert's] mynstryll .. .. . xij*d*.  
 Item to Pernell for fastyng Sent Katterne Ewen  
 [= Eve] for my mayster .. .. . iiij*d*.  
 Item payd to the caryar that caryed yowre hernes  
 frome Cales [= Calais] to Lomdon (*sic*) .. .. . xx*s*.

Februari.

## [Fo. 4.]

Item payd for iiij elnys of lynyn clowthe, the same  
 tyme [9 February], to make my myster nyght  
 kyrschowse [= kerchiefs] .. .. . iijs. viij*d*.  
 Item payd for a horse hernes for my Mr. and a  
 payre of stowroppe [stirrup] laythers, the same  
 tyme .. .. . iijs. ijd.  
 Item payd for a cape for my mayster, the same  
 tyme .. .. . iijs. iiij*d*.  
 Item payd for mendyng of a wache, the same  
 tyme .. .. . xxd.  
 Item payd or a sett of counters .. .. . ijd.  
 Item payd to the werke men that clenssyd yowre  
 motte [= moat], the same day [21 February].. vjs. viij*d*.

Item alowde to Hwght Large that he layd downe by yowre commondment to the berber iiij <i>d.</i> , to Glowssopp for hys cosse to Wolloghton vj <i>d.</i> , and for yowre wolantyne [= valentine] iiij <i>d.</i> .. ..	xiiij <i>d.</i>
Item to my Mr. to play att the cardes, the xxiiij day .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 5.]

## Marche.

Item payd for swgar cande .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a sawgear that come frome Paygyon .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for coperws [= copperas], the x day of Marche .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre cosse to Werweke, the xij day of Marche, lyyng ther a nyght, ix hors. . . .	xij <i>s.</i> xj <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a swger lowfe .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to a sawgear .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item to Sawyge by yowre commondment for bryng- yng of xxvj dowsyn of tenshyws [= tench] ..	vj <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a bowke [= book] for Mr. Hwght	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a sowgear of Mr. Swenfen's..	xx <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 6.]

Item for Wyllam Nowtman cosse into Notyngam- shyre for sawgears rydyng, the iiij dayse ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item for iiij sawgears cosse to Wollowghton ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item payd to on' of the prebenders of Tomworth for kepyng of hys fwrste raysydens, the xxij day	xls.
Item in rayward to the kynges pwrswont, the xxvj day of Marche .. .. .	ij <i>s.</i>
Item for yowre porsyon at yowre dener att Sowl- yoll [Solihull, co. Warwick] at the making [= induction] of the weker [= vicar] of Aston..	xvs.

## [Fo. 7.]

Item in rayward to a frayre that praychyd att Wolloghton on Polmsonday .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a servaunt of Mr. Grayse that made a nale [= an ale, feast], the same day..	ij <i>s.</i>
Item in rayward to a sawgear, the same tyme	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in reward to ij frayre, the same tyme [31 March] .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>

## Apprell.

Item in rayward to on' Smythe for kepyng of swanse .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre oferyng of Shyre Thursday ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre gentyll wemmyn's oferyng ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to Mr. of the Gray Frayrse of Leychefeld, the vj day of Apprell .. .. .	vj <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>



Item in rayward to the chyrche ale, the same tyme . . . . .	xijd.
Item in rayward to the maydse of Mydylton toward Sentt Gorge lyght . . . . .	iiijd.
Item in almys, the same tyme . . . . .	ijd.

## [Fo. 8.]

Item to the perdner [= pardoner] off Owre Lady of Baydlam [= Bethlehem] . . . . .	iiijd.
Item to Lawranse Wodnett, the same tyme [9 April], for raytaynyng of men of lawe in Sheshyre, as a payryth by a byll . . . . .	xxiijs.
Item in rayward to a munke of Merywall [Merivale, co. Warwick] . . . . .	xijd.
Item in almys to a nermytt [= a hermit] . . . . .	ijd.
Item for bred and ale a[t] Coventre, the same day [11 April] . . . . .	xvjd.
Item for kechyn . . . . .	ijs. ijd.
Item for horsse maytt . . . . .	xxijd.
Item for wyne . . . . .	xijd.
Item for yowre oferyng att Owre Lady of the Towre . . . . .	iiijd.
Item in almys ther . . . . .	iiijd.
Item for bred and ale att yowre lowgyng att Dunscherche [Dunchurch, co. Warwick] . . . . .	xviij.
Item for kechyn, soper and brekefast . . . . .	xxiijd.
Item for horsse leyweray [= livery], the same nyght. . . . .	vs.
Item for fyre . . . . .	ijd.
Item in almys . . . . .	jd.

[Charges for bread and ale, kitchen, horsemeat, and fire at Wedon [Weedon, Northants], 11 April; wine at Tawssyttwr [Towcester, Northants]; bread and ale, breakfast, kitchen, horse-livery, fire, wine, mending a saddle, and alms at Stonystretford [Stony Stratford, co. Buckingham]; bread and ale, kitchen, horsemeat, wine, fire, and reward to the Friars at Dunstable [co. Bedford], 12 April; bread and ale, dinner and supper, kitchen, wine, fire, horsemeat, candle, and alms at Sent Talbonse [= Saint Albans, co. Hertford]; bread and ale, kitchen, wine, fire, horsemeat at Bernett [= Barnet, co. Hertford].]

Item for wyne at yowre soper at Stelse [= Steel's] . . . . .	vd.
Item to the berber . . . . .	iiijd.
Item payd for a quarter of befe, the xiiij day . . . . .	xs. vjd.
Item payd for a mwttton [= sheep], the same tyme . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item for yekynse <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	ixd.
Item payd for a showlder of mwttton to Stelse wife . . . . .	ijd.

<sup>1</sup> Coupled with rabbits at p. 358.

## [Fo. 10.]

Item payd for [a] quartwrne of wodde, the same tyme .. .. .	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item for halfe a stryke of salte .. .. .	xd.
Item payd for a lame [= lamb], the same tyme .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a frayre .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for iiij qwarter of sherkole [= charcoal] .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item for bwttter, the same tyme .. .. .	j <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a kylderkyrn of bayre [= beer] .. .. .	<i>nichil.</i>
Item payd for spyse, the same tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i> xd.
Item payd to the caryar for caryage of gayre to London .. .. .	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a cypers, <sup>1</sup> the same tyme .. .. .	ix <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a payre of strype hawse [= hose] for my Mr. .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i>
Item payd for a galand of wyne, dener and soper .. .. .	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item payd for ij dowsyn of sylke pontys [= points] .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for bowthyre then .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for fyge .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for iiij dowsyn of pontes for my Mr. .. .. .	xvii <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 11.]

Item payd for a glasse to drynke in .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item for John' Hawward cosse goyng to gresse wyth yowre horses .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a baroll of bayre .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Item payd for iiij qwarter of kowlys .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item to my Mr. to pwtt in his pwrse .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for a boxse of trayakwll <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	vii <i>d.</i>
Item for vij off yowre servaunt dener wen ye went to the Cowrtt, the xx day .. .. .	xix <i>d.</i>
Item for wyne att yowre soper .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 12.]

Item for yowre servaunt dener att the Cowrtte, the same day .. .. .	xxij <i>d.</i>
Item for a qwarthe of wyne att Westmynster .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre servaunt a lowanse att the Cowrtte, the xxiiij day of Aprell .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item for horse maytt at the Cowrtte .. .. .	j <i>d.</i>
Item for a premer for youre selfe .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for yowre servaunt dener at the Cowrtt, the xxv day of Aprell .. .. .	ij <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Item for wyne, the same day .. .. .	vii <i>d.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Probably an article of attire made of the crape-like fabric known as *cypress*. Cf. *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'cypress, 3, 2.'

<sup>2</sup> Treacle, not molasses, to which the name has now been transferred, but a medical preparation of some sixty drugs made up into a liquid electuary with honey. It was used as a remedy for colic, fevers, small pox, measles, etc., although originally invented as an antidote against poison. In French *thériaque* has replaced the older *triacle*, which is also derived from *θηριακή*.

Item for yowre oferyng at Owre Lady of Runsywold, <sup>1</sup> the same day .. .. .	ijd.
Item for grene gynger, the same day .. .. .	iiijd.

## [Fo. 13.]

Item in rayward to a clarke of the chonssry [= chan- cery] for a cople of a 'panell in Lyncolne-shyre	xijd.
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## [Fo. 14.]

## [May.]

Item for yowre servaunt dener att the Cowrtte, the same day [1 May] .. .. .	xxijd.
Item payd for viij qwarter of charkole, the ij day of May .. .. .	iijs. ijd.
Item for Ser Edward servaunt dener at the Cowrtte	iiijd.
Item for yowre servaunt dener at the Cowrtte, the iiij day of Maye .. .. .	xijd.

## [Fo. 15.]

Item for my mayster dener at the tabwrne, the viij day of Maye .. .. .	vs. xjd.
Item payd for a baskyd and a lowke [= fastener?] for to carye swgar in .. .. .	vjd.
Item for fryche fyche and bwttter and egse the ( <i>sic</i> ) wen My Lowrde Awdlay swpped wyth yow ..	xs.
Item for wyne att yowre soper, the same tyme..	ijs. viijd.

## [Fo. 16.]

Item for yowre browther-hod at Owre Lady Gyld were Rycheart Shether dwelse .. .. .	xijd.
Item for yowre pensyon at Grayse In, the xv day of Maye .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item for yowre servaunt dener ther, the same tyme	xijd.
Item in almys, the same day .. .. .	iiijd.

## [Fo. 17.]

Item for wyne at yowre soper .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for appwls .. .. .	jd.
Item for yowre servauntes dener att the Cowrtte, the ix [ = xix ] day of Maye .. .. .	xijd.
Item payd for confedse [= cumfits] .. .. .	xviijd.
Item payd for golde and sylwer for the coke ..	xxd.

## [Fo. 21.]

## June.

Item in rayward to a mynstyryll, the iiij day of June .. .. .	iiijd.
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<sup>1</sup> The fraternity of St. Mary Runcivall occupied the site of a cell of the priory of Roncevalles on the site of Northumberland Avenue and adjoining Scotland Yard. See Stow's *History of London*, ed. Kingsford, ii, p. 100.



Item for Bayglay's [= Baggaley's] cosse for kyllyng a redd dayre a gaynste Mrs. Alys wedding ..	xijd.
Item in rayward to My Lady of Powlseworthe ser- vaunt for bryngyng of a praysand .. ..	viijd.
Item in rayward to Mr. Trawelyon servaunt for bryngyng of a dayre .. .. .	xijd.
Item in rayward to a frayre that praychyd att Mid- wlton, the vij day of June .. .. .	viijd.
Item in rayward to yowre hountte [= huntsman]	iiijd.
Item to the berber, the viij day of June .. ..	iiijd.
Item in rayward to mynstyrlse the same day Mystrys Alse was maryed .. .. .	xxs.
Item for yowre of (sic) hoferying at Mystrys Alse weddyng .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for strowbayrys .. .. .	ijd.
Item in rayward to My Lord of Dowdlay ser- vaunt for bryngyng of a dayre .. .. .	ijs.

## [Fo. 22.]

Item in rayward to on' that browght konys [=conies, rabbits] from Wolloghton .. .. .	xijd.
Item in rayward to the bowchear that helpyd the cokes to kyll bewys [=beeves] and mowton [= sheep] .. .. .	vjd.
Item to on' of Lyncolneshyre for bwtters [= bit- terns] and cranse [= cranes] a gaynste Maystrys Alyse weddyng .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item for strowbayrys a[t] the same tyme .. ..	vd.
Item in rayward to the Frayrs of Cowentre ..	iiijd.
Item for yowre oferyng at Owre Lady of the Towre	iiijd.

## [Fo. 23.]

Item for yowre oferyng at Owre Lady of Breke'll' [= Great Brickhill, co. Buckingham], the same day [13 June] .. .. .	iiijd.
Item in rayward to the ancrs of Sent Talbonse [= Saint Albans] .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for wyne at yowre comyng to Lunden, the same day [14 June] .. .. .	iiijd.

## [Fo. 24.]

Item for stowfe to make yngke .. .. .	iijd.
Item for ale at the Perlament chambwr .. ..	jd.
Item for yowre servaunt dener, the xix day, wen ye went to dyne wyth on' of the sheryffe of London	xxd.
Item for neldse [= needles] for yowre gentwlmeyn	ijd.

## [Fo. 25.]

Item for yowre cosse at the Cowrtte, the xxj day of June .. .. .	iiijs.
Item for yowre dener at Grayse In [23 June] ..	viijd.

Item for cherys, the same day [24 June] .. ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for bred and ale at the bonefyre.. ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for caryage of a nowfne [= an oven] home	vj <i>d.</i>
Item for wyne to the Sargans In [26 June] ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a Rowme roner [= "Rome runner"] .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for grene gynger .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 26.]

Item for a payre of glowfse for My Lady .. ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for cosse at the Cowrtt, the xxviiij day ..	xd.
Item for rabyds and yekynse .. .. .	xjd.

## July.

Item for ale at the Parlament Howse .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for aqwowyte [= <i>aqua vitæ</i> ] .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 27.]

Item to the clarkes of the Comon Howse .. ..	xx <i>d.</i>
Item to Stelse wyfe for howse rowme iij wekes	xxs.
Item for wodde and fagottes .. .. .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to Stelse chylder and servauntes	xx <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to the armytt .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item in ij cappys for Mr Hwght and Mr Draycot	iijs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item for a qwartwrne of golde .. .. .	xiiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 28.]

Item in rayward to a mynstryll .. .. .	viij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a M. pynse .. .. .	vj <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a mayde for bryngyng of a grene chese for a praysand .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to the preseners of Notyngam, the xvij day .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to on' that caryed a brase of grewyses [= grouse] to Mydwlton .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 29.]

Item in rayward to a mynstryll, the same day [25 July] .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to ij sawgears of Sowlyoll that com owtte of Skowtland .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>

## [August.]

## [Fo. 30.]

Item in rayward to the kepers of Beskewodd [= Bestwood, co. Notts] wen ye kylde a bowke ther, the same day [3 August] .. .. .	ijs.
Item in raywarde to Mr. Stowrlay [= Strelley's] keper wen ye kylde a bowke ther .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to Mayster Stowrlay norse, the same day .. .. .	viij <i>d.</i>

Item in rayward to the kyngse jowgler, the same day [10 August] .. .. .	xxd.
Item in rayward to a sawgear, the same day [11 August] .. .. .	xxd.

## [Fo. 31.]

Item for yowre browtherhed to Sent Thomas ..	iiijd.
Item in raywarde to the kepers of Drayton, the xvij day of Augwste, wen ye kylde a bowke ther	iijs.
Item in rayward to the keper of Banglay [Bangley Chase, near Tamworth, co. Stafford] for bryngyng of a dayre home .. .. .	xijd.
Item in raywardes to the kepers of Sherold [Shirrall Hall, parish of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford], the xxij day, wen ye kylde a bowke ther	ijs. iiijd.
Item payd for v yerdes of saten in dypwrs for lynying for a jakyd for my Mr. .. .. .	iijs. iiijd.

## [Fo. 32.]

Item for cosse at Bremygeam [= Birmingham], the xxx day of Auguste .. .. .	ijs.
Item for yowre browther hede at the Yelde [= Guild] of Bremygeam .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item payd to the skowle Mr. of Swtton for Mr. Howe [= Hugh's] skowle-hyre .. .. .	vjs. viijd.

## September.

Item for yowre oferyng at Sent Gylse at Canwoll [Canwell priory, near Tamworth, co. Stafford], the fyrste day of September .. .. .	iiijd.
Item delyver'd to My Lady Anne by yowre commondment toward the byyng of a pelyon [= pillion] .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item for cosse at Monsfeld [Mansfield, Notts] the ix day of September, wen my Mr. rode to My Lorde Stoward .. .. .	iijs. xjd.
Item in rayward to a nolde serwaunt of My Lordes that showt [= shot] in a crosbow .. .. .	ijs.
Item in rayward to a frayre of Lechefeld, the xiiij day of September .. .. .	viijd.

## [Fo. 33.]

Item in rayward to the keper of Dunyngton Parke for kyllyng of a tayke <sup>1</sup> ther .. .. .	xijd.
Item for my Mr. browther-hede of Sent John of Baywerlay [= Beverley, co. York] .. .. .	iiijd.
Item payd for dowge tayryttes <sup>1</sup> and cowpwls and a shene [= chain] .. .. .	ijs. viijd.
Item in rayward to a servaunt of Mr. Thwrland for bryngyng of ij swanse .. .. .	xijd.

<sup>1</sup> Query meaning.



Item for yowre oferyng at Haylse [Hailes Abbey, co. Gloucester].. . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a servaunt of Ser Ris ap Thomas for bryng[yn]g of a fres cote to my Mr., the xxv day of September .. . . . .	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to Mr. Bawdwen Wyllwghby wyfe, the same day [27 September] .. . . . .	xxs.
Item for her cosse frome Wolloughton to Mydwlton and iij wyth her and myne, comyng and goyng	xv <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 34.]

Item in rayward to a nale [=an ale, feast] for Hayner [=Heanor, co. Derby] cherche, the xxviiij day of September .. . . . .	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
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## October.

Item for my browtherhed of the Trenyte of Notyngam.. . . . .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a pore man toward the byyng of halfe a rowke <sup>1</sup> of kolse .. . . . .	vj <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a frayre of Laycytwr [=Leices- ter] that praychyd at Wolloton, the xj day of October .. . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. oferyng at Glower weddyng, the same day .. . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to olde fayther Rawson wen he went a way, the same tyme .. . . . .	xx <sup>ti</sup> <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a serwyng man that was wyth howtt a serwys, the same tyme .. . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. browther-hede to the chapell of the Cey, the xij day of October .. . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. rayward to Glower wen he was maryed, the same day .. . . . .	ijs.

## [Fo. 35.]

Item payed unto Crampton, the same tyme [24 October], for makyng of Maystrys Esabell Egerton gayre by the space of ij yere, by my Mr. com- mondment.. . . . .	vjs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item payd for a yerde of welwytt for my Mayster gawberdyne [=gaberdyne], the xxvj day of October .. . . . .	xs.
Item for vj yerdes of lynyng for his gawberdyne	ijs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to my Lorde of Swffolke berward, the xxviiij day of October .. . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item to my Mayster to play at the cardes, the xxx day .. . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item a lowde to Rychcart Egerton and yowre fawkner for iiij dayse hawkyng a bowtt Bewoll [Beauvale, parish of Greasley, co. Notts], by yowre commondment .. . . . .	xd.

<sup>1</sup> For a 'rook' of coals, see page 169, note 1, above.

Item a lowde to John Hauward, the last day of  
 October, for hys cosse to Pyngkeryge [Penkridge,  
 co. Stafford] Fayre wyth ij horsus, and frome  
 Wolloghton to Coventre, goyng and comyng .. ijs. iiij*d*.  
 Item for my Mr. oferyng of Alhalow Day .. .. iiij*d*.

## November.

Item for my mayster rayward to the ryngars of  
 Awle Sawle Day .. .. . iiij*d*.  
 Item for ale at Notyngam for my Mr. as he comme  
 frome My Lady Bayryns [=Byron's], the iij day  
 of Novembre .. .. . iiij*d*.  
 Item for warnysshyng of my Mr. spowrs, the  
 same tyme .. .. . ijd.  
 Item payd for horse bred for Mystrys Stanope  
 wen she was at Wolloghton, the xij day of  
 Novembre .. .. . vjd.

## [Fo. 36.]

Item in rayward to My Lord of Swffolk berward,  
 the same tyme [17 November] .. .. . viij*d*.  
 Item for cosse at Assheby, the same tyme, lyng  
 ther a neyght wyth xvj horsws .. .. . xjs. iiij*d*.  
 Item in rayward to Ellys, Mr. Trawelyon servaunt,  
 wen he com frome Skowtland, the same tyme .. xij*d*.  
 Item in rayward to a servaunt of Henry Mer-  
 myon's for bryngyng of a letter fr[o]me Wollowgh-  
 ton the [read to] Mydwlton, the xx day of  
 Nowember .. .. . viij*d*.  
 Item payd for a hatband for my mayster, the xxvj  
 day of November .. .. . xij*d*.

## [December.]

Item to my Mr., the ij day of December, to play  
 at the cardes .. .. . xij*d*.  
 Item payd for viij skynse of buge and viij skynse  
 of lamme for my mayster gowne .. .. . vijs. iiij*d*.  
 Item payd for iiij yerdys of raybyn for Maystrys  
 Mare gowne, the same day [15 December] .. xvjd.  
 Item for a gyrdyll for Mrs. Mare, the same tyme .. xvjd.  
 Item for a payre of showse for Mrs. Mare .. .. vjd.  
 Item delyver'd to My Lady, the xvj day of Decem-  
 bre, by my Mr. commondment to the byyng of  
 a gowne for Mrs. Mare and lynyng therto .. xiijs. iiij*d*.  
 Item a lowde to Robert Swenfen for hys cosse  
 sechyng [=seeking] a hawke, by my Mr. com-  
 mondment .. .. . vjd.

## [Fo. 37.]

Item payd for papeur at the awdytt and for the  
 ingrosshyng of the audytt bowkes .. .. . viij*d*.  
*Summa totalis solucionum hujus libri: cxlix li. vs. iiij*d*.*  
 [Signed:] Henre Wyllyughby. 205.

1523.—Extracts from "The bowke of Wollatton made the xvij day of *Januarii*, in the xiiij yer' of the rengen of Kynge Henre the VII<sup>th</sup> for the husholde," consisting of payments for threshing, ploughing, mowing, "scherynge rye and whete," and other agricultural expenses, repairs of buildings and implements, purchase of stores, at Wollaton and at Wyllughby; (Fo. 20) fish bought at Sturburge 1*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* and travelling expenses thither and costs of carriage; spices bought at the same fair; (Fo. 22) "fresche accates at Wil-laton" (fish, including "conger and porposse," "rever fysche," mussels, cockles, oysters, crabs and mustard, bread, honey, raisins and figs, almonds, eggs, chickens, "iij dossen sparowys," vinegar, wine, ale, pigeons, capons, woodcocks, etc.), being weekly accounts from 28 February to 14 November, amounting in all to 12*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*

[Fo. 2.]

March 29.

Item to the same Townysende for kepyng of corne from the wylde gesse .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
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[Fo. 6.]

Item to a man for makynge xix <sup>xx</sup> kyddes [= fag- gots] of brome .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
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[Fo. 8.]

*For nesarys for the howsholde.*

Item payd, the same day [3 August], for maw- mysse [= Malmsey wine] for the prystes.. ..	ij <i>d.</i>
Item for bred agenst My Lade's comynge [August 31] .. .. .	j <i>d.</i>
Item paid, the same day, to Sysle [= Cecily] Bawnnfordde and hir syster for ij days gatherynge barberys .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>

[Fo. 9.]

Item paid for a pecke of wottmell [= oatmeal]	vd.
For the makynge of a dossen and <i>dim</i> [ <i>idiam</i> ] charecolle .. .. .	vs.

[Fo. 11.]

*For nesaris at Wollaton.*

Item for mendynge of the logge in the parke ..	iiij <i>d.</i>
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[Fo. 12.]

*For warkmens wagges.*

Item paid, the same day [4 October], to Swynscow wyff for loggyng of straungers .. .. .	xiiij <i>d.</i>
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Item paid, the xvij day of October, for iij men  
 werkynge ij days and *dim.* at the quarell  
 [= quarry] .. .. . xxijd. *ob.*  
 Item paid, the laste day of Octobre, for gettyng of  
 xx ladys [= loads] of stone at the quarell .. iijs. ijd.

[Fo. 16.]

Item paid to Spenser for dyckyng [= ditching]  
 abowtt the connynger [= rabbit-warren], the  
 same day [3 April].. .. . viijd.  
 Item paid to Shaw son for hegeynge of the con-  
 nyngre, the xvij day of Apryll .. .. . xxd.

[Fo. 17.]

Item paid for fysche for Ser Edwarde [Willoughby]  
 beyng here .. .. . ijd.  
 Item paid for iij cheykyns at My Lade's commynge  
 and for brede .. .. . iiijd.

[Fo. 29.]

*The xij day of Marche, for My Lade's costes to Wollaton.*

Item for hir costes to Meysamham (*sic*) [Measham,  
 co. Derby].. .. . iijs.  
 Item, the same day, for drynkynge at Jamys  
 Brownys .. .. . iiijd.  
 Item paid for My Lade's costes to Wollaton, the  
 xxv day of *Junii* .. .. . iijs. vd.  
 Item for My Lade's costes att Nottyngham, the xvj  
 day of Septembir .. .. . ijs. jd.  
 Item paid for My Lade's costes when sche lay at  
 Wysall co. [Nottingham], the last day of  
 September.. .. . ijs. ijd.

1523-4.—Extracts from account of John Lewyssay,  
 "servaunt to Ser Henry Wyllwghby, knyght," from 20 Decem-  
 ber, 15 Henry VIII. until [December, 16 Henry VIII.].

1524.

[Fo. 1.]

Item r[aysaywyd] of Mr. Catysby, the xxvj day of  
 Octobre, for the halfe yere rente of a nowyte  
 [= an annuity] for the fyndyng of the chylder  
 of Mr. Catysby and Mr. Th[w]rlande .. .. . fyfty s.

[Fo. 3.]

1523.

[December.]

Item payd to the pryorys of Nwnhetun [= Nun-  
 eaton], the xx day of Decembre, for the bowrde  
 of John' Germon chylder that she was behynde,  
 by the commondment of my Mr. .. .. . xs.

Item in rayward to a frayre of Hatherston [= Atherstone, co. Warwick] for praychyng at Mydwlton, the xxj day of Decembre .. ..	viijd.
Item in rayward to Pernell for fastyng Sent Catern's Ewyn for my mayster, the same tyme .. ..	iiijd.
Item in rayward to Gelyonse of Faslay [=Faze- ley, co. Stafford], the xxiiij day of Decembre, wen he com home forthe of Fronse [France]	xx <sup>ti</sup> d.
Item in rayward to a play of Sent John' Day in Crestynmes .. .. .	xijd.
Item for my mayster and ( <i>sic</i> ) rayward to the playars of Sylvolle [= Solihull, co. Warwick] of Sent Thomas Day .. .. .	iijs. iiijd.
Item in rayward to the baychepe of Lechefeld, the same day .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item in rayward to on' of yowre taynand sonse of Mydwlton that wentt to the universyte .. ..	xx <sup>ti</sup> d.

1524.

[January.]

Item in rayward to a frayre of Hatherston [Ather- stone, co. Warwick] that praychyd at Mydwlton the v day of <i>Januarii</i> .. .. .	ijs.
Item for my Mr. rayward toward the making of ij tapers at Mydwlton chyrche on the Twelfte Day .. .. .	ijs. ijd.

[Fo. 4.]

Item in rayward to a blynde mynstryll, that was the dowke of Bowkekyngam mynstryll, the xj day of Januari .. .. .	xx <sup>ti</sup> d.
Item for cosse at the bayryng [= burying] of Maystrys Elsabayth, the same day [27 January] .. ..	vjs. vd.
Item in rayward to playars of Longkashyre, the xxx day of Januari .. .. .	xijd.
Item in rayward to a frayre of Warwyke that prayched at Mydwlton chyrche on Candelmes Day .. .. .	viijd.

[Fo. 5.]

[February.]

Item in rayward to on' that browght a letter frome Ser Edward Wyllghby frome London, the same tyme [5 February] .. .. .	vjd.
Item in rayward to a showger [= soldier], the vj day of Faibruari .. .. .	viijd.
Item in rayward to viij wemyn that browght bremme [=bream] frye frome Kyngeshorste [Kingshurst Hall, parish of Coleshill, co. Warwick], the viij day of Faibruari .. .. .	xvjd.

Item in rayward to my Mr. wolantyne of Sent  
Wolantyne Day, the xiiij day of Faibruari .. iiij*d.*

[Fo. 6.]

Item in rayward to the pore man of Lendryge  
Loge, the xvij day of Faibruari, wen he went to  
Sent Cornelys .. .. . xij*d.*  
Item payd for xij payre of baydes [=beads,  
rosaries] for the chapell.. .. . iiij*d.*

Marche.

Item payd for bowkes [= books] for Mr. Dray-  
cott, the same tyme [2 March] .. .. . ijs. vj*d.*  
Item payd for the prononstycations [= prognos-  
tications], the same tyme .. .. . ij*d.*  
Item in rayward to a pore skoler, the v day of  
Marche .. .. . iiij*d.*  
Item in almys to ij skolars, the same day [12  
March] .. .. . ij*d.*  
Item in rayward to Rycheart Browne for kyllyng  
of a cormerant, the xiiij day of Marche .. .. . ij*d.*  
Item for my Mr. oferyng on Shyrethwrsday .. .. . ij*d.*  
Item for Mr. Draycott oferyng .. .. . ij*d.*

[Fo. 7.]

Item for my Mr. browtherhed to Owre Lady of  
Baydlem [= Bethlehem] .. .. . iiij*d.*

Aprill.

Item in rayward to a pore preste, the fyrste day  
of Aprell .. .. . iiij*d.*  
Item to Maystrys Mare, by my Mr. commond-  
ment, when she wentte to the kyrstnyng [= chris-  
tening] of Wyllam Whythe Kystwll chylde .. .. . xvj*d.*  
Item in rayward to the Whyet Fryeris of Cowen-  
tre, the xvij day .. .. . xij*d.*  
Item to Lowys, the xxiiij day of Apryll, by my Mr.  
commondment, wen he wen[t] in to Walse  
[= Wales].. .. . xs.

[Fo. 8.]

Item to the wardon of the Grayfrayrs of Lechefeld,  
the same day, by my Mr. commondment, for  
hys halfe yere fee .. .. . [sum (8s. 8d ?) erased].  
Item in rayward to on' that made the pumpe, the  
same tyme [25 April] .. .. . viij*d.*  
Item for Rycheart Tyler cosse to fayche the  
pumpe maker .. .. . viij*d.*  
Item in rayward to on' that browght my Mr.  
worde were the redd dayre [= deer] le [= lay],  
the xxviiij day of Appryll .. .. . iiij*d.*



Item payd for iiij powtylls [= pottles] of wyne at  
Bremygeam, the xxix day of Aprell .. .. ijs. vjd.

[May.]

Item payd for a potyll of howlle holyffe [= olive  
oil] .. .. . xvijd.

— Item in rayward to a mynstryll Mr. Fytton's .. ijs.

Item for my Mr. brotherhed of Sent John Frare  
[=Friary], the xvj day of Maye .. .. . iiijd.

[Fo. 9.]

Item to Mrs. Mare, the xxv day of May, to by  
her gayre at Coventre, by my Mr. commondment ijs.

June.

Item in rayward to on' that browght worde of the  
fedyng of a redd dayrre by yonde Macstoke  
[Maxstoke, co. Warwick], the iiij. day of June .. .. . iiijd.

Item in almys to iiij pore skowlers, the same day .. .. . iiijd.

Item for Basford cosse of huntynge of the hotter  
and on' wyth hym, by the spase of on fortnytt .. .. . xvijd.

Item in rayward to yowre browar, the iiij day of  
June, for a bowle of now [=new] ale .. .. . ijd.

Item for my Mr. brother hede to the procter of  
Sent Caterne .. .. . iiijd.

Item payd for ij sett of cawllmen<sup>1</sup>, the vj day of  
June .. .. . iiijd.

[Fo. 10.]

Item for my Mr. cosse and raywardes at my Lorde  
Marques [of Dorset's], lyng forthe on' nyght,  
and xij horse wyth hym, the xv day .. .. . vs. iijd.

Item payd for strowbayrys to make strowbayry  
water .. .. . iiijd.

Item in rayward to Robert Swenfen for wachynge a  
dayre that was lawgyd by syde Swenfen, the xxj  
day of June .. .. . iiijd.

Item in rayward to Rychcart Broune for kylyng  
of ij hosprayse [=ospreys] .. .. . viijd.

Item for my Mr. hoferyng at Sent Jamse chapell  
at Tomworth, the xxiiij day of June .. .. . iiijd.

Item in rayward to a frayre that confeste my May-  
ster and my Lady ther, the same tyme .. .. . xijd.

Item for bred and ale ther, the same tyme .. .. . xijd.

Item in almys ther, the same tyme .. .. . jd.

[Fo. 11.]

Item payd for vj glassus for Ser Wyllam .. .. . xijd.

Item payd for a cape for Mr. Cattysby, the xxvij  
day .. .. . xiiijd.

<sup>1</sup> Query meaning.

Item in rayward to Mr. Worthe sone, my Mr. goodson [= godson], the xxviiij day .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. hoferyng at Owre Lady of Walshyngam [Walsingham, co. Norfolk], the same tyme, caryed by the bryar [ <i>read</i> pryar] of Macstoke .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## July.

Item for my Mr. rayward at the kyrstnyng of Paygyon chylde, the ij day of July .. .. .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a servaunt of Mr. Cwrssun's for bryngyng of a praysand, the x day of July ..	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to on' Cokes, for bryngyng of letters frome Wossall [Walsall, co. Stafford], the xvij day of July .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. cosse at Notyngam at the syse [= assize] and xxx persons wyth hym .. .. .	xs. j <i>d.</i>
Item for cosse at Laysytwr at the syse and xvij horsse wyth my Mr., and frome thense to Mydwlton, the xxviiij day of July .. .. .	vij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 12.]

## [August.]

Item to Mrs Mare, by my Mr. commondment, the the vj day of Auguste, to the kyrstynyng of Isbrand [Barnaby's] chylde .. .. .	xx <sup>th</sup> <i>d.</i>
Item to my Mr. browtherhed in the perdon of Sent Thomas of Conterbayry, the vij day of Awgwste .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. hoferyng at a preste makyng, the xv day of Awgwste .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>

## [September.]

Item for iiij of my Mr. serwauntes cosse home frome Mr. Fytton to Mydwlton, the v day of September	ijs.
Item in raywardes to Mr. Fytton hofesers, the same tyme .. .. .	viijs.
Item for bred and ale and chese in Maqkesfeld [= Macclesfield, Cheshire] forest, the same tyme	ijs. xd.
Item for my Mr. raywardes to Ser Payrs [= Piers, Peter] of Leye hofesers, the vj day of Septembre	vjs.
Item for my Mr. cosse at Sent Anse of Bwestone [= Buxton, co. Derby], the vij day of Septembre .. .. .	vij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. cosse at Asshebwrne [Ashborne, co. Derby], the same day .. .. .	iiij <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
Item for wyne at Notyngam, the viij day ..	ix <i>d.</i>
Item [in] rayward to a pwrswante [= poursuivant], the same day, at Wolloughton .. .. .	xx <sup>th</sup> <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to on' that hade hys howse bwrnde, the same tyme [10 September] ..	iiij <i>d.</i>

Item in rayward to the making of a hye way at  
Wolloghton, the same day .. .... . iiijd.

[Fo. 13.]

Item in raward to ij nunsse of Derby, the xiiij day  
of September .. .. . iij*s.* iij*d.*

Item payd for Robert Swenfeyn borde and John  
Gosson at Wolloghton by the spase of on' weke  
at the entryng of the hawkes, the xiiij day . . . xxijd.

Item payd for ij molderdes [= mallards] to hayse  
[= assay?] the hawkes .. .. . *vd.*

Item for cosse of hawkyng, the same tyme [16 September]	.. .. .	iii <i>d</i> .
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Item for iij ponde of swgar to make conserwys of  
berbayrys, the same tyme .. .. . ijs.

Item for the hwnnte's [= huntsman's] cosse from  
Mydwlton to Wolloghton wyth the grounds  
[= greyhounds] and honddes [= hounds] . . . . . iiij*d*.

Item in raywarde to on' that stopptte the fox  
yerthys at Nottoll Parke [Nuthall, Notts], the  
same day [18 September] . . . . . iiij*d*.

Item payd for iiij payre of hawkes belse, the same	
tyme [20 September] .. .. .	xd.

Item in raywarddes to my Lorde of Garydyne [the  
 abbot of Garendon, co. Leicester] hofesars, the  
 xxij day of Septembre . . . . . xvjd.

[Fo. 14.]

Item for John Hawward cosse to Payngkryge  
[Penkridge, co. Stafford] Fayre, the same tyme  
[30 September] . . . . . *xd.*

[October.]

Item for my Mr. browtherhed to Owre Lady of  
Baylam [= Bethlehem], the ij day of October      iiijd.

Item in raywarde to a servaunt of Mr. Grayse for brengyng of a crane .. .. .	viiijd.
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Item to my Mr. to play at the cardes	.. ..	iiijsd.
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Item for my Mr. cosse at Wossoll [= Walsall], the  
xij day of October, at the cowrte ther .. .. iiij s.

[Fo. 15.]

Item in rayward to on' Welbwrne, on' of the  
crounars [= coroners] of Chesshyre, the xvij  
day of October . . . . . vjs. viij*d*.

Item payd for a premer for my Mr. the laste day      iiijd.

[November.]

Item payd for ij crewyttes [= cruetts, for the altar],  
the same tyme [1 November] for the chapell.. viijd.



Item to my Mr. to play at the cardes of Hawle	
Halow Ewyn .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. hoferyng of Awle Halow Day	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for the chylder hoferyng .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to the ryngars at Mydwlton chyrche of All	
Halow nyght .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to a pardner [= pardoner], the same tyme	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. cosse at Assheby, the iiij day of	
Novembre, wyth xvj horse lyng ther on' nyght	viijs. vjd.
Item for my Mr. hoferyng of Saynt Laynerd's day	
at Wolloghton .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 16.]

Item payd for a cape for Mr. Catysby at Lenton	
Fayre [11 November] .. .. .	xviiij <i>d.</i>
Item for Robert Swynfen cosse frome Mydwlton to	
Wolloghton wyth hys hawkes and spanyels ..	vjd.
Item payd for halfe a yerde of saten in Brydges	
[= satin of Bruges] for my Mr. pa[r]tlet <sup>1</sup> , the	
same tyme .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for iiij yerdes bokeram, the same tyme ..	xiiij <i>d. ob.</i>
Item payd for a saten cape for my Mr., the same	
tyme .. .. .	iijs.
Item payd for a rayne [= ream] of paper, the	
same tyme .. .. .	ijs. viij <i>d.</i>
Item a lowde Kayglay for hys halfe yere feye for	
shawyng [= shaving] of my Mr., the x day of	
November .. .. .	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. raywarde to the frayrse of Now-	
warke [Newark, Notts] that praychyd at Wol-	
loghton, the same tyme [14 November] .. ..	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. cosse of huntyng at Hassell-	
worth Cleffe [Hazleford, between Flintham and	
Bleasby, co. Nottingham], the xv day of	
November .. .. .	iijs. xd.
Item in raywardes to my lorde of Chelforde [= the	
prior of Shelford, co. Notts] hofysers, lyng ther	
on' nyght, the same tyme .. .. .	ijs.
Item in raywarde to Mr. Langam the fycycion, the	
xvj day of November .. .. .	xs.
Item in rayward to a serwantt of my Lady Per-	
ponttes for bryngyng of a praysand, the same	
tyme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in raywarde to the skowlers of Wolloghton	
towrde theyr dayner .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>

## [Fo. 17.]

## December.

Item for my Mr. cosse at Wossoll [= Walsall],	
the xvij day of December, wyth liij horse wyth	
hym on nyght .. .. .	ljs. iiij <i>d.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Neck-apparel. See *New English Dictionary*.

Item for ij chettes [= sheets] of parchement, the  
 same tyme . . . . . viijd.  
*Summa totalis allocacion[um]:* iiij<sup>xxli</sup>. vs. vijd. ob.  
 [Signed: ] Henre Wyllughby. 205.

1524.—Extracts from “The bocke of paymentes for freshe accattes [at Myddulton Halle]<sup>1</sup> from the ix day of *Januarii*, in the xv yere of of the rengen of Kyng Henre the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>” [to 10 December], and “from the xvij day of Decembir, in the xvj yere of the rengen of K[ylng] H[enre] VIIJ<sup>th</sup>” [to 31 December].

[Fo. 5 verso.]

*The ix day of October at the wedyng of M[rs.] Mare Harbottell.* [Payments for 44 geese, 9s. 2d.; 32 capons, 10s. 3d.; three “pygges,” 12d.; a mallard and two teal, 4d.; eggs, 9½d.; 8 dozen and five chickens, 7s. 11d.; six capons, 3s.; 2 “brettes” (= turbot or brill,) 18d.; a fresh salmon, 2s. 4d.; two scate, 14d.; herrings, 10d.; plaices, 4d.; roaches and a pickeril, 16d.; eleven “pygges,” 3s. 7d.; a galon of honey, 14d.; eggs, 9d.; a pickeril and a “chevyn” (= chubb), 9d.; butter, 4d.; a capon, 7d.; four chickens, 4d.; eggs, 20d.; neats’ feet, 4d.; two capons, 10d.; eleven “pyges,” 3s. 6d.; fresh fish, 12d.; three quarterns of almonds, 2½d.; a dozen and three snipe and plovers, 10d.; the “catter” (= caterer’s) costs, 2d.; two “pykkes,” 3s. 8d.; three teal and 10 snipe, 6d.; four mallards, 8d.; four teal and seven snipe, 6d.; butter, 4d.; twelve “pyges,” 4s.; six mallards, 12d.; four dozen and three chickens, 3s. 5d.; 26 couple of “conys,” 8s. 8d.; payment “to men to turne broches” (= spits), 2d.; “herne sewis” (young herons), 12d. Total: 3l. 19s. 10½d. (read 11d.).]

[Fo. 8 verso.]

*At the comyng of Lorde Ferers* [December 31.] [Details.]

[Fo. 10 verso.]

*The wages for the halfe yere at Myssomer, in the xvj yere of the rengen of Kynge Henre (sic) the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>.*

Item paid to Ser Richarde, the parushe pryst	.. liijs.	iiijd.
Item to Ser William Webbe	.. .. .	xxs.
Item to Henre Marmyon	.. .. .	xxs.
Item to Richarde Etton	.. .. .	xxs.
Item to William Egerton	.. .. .	xxs.
Item to Henre Braseburge	.. .. .	xxs.
Item to Gabrell Barwykk..	.. .. .	xxs.
Item to Richarde Egerton	.. .. .	xxs.

<sup>1</sup> Supplied from the contemporary title on the outer cover.

Item to John Bellers.. .. .	..xxxs.
Item to William Clyfton .. .. .	..xxvjs. viijd.
Item to [blank]	
Item to Thomas Marten .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to William Wodnett .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to Hugh Iarge .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to John' Brendwod .. .. .	..xxs.
Item to Isbrande [Barnabe <sup>1</sup> ] .. .. .	..xxs.
Item to Nicholas up John .. .. .	..xxs.
Item to Robert Wethens .. .. .	..xvjs. viijd.
Item to William Marlow .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to Richarde Tokke .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to Robert Baseforde .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to Geffrey Blew .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to John Adamysse .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to William Walker .. .. .	..xs.
Item to William Nottman .. .. .	..xiijs. iiijd.
Item to Robert Swynfen .. .. .	..xs.
Item to John Hawarde .. .. .	..xs.

## [Fo. 11.]

[Payments to nineteen "husbande men" and eight "wemen."]

[Payments for shoeing horses, fo. 13.]

## [Fo. 13 verso.]

Memorandum, that I have rekenyd wyth John' a  
Lane for makyng of waxe frome Crystenmasse,  
in the xv yere of Kyng Henre the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>, unto  
Mihellmas next folowyng that, and at [= that]  
I have paid hym .. .. . xiiijd.

## [Fo. 14.]

[Payments for "iron ware" (= ironmongery).]

## [Fo. 15.]

The xj day of Marche.

Item, the same day, for knettyng of a tramell <sup>2</sup>	ijs.	vjd.
Item paid to the pyper of Wyschaw [Wishaw, co. Warwick] for leppe [= "leap," basket] roddes		xvjd.
Item paid for makyng of viij lepys [= baskets]	ijs.	viijd.
		20s.

<sup>1</sup> From the Christmas list (fo. 11 verso), which has in addition "Laurence Wodnett, 40s., Sir Henre, 20s., Thomas Apole, 10s., Lewys, 13s. 4d.," but omits William Nottman.

<sup>2</sup> A 'trammel,' a net for catching partridges, etc., or fish (Cotgrave, s.v. 'tremaille').





## [Fo. 9.]

*For sadulls and nessarīs to the same.*

Item paid to a fewster [= maker of saddle-trees] of Sheldon [co. Warwick], the xij day of <i>Januarii</i> , for iij syde saddull treis and a male sadultres ( <i>sic</i> ) .. .. .	iijs.	vjd.
Item paid to the sadeler of Colshull [Coleshill, co. Warwick] for makyng a syde sadull, the xxviiij day of <i>Februarii</i> , for Mastres Harbottell .. ..	ijs.	viijd.
Item paid, the xij day of June, to the saduller for the warkmanshype of keverynge of the harnys to my Lades sadull .. .. .		vjd.
Item for nalyng and synoyng <sup>1</sup> of Mastres Alece sadull .. .. .		vjd.
Item for a felte to my Lades sadull .. .. .		vjd.
Item for canmasse [= canvas] to the same sadull .. .. .		vd.
Item for the warkemanshype of keverynge of my Lades sadull and Mastres Alice sadull .. ..	ijs.	viijd.
Item for fryng [to] the same sadull and harnys .. .. .		xiiijd.
Item for a panell for M[astres] Alice sadull .. .. .		viijd.
Item for the gleythe <sup>2</sup> to the harnys of my Lades sadull .. .. .		xviijd.
Item paid to the sadeler for makyng a velloett harnesse at my Mr. rydyng to Chestur and for stoffe at [the] same tyme; item for a new syde sadull and the harnes and for a sadull for John Burgesse: the price of all is .. .. .	..xiijs.	xjd.
Item paid to the sadeler for his quarter wages at Mihelmasse .. .. .	ijs.	

## [Fo. 10 verso.]

*For spyces bought for the weddyng.* [Cost 4*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*]

## [Fo. 23.]

Item paid to Slade for makyng of furmys and tressulles and bedstedes at the weddyng .. ..	ijs.
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## [Fo. 27.]

*Rewardes at the weddyng.*

Item to Mastur Fyzherbardes servant .. .. .	xijd.
Item to my Lade abbasse servant .. .. .	iiijd.
Item to Mr. Repyngton's servant .. .. .	iiijd.
Item to Elis servant .. .. .	viijd.
Item to the prior of Sandwalles [Sandwell, parish of West Bromwich, co. Stafford] servant .. ..	iiijd.
Item to Mr. Comberfordes servant .. .. .	viijd.
Item to my Lorde of Dudley servant .. .. .	iijs. iiijd.
Item to the bayle of Sutton's servant .. .. .	xijd.

<sup>1</sup> Query 'sinewing', stitching with sinews.

<sup>2</sup> It is uncertain whether the initial is *g* or a cancelled *s*.

Item to my Lorde Markcase [of Dorset's] servant	xijd.
Item to Wodcokkes servant .. .. .	viijd.
Item to a man for bryngynge a barbyle .. ..	iiijd.
	205.

1524.—Extracts from "The bokk of Wolatton made in the xv yere of the reyn of Kyng Henre the VIII<sup>th</sup> for accattes there, from the ix<sup>th</sup> day of *Januarii* in the yere aforesaid." Weekly accounts.

## [Fo. 2.]

Item paid for brede at the comyng of Mr. Ser John,  
the ix day of *Januarii* .. .. . ijd.

*At my Mr. comyng the xvj day of Januarii.* [Purchases of beefs, hens, a goose, a "pyge," wine, spices, mustard, vinegar, eggs, and three galons of ale: total 8s. 1½d.]

*At the comynge of Mr. Ser John' to Wolatto[n], the v day of Februarii.* [Details of expenditure.]

*The ij day of Apprill at the comynge of Master Ser John W.* [Details.]

*At the comyng of Mr. Ser John, the vij day of Maii.* [Details.]

[Payments for cheese, eggs and butter, in all 19½d., "for shep wescheynge, the xvij daye of June;" and for shearing 26 score sheep, "wyndynge of wolle," catching sheep, ale, 4d., "a pye, 2d."]

## [Fo. 3.]

*At my Lades comynge to Wolaton, the ix day of Julii.* [Details.]

## [Fo. 4.]

*At my Mr. comyng to Wollaton, the vj day of Septembir.* [Details.]

Item for egges for the fawkeners afore my Mr.  
com .. .. . ijd.

Item for barberis and vargis [= verjuice] makynge,  
pykyng and straynyng .. .. . xvj d.

## [Fo. 5.]

*The x day of Novembir at the comynge of my Mr. to Lenton Feyre.* [Details.]

## [Fo. 6.]

Item paid for My Lades costes at Messom [Measham, co. Derby], the xviiij day of Novembir, with xviiij persons with her .. .. . iijs. jd.

[Expenses of threshing, mowing, thatching, haymaking, carrying coals (fo. 8. 9); ironmongery, etc. (fo. 9); tithe



to the prior of Lenton and the vicar of Radforth for Sutton Passys, payment to the parson of Wollaton and Sir Robert Jacson (fo. 10); payments "for squarynge of tymbir at Shypley Parke" [co. Derby] (fo. 11); for "mending the chappell," plastering it, etc. (fo. 11 *verso*); "paymentes for the farme of Wylloughby," being rent of tithe-hay, getting thereof, threshing barley, peas, etc. and various other payments (fo. 12, 13); costs of making hay, etc. in Halywell (fo. 14); "weythers bought at Wollatton by the schapper[d]" (fo. 15); miscellaneous charges (fo. 16, 17); payments for spices, etc. (fo. 19).]

## [Fo. 17.]

Item paid, the same day [19 July], to Glossehopp  
for his costes to Lyncolne shyer for swanys .. ijs.  
Item paid for bryng[yng]e a baken [= baked]  
barbyll to a servant of Mr. Fyndurnys .. .. . iiij*d*.  
Item paid for My Lades costes at Ashebe [Ashby-  
de-la-Zouche, co. Leicester] wyth xvj persons  
wyth her for ther baytt ther .. .. . iiij*s*. iiij*d*.  
The furst day of August.  
Item for my Lades costes lying at Ashebe a nyght  
and for hur dyner on the morne and xvij per-  
sons wyth her .. .. . xjs. *vd*.

## [Fo. 18.]

Item paid to Mr. Mellers for xiiij galons of Mawse  
[= Malmsey wine], price .. .. . xvs. ij*d*.  
Item paid, the xvj day of Novembir, for xix galons  
and *dim.* of Rumney [wine], price .. .. .xxijs. ix*d*.

## [Fo. 19.]

Item paid, the xiiij day of Novembir, for ij pounce  
of grett candulls .. .. . iiij*d*.  
Item for the caryage of charcolle .. .. . vs. iiij*d*.  
Item for berynge of same .. .. . ij*d*.  
Item for makynge of the same charcole .. .. . iijs. iiij*d*.  
205.

1524-5.—Extracts from the account of John Lewyssay,  
"servaunt to Ser Henry Wyllwghby, knyght," from 25  
December, 16 Henry VIII. [to 4 January, 17 Henry VIII.].

## [Fo. 2.]

1524.

## [January.]

Item to Ser Edward Wyllwghby, the xxvij day of  
*Januarii*, by my Mr. commondment, to gyffe the  
kynges atornay's wyfe in raywarde at hys goyng  
to London .. .. . xls.

Item in rayward to Robert Swenfen at hys wed-  
dyng, the same tyme [28 January] .. .. . xijd.

## [February.]

Item payd to the kyng, the ij day of *Faibruarii*,  
for preste mownay .. .. . xiiij*li*. vjs. viijd.

Item in raywarde to a mynstryll of my Lorde of  
Derby's, the x day of *Faibruarii* .. .. . xijd.

Item in rayward to my Mr. wolantyne of Saynt  
Wolantyn's day, the xiiij day of [*Faibruarii*] .. .. . iiijd.

## [Fo. 3.]

## Marche.

Item for my Mr. raywarde to the kyrstnyng of  
Robert Jelyfe chylde .. .. . xxd.

## [Fo. 4.]

Item in raywarde to on' of Wolsoll that browght  
the cowrtt rowlse to hawe the cople for  
Rycheart Hylle lande, the xxix day of Marche .. .. . xijd.

## [April.]

Item in raywarde to on that fonde a hare syttyng,  
the same tyme. .. .. . iiijd.

Item a lowde to Robert Basford that he layde  
doune by my Mr. commondment for cosse at  
serten tymse wen on' of Chesshyre kylde hotters  
[= otters] in the rewer .. .. . iijs. ijd.

Item payd for horyges [= oranges] and poundgar-  
nyttes [= pomegranates] at Coventre, the same  
tyme .. .. . xviijd.

## [Fo. 5.]

Item in raywarde to Henry Pylkyngton, my Mr.  
godson .. .. . iiijd.

Item for my Mr. raywarde to the wemyn of the  
toun for Houre Lades lyght .. .. . iiijd.

Item in raywarde to on' that browght my Mr.  
worde of redde dayre that lay by yonde Mery-  
dyne [Meriden, co. Warwick] .. .. . iiijd.

## [Fo. 6.]

## [May.]

Item to my Lady, the iij day of Maye, by my  
Mr. commondment, to bye Maystrys Jane gayre xxs.

Item for my Mr. hoferyng at Clyfton weddyng,  
the xiiij day of Maye .. .. . iiijd.

## [Fo. 7.]

June.

Item send [=sent] of a token to Mrs. Fytton,  
the same day .. .. . iiijd.

## [July.]

[Fo. 10.]

Item for my Mr. servantt[es'] cosse, my Mr.  
dynyng att my Lorde Cardnell, the same day  
[6 July] .. .. . xviiijd.  
Item for wyne and ale at the clowke [=clock]  
howse.. .. . xiiijd.  
Item for cherys and payrs, the same day .. . ijd.  
Item for viij kylderkyNSE of ale [8 July] .. .xxjs. iiijd.  
Item to the chondler for sawse and coppe<sup>1</sup> and  
trenchers .. .. . ijs. vjd.  
Item for howse roume by the spase of on' weke viijs. vjd.  
Item for wessheyng of my Mr. cherte [=shirt] .. . jd.  
Item for horse layweray by the space of on' weke xijs. iiijd.  
Item in raywardes to the chyldren and servaunttes  
of the howse a[t] my Mr. comyng a way .. .xxijd.  
Item for baytt at Saynt Tawbunse [=Saint  
Albans], the s[a]me [tyme] .. .. .xxiiijd.  
Item for baytt at Dunstabwll, the same day .. .xiiijd.  
Item for bred and ale, wyne, kechyn, fyre, can-  
dwll and horse-maytt at my Mr. lowgyng at  
Stoue [Stow Nine Churches, Northants], the ix  
day of July .. .. .xs. jd.  
Item for bayt at Dayntre [Daventry, Northants]  
the same day .. .. . ijs. ijd.  
Item in raywardes to my Lorde of Tome hofyserys,  
the x day of July, my Mr. lyyng ther on nyght iijs.  
Item for ale at Cossell, the same day .. . iiijd.  
Item in raywardes to ij mynstrylls of my Lorde  
Lyles, the same day .. .. . ijs. iiijd.

## [Fo. 11.]

Item payd for golde for Mrs. Alyce to worke in  
the stowle.. .. . ijs.  
Item for my Mr. cosse at Notyngam, lyyng ther  
on' nyght and a day, wyth xvj persons .. .xiijs. iiijd.

## [August.]

Item for my Mr. cosse at Astelay [=Astley, co.  
Warwick], the xj day of Awgwste, beyng wyth  
my Lorde Marqwes [of Dorset] ij dayse .. . ijs. iiijd.  
Item in raywarde to the keper for kylllyng of a  
boke .. .. . ijs.

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<sup>1</sup> For "cups" ?



- Item for my Mr. cosse to Coventre, the xiiij day  
of Awgwste, wyth my Lorde Marques, and vij<sup>xx</sup>  
wyth my Mr., syttyng of the kyng commycion xlvjs. vjd.  
Item in raywarde to my Lady abbas mayddes  
[= the abbess of Polesworth's maids], the xviiij  
day of Augwste, wen Maystrys Alyce was faychyd  
home frome Polseworthe . . . . . xvjd.  
Item for my Mr. cosse to Fayknam [Feckenham,  
co. Worcester] Fowryste wyth my Lorde of Kyl-  
lyngworth [the prior of Kenilworth] and Ser  
Edwarde Fayrys [= Ferrers], the xxij day of  
Augwste, and raywardes to the kepers . . . xxxiiijs. vjd.

[Fo. 12.]

September.

- Item delyver'd to my Lady to by gayre for Mrs.  
Jane . . . . . vjs. viijd.

October.

[Fo. 13.]

- Item to Mr. Swynfayn, the xij day of October,  
by my Mr. commondment for hys cosse to Lon-  
don wyth hawkes to the kyng . . . . . xs.  
Item payd for fwrre to fwrre my Mr. goune, the  
xvj day of October, at Bremygeam, and my  
cosse . . . . . xs. iiijd.  
Item for my Mr. raywarde to John Chepman wen  
he was wedd . . . . . xx<sup>td</sup>d.  
Item to the warden of the Gray Frayrs of Lechefelde,  
the xxij day of October, by my Mr. commond-  
ment, wen he praychyd at the toun . . . . . xs. viijd.  
Item to Lewys appe John for hys cosse into Walse  
[= Wales], the xxvj day of October. . . . . ijs. iiijd.

Novembre.

[Fo. 15.]

- Item for my Mr. hoferyng at Wyllam Sladdes  
weddyng, the xxvj day of Novembre . . . . . iiij[d.]  
Item for my Mr. raywarde to Wyllam Slade wen he  
was maryed . . . . . ijs.

[Fo. 15.]

Decembre.

- Item for my Mr. raywarde towrde the making of  
a chalys for Wollaton chyrche . . . . . xx<sup>td</sup>d.  
Item in raywarde to a servaunt of the dowke of  
Swffokes that come wyth bayrs . . . . . viijd.  
Item for Chyngleton cosse to Laycytwr foryste to  
fayche a doo [= doe] at my Lorde Marqwes,  
lyyng forthe iiij dayse . . . . . xxjd.

[Fo. 16.]

Item in raywarde to the chylde baychoppe of Lechefelde, the xxviiij day of Decembre .. ..	vjs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item in raywarde to the baychoppe servaunttes		xx <i>d.</i>
Item in raywarde to the playars of Browton [Upper Broughton, Notts.?] on Nowyer's Ewyn	ijs.	
Item in rayward to a play[ar] that comme frome Lechefeld .. .. .		xvj <i>d.</i>
Item in raywarde to playars that was Mr. Belt-noppe [= Belknapp's] servaunttes and Mr. Lewsys .. .. .	iijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>

1525.

[January.]

Item payd for ij M. pynse, the iiij day of <i>Januarii</i>	xd.
Item to my Mr. to play at the cardes .. ..	xij <i>d.</i>
Item to my Mr. to play at the cardes, the iiij day .. .. .	xix <i>d.</i>
<i>Summa totalis</i> : clxxxxj <i>li.</i> vjs. <i>vd.</i>	

[Signed :] Henre Wyllughby.

205.

1526.—Extracts from household account of Sir Henry Willoughby for Middleton Hall, from 11 January, 17 Henry VIII, to [December].

[Page 1.]

January 11. Item paid for the caryage of a top-nett <sup>1</sup> of fygges and nother of ressynges and ij. sugar-lovys .. .. .	xvij <i>d.</i>
Item paid to Thomas Slade for the halywatter for iiij. quart[ers] dew to hym at Our Lady Day of Marche .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item paid at Estur for bred and wyne to Mydulton church .. .. .	ix <i>d.</i>
Item for oyle and creme [= chrysm] .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for francomesence .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item paid, the xv. day of Apprell, for syng brede [= shew bread] and wyne .. .. .	j <i>d.</i>
Item paid, the xvij. day of Apprell, for brede and wyne at Estur to Drayton church .. ..	vj <i>d.</i>
Item for oyle and creme .. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item paid the same day to Sir William, the parische pryste of Drayton, for his service and burde [= board] for iiij. wekkes .. .. .	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>

[Page 2.]

April 29. Item paid for stuffe to make ynkee ( <i>sic</i> )	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for ale for the baners in the Crosse weke ..	vj <i>d.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *tope* in Rogers, *History of Prices*, iv, p. 670.

Item to the halwattur-clarke of Mydulton at  
Myssomer for his halfe yere for this and pynns xd.

## [Page 3.]

August 31. Item paid the same day for makynge  
of verges [= verjuice] .. .. . xixd.  
Item paid to Richarde Dave for xij. stryke of  
cravys [= crayfish] .. .. . ijs.  
Item paid the iij. day of Novembur for ij. ley<sup>1</sup>  
of weke [= wick] yarne .. .. . vd.  
Item for spy[n]inge of a ley of weke yarne the  
same day .. .. . jd.

## [Page 4.]

December 4, Item paid, the x. day of Decembir,  
to a woman for a pere of knett slevys .. .. xjd.  
[Accounts of expenditure on moving and for other agri-  
cultural purposes follow.]

## [Page 19.]

*For spyces bought at dyverse tymes.*

Item for a loffe of sugur, weyinge viij*li.*, the xxix.  
day of Apprell. . . . . iiijs. ijd.  
Item, paid, the vj. day of Septembre, for dyverse  
spyces agenst the comynge of My Lorde Marquis  
[of Dorset] .. .. . ixs. ixd.

## [Page 20.]

*For spyces bought at Coventre, the xxiij day of Novembre.*

[Amount to 10*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, including dates, prunes, almonds,  
anniseed, rice, biscuits, sugar-loaves, liquorice, white soap,  
paper, as well as spices in the modern sense of that word.]

## [Page 22.]

Stuffe bought [at] Lechefylde feyre, the xiiij. day of  
*Februarii*, in the xvij. yere of the rengen of kyng Henry VIII,  
[comprising red and white herrings, sprats, "viij. ellis sprewuse  
[= eels from Prussia?] vjs. viij*d.*," salmon, oil, honey, currants,  
mussels, and carriage, and "for their costes that bought the  
same stuffe iij*s.*." Payments for ironmongery, gifts and rewards,  
etc.].

## [Page 35.]

The byll for makynge of wolen eloth from the xiiij. of Febru-  
ary, in the xvij. yere of the rengen of King H. the VIII<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Lea' sb. 4.



In primis, for spyn[yn]g of a brode whyte for blankettes . . . . .	vijs. ix <i>d.</i>
Item for spyn[yn]g of xij yerdes of narow whyte	ijs. ii <i>d.</i> ob.
Item for spyn[yn]g of a weyt of lyst yarne . .	ii <i>d.</i>
Item for spyn[yn]g of viij. brode clothis of tawne [=tawny] . . . . .	ii <i>li.</i> ix <i>s.</i> vii <i>d.</i>
Item for wey[v]inge of the brode whyte . . .	iii <i>s.</i>
Item for weyvynge of the yardes of narow whyte	xvii <i>d.</i>
Item for weyvynge of the viij. brode clothis of tawne	ls. vii <i>d.</i>
Item for oyle to the same clothis . . . . .	xv <i>s.</i> vi <i>d.</i>
Item for fullyng of the brode whyte . . . .	iii <i>s.</i>
Item for fullyng of the xij. yardes of narow whyte	xij <i>d.</i>
Item for fullyng of the viij. brode cloths of tawne	ls. vii <i>d.</i>
Item for madder for the same viij. clothes	v <i>li.</i> i <i>s.</i> j <i>d.</i>
Item paid to William Dyer of Colshull for xij. dais werkyng with the dyer at coleryng of the same clothis . . . . .	iii <i>s.</i>
Item for ij. dyers' burd [=board] for the same xij. days . . . . .	iii <i>s.</i>
Item for other stoffe that there is occupied . .	xv <i>d.</i>
Item payd for spy[n]ging lynnou yarne . . .	vijs. v <i>d.</i> ob.
Item for weyvynge of xx. elles of flaxen cloth	vjs. vii <i>d.</i> 205.

1526.—“The bocke of Wollaton, made the xiiij day of September, the xviiij yere of the reign of K[yn]g H[enry] the VIII<sup>th</sup>.” Household expenses at Wollaton, on September 15, 23, 28, and October 3 and 7, 18 Henry VIII. 205

1526-7. Extracts from account of John Lewyssay, “servaunt to Sir Henry Wyllghby, knyght,” from 6 January, 17 Henry VIII until [January —, 18 Henry VIII.].

1526.

[January.]

[Fo. 2.]

Item to Mrs. Mare Fytton, by my Mr. commendment, the viij day of <i>Januarii</i> . . . . .	vjs. vii <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to a narmytt [=a hermit] of Polseworthe . . . . .	iii <i>d.</i>
Item to my Mr. to play at the cardes [22 January]	iii <i>d.</i>

[Fo. 3.]

*Februarii.*

Item in raywarde to my Mr. wolantyne on Sent Wolantynse day, the xij day of <i>Faibruarii</i> . .	iii <i>d.</i>
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[Fo. 4.]

Item to Mrs. Alyce, the same day [21 February], to gyffe in raywarde to the kyrstynge of Howgh Aweray chylde . . . . .	xx <i>ti.</i> d.
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## [March.]

- Item to Mr. Palmer servauntt for hys cosse frome  
 London and to London, bryngyng a letter of the  
 kynges, the ij day of Marche . . . . . xiijs.    iiij*d*.  
 Item for Willam Notman cosse and myne to Ber-  
 wyke to spayke wyth Mr. Magnws,<sup>1</sup> the xxij  
 day of Marche . . . . . xx*s*.  
 Item payd to Robert Jamse wyfe and Slades wyfe  
 for thayr cosse that wachyd wyth a presoner  
 that was hangyd at Basset Crosse [Basset, parish  
 of Peckleton, co. Leicester] . . . . . iijs.    x*d*.

## [Fo. 5.]

- Item to a fryre of Lechefeld that was my Mr.  
 gostly father [on Shyre Thwrsday] . . . . . xij*d*.  
 Item payd for caryage of a tunne of wyne frome  
 Bewerlay, the same tyme . . . . . vjs.

## Apryll.

- Item [in] raywarde to the yowng men of the toune  
 that gaytherde for the chyrche . . . . . iiij*d*.  
 Item for chaftes [= shafts, arrows] for Mr. Howgh  
 and the chyldwrn of the chapell . . . . . iiij*d*.  
 Item in rayward to the wemyn of the toune that  
 gathwrde for Saynt Stewyn . . . . . iiij*d*.  
 Item in raywarde to on' that browght worde were  
 red dayre ley by syde Macstoke, the same day  
 [4 April] . . . . . iiij*d*.

## [Fo. 6.]

- Item for my Mr. raywarde to the kyrstnyng Cor-  
 ssor chylde, the xxvj day of Apryll . . . . . xij*d*.  
 Item in raywarde to a frayre of Coventre that  
 browght aqwawyte [= aqua vitæ], the same day    xx<sup>ti</sup>*d*.  
 Item to on' of the chylder of the chapell wen he  
 went home to hys frendes . . . . . xij*d*.

## [Fo. 7.]

- Item payd for aqwawyte [= aqua vitæ], the  
 xxviiij day of Apryll . . . . . iiij*d*.  
 Item in raywarde to on' that browght horygns  
 [= oranges] frome Bremygeam, the same day  
 [31 April] . . . . . ij*d*.

## Maye.

- Item for ale at the chyrche for my Mr., the v  
 day of May . . . . . j*d*.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Thomas Magnus, founder of the grammar school at Newark-on-Trent, was treasurer of the wars in the North of England, and at this time a member of the Council of the Duke of Richmond at York. See *Dict. of National Biography*, xxxv, p. 324.

Item for my Mr. raywarde to a nalle [= an ale, feast] at Leye [Lea Marston, co. Warwick] ..	viijd.
Item for my Mr. rayward to the chyrcheale at Aston, the xxvj day of May .. .. .	xxd.

## [Fo. 8.]

Item payd for vj yerdes of cayndoll [= Kendal cloth] for a cottclothe [= cloth for a coat] for Mr. Cattesby, the xxix day of May .. .	iijs. viijd.
Item in raywarde to the huntte [= huntsman] wen he brake hys bowe.. .. .	viijd.
Item for a pwsrywant [= pursuivant] cosse lyng at Awerayre's ( <i>sic</i> ) .. .. .	vjd.

## [June.]

Item payd for a halfe a yerd of blake clowthe for bandes for the gentwlwemyn cyrtwlles .. .	vjd.
Item for my cosse to Sothewell [Southwell, co. Notts], the xj day of June, to cary Mr. Catesby to the skowle .. .. .	xxd.
Item for chowyng [= shoeing] of horsus .. .	iiijd.
Item paid to the skowle Mr. for skowle hyre .. iijs.	iiijd.
Item in raywarde to Rawfe Heberd and Lowkyd, My Lord of Derby's mynstryll', the xiiij day of June .. .. .	iijs. iiijd.
Item for my Mr. hoferyng at Mr. Arthen's beryall	iiijd.
Item payd to Nycoles Cothett for makyng of a song bowke for the chapell ... ..	iijs. viijd.
Item for a premer for Mr. Draycott .. .. .	iiijd.

## [Fo. 9.]

Item for bred and ale and wyne and kecheyn and horsemett at Merydyne, the xxiiij day of June, xx horse wyth my Mr. to London .. ..	viijs. vd.
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## [Fo. 10.]

Item payd for a pott for my Mr. chamber.. ..	xiijd.
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## July.

## [Fo. 11.]

Item payd to Rowfe Dyall in fwl payment that he layd doune for my Mr. cloke the v day of July .. .. .	viijs.
Item for a pener [= pen-case] and a nynghorne [= an inkhorn] for Mr. Hough [Hugh Willoughby] .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for ale at the Tempwll .. .. .	ijd.
Item for a skotwll to cary a garnysse [= set] of wessell .. .. .	iiijd.



## [Fo. 12.]

Item for ij sylver baygse [= badges] .. ..	ijd.
Item for a nynglysshe [= English] bowke .. ..	viijd.
Item for howse rowme for on' fortnytt .. ..	xxxs.

## [Fo. 13.]

Item in raywarde to My Lorde Cardnoll porter..	xijd.
Item to Mr. Pryncypowll of Stapull In for ray- ment for Mr. Howgh [= Hugh] and for his bowrde .. .. .	xs.
Item to Mr. Pryncypoll in rayward for hys payne	vjs. viijd.
Item to Mr. Howgh to pwtt in hys pwrse .. ..	xijd.

## [Fo. 14.]

Item for cosse at Elsebayry [= Aylesbury, co. Bucks.], the xx day of July .. .. .	vjs. xjd.
Item for my Mr. browtherhed at yowre (sic) Lady yeld at Alsebwry [= Aylesbury], the same day	vjs. viijd.

## Auguste.

Item for my Mr. hoferyng to Owre Lady of Wyssyter [=Worcester] and Sent Kaylams [=St. Kenelm's, Winchcombe] .. .. .	viijd.
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## [Fo. 15.]

Item for my Mr. browtherhed to Sent Thomas of Contwrbayry, the iiij day of Awgwste .. ..	viijd.
Item in rayward to Chamberlayne and Laselse of Notyngame for bryngyng of ij chylder for the chapell, the v of Augwste .. .. .	xs.
Item in rayward to a notter [= an otter] hunter, the xix day of August .. .. .	xxd.
Item to Ser Wyllam that he layd doune for iiij payre of chowse [= shoes] for iiij of the chylder of the chapell .. .. .	xxiijd.
Item in rayward to the ances [= female anchorite] at Polseworth, the same [day, 27 August] ..	viijd.
Item payd for iiij premers for the chyldern of the chapell .. .. .	xd.

## Septembre.

## [Fo. 16.]

Item for Thomas Cokes cosse to Mr. Cowttes for hayransus [= heronsews, young herons], the iiij day of September .. .. .	iiijd.
Item payd for payrs a gaynste my Lorde Marqwes [of Dorset] comyng .. .. .	xxd.
Item to Towlle, the ix day of Septembre. by my Mr. commondment wen he went of paylgramage to the sweyt rowde [= rood] of Garadyne [Garen- don, co. Leicester] .. .. .	xijd.

Item in raywardes to my Lady of Polseworthe hofeserse, the x day of September, lyyng ther on nyght, wen my Mr. went to my Lorde Marqwes	ijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to my Lorde Marqwes horse- kepers, the xij day of September . . . . .		xx <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to Mr. Gray servaunt for bryng- yng of a praysand to Wollatun, the same day		iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. hoferyng to Sent Annys [at Bux- ton, co. Derby] sent by Clyfton . . . . .		iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. hoferyng at the rowde of Notyngam, the xxv day of September . . . . .		iiij <i>d.</i>
Item in almys there, the same day . . . . .		iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for ij yerdes of fwstyn for a dowblett for Mr. Catysbe, the same day . . . . .		xvj <i>d.</i>
Item for a payre of hawseclothe [=horsecloths] for Mr. Catysbe . . . . .		xx <i>d.</i>
Item for a payre of hawseclothe for Mrs. Alyse and Mrs. Jane, the same day . . . . .		xvj <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. brotherhed of Owre Lady of the chapell of the Sey the last day of Sep- [tembre] . . . . .		iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. rayward to the Frayrse at Notyngam, the laste day of September, wen they made a nale [= an ale, feast] . . . . .	viijs.	vii <i>d.</i>
Item for my Mr. cosse ther, the same day . . . .		xxij <i>d.</i>

[Fo. 17.]

## October.

Item payd for Mr. Catysbe bord for xv wekes and skowlhyre and making of gayre, the fyrst day	xxs.	
Item for iiij yelse [=ells] of clothe for Mrs. Jane for smowkes [= smocks], the ij day of October	ijs.	vii <i>d.</i>
Item to the blynd woman at Wolloton, the v day of October, to by her a paytycott . . . . .	ijs.	vii <i>d.</i>
Item to Roger Layche, the swrgeon, the same day		xx <i>d.</i>
Item in rayward to Robert Bertwll to hys maryage, the vij day of October . . . . .		xx <i>d.</i>
Item payd for iij payre of chowse [=shoes] for the chylder of the chappyll, the ix day of October		xvii <i>d.</i>
Item payd for bowkes and comse [=combs] for the chyldwrne of the chappell . . . . .		ix <i>d.</i>
Item a lowd to Ser Wyllam for swgar to make conserwys, the x day of Octobre . . . . .		xij <i>d.</i>
Item payd lynyngse and carsay and fwstyon for Mr. Draycott and Mrs. Alice and the chylder of the chapell, the xiiij day of October, and cosse	xiijs.	
Item in rayward to Mr. Worthe sone goyng to Londun, the same tyme . . . . .	ijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item to Germon to hys weddyng, the same [tyme]		xij <i>d.</i>

Item payd for iiij yelse [= ells] of clothe for Mrs.	
Alice and Mrs. Jane for raylse <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	iijs. xd.
Item payd for halfe a dosen cappse for the chylder	
of the chapell, the xx day .. .. .	vjs.
Item for vj payre of chowse for the chylder of the	
chapell, the same day .. .. .	iijs. vijd.

[Fo. 18.]

Item in rayward to My Lord Hastyngse mynstryll,	
the xxj day of October .. .. .	xx <sup>td</sup> .
Item payd for a yerd of fresse to mend on' of the	
chyldwrne cottres of the chapell .. .. .	vjd.

[November.]

Item for my cosse and John' Hawward to Lenton	
Fayre wyth iiij horsus, lyng ther on' sennytt iijs.	iiijd.

[Fo. 19.]

Item in rayward to a pore man of Aston that	
made a nale [= an ale, feast], the xij day of	
November .. .. .	xx <sup>td</sup> .
Item in rayward to a servaunt of my Lorde of	
Exiter's for bryngyng of a praysand, the xvij	
day of [November].. .. .	xx <sup>td</sup> .

December.

Item payd for the carter cosse to Bremygeam to	
fayche a lode of wyne, the vj day of December	xijd.

[Fo. 20.]

Item in rayward to ij men that gaytherd for	
Fayslay [Fazeley, co. Stafford] Brege, the xxvj	
day of December .. .. .	iiijd.
Item in rayward to the chylde becheopp of Leche-	
feld and to hys ofeserse, the xxvij day of	
December .. .. .	ixs. iiijd.
Item in rayward to a play of Cheschyre, the	
same day .. .. .	vjs. viijd.
Item in rayward to a play that come frome My	
Lord John Gray .. .. .	ijs.
Item in rayward to ij men that gayther'd for	
Owre Lady Brege at Tomworth, the xxix day	
of December .. .. .	iiijd.

[Fo. 21.]

Item to ij men that gaytherd for Bowbrege ..	iiijd.
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<sup>1</sup> Neck-coverings. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'rail, sb 1.'



1527.

[January.]

Item in raywardes to chylder on Newyarse Day  
 that browght praysanse . . . . . iijs.  
 Item in rayward to a play . . . . . ijs.  
 Item in rayward to on<sup>1</sup> that browght a praysand  
 frome Wyllam Gaybonse . . . . . viij*d*.  
*Summa totalis hujus libri* : cxlix*li*. ix*s*. viij*d*. ob.  
 205.

1527.—Extracts from Household Accounts for Middleton,  
 18 Henry VIII.

“The bocke for nassaris for the husholde [at Mydulton Hall],  
 begynninge the furste day of *Februarii*, in the xvij yere of the  
 reinge of K[*ying*] Henre the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>.”

[Page 1.]

April 12.

Item paid the same tyme to Key's wyffe for a  
 weke makyng candulles . . . . . iiiij*d*.  
 Item paid, the xiiij. day of Aprell, for a peyre of  
 schowne [= shoes] for Lytyll John of the kechyn vj*d*.  
 Item for a pere of hossen for hym . . . . . vj*d*.  
 Item for a cape for hym the same day . . . . . x*d*.

[Page 42.]

For stuffe bought at Lechefylde feyre, [consisting of fish,  
 honey, oil, figs, sugar-loaves, “a skemur” [= scummer], “vj.li.  
 of lymans conserva vs.”]

[Page 46. Charges for spinning linen.]

[Page 49.—Charges for making wax.] 205.

1541.—“Thys booke made the xxix<sup>th</sup> day of Aprell, in  
 the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere off the reyne off Our Sovereyn Lord Kyng  
 Henry the VIIJ<sup>th</sup> for wedyng off corne, mowyng of gresse,  
 makyng off hey, sheyryng off corne, and mowyng off corne,  
 leydyng corne, workyng at Halywell, thresshyng off corne,  
 and for all other thynges perteynyng therunto.” 205.

1542-3.—Account of expenditure on “fresshe accates”  
 from 28 February, 33 Henry VIII, to 12 March, [34 Henry  
 VIII], amounting to 94*l*. 19*s*. 8½*d*., including 22*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*.  
 for ling, cod, stockfish, “a fyrkyn of oyle, viijs. viij*d*,” and  
 six mattes, bought at Sturbryge Fair, carriage thereof from  
 the fair to Wolaton by Myghell of Cossall, 15*s*., and costs of  
 Ysebrand Barnaby and Thomas Hyde at the fair, 12*s*. 9*d*.,  
 and 11*l*. 8*s*. 8*d*. for purchases at Boston, consisting of six  
 barrels of white herrings, eight “cades” of red herring, a  
 barrel of pitch, 9*s*., half a hundred of “alygraunte<sup>1</sup> faus (?)”  
 7*s*. 6*d*., “a topytte off fygges derte,” 5*s*., boat-hire from Boston

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *New English Dictionary*, s.v. ‘Elegante, 1,’ a dried fruit.

to Brygend,<sup>1</sup> carriage from Brygend to Grantam, 7s. 4d., and from Grantam to Wolaton, 20s., and the costs of Ysebrand Barnaby and Thomas Hyde "at the same jorney, goyng and comyng," 15s. 10d. Signed in a very shaky hand: "John' Willughby." [In bad condition from damp.] 205.

1542-3. Extracts from account by John Trussell of "the expences and charges layed downe by him in my maister's rydyng forthe and otherwayes in rewardes sythe [=since] the last haudet [=audit] that was on the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of Merche," 33 Henry VIII [to 25 February, 1543].

[Fo. 1.]

1542.

"In primis, the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Merche, for your servantes deyner at the essayes [=assize] in Nottyinggam:

For M[ais]ter Gabriell and his servant .. ..	vjd.
Item for M[ais]ter Mermeon .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for James Thurland .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Henry Pykyngton .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Thomas Brasbryge .. .. .	iijd.
Item for John Lyvsay .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Olyver Holand .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Thomas Boude .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Merloue .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Chamberlayn .. .. .	iijd.
Item for John Pool .. .. .	iijd.
Item for Brounell .. .. .	iijd.
Item for John Trussell .. .. .	iiijd.
Item for Urban Hall and his horssys .. ..	vd.
Item for Blewe .. .. .	iijd.
Item to Robert Cookes wyffe for alle [=ale] to your selph .. .. .	ijd.

In expences at Not[tynggam] at the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of Aperyell, at the quarter sessyons. [Details of expenditure with fourteen servants.]

In expences at your goyng to Medylton, the xviiij<sup>th</sup> day of Aperiell; fyrst for your dener at Ashby. [Details.]

[Fo. 2.]

The month of Mey.

In primis, the fyrst day of Mey, to a pore man of Stapilforthe [Stapleford, co. Notts] at the churche dore .. .. .	jd.
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Item the xviiij <sup>th</sup> day of May, at the dyrige for my Maister's father to iiij prestes .. ..	xvj d.
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<sup>1</sup> The Brigge mentioned in connexion with Ropsley, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, as the termination of water carriage (by the River Glen?) from Lynn in *Rulland MSS.*, iv, p. 481.

The month of *Junii*.

In (*sic*) the second day of June at Not[tynggam] at the syttyng for the loond [=loan] money, for your servantes deyner that where there. [Details.]

Item the thyrde day of June, I whent to Not[tynggam] for to speke wyth Henry Moulde and for the proclamation ther maid as touching hawckes : expences.. .. . *ijd.*

[Fo. 3.]

[July.]

Item to the mynstrell and a boy that dawnssed *viiijd.*  
The xxij day of July in rydyng to Badsly [Baddesley, co. Warwick] at your gattes [=gates] goyng furthe.  
In primis to Merloo son and a nother mynstrell  
wyth hym.. .. . *viiijd.*

## At Badsley :

Item to Roger that kepis the stell .. .. . *xijd.*  
Item to the cooke .. .. . *xijd.*  
Item to the grome of the chambers .. .. . *xijd.*  
Item to the butler .. .. . *xijd.*  
Item to the ij horskepers.. .. . *vjd.*  
Item to the keper of the parcke .. .. . *iijs. iiijd.*  
Item to a pore man at the gattes.. .. . *jd.*  
Item as ye rode by Coventre to the poore housys ther .. .. . *iiijd.*  
Item for your houndys ther by Badsley .. .. . *vjd.*  
Item for your hunttes' [=huntsmen's] drynck over nyght and meyte in the mornyng .. .. . *iiijd.*  
Item for your horsys all nyght .. .. . *ijd.*  
The xxvj. day of July at Mr. Smythes :  
In primis to the jentilwoman that kepte the stell and the chambers .. .. . *xijd.*  
[Payments to butler, cook, and park-keeper.]  
Item to a pore man at the gattes [=gates] that was a hermytte .. .. . *ijd.*  
Item, the same day, at Haderston [=Atherstone, co. Warwick] for a galon of secke .. .. . *xijd.*

[Fo. 4.]

At Wichnor [co. Stafford], the xvij day of July.

[Payments to butler, cook, groom of the chambers, brewer, porter, park-keeper.]

Item to ij men for caryeng your bucke fourthe of Trent .. .. . *ijd.*



At Staunton [Staunton Harold, co. Leicester] and Ascheby [Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester,] the xix.

Item to a gentilwoman that kepte the chambers xijd.

[Payments to butler, cook, park-keeper, horse-keeper, the keeper's man at the park gate.]

Item for viij of your servantes and your howndes  
[*struck out*] at Ascheby, ther drynke over nyght  
and ther breccfast in the mornyng . . . . . ijs.

Your howndes . . . . . vij*d*.

[Charges for horse-shoeing and repairing saddlery.]

[Fo. 5.]

*Reywardes for presantes at Medilton and in almes.*

Item, the same day [8 July], to Mr. Swynfyn's man  
for grouse . . . . . iii*d*.

Item to Mr. Lyle's man for brynging a capon and  
a pecoke . . . . . iii*d*.

The moneth of August, at Wollaton.

Item, the x<sup>th</sup> day of August, for Thomas Bertlet and  
myselph goyng to Medilton to se the bedyng for  
my Lorde Merquis [of Dorset] set forth in chaum-  
bers where thei wold apoynte them : in expences  
ther . . . . . xv*d*.

[Fo. 6.]

[Account of wheat and corn consumed "at Medylton  
when my Mr. lay ther."]

The cater's bill, the vij<sup>th</sup> day of July, at Medilton.

[Details. Other accounts for 14, 22 and 27 July.]

[Fo. 8.]

The month of September.

Item, the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of September, to a servant  
of Basfordes of Not[tynggam] for bryngyng of  
the copie of a proclamation from my Lord of  
Norfocke, for his peyns . . . . . i*d*.

[Fo. 9.]

The moneth of October.

Item, the second day of October, for your men that  
whent wyth you to the sessyons at Notyngam.  
[Expenditure of 1*d*. each on thirteen servants  
and 3*d*. for the horses.]

The moneth of November.

At Notynggam, the xx<sup>th</sup> day, for your company  
that went wyth you to the New Sessyons. [Ten  
servants 1*d*. each, and the horses.]

Item, the same day, to Cochet wyffe, for ale that  
she sent into the haule to my maister, in reward  
iii*d*.

Item, the xxij<sup>th</sup> day of November, to too pore men  
as you come from the churche, one of them was  
of Bulwell [Notts] and th'other beyng lame .. *ijd.*

[Fo. 10.]

1543.

The moneth of January.

Item, the viij<sup>th</sup> day of January, for your ser-  
vantes that whent with you to the quarter  
sessions, for them that dyd drynck at Robert  
Cooke's howsse, as you commandyd them to doo *xiiijd.*

*Reywardes and almys.*

Item, the same day of the sessions, to the ser-  
geaunts of Nottyngham in reywarde at your  
goyng to horsse .. .. . *xijd.*

Item, the xv day of January, to a woman of  
Lycetershyre that whent wyth a testimonyall  
for burnyng of hyr howsse .. .. . *iiijd.*

Item, the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of January, in reyward to  
Richard Yerton [= Ireton], servaunt to M[ais]ter  
Wynfilde .. .. . *vs*

Item, the xxv<sup>th</sup> day of *Januarii*, to a clarcke goyng  
for orders cauled John' Gleyden in almes .. *iiijd.*

[Fo. 11.]

The moneth of Feybruari.

To one of the blacke garde cauled Perris, the iiij<sup>th</sup>  
day of *Feybruarii*, in reyward .. .. . *viijd.*

Item, the xij<sup>th</sup> day of *Feybruarii*, to William  
Tomson that dothe laye for to kyll rattes and  
myesse in your howsse at Wollaton .. .. . *iijs. iiijd.*

Also, the xix<sup>th</sup> day of Feybruary, for your expences  
of your servautes in ther drynckeyng at  
Notynggam at the sessyons ther holdyn [nine  
servants *ld.* each].

Item, the same day, to a pore man as you come  
from thence without the Chapell Bar [at Not-  
tingham] .. .. . *jd.*

Item, the xxv<sup>th</sup> of *Feybruarii*, to one of the  
kynges pursyvaunttes cauled Adam Gayes-  
quyen [= Gascoigne] in reyward .. .. . *iijs. iiijd.*  
205.

1542-3.—Extracts from "The boke of necessaryes for the  
howschold, begynnyng the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of Merche, in the  
xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reign of our sovereign Lorde Kyng  
Henre the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>," [to 10 March, 34 Henry VIII]. Agricul-  
tural charges include "mowyng of brakyn" and "sheryng  
and moyng of corne."

1542.

[Fo. 4 verso.]

Item at Gosefeyr [= Goose Fair] at Not[yngham]  
for ij payre of treyses [entered before "the last  
day of Septembre"] .. .. . viijd.  
Item paid for xliij leyes of candyll weyke at iij*d.* the  
leye, bought at Faresley Feyer .. .. . xs. viij*d.* (*sic*).

[Fo. 6.]

1543.

The viij<sup>th</sup> day of Januari.

Item payd to the parysshe clerke for his yeres wages xvjd.

[Fo. 8 verso.]

Pytche and terre bought by Robert Averei at Mawnsfelde  
Feyre, as folowyth. [Details.]

[Fo. 12.]

1542.

The vij<sup>th</sup> day of Octobre for rolling of pease and worch-  
ynge [= working] in the garden. [Details.]

[Fo. 17.]

*The boke of wages by the yere for servynge men, hyndes and  
other as folowyth :*

Fyrst, payd to gentylmen, yomen and offycers  
theyre *dim.* [= half] yeres wages dewe at the  
feaste of Saynt John<sup>s</sup> Baptyste laste, as more  
pleynly dothe appere by a byll of particular  
sommen therof maide .. .. . xxxvj*li.* xvs.

[Fo. 18.]

*Certen clothes for lyvereys bought at sondrye tymes  
for my Mr. servauntes as foloweth :* [one piece of  
25 yards at 4*s.* a yard ; another of 24½ yards  
at 3*s.* 10*d.* ; a third of 25½ yards at 3*s.* 8*d.* ;  
a fourth of 24 yards at 3*s.* 6*d.* ; a fifth of 26  
yards at 3*s.* 6*d.* ; a sixth of 24 yards at 3*s.* 6*d.* ;  
a seventh of 26 yards at 3*s.* 5*d.* ; an eighth of  
25½ yards at 3*s.* 4*d.*]

Item payd to Mr. Smythe of Derby for iiij dosyns  
of clothe for the hyndes [= agricultural labourers]  
at ijs. iiij*d.* the yarde : the price .. .. . v*li.* xijs.

Item payd to Wylliam Day of Derby, clothyer,  
the last day of November, one pece of clothe,  
conteynyng xxv<sup>te</sup> yardes at ijs. x*d.* the yarde  
iiij*li.* xs. viij*d.* (*sic*)

*Summa totalis :* xlv*li.* ijs. xjd.



## [Fo. 19.]

*The receytes for slaughter, hydes and skynnes to the use of my Mr. as folowith :* [Details.]

## [Fo. 21.]

*Stuff receyvd of Christopher Stockes of Not[yngham], ire-monger, from the [blank] day of [blank], in the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of oure soveraign Lorde Kynge Henre the VIIJ<sup>th</sup>, as foloweth :* [No details given].

## [Fo. 23.]

*Certen wedders to fede bought at sondrye tymes, as followith :* [Details.]

The fyrste day of June, hogges [= sheep] bought at Adylton Fayre in the northe, as foloweth : [Details of 180 "hogges" bought.]

Item payd for passage of the sayd hogges at Roderam [Rotheram, co. York], comynge whomwarde<sup>1</sup> .. .. .

Item payd in rewardes to the pynders helpynge to kepe the sayd hogges from the corne as they drove thorowe the felde<sup>1</sup> .. .. .

## [Fo. 23 verso.]

*Certen beyffes, bothe oxen and kyne, bought by Robert Averey, as foloweth :* [Details, including purchases of beasts at "Newark Fayer at the Invencion of the Holye Crosse," and at "Byrmyiam [Birmingham] Fayer, on the Ascencion Day laste," and (fo. 24) "at Chesterfeld Feyre laste."]

*Summa*<sup>2</sup> : cccxxvli. xiiij s. vjd.

## [Fo. 24 verso.]

[Weekly accounts of consumption of corn.]

205.

1547, September 29, to 1548, Sept. 29. "Chargez of the howsholde for on' yere, whych ys from Mychellmas, in the fyrst yere of Edvarde the Syxt, unto Mycheimas, in the secunde yere of Kynge Edvard the Syxt, and spent as here after foloyth :

Fyrst of wheat .. .. xxvj quarterz and a peck.

Item of mastlen

[= mixed corn] .. xxxv quarterz.

<sup>1</sup> The margin containing the figures has been torn away.

<sup>2</sup> Of the whole account in the book.

Item of malt .. .. v<sup>xx</sup> xiiij quarterz and v stryk.  
 Item of bevyz [= beeves] xxxij.  
 Of muttonz .. .. vj<sup>xx</sup>xj.  
 The chargez of the howsholde as of frescates  
 [= fresh acates, or purchases] of beyfes, mut-  
 tonz, bread and drynk, as apperythe rated by  
 thys book for thys yere ys .. .. viij<sup>xx</sup> and vij*li*.  
 Butter receyved from the dayre [during the  
 time specified above] to the some of .. xxxviijs. ij*d*.  
 Chesez receyved from the dayre [for the same  
 time] to the some of fourtene skowre and fyve  
 chesez, valued to the somme .. .. .xlvijs. vj*d*.  
 Item receyved from the day howse [during the  
 aforesaid time]:  
 Fyrst of porkettes .. xv, valued to the some of xlvs.  
 Item of pygges .. .. x, valued to the some of iijs. iiij*d*.  
 Item of lard swyne .. v, valued to the some of  
 .. .. .xxxiijs. iiij*d*.

Item of calves .. .. viij, valued to the some of xvjs.”

The book gives minute tabular accounts day by day of the receipt and consumption of articles of food. Notes are given at the foot of the pages of the numbers of workmen who were, apparently, fed, and of the following:

[1547.]

October 16. “Thys day my master rode towrdes London”  
 (*cancelled*).

October 21. “Thys day camme the Lorde Thomas Grey  
 and hys servandes.”

November 4. “Thys day came to dener Mayster Rygley  
 and hys bedfeylow.”

November 9. “Thys day were vj. caregez [as boon-works].”

November 26. “Thys day where maryed the wedoe.”

November 27. “Thys day where at breykfast Warde and  
 hys compayne.”

November 28. “Thys day where iiij. carages of kyddes”  
 [= faggots].

December 9. “Thys day came Mr. Wyngfyld, hes wyff,  
 and ther iiij. servanddes.”

December 13. “Thys day came my mayster from Lon-  
 don.”

December 25. “Thys day, beyng Chrystynmas day, my  
 mayster feastyd all the tenantes.”

[1548.]

January 1.—“Thys day, beyng Newe yerez day, my  
 mayster had many strangerz.”

January 3. “Thys day dyed my Lade.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Anne, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, wife of Henry Willoughby, esquire. In the monument in Wollaton church to her and her husband the date of her death is given as 1546, that is 1547 New Style (Thoroton, *Antiquities of Notts.*, p. 226).

January 3. "Thys day cam my Lord Marqueux,<sup>1</sup> my Lord Thomas Grey, and my Lord John, and Mr. Tresoror and hys servandes."

January 4. "Thys day cam Mr. Dygby and hes servandes."

January 5. "Thys day cam a docter and hys man."

January 7. "Thy day cam Mr. Aston and hys ij. servandes."

January 8. "Thys day rode my mayster towards Brodgate."<sup>2</sup>

January 11. "Thys day cam maystres Dreycott and hyr servantes."

January 16. "Thys day cam the Lord John Grey and my mayster and ther servandes from Brodgate."

February 2. "Thys day rode my mayster, Mr. Wyngfyld, hys bedfeylow, and ther servandes towards Brodgate."

March 4. "Thys day cam Mr. Pynnock mayster."

March 6. "Thys day rode away Mr. Wyngfyld, Mr. Neyll, and ther servandes."

March 19. "Thys day came the Lorde Thomas Grey and hes servantt."

March 22. "Thys day rode away the Lorde Thomas Grey and my mayster to Brodgate."

April 9. "Thys weyck came from Wolarton iij. careges with vj. workmen."

April 16. "Thys day came Mr. Burdyt and hys iij. servandes."

April 19. "Thys day rode my mayster towrdes London."

May 16. "Thys day came my mayster from London."

May 23. "Thys day cam Sir Marmaduck Constable, Mr. Burdet, Mr. Horton, and ther servandes."

May 28. "Thys day came Londone[r]z with other strangerz."

June 1. "Thys day rode away the Londonerz with other strangerz."

June 6. "Thys day cam iiij. of the Frogmortonz [Throgmortons] and ther servandes."

June 21. "Thys day came the Lorde Thomas Grey and hes servandes."

June 26. "Thys day rode away the Lorde Thomas Grey and my mayster to Brodegate."

July 28. "Thys day where the prechyng at the Hall."

August 1. "Thys day rode my mayster towrdes Brodgate."

August 14. "Thys day came my mayster howme."

August 18. "Thys day came the Lorde Thomas Grey and hys servant."

August 21. "Thys day came the Lorde Marquez with other gentilmen and ther servandes."

<sup>1</sup> Henry, Marquis of Dorset, brother of Anne, wife of Henry Willoughby.

<sup>2</sup> Bradgate Park, co. Leicester, the seat of the Marquis of Dorset.



August 24. "Thys day rode away the Lorde Marques with other gentilmen and ther servandes."

September 10. "Thys day came Mr. Gryffen and hys servandes."

September 12. "Thys day where maryed Darbye."

September 23. "Thys weycke where at the Hall Mr. Marmyon, Mr. Barwyck, Trussell,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dreycott, Brownell, with other."

September 25. "Thys wycke where at the Hall vij. of the hyndes of Wolarton." 205.

1549-50.—"The charges of the ynnynge of the corne and hey, with all other charges of the howswold at Wollaton, layde forth by John Trussell, the tenth day of August, beyng the fyrst in the thyrde yere of Edward the Syxte [and endynge the iiij<sup>th</sup>. yere abowte the Annunciacion of Our Ladye]."

The words in brackets are added in the same hand as the following note:—"Nota, my brother Willoughby deceased xxvij<sup>o</sup> Augusti, E. VI. 3," referring to the death of Henry Willoughby, who was slain by Kett's rebels. The handwriting appears to be that of George Medley, esquire, of Tiltey, co. Essex, executor of the will of Henry Willoughby. At page 6 there is written in the same hand:—"Nota, that in the myddest off this weake, viz. xxvij<sup>o</sup> Augusti, was my brother Willoughby slayne at Norwyche." 205.

1549-1556.—"A breef declaracion of the severall accomptes and reconynges as well of George Medley, esquier, and Gabriell Barwike and John Hall, gentyllmen, executors of Henrye Willughbie, esquier, deceased, as of all baylyffes and other ministres of all and everye suche revenuez, goodes, cattall and other proffyttes that are appoynted towards the performaunce of the last will and testament of the saied Henry Willughbie, for vij hole yeres, ended the xviiij<sup>th</sup> daye of Marche, *annis regnorum regis et regine Philippi et Marie ij<sup>do</sup> et iij<sup>cio</sup>*." Summaries of accounts of all sorts. At fo. 63 verso is an inventory of household furniture and agricultural implements at Myddleton and Wullerton, with notes that certain items had been sent to Brodgate.

[Fo. 66 verso.]

"Thall [= the hall], the dyning chamber, the inner chamber, the little chamber, the great and inner parlors, the mote chamber, and parcell of the kynges chamber are seled with waynescote and oke at Middleton," followed by list of "selynge, waynskote, and stoore" at Myddleton and Wullerton, comprising "peces of waynescote," "sealynge

<sup>1</sup> John Trussell, a servant of Henry Willoughby, who renders account in this book of the personal expenses of his master, travelling expenses, etc.

bourdes," "enterteisis,"<sup>1</sup> "standerds," "planckes," "bedd-pillars turned," "bourdes of dyvers sortes," "bedd-sides," "Flaunders tile," "rent [=riven] bourdes," "tubbe staves," "leade," "panes of glasse for wyndowes," "cacementes." Next are inventories of "chappell stuff," "th'armorur," "necessariis for houshold" (including one screen, one virginal, one clock). At fo. 69 *verso* is "A note of all the geldynges belongyng to Mr. Henry Willoughbie at the day of his death," giving names and particulars of twenty five horses and one mule at Myddleton and of twenty horses, mares, colts and fillies at Wullerton. 205.

1549 to 1562.—Extracts from account of George Medley of legal and other expenses as guardian of the children of Henry Willoughby, esquire.

"Ryding charges and other expences in London during the tyme of myne abode in London abought the causes of my brother Willoughbyes wyll, in anno *tercio Edwardi Sexti* [1549-50]."

[Page 17.]

1553.

Hilary term, 7 Edward VI. and 1 Mary, "*Nota*, this term I hadd much busyneze with Sir Hughe Wylloughbye,<sup>2</sup> as well for the arreragez of an annuytye going out of his landes liable to my brother Wylloughbyes wyll, as also to goe thoroughe with hym for all other matters in variaunce betwene us, wherunto he promysed before my Lorde of Suffolke he wolde shewe hymself confirmable. . . ."

"Item, for my costes and chargez from Tyltey to Wollatton and hene home agayne, rydyng theyther to dystayne Sir Huighe Wylloughbyes tenautes for the annuytye going owt of his landes, and for to take order with the tannere of Nottingham, whoe denyed the payment of the barke money in Aspley woode [Aspley, in New Radford, Nottingham], and for the tyllage of the pasturez and demeanes of Wollatton and Sutton Passus, according to the estatute, anno *vj<sup>o</sup> E. Sexti*, and to appoynt with Lewes the plomer for his commyng to Wollatton for the soughe<sup>3</sup> there, iiii*li*. xjs. iiii*d*."

[Page 18.]

Easter and Trinity terms, in the same year: ". . . .  
In rewarde to the counsell larned for their advyse uppon Sir Huighe Wylloughbies demaunde, when hee offered to sell his landes to th'use of my nepveu Frauncis Willoughbye

<sup>1</sup> Horizontal pieces of wood connecting vertical pieces (here, apparently, part of the wainscotting or ceiling). See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Interdice,' where the earliest quotation is 1617.

<sup>2</sup> The Arctic explorer, half brother of Sir John Willoughby, the grandfather of Medley's wards.

<sup>3</sup> A 'sough' or drain, a word still in use locally.

better cheape then to any other, xxxiijs. iiij*d.* . . . .  
 Item, for my ryding chargez to and froe Tyltey to London at  
 too severall tymeze, with horsemeate, xxvjs. viij*d.* These  
 twoe termez I was occasioned to ryde to London for Sir Huighe  
 Wylloughbye, whoe before his departing into Moscovia made  
 request to my Lorde of Suffolke to take somme order with  
 me and John Hall for the purchasse of his landes, which  
 after he solde ymmedyately to Mr. Whalley.

Memorandum also that Sir Huighe Wylloughbye theise twoe  
 termez made grete sute and labor by meanez of his frendes  
 to dissolve the injuncion which was served uppon hym in  
 Trinitie terme *E. Sexti* vj<sup>o</sup>., for the withstanding wherof I  
 was dryven to geve greate attendaunce at my Lorde  
 Chauncellour's at dyvers tymeze these twoe termez."

[Page 19.]

Michaelmas term, in the same year. "For my costes to  
 London this terme to attende my Lorde of Suffolke for the  
 redempcion of the wardship of my nepveu Thomas Wyllough-  
 bye, Mr. Marmyon and John Hall being made privye therto,  
 xjs. viij*d.*; for my abode at London xiiij. dayes, lvjs.; and  
 for my costes of retorne to Tyltey, xijs.; for horssemete lijs.  
 iiij*d.*, viz. lytter and haye and provender; and for shoing my  
 horsez, ryding to and froe, ijs.: vj*li.* xvs. . . . Item,  
 payde to my Lorde of Suffolke in partie payment of a *M.li.*  
 for the redempcion of the wardship and mariage of my sayd  
 cosyn, which Sir Foulke Grevyll wolde elles have bought  
 of my sayd Lord, cxxv*li.*"

[Page 21.]

"To the clarke of the signett for the chargez of wryting  
 and the seale of lycence for my coosyn Thomas Wylloughbye  
 to goe over the seaez to the universyte of Parys to studye,  
*Marie R. primo*, vjs. viij*d.*"

[Page 23.]

Hilary term, 2 Mary: "This terme I hadde to doe with  
 Gromewell and with Mr. George Wylloughbye, who demaunded  
 all the evidences of the Castell in Holbourne, which is intayled  
 by the last wyll of my brother Wylloughbye."

[Page 37.]

Trinity and Easter terms, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary:  
 "Item, for horssemeate all nyght in London at the Crowne,  
 with the meate of twoe horsez in the Mynnyrys, vijs. ij*d.*"

[Page 41.]

"For too socketes of brasse made by the advyce of Lewys  
 the plomer for the pomping of the water owte of the pyttes  
 at Wollatton, xlvs."



[Page 46.]

1559.

*Anno primo E[lizabethe] Regine.*

“To my nepveu Thomas Wylloughbye, vij<sup>o</sup> *Aprilis*, toward his better furnytüre of his mynoritie, by th’ appoyntment of his father’s executowrs, xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, more to hym in full payment of xxvj<sup>li</sup>. xiijs. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. for one quarter due to hym by the sayd executours’ appoyntment payd to th’ handes of William Rypington, 3<sup>o</sup> *Junii*, xiiij<sup>li</sup> vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. . . . . Item, to Phyllyp, my servaunt, for his chargez ryding to Horsseley to the corte with Henry Medley, signifying to my Lord John that my nepveu Thomas Wylloughbye was departed, and for Frauncis wardship, xiijs. xd.” 205.

1550–1558.—Account of George Medley, guardian of Francis and Margaret Willoughby, of expenditure for their board, clothing, education, etc. This account is endorsed “Mr. Medeleis account.” It is written in a beautifully regular court hand, quite different from the writing of the notes to the preceding account.

1550.

Memorandum that my nepvew Fraunces Wylloughbye and my nece Margaret Wylloughby, his syster, came to Tyltey, the xxj<sup>th</sup> of Apryll, *anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti quarto*, in the after none, and with theym came theise persons folowing :

Mystris Lenton  
Elizabeth Helham  
Thomas Eton  
John Hall  
Barthus. Wydowson  
Yonge Style  
Henley  
Varneham  
Mathewe Hynde  
John Leicester  
Merycoxe  
Eton’s man

Theyse remayned at Tyltey the sayd xxj<sup>th</sup> daye and the xxij<sup>th</sup> daye after, and upon the xxij<sup>th</sup> daye after brekefaste they departed.

They brought with theym xiiij. geldinges, which remayned at Tyltey and were kept in the house that space.

Item Bridge the caryer came at that tyme with their stuffe with fyve horssez and twoe other men with theym, and remayned with their horssez at Tyltey the fyrst nyght.

[Page 2.]

For my nece, April 26.

Item for syxe elles of lynnyn cloth at xvjd. the ell, viijs. ; for an ounce of blacke counterfet Spaynysshe sylke, xvij<sup>d</sup>. . . . . ix. vjd.

Item for an ounce of blake Venyce Spaynyshe  
sylke .. .. . ijs. iiijd.

Item for ii. payre of shoez for Fraunces . . . viij*d*.

For a boke for the churche service for my neece,  
iiijs. ; for a quyre of paper for her, iij*d*. . . . . iij*s*. iij*d*.

Item for sope to washe their lynnē .. .. iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item payde to Bridge, the caryer of Lester, for  
caryng to Tyltey of the chyldern's bedd, at the  
second tyme, which bedd at the fyrst cariage was  
lefte behynde at Brodegate . . . . . xs.

Item, xix<sup>o</sup> Junii, for a payre of bellows for  
their chamber, vjd. ; for almondes dim. a pounce  
of theym, iijd. ; for a quyre of paper for them,  
iijd. . . . . xijd.

July 12.

For a byble for my neece Margaret xijs. ; for three yardes of blacke russell for a kyrtell for her at ijs. the yearde, vjs. ; for too yeardes of blacke cotton for lynyng, xvj*d.* ; for one ounce of laee, halfe rounde and halfe flate, xv*d.* ; for bone lace for her necke, *xd.* ; for blackerybond for gyrdells for her, v*d.* ; for an ell of fyne holland to worcke in, ijs. v*d.* ; for a thousand of pynnez, viii*d.* ; for a hundred of nedelles, viii*d.* . . . . . xxvs. *xd.*

[Page 3.]

For my nephew Fraunces for a payre of knytte  
hosen, xijd. ; for twoe yeardes of whyght fustyan  
to make sloppes, xxijd. ; for a pounde of sugere  
plate and greate comfettes to make hym larne  
his booke, xxd. ; for twoe absez [ABC's] jd. .. iiijjs. vijd.

For halfe a pounce of counters for my nece,  
conteynyng in number xlii, to learne to caste  
with all .. .. . viiij.

July 26.

For F[rances] W[illoughby].

Payde to the taylor of Walden for bockeram  
for a fustyan dublett, *vjd.*; for makyng a fustyan  
dublett and a payre of slopez, *vjd.*; for three  
naylez of fustyan for the same, *ijd.*    ..    ..    ..    *xiiijd.*

Item for making a gowne, ijs.; for a quarter  
of russell<sup>1</sup> for the same, vd.; for fustyan for the  
bodyez, viij*d.*; for halfe a yearde of cotton for  
the plytez, iij*d.*; for claspez, j*d.* . . . . . iijs. vd.

September 9.

To Kyllymarche of Dunmowe, the joyner, for  
a coffer for my nece Margaret .. .. viijs.

<sup>1</sup> Red-coloured cloth.

September 20.

For three quarters of red brode cloth for a pety-cote for my nece, *vs.* ; for halfe a yearde of redde russell for upper bodyez for the same, *viijd.* .. *vs. viijd.*

[Page 4.]

For halfe a yearde of rattes color clothe for a coate for Fraunces, *iiij.s. viijd.* ; for an ell of cotton to lyne the same, *ixd.* ; for a yearde of whyte fustyan for sloppez for hym, *xijd.* ; for a dozen of buttons, *iijd.* .. .. . *vjs. vijd. (sic).*

Item for twoe yeardes of linnen cloth to lyne upper bodyez and dublettes .. .. . *xvjd.*

To Grynfelde for his costes to bye att Walden all thys aforsayde stuffe .. .. . *vijd.*

Mystres Lenton's byll payd *xj<sup>o</sup>.* of November *eodem anno* :

Fyrste to William Gorton for twoe yeardes of buckeram for my nece's vardingale, *xvjd.* ; to Broune for three payere of glovez for the chyldren, *vd.* ; to Peersez wyffe for a payere of shoez for Fraunces, *vd.* ; to John Gonne for a quarter of whyghte thryde, *xviijd.* ; to Proctour for a payre of belloweze, *vjd.* ; for twoe erthen pannez and one poot, *vjd.* ; for a pounce of watchyng candell, *ijd.* ; for a payll, *iiijd.* ; to George Taylor for covering my neceze vardingale<sup>1</sup> and for reedd clothe for the same, *xd.* ; to Johne Gonne for a penner and inckehorne for my nece Margarette, *iiijd.* ; for whyght thryde for here, *xijd.* ; to G[e]orge Taylor for cuttyng Fraunces' grenne coate and for laying buckeram in my nece's gowne, *iiijd.* ; for a flaskett, *iiijd.* ; to Steven Brokeseed for clensyng the seege [=petty], *iiijd.* .. .. . *viijs. iiijd.*

[Page 5.]

To Mother Eynnever for twoe burthen of russhez, *ijd.* ; for a payere of shoez for my neece Margarette, *vjd.* ; for an iverye combe for her, *xijd.* ; for a dossen of poyntes<sup>2</sup> for my nepveu Fraunces, *viijd.* ; for a payere of knytt hosez, *vjd.* ; for a payere of knyvez, *iiijd.* ; to William Gorton in rewarde for wayting on my nece Margarette to my Ladye Audleyez house, *xijd.* ; for a payre of garters, *ijd.* ; to George Tayllour for making a doblett and a payre of sloppez for my nepveu Fraunces, *vjd.* ; to hym for lynyng for the same, *ixd.* ; item for the makyng of his taffyta coate, *viijd.* ; for a payre of shoez for Mrs. Margarette, *vijd.* ; for abees [ABC's],

<sup>1</sup> Farthingale, a hooped petticoat. See *New English Dictionary*.

<sup>2</sup> See page 329, note 1, above.



ij*d.* ; . . . . for two frose paste*z*,<sup>1</sup> iiij*d.* ; for  
corse thryde and a dosen of lether poyntes, ij*d.* ;  
for foure pounde of wooll for knyttyng hosen for  
my nepveu Fraunces, iijs. iiij*d.* . . . .

[Page 6.]

To Mystres Whytney for an ell of earsey [=kersey]  
to make my nece hossen, iijs. iiij*d.* ; for an ell of  
fustyan to make Fraunces slevez, xij*d.* ; . . . .  
for a juggle for the chamber, ij*d.* ; to Mother  
Ennyver for spynnyng a pounde of yearne, *vd.* ;  
. . . . . to Gorge Taylour for makyng a damaske  
coate and a payre of sleeves, xij*d.* . . . .

November 12.

Payd to Dyxon upon his byll for three quarters  
of brode cloth for a gowne for Fraunces Wylloughbye,  
vjs. viij*d.* ; item for three elles of holland for  
shyrtes, iijs. ij*d.* ; item for a yeard and a halfe  
of blacke cotton for the gowne, xij*d.* . . . . xjs. xj*d.*

Item payde to William Taylor for three yeardes  
of fryse for Hudson's coate at xiiij*d.* the  
yearde. . . . . iijs. vj*d.*

[Page 7.]

For vj. ellez of canvas for a pallett case for my  
nece Margaret at ix*d.* the ell, iijs. vj*d.* ; item for  
a boke for my cosen Margaret covered with velvett  
to hange at hir gerdell, x*d.* ; item payde to Mr.  
More for a phyrkyn of graye sope, xijs. ; item for the  
caryng of the sayde sope from London to Stan-  
sted, x*d.* ; and for the caryage of the same from  
thence to Tyltey, x*d.* . . . . xixs. x*d.*

In theys same yeare for my nepveu Thomas  
Wylloughbye's borde when hee came fyrst to me,  
which was the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of Maye, *Ed. VI<sup>th</sup> quarto*,  
and taryed with me untyll the xj<sup>th</sup> of June, which  
is a fortnyght, at xs. the weeke . . . . . xx*s.*

For Dyxon his man for the sayd space at vs.  
the weeke . . . . . xs.

For my sayd nepveu's boarde from the 30 of  
October next after untyll the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Novem-  
ber, xx*s.* ; and for his man that space at vs. the  
weeke, xs. . . . . xxx*s.*

<sup>1</sup> "Paste" was the name of the ornamented pasteboard front of the woman's headdress of the time (French *passe*). See *New English Dict. s.v.* 'paste, sb. 7.' The *Chronicle of Queen Jane*, Camden Soc., 1858, p. 58, describes Jane Grey on the scaffold as divesting herself of her gown, her "froze paast and neekerechief" (cf. *froscherchers*, p. 406, below). This is quoted from Foxe in the *New English Dict. s.v.* 'frouze,' a wig, which is not connected. The age of Margaret Willoughby precludes the suggestion that *frowes* mean "matron" given in the aforesaid chronicle. See also *Machyn's Diary*, Camden Soc., 1848, pp. 240, 463. Cf. p. 573, below.

For the borde of my nepveu Fraunces Wyl-  
loughbye in this same yeare, beginnyng the xxiiij<sup>th</sup>  
daye of Apryll untill the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> of Januarye  
next following, being xli<sup>ti</sup> weekez, at vs. the week. *xxli.*

For my neece Margarette Wylloughbye's borde  
by that tyme and space at the lyke rate and pryce *xxli.*

For Mystres Lenton's borde attendyng upon  
theym that tyme and space at lyke rate . . . *xxli.*

For the borde of their twoe servauntes that tyme  
and space, at vs. the weeke a peace . . . *xxli.*

For their fuell to their chamberez all that whyele,  
both woodd and coale, and for lyghtez to their  
chambers, and for wasshing that tyme and space  
for them all . . . *vli.*

For and in consideracion of the boarde, the  
wages, and livery of one whom I reteyned for the  
wryting and casting of the rekonynges of the  
Wylloughbez . . . *xli.*

*Summa totalis hujus anni : cvijli. xjs. viiijd.*

[Page 8.]

1551.

*Ed. Sexti quinto.*

For a blacke velvett nyghtcappe for my nepveu  
Fraunces, iijs. ; for an ell of whyght carsez at three  
shyllinges iiij*d.* the yeard for upper stockez,  
iijs. i*d.* ; for a yeard of whyte cotton, vii*d.* ;  
for three yeardes of flannell at xv*d.* the yearde,  
iijs. ; for twoe thousand of pynnez for my nece,  
xx*d.* ; for a standyshe<sup>1</sup> for her, xij*d.* ; for an Eng-  
lysshe dyaloge<sup>2</sup> for Fraunces, j*d.* . . . *xiiijjs. vijd.*

March 24.

Item for lij. yeardes of dornyx<sup>3</sup> to hange my  
nece and Fraunces' chamber withall, at xx*d.* the  
yearde, iiij*li.* vjs. vii*d.* ; for iiij<sup>or</sup> elles of canvas  
to lyne the upper edge at ix*d.* th'ell, iijs. ; item to  
the boys that brought the sayd dornyx to the  
Mynerys,<sup>4</sup> i*d.* ; for a yearde and halfe of marble  
clothe for Hudsones lyvery, xjs. v*d.* . . . *cjs. iiij*d.**

Item for Hughe Halles lyvery a yearde of marble,  
ixs. i*d.* ; item for a phirkyn of graye sope bought

<sup>1</sup> A "standish," a case for pen and ink, an inkstand.

<sup>2</sup> Christopher St. Germans' "Doctor and Student," a handbook of Eng-  
lish law, first published in Latin in 1523. Robert Wyer's edition *circ.* 1530  
bears the title "The fyrste dyaloge in Englysshe betwyxt a Doctoure of  
Dyvynyte and a Student in the Lawes of England . . . with newe  
addyceyons." The second dialogue was published in English in 1531.

<sup>3</sup> A silk, worsted, or woollen cloth, originally made at Dornick (the  
Flemish form of Tournay). See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Dornick.'

<sup>4</sup> The Minories, London, where George Medley resided.

at Sturbrydge fayre, viijs. ; item for Hudson's wynter lyvery three yeardes of fryse one quarter, at xiiij<sup>d</sup>. the yearde, iijs. vjd. . . . . xxviii. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Payde to Mres. Lenton that shee payde

Burlez uppon his byll to Mres. Margarette, dated xxvij<sup>o</sup>. *die Maii, eodem anno* :

For makynge a damaske goun, vjs. ; for halfe an ounce of whypped lace, xd. ; for three quarters and a halfe a quarter of a yearde of fustyan, xd. ; for three naylez of damaske, xxd. ; for three naylez of taffatey, xxd. ; for a yearde of buckerham, ix<sup>d</sup>. ; for cotton and claspez, vij<sup>d</sup>. ; for makynge a payre of satten slevez and stytyching sylke, viij<sup>d</sup>. ; for sarcenett, xij<sup>d</sup>. ; for iiij.<sup>or</sup> yeardes of poynting lace, xij<sup>d</sup>. ; for iiij.<sup>or</sup> yeardes and *dim.* of redde russell for a vardingale,<sup>1</sup> vijs. 1<sup>d</sup>. ; for redde clothe to bynde the same, xvij<sup>d</sup>. ; for makynge and lynnyng to the same, ijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; for makynge a clooke garded with velvett, xvij<sup>d</sup>. ; for sylke to the same, iiij<sup>d</sup>. . . . . xxvijs. vjd.

[Page 9.]

For my nepveu Thomas Wylloughbyez boorde in this yeare for xx<sup>ti</sup> weekez at Tyltey, when the greate swett<sup>2</sup> was in Cambrydge and other placez, after the rate of xs. the weeke, from the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of Maye to the tenth of October folowing . . . . . xli.

For the borde of Dyxon and Hughe Hall attending upon hym all that tyme, at vs. the weeke a peece . . . . . xli.

*Summa totalis hujus anni* : cxlviiij<sup>li</sup>. xviijs. jd.

[Page 10.]

1552.

*Anno Sexto E. Sexti.*

For a boxe of sope waying twelve poundes at three pence the pounce, iijs. ; for a taffita hatt for my nepveu Fraunces, vs. . . . .

Item a lytle byble for my cosyn Margarette . . . . . vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Payde Mystris Lenton upon hir byll dated *vicesimo Februarii, eodem anno.*

To Mr. Fraunces to send to his nurce . . . . . vjd.  
For a hede lace and veluper<sup>3</sup> for Mrs. Margarette . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>.  
For poyntes and sugercandye . . . . . vij<sup>d</sup>.  
For wormesede . . . . . ij<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Farthingale, a hooped petticoat. See *New English Dictionary*.

<sup>2</sup> That is an epidemic of sweating sickness.

<sup>3</sup> A 'voluper,' a woman's cap or bonnet.



For a boxe of cipheos<sup>1</sup> and a boxe of triakell<sup>2</sup>  
for Mr. Fraunces and for Mistris Margaret, to  
preserve them in the evyll yeare . . . . iijs.

## [Page 11.]

For fyve skeynez of whyte thrid . . . .	xd.
For mendyng Mrs. Margaretes pyllyan, newe stropez and gyrtes for the same pyllyan . . . .	xvd.
For a purce for Mystris Margaret . . . .	vjd.
To a pedler for an ounce of lace . . . .	xvjd.
To Hudson for a yearde of twyle to lyne hosen for Mr. Fraunces, xvjd. ; for too elles of lynnyn clothe and a halfe to make Mr. Fraunces shyrtes, iijs. ix d. ; . . . to Grynefelde for an ell of carsey to make Mrs. Margarett hosen, vs. ; to Elizabeth Ennyver for knytting a payre of slevez, iiij d. . . . .	

## [Page 12.]

To Mr. Frances to geve Hughe Hall for sending hym a dagger . . . . .	vjd.
To Alyce, Mr. Medleye mayde, for three elles of lynnyn cloth to make Mrs. Margett coushyn clothez and hande towelles and to lyne her upper bodyez . . . . . ijs. ix d.	

## [Page 13.]

To Mistris Margett that she gave to the harvest  
folkez, xijd. ; for ij. accidences for Mr. Fraunces,  
viijd. . . . .  
For a sylver thymble, xiiij d. ; for an ounce of  
satten sylke for Mrs. Margaret, ijs. ijd. ; for too  
elles of hollan cloth for Mistris Margett to make  
hir nyght rayelles [= gowns] and nyghtkerchers,  
iiijs. ; . . . . for arrowez for Mr. Fraunces,  
jd. ; . . . . to Burlez, the taylour, for makyng  
a russell gowne garded with the same for Mrs.  
Margarett, iijs. iiij d. ; for claspez for the same, jd. ;  
for buckenham for the same, iiij d. ; for twoe yerdes  
saving a quarter of fryse for the pleightes, xiiij d. ;  
for caytching<sup>3</sup> sylke, iiij d. ; for poynting rybonde  
for the same, xd. ; . . . . for a payer of brasse-  
lettes for Mrs. Margaret, bought by Grenefylde,  
xijd.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently representing the *κυφοειδής* of Galen, a medical preparation for liver complaints deriving its name from its resemblance in smell and taste to the Egyptian *κῆφι*, a species of incense. They appear to be identical with the *cypheos* (for *cypheos*=*κῆφος* or *κῆφεως* ?) of p. 407, and the *citheos* of p. 411, below.

<sup>2</sup> See page 355, note 2 above.

<sup>3</sup> 'Catching,' evidently a technical term.

## [Page 14.]

For a skynne and a halfe to make Mr. Fraunces  
a jerkyn, iij<sup>s</sup>. ; item for russating of the same,  
vj<sup>d</sup>. ; item for the making of the same, viij<sup>d</sup>. ; for  
a payre of shoez for Mrs. Margaret Wylloughbye,  
viij<sup>d</sup>. ; item for too elles of linnen at iiij<sup>s</sup>. th'ell  
for frosecherchers,<sup>1</sup> slevez, and pertlettes,<sup>2</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>. ;  
. . . . for mouldes to make buttons in, jd...

For a phirkyn of sope for my cosyn Margaret  
Wylloughbye, xxviii<sup>o</sup>. *Octobris*. . . . . xijs. vjd.

Item for a church booke for hir of the newe  
service, 4<sup>o</sup> *Novembris*. . . . . vs.

Item for a Spaynyssh skynne for a jerkyn for  
Mr. Fraunces Wylloughbye . . . . . xjs. vjd.

For an ounce of whyped lace . . . . . xxijd.

## [Page 15.]

For a Greeke and a Hebrue gramer for my  
nepveu Frances . . . . . ijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

For a dosen of blacke cony skynez . . . . . viijs.

## [Page 16.]

*Summa totalis hujus anni* : clv. li. vjs. ijd.

1553.—1 Mary.

## [Page 19.]

Payde Mystris Lenton upon a byll dated 30  
*Decembris, anno Mariæ primo*, of my cosyn  
Margarette's chargez wrytten with her owne  
hande as foloweth :

For twoe Frenche bookez, xxd. ; for Iera Picra<sup>3</sup>  
and Iera Magna,<sup>4</sup> ijs. ; . . . . for a sechell [=  
satchel] for my brother Fraunces bookez, iiij<sup>d</sup>. ;  
for a combe for hym, ijd. ; for ij. yeardes and  
three quarterez of blake fryse to make my brother  
Fraunces a coate and hosen to ryde in, iij<sup>s</sup>. ijd. ob.

## [Page 19b.]

To Mystris Lenton for teaching and loking to  
my brother Fraunces and me for a yere and a  
halfe due to hir at Easter, iiij<sup>li</sup>., accordyng as  
myne uncle and John Hall promysed her . .

## [Page 20.]

For a Rone skyne<sup>5</sup> to make my brother Fraunces  
a jerkyn, ijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; . . . . for halfe an ell

<sup>1</sup> A compound of *frowes* (see p. 402, note 1) and *kerchers* (kerchiefs),  
miswritten (by anticipation) *cherchers* ?

<sup>2</sup> Neck-apparel. See *New Engl. Dict.*

<sup>3</sup> Hiera Picra, an electuary compounded of aloes, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Another medical preparation bearing the name *Hiera* (ἱερά).

<sup>5</sup> Roan leather.

of cloth for ruffez for my brother Fraunces and me, xiiij*d.* ; for a pounce of sugere for my brother Fraunces, xiiij*d.* ; for a pounce of almons for hym, vjd. ; for meate for my brother, xij*d.* ; to the potycarye for pyllez for hym, viij*d.* ; for a leage of veall to make jellie for hym, xij*d.* ; for pollyng of hym, ij*d.* . . . . . for a panne and flaxe seade to make a bath for my brother Fraunces, ij*d.* ; for twoe salsagez [= sausages] for hym, ij*d.* ; . . . . . to Hudson for v. sackez of coalez, iiij*s.* xjd. . . . .

[Page 21.]

To Albone in rewarde when hee brought me a vellatt (*sic*) kyrtell that my Ladyez grace dyd gyve to me, vs. ; . . . . . for a payer of virgynalles for me, xxv*s.* viij*d.* ; . . . . . for bote hyere to my Lorde of Arundelles, iiij*d.* . . . . .

[Page 22.]

To Clarke for teaching me to playe upon the virginalles, for one moneth ended xxvij<sup>o</sup> *Maii*, vs. ; item to Mr. Horseley for an other moneth ended xxv<sup>o</sup> *Junii*, vs. ; item to hym for the lycke an other moneth ended xxvij<sup>o</sup> *Julii*, vs. ; . . . . . for a boxe of cyscos<sup>1</sup> for my brother Fraunces, viij*d.* . . . . .

[Page 23.]

For a calle [= caul] for me, vij*d.* ; for volupez and harlasez<sup>2</sup> for me, xiiij*d.* . . . . .

[Page 31.]

*Summa totalis hujus anni* : cxxij*li.* xvii*s.* iiij*d.* quad.

[Page 32.]

1554.

To my cosyn Margarett upon hir byll dated  
xv<sup>o</sup> *Decembris*, anno 1554.

Fyrste for a crystall glasse, iiij*s.* ; for blue sylcke, ix*d.* ; for too yeardes of fustyan for a cloake bagge, xvjd. ; to a bargeman for caryage of her stufte from Keyo [Kew] to London when shee dyd wayte upon my Ladyez grace, vij*d.* . . . .

<sup>1</sup> For *cyfeos* (p. 405, note 1) or *cyceon* (=κυκεών), a medical mixture?

<sup>2</sup> 'Hair-laces.' For 'voluper.' see p. 404, note 3.



## [Page 32b.]

For *Eoualdi Galli Confabulationes*<sup>1</sup> for my nepveu  
 Fraunces .. .. . iij*d.*

## [Page 33.]

For a bonegrace<sup>2</sup> for her [Mistris Margett],  
 vs. viij*d.*; for satten of Brydgez [= Bruges] to  
 lett downe hir crymsen damaske kyrtell, xx*d.*;  
 . . . . to the caryer of Tomworth for bryng-  
 ing up a payer of virgynalles from Myddelton, xv*d.*

## [Page 34.]

- | For strynging Mr. Fraunces his virginalles a newe  
 dressyng theym, ijs. viij*d.*; to the Greeke for  
 makyng Mrs. Margettes whoode [= hood], aby-  
 lamente and muffelers, iij*s.* viij*d.* .. .. .

## [Page 37.]

1555.

- | To Mr. Horsseley to teache Fraunces Wyllough-  
 bye to playe on the virginalles .. .. . ijs. v*d.*  
 - | Item to one that taught hym to dawnce at  
 severall tyme .. .. . iij*s.* i*d.*

## [Page 38.]

Payde to my nece Margarette upon her booke  
 dated xiiij<sup>o</sup>. *die Maii, anno supradicto.*

## [Page 39.]

For a dowsen of bedd stavez for me .. .. . viij*d.*

## [Page 40.]

For an hower glasse for me .. .. . v*d.*  
 For a payer of knyvez for me .. .. . ijs. v*d.*  
 For a bytte and a payer of guyelt bossez .. vjs. iij*d.*  
 For a payer of porchmowethez<sup>3</sup> with guylte  
 buckelles .. .. . viij*d.*

## [Page 41.]

For a pounce of cruell for my cussbyn .. .. . ijs.  
 Mistris Lenton's byll dated xx<sup>o</sup> *die Aprilis*,  
*anno supradicto, anno 1555.*  
 For loome lase to make Mistris Margarette and  
 [sic] a payer of ruffez .. .. . ijs.

<sup>1</sup> Evaldus Gallus, *Pueriles Confabulationumculæ*. The preface is dated at Weert (in Brabant), 1548. Several editions were published at Oxford and London as late as the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century.

<sup>2</sup> A kind of veil worn in front of a woman's cap to protect her complexion. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Bonegrace.'

<sup>3</sup> Apparently some article of saddlery.

For poyntes and inkell' [= linen tape] to tye his  
[Mr. Francis's] cosshyn when hee rode to Tyltey to  
goe to schole at Walden . . . . . *iiijd.*

## [Page 47.]

For my nepveu Fraunces Wylloughbyez borde  
going to schoole with Mr. Lyse at St. Anthoniez  
in London, begonne the xvij<sup>th</sup> of January and  
ended the xxxj<sup>th</sup> of the same, being a fortnyght  
at ijs. viijd. the weeke . . . . . *vs. iiijd.*

For his commons there three weekez ended *xxj<sup>o</sup>*  
*Februarii* . . . . . *viijs.*

## [Page 49.]

Fyrst to my Ladye Guyldefordes lackey for  
commying to Tyltey for my cosyn Margarette to  
comme to my Lady Elisabeth's<sup>1</sup> grace . . . . . *xxd.*

For horsemeate for the horsez that camme  
from Tyltey for my cosyn Margarette standyng at  
lyvery in London from the xxvj<sup>th</sup> of October to  
the seconde daye of November, 1555, at vjd. the  
daye and nyght for haye, with vijs. for lytter . . *xxvs.*

For the chargez of my cosyn Margarette from  
Tyltey to London, and for chargez of horsemeate  
of the geldinges commying to London and retorn-  
yng agayne . . . . . *vs.*

For the chargez of my cosyn Margarette and  
those that dyd attende her to My Ladye Elisabethez  
from London to Hatfeld, for the space of iiij<sup>or</sup>  
dayez, their owne chargez and the charges of vij.  
geldinges . . . . . *xxjs. viijd.*

More for horsebreade . . . . . *xviijd.*

For the chargez of the sayd geldinges at London  
when they were retorned from Hatfelde . . . *xijs. vjd.*

Gyven to my cosyn Margett to putt in her purse  
at her going to My Ladye Elisabethez grace, *xxiij.*  
*Decembris, 1555<sup>o</sup>* . . . . . *lxs.*

For horsemeate of one gelding which was stayed  
at London three dayez before Chrystmas for my  
cosyn Margarette when shee wente to My Ladye  
Elisabethez grace . . . . . *iijs. iiijd.*

## [Page 50.]

Payde to my cosyn Margarette upon her  
booke, dated 28<sup>o</sup> *Octobris, anno Domini*  
1555, viz. :

For x. yeardes of goold edging for me . . . *vs.*

For a sylver thymble for me . . . . . *xiijd.*

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, who was at this time living at Hatfield, co. Hertford, as appears below.

To the Greake for an uper abylament, a nether  
abylamen[t], and a crypen<sup>1</sup>. . . . . xijs. vjd.

[Page 51.]

Item in rewarde to the gentlemen ushers at ye  
takynge of my othe to My Ladeyz grace .. xs.  
For eight conyskynez<sup>2</sup> . . . . . vs.

[Page 52.]

For halfe an ounce of Granadoe sylcke .. xiiijd.  
For makynge my cloth gorgett, vd. ; for a cony-  
skyn for the same, vd. ; for makynge my  
Frenche kyrtell, xxd. ; . . . . . for  
caryng my stuffe to Hatfelde, vs. ; for bring-  
yng yt to the in, viijd. . . . .

[Page 53.]

1556.

To my cosyn Marye Dannett, 5<sup>o</sup> *Januarii*, that  
she payde for the embroydring of my cosyn Mar-  
garettes satten gowne . . . . . xxxs.

Sent to my cosyn Margarett to Hatfeld, 1555<sup>o</sup>,  
viiij<sup>o</sup> *Februarii* . . . . . xls.

For my cosyn Margettes costes, xxvij<sup>o</sup> *Septem-  
bris*, comynge from Hatfelde to Tyltey . . . . . viijs. iijd.

For her costes from Hatfelde to London, *Termino  
Hillarii*, 1555<sup>o</sup>. . . . . ix. iiijd. ob.

For her costes retornyng theyther . . . . . vijs. vijd.

Phyllypez costes when hee went to Hatfelde to see  
her, being sycke, and for *Mithredatum*<sup>3</sup> which hee  
caryed with hym to her, which cost vjd. . . . . ijs. iijd.

[Page 54.]

For lyttle Dyckez chargez when hee rode to  
My Ladye Elisabethez grace for a geldyng that my  
cosyn Margarett dyd borowe, vs. ; for his bayte  
at Ware, vjd.

To Browne for ryding to Hatfelde to see my  
cosyn Margett and whether shee lacked anythyng,  
for his horsemeate for one nyght and halfe a daye,  
xijd. ; for his supper at Hatfeld, iiijd. ; for his  
bayte to Hadham, vijd. . . . . xxiijd.

For his chargez there an other tyme . . . . . xxijd.

For my nepveu Fraunces Wylloughbye at  
sondrye tymeze syth his commynge to Wal-  
den to the schole Mr. there, in *anno  
supradicto*.

<sup>1</sup> 'The crepin of a French hood, *guimpe*, *guimpe*, *guimphe*'; Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> Rabbit-skins.

<sup>3</sup> An electuary serving as a remedy or preservative against poison, com-  
pounded of a great number of drugs. It was used extensively as a cordial,  
opiate, sudorific, etc.



To the scholemayster of Walden for teaching  
 my nepveu Fraunces one quarter of a yeare ended  
 the xv<sup>th</sup> daye of September, *anno predicto* .. iijs. iiijd.  
 More to hym in rewarde .. .. . xxd.  
 To one that dyd teache hym to wryte .. . xijd.  
 To hym selfe to putt in his purse .. . iijd.  
 For a Terence for hym.. .. . iiijd.  
 For a Latten psaltere .. .. . iijd.

[Page 55.]

To Mr. Corbett of Walden by the handes of  
 Gryphyn for necessaryes layde oute for my nepveu  
 Fraunces as foloweth :

For a wryting booke, ijd. ; for twoe dosen of  
 poyntes, ijd. ; . . . for a glasse and yncke,  
 jd. ; . . . for an incke horne, ijd. ; for  
 halfe a quier of paper, jd. ob. ; . . . for a Cato<sup>1</sup>  
 and dialoguez, vijd. ; . . .

To Mr. Corbett, 15<sup>o</sup> *Decembris, anno prædicto*,  
 for Tullies epistelez .. .. . iijd.

To the scholemaister of Walden for teaching  
 of hym .. .. . ijs. vjd.

[Page 56.]

Item layde oute by Thomas Gonne at soundrye  
 tymeze for my nepveu Fraunces, as appereth by  
 one of his bokez dated 3 *Maii*, viz. :

For arrowez and bowstringes, iiijd. ; . . .  
 for bockerham for towelles, xjd. .. .. .

[Page 57.]

For a purse for my nepveu Fraunces .. . xvijd.  
 For Ciceroes epystelles for hym, with divers  
 commentariez .. .. . viijs.  
 To Rycharde Bramley for teaching hym to synge vs.  
 For a felte hatte for workedayez .. . ijs.  
 For wormeseade and aloes for my nepveu  
 Fraunces .. .. . vjd.  
 For Athanasia<sup>2</sup> and citheos<sup>3</sup> for hym .. . iijs. ob.  
 For a dixonarie in Englysshe<sup>4</sup> .. . xd.  
 For *Colloquia Vivis*<sup>5</sup> .. . xd.  
 For *Colopine cum onomastico*<sup>6</sup> .. . xvjs.

<sup>1</sup> See page 218, above.

<sup>2</sup> *Athanasia* (*ἀθανασία*), a remedy for dysentery and other disorders.

<sup>3</sup> See page 405, note 1, above.

<sup>4</sup> *The Dictionary of Sir T. Eliot, knight*, London, 1538, folio, a Latin and English dictionary subsequently elaborated by Bishop Cooper.

<sup>5</sup> *Exercitatio Linguae Latinae Jo. Lud. Vivis* (Vives), Basle, 1541, Lyons, 1543, 8vo. (in *Opera*, Basle, 1555, p. 137).

<sup>6</sup> The rare Strasburg edition of 1537 of the famous Latin dictionary of Ambrose Calepin contains an 'Onomasticon Latinogrecum,' a Latin-Greek glossary (Gustaf Loewe, *Prodromus Corporis Glossariorum Latinorum*, Leipsic, 1876, p. 194. and *Glossae Nominum*, Leipsic, 1884, p. 125).

## [Page 58.]

For borde [for Margaret] at the Minorisse,  
 begonne the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of October and ended the  
 xxx<sup>th</sup> of the same .. .. . vjs. iijd.  
 Item for Hudson the sayde space .. .. . iijs. viijd.  
 Item for Kynton's borde that contynued at  
 London to attend her to my Ladye Elisabeth  
 grace .. .. . iijs. viijd.

## [Page 59.]

For one weekez borde for my cosyn Margaret  
 at the Minorisse ended the xx. *Novembris*, being  
 retorned from My Ladye Elizabeth grace because  
 of the deathe of one of her gentell woemen, which  
 dyed of the small pockez .. .. . vs.  
 To Mistris Corbett for my nepveu Fraunces'  
 borde at Walden going to schole there, for one  
 quarter of a yere, begonne the xvj<sup>th</sup> daye of June,  
*Marice Secundo*, and ended the xv<sup>th</sup> of September  
 in this same yere, *Marice* 3<sup>o</sup> .. .. . xxvjs.

## [Page 60.]

*Summa totalis hujus anni: lxxxxli. xvijs. jd. quad.*

## [Page 62.]

Item payde for my selfe and others at soundry  
 tyme for my nepveu Fraunces, 4<sup>o</sup> *Marice*, for  
 paper for a songe booke for hym, xijd. ; item for a  
 booke byndyng for his songez, xd. ; for a Terence  
 wyth dyvers comentaries, viijs. ; for a paper booke  
 for his lessons on the virginalles, xvd. .. .. . xjs. jd.  
 For a booke called '*Copia Erasmi*'<sup>1</sup> .. .. . xvd.  
 For *Epitome Adagiorum Erasmi*<sup>2</sup> .. .. . xijd.  
 For a penner and inckehorne .. .. . vjd.  
 For the Actes of the Appostelles<sup>3</sup> in meter to  
 synge .. .. . xijd.  
 For Corderius '*De corrupti Sermonis emen-*  
*dacione*'<sup>4</sup> .. .. . ijs. viijd.

<sup>1</sup> *D. Erasmi de duplici Copia Rerum ac Verborum Commentarii duo*, Strassburg, 1513, 4 to. There were other editions published at various places between 1513 and the date of the present account.

<sup>2</sup> *Adagiorum epitome post novissimam D. Erasmi* . . . *exquisitam recognitionem per E. Tappium ad numerum adagiorum magni operis nunc primum aucta*, Antwerp, 1544, quarto.

<sup>3</sup> *The Actes of the Apostles*, translated into Englyshe Metre . . . by C. Tye . . . wyth notes to eche Chapter, to synge and also to play upon the lute, (etc.), in black-letter, London, 1553, octavo.

<sup>4</sup> Corderius, Maturis (Mathurin Cordier), *De Corrupti Sermonis Emendacione et Latine loquendi Ratione liber unus*, Lyons, 1538, octavo, and later editions in 1541, 1545, etc.

For *Compendium Eligantiarum Valle*,<sup>1</sup> iiij*d.* ; and  
for Terence phrasez,<sup>2</sup> iiij*d.* . . . . . viij*d.*

For vj. yeardes of sackcloth to make hym a  
gowne, vjs. ; for twoe foxeskynez and dim. to fase  
the same, vs. ; for xxvj<sup>th</sup> whyte lambe skynez to lyne  
the bodye and the sleve, vjs. vjd. ; for the furring,  
xviij*d.* ; . . . . . to Rycharde of Thaxsted for  
teaching hym to playe on the virginalles and to  
sing, ijs. vjd. . . . .

[Page 63.]

*Summa totalis hujus anni* : lvj*li.* xviijs. xd. ob.

[Page 65.]

1557.—*Marie quinto.*

For a booke to teache hym [Francis Willoughby]  
to wrytte the Italian hande by . . . . . vjd.

For a brusshe for hym and a booke of Sherez<sup>3</sup>  
fygueres in Englyshe . . . . . viij*d.*

To Mr. Horseley for teaching hym arethmetick  
and to playe on the virginalles, from the xxvij<sup>th</sup>  
of Apryll untill the xv<sup>th</sup> of Maye, viz., xviij*d.*  
[sic] dayes at xvjd. the weeke . . . . . iijs. iiij*d.*

For the cariage of his virginalles from Mr. Horse-  
leyez to the Minorisse . . . . . jd.

[Page 66.]

Item for a paper booke to wrytte his songgez  
that hee lerned on the virginalles . . . . . viij*d.*

[Page 67.]

*Summa totalis hujus anni* : lv*li.* xjd. ob.

[Page 68.]

1558.

*Marix Reginx* vj.<sup>o</sup>

Layde forth by Thomas Gonne for my nepveu  
Fraunces as appereth by his booke, 1558, *Marix*  
5 et 6<sup>o</sup>, for two payer of lyned shoez for hym . . . . . xxjd.

For a loadc of coalez for hym when hee went to  
Cambridge to schole wyth Docketer Carre . . . . . xviijs.

For twoe yeardes of rattes coler cloth to make  
hym a gowne . . . . . xvs.

<sup>1</sup> The *De Elegancia Linguae Latinae* of Lorenzo Valla, first published at Rome in 1471, went through many editions. From the price given above the Compendium would seem to have been an abridgment of this work.

<sup>2</sup> Probably *Floures for Latine Spekyng selected and gathered out of Terence and the same translated into Englysshe* [by Nicholas Udall ?], London, 1533, 1538, 1540, etc. There is an earlier Oxford publication [1483 ?] called *Vulgarium quedam abs Terentio in Anglicam linguam traducta*. See F. Madan, *Early Oxford Press*, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Sherry, *A treatise of the Figures of Grammer and Rhetorike*, London, 1555, 16 mo.



Gyven to my nepveu Fraunces to putt in his purse .. .. .	xijd.
For a knytt cappe for hym .. .. .	xd.
For furre to lyne hym a gowne.. .. .	iijs. iiijd.
To the furrer.. .. .	xijd.
For furred glovez for hym .. .. .	vd.
Gyven to hym by Mr. Carre to playe withall	vjd.
For paper and to one that brushed his cloathez	iiijd.
For Ceporius' gramer <sup>1</sup> for hym .. .. .	xd.
For mending his virginalles .. .. .	xijd.
In reward to Mr. Carrez servauntes for their attendyng upon hym whyle hee was there ..	ijs.

[Page 69.]

*Summa totalis hujus anni : xxiiijli. xvs. viijd.*

[Page 70.]

*Elizabeth primo.*

For Henry Medley his chargez ryding to Hampton Courte from Tyltey aboute the assurance of my cosyn Margarettes joyenter .. .. . xls.

[Page 71.]

For the borde of my nepveu Fraunces being at Docketer Carrez in Cambridge, from the xvij<sup>th</sup> of October, *Marie* vj<sup>o</sup>, to the fyrst of Jule, *Elizabeth primo*, being xxxvij. weekez lacking twoe dayez at vs. the weeke.. .. . lxi. vs.

*Summa totalis hujus anni : xxviiijli. xxiijd. ob.**Summa totalis expensarum, que in hoc libro continentur : dccccxxjli. iijs. xjd. quad.*

1553-4.—Extracts from [John Halle's] account of "Executors' costes anno 7 E. VJ<sup>th</sup>. et primo Marie regine."

1553.

Firste for my costes to Brodgate [Bradgate, co.

Leicester] xj<sup>o</sup> *Julii*, and to Wollaton for to see men in aredynes in that countrey,<sup>2</sup> my charges for iiij dayes .. .. . vs.

Item my costes to Wyken to see men in aredynes there .. .. . xijd.

Item for my manes costes to Brodgate for my Lordes lettres .. .. . vd.

<sup>1</sup> Jacobus Ceporinus (= Wiesendanger), *Compendium Grammaticæ Græcæ jam tertium ab authore castigatum*, Paris, 1529, 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> This and the following entries clearly relate to the attempt of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk and Marquis of Dorset, the father of Lady Jane Grey (who was born at Bradgate, his Leicestershire seat), and the brother-in-law of Henry Willoughby, to resist by arms Queen Mary's claim to the throne, vacated by the death of Edward VI, proclaimed on 9 July, 1553.

Item to Rauf Osburne and Avereŷ Smythe for carrying the harnes <sup>1</sup> to Brodgate . . . .	ijs. viijd.
Item to Avereŷ Blew for his costes ryding to Wyken with a lettre . . . . .	vjd.
Item to him for ryding to Wollaton with my Lordes lettres . . . . .	xd.
Item to Geffrey Blewe for ryding with my Lordes lettre to Sir Robert Throgmorton . . . .	xijd.
Item his costes ridinge to Brodgate with Mr. Throgmorton his lettre . . . . .	vjd.
Item to Halpeny his costes goinge [to] Wollaton to Mr. Marmyon, and commynge home by Brodgate, for ij daies . . . . .	xijd.
Item to him for his costes to Wollaton to staye the men with a lettre . . . . .	xiiijd.
Item for my mannes costes to Warwicke to Mr. Hudson with my Lordes lettre . . . . .	xd.
Item my charges frome Midelton to Wollaton to mete Sir Hugh Willughbie, <i>xix<sup>o</sup> Aprilis</i> , and there abyding thre daies . . . . .	vjs.
Item my costes frome Mydelton to London, <i>xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of Apriell</i> . . . . .	viijs.
Item my charges beinge there <i>xviiij</i> daies . . . .	xxxviijs.
Item for Henry Blewes charges frome Cambridge and bringinge ij horses with him . . . .	vs. vjd.
Item for my man's costes at Brodgate, <i>xj<sup>o</sup> Novembris</i> , when I was at my Lordes . . . .	xvjd. ob.

Money paide by Mrs. Lenton for Mr. Fraunces, Mrs. Margaret Willoughbie, and her owne borde, with ij servauntes, in the Mynories after the departinge of Mr. Medeley as hereafter followeth, *videlicet* :

1554.

First for there borde for one weeke, begonne the <i>xix<sup>th</sup></i> of Januarye and ended the <i>xxv<sup>th</sup></i> of the same, as appeareth by the dyvicion which was drawn out of the howshold booke . . . .	xxvjs. xd.
[Other charges for board, sacks of coals, billets, etc.]	
Item delivered to Mrs. Margaret Willoughbie to have in her purse to bie such thinges as she had need of at the same tyme . . . . .	vjs. viijd.
[Payments of wages, annuities, etc.]	
	205.

1553-4.—“John Halls booke of paymentes *annis Edwardi Sexti vij<sup>o</sup> et regine Marie primo et Phillipi regis et regine Marie secundo*.” Accounts of wood sales, executors' costs, agricultural charges, etc. 205.

<sup>1</sup> Armour, war-gear.

1555-6.—“Th’ executores boke begynnyng the xvj dey of Maye, in *annis regnorum regis Philippi et regine Marie primo et secundo*, for receyptes and paymentes” for expenses of agriculture, etc., with notes in the hand of George Medley. 205.

1555-6.—“Jhon’ Halles boke of payementes begune the fyrste of October, *annis regnorum Phillippi regis et regine Marie ij<sup>o</sup> et iij<sup>o</sup>*.” 205.

1556-7.—“Jhon’ Halles boke of payementes begunne the fyrste day of October, *annis regnorum Philippi regis et regine Marie ij<sup>o</sup> et iij<sup>o</sup>*.” 205.

1557-8.—“Th’executores booke begynnyng the xxv. day of Marche, in *annis regnorum regis Philippi et regine Marie tercio et quarto*,” with notes in the hand of George Medley regarding wool-crop. 205.

1558.—“The boke of th’expences at the audet ther [Wollaton], begynenge the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche, at nyghte, *annis regnorum Philippi et Marie regis et regine quarto et quinto*.” Daily accounts of receipt and expenditure of provisions from Monday, 14 March, to the following Monday. Signed by George Medleye and Gabriell Barwyk. 205.

1558-9.—“Jhon Halles boke of receytes and payementes begunne the fyrst daye of October, *annis regnorum Philippi regis et regine Marie quarto et quinto*.” Law and travelling expenses, and wages. 205.

1561.—Book containing summaries of the accounts of George Medleye, esquire, Gabriel Barwycke, esquire, and John Hall, gent., executors of the will of Henry Willoughby, for the thirteen years ending at Christmas, 1561. At p. 69 are seven yearly inventories ending in March, 1556, of Middleton and Wollaton. At p. 81 the receipts from the “Coole minez in Wullerton Parke” during the time of the account amount to 4045*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*, from which are subtracted for “deduccions and ordinarye charges in allowances” 1353*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, and for “woode boughte to build the pittes, with xlii. paid by Master Medleye,” 82*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* For the six years ending at Christmas, 1561, the receipts for coal from Wullerton Parke are given as 2681*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and from Bilboroughe Hollowes 112*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.* (p. 135). The end leaves of the volume consist of portions of four leaves of a thirteenth century theological manuscript. 205.

1561-2.—Extracts from “Wollaton. Th’executors’ booke, begynnge at the Natyvete of Oure Lorde, in the forthe yere of the reigne of our moste drede sovereigne Ladye, Quene Elesabythe.” Payments for expenses of agriculture, travelling, the armourer, etc.



[Fo. 10.]

Provision agaynste the audet, beynge apoynted to be kepte at Wollaton, the xij<sup>th</sup> of Julye, by th'apoyntmente of the ryghte honorable Sir Fraunces Knowelles. [Details of food spices, etc.]

[Fo. 12.]

*The executors' commaundmentes.*

Paid, the xxj daye of Apriell, to Mr. Henry Medleye, as by aquetance more playnely apear-ythe, for the purchas of the chauntre howse in Wollaton, beynge boughte of Rawfe Pynder, grocer, of London, by Mr. George Medley, esquyre, the some .. .. .xxxiiij<sup>li</sup>. xvs.

[Fo. 13.]

*Yerne [= iron] worke.*

Paid to the smythe for makynge a locke and a keye for the plasterhowse dore .. .. .	xd.
Paid to the smythe for makynge ij jarne [= iron] boltes for ij wheles in a gyne <sup>1</sup> and busshynge the same wheles wythe iarne, the saied gyn beynge made for the reyringe of the barne .. ..	iiijd.
Paied to the smythe for makynge and mendynge a locke for the stylytary howse dore, and makynge a stable [= staple] for the same dore, and for makynge ij haspes and a stable for another dore in my olde Mr. chambar. .. .. .	vjd. 205.

1565.—“Howsholde charges begynenge the xxix of Auguste tyll the vj of September, 1565.”

[Fo. 1.]

*Provesyon agaynste my Mr. comynge to Wollaton, begynenge xxix of A[u]guste, 1565. [Details.]*

[Fo. 3.]

*Praysantes gyven to my Mr. [Details, including “by the sheryffes of Not[yngham] a gallon wyne”].* 205.

1565.—Extracts from “The trew cople of the booke of howsholde charges at my Mr. beynge at Wollaton, begynenge the xxx<sup>th</sup> of Marche, *in anno rigni (sic) domine regine Elesabithe septimo.*” Daily accounts of purchase of victuals, etc., up to 10 April.

Thorsdy, the fyrste of Apriell.

<sup>1</sup> A species of crane. See *New English Dictionary s.v. ‘gin,’* sub. 1.

For my Mr. charges this daye at Not[yn]gham at  
 Thorlande Place, payd to th'andes of Pordy,  
 my Mr. man . . . . . xjs.

Sonday, the viij<sup>th</sup> of Apriell.

This day at dynar Syr John' Beyron and also at dyner  
 and soper Ser Anthony Strylley and my Lady and two other  
 younge ladyes of Huntynghton and to the numbar of fortye  
 other person, beyng straungars, over and besydes Mr. Treppes  
 of Chyllwell and his men.

*Extraordenary charges at the same tyme.*

For and in reywarde to Mrtes. Brasbrydge's man that broughte a salmonde to my Mr. . . . .	xijd.
Item in reywarde to Ser Jarves Klyfton man that broughte a pyke to my Mr. . . . .	ijs.
Item in reywarde to Mr. Barton man that brought a salmonde to my Mr. . . . .	vjd.
Item in reywarde to Ser John' Beyron man that broughte fysshe to my Mr. . . . .	xijd.
<i>Summa totallis</i> , as well ordenarye as extraordenarye :	205.
xxxli. xvijs. vd. ob.	

1566.—Extracts from "Th'executors' booke of foren receptes  
 and paymentes, begynnege the fyrste daie of *Januarii* in  
 th'eyghte yeare of the rigne of our moste gracious soveraigne  
 Ladye Quene Elezabithe." Accounts of sales of timber and  
 bark, agricultural expenses, etc. [Torn and imperfect.]

[Fo. 3.]

Item payd for two stone and <i>dim.</i> of picke [= pitch], the ix <sup>th</sup> of Faybruary, for to marke the flockes at Arnalde, Basforde, and Wollaton at xvij <sup>d</sup> . the stone . . . . .	iijs.	ixd.
Item payd, the xiiij <sup>th</sup> of Marche, to Maryat of Not[yn]gham for his paynes to kylle two foxes the whiche dystroyed the lordes lammes and other shepe, and also for kyllynge a doge, a wylde catte and other varmentes from the conyes, payd in greyte [= great, <i>i.e.</i> , as piece-work] . .	vjs.	
Item payd more to Henry Averei wyffe for board- ynge of hym viij daies at takynge the sayde vermentes . . . . .	ijs.	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
Item payd for redde hearynge to beyte his trappes wythall . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup> .

[Inventory of sheep (fo. 5) : with Robert Raynor, shepherd  
 at Arnalde, sixteen score of wethers ; with Hugh Jarlande,  
 shepherd at Basforde, 16 score and 11 wethers ; with Henry  
 Averei, shepherd of Wollaton, 418 sheep and 174 lambs.] 205.

1566.—"The booke of husbandrye chardges at Wollaton,  
 1565<sup>o</sup>, *anno regni Elizabethe regine octavo*, from the fyrst of  
 February, *annis* (sic) *supra dictis*," Henry Averei, accountant.

Includes among other entries accounts of expenditure on "woodden chardges" (ploughs and other woodwork), charges of cooery, "the chardges of eyndinge<sup>1</sup> of oats owte of Jwnson's close," "runtes<sup>2</sup> and barennes bought" with other cattle, "the chardges of moeng and eyndynge of bracken," "for the dressing of chambers," "th'y'nbroderer's chardges" (William Avery, who is paid 4*d.* a day and 6*d.* a week for his daughter's work). 205.

1566.—Extracts from “Wollaton. The boke of forene receyptes and paymentes begynnyng the fyrst daye of *Januarii, anno regni domine Elizabethæ regine octavo*, 1565[–6].” Bound in a portion of a large service book, written in a bold hand of the fourteenth century with good illuminated initials.

[Fo. 6.]

The boke of cattall, as in their places hereafter following shall appeere.

[Fo. 26.]

Reparacions and workes donne upon the manour and demesnes.

[Fo. 55.]

The husbandrye chardges. [Include "the wodden chardges" (*i.e.*, carpentry), "chardges bestowed upon the gyfter<sup>3</sup> plowes" (refreshments to those doing ploughing), "the chardges of moeng and cynding<sup>1</sup> of otes owte of Junson's close," "the chardges of moenge and eynding of bracken," and other agricultural expenses and household repairs. 205.

1566.—“Wollaton.—The booke of provesyon for howsholde charges, begynenge the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daye of Septembre at nyghte *in anno rigni (sic) domine regine Elizabethhe octavo.*” Daily accounts of purchases of victuals up to 13 October.

[Fo. 3.]

*Extraordenarij charges.*

Fyrste for a hundrethe weyghte of hoppes for beare xxjs.

Item for a pynte of sallet oyle to scowre vessell

withall .. .. . xdl.

Item for ij*li.* of chawke for the same .. .. . ij*d.*

<sup>1</sup> Harvesting, stacking, etc. Cf. *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'End, vb. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Oxen or cows of a small breed; steers or heifers. See Prof. Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary*.

<sup>3</sup> See above, page 340, note. Here it seems to mean boon-ploughs, that is the unpaid ploughing due from certain tenants to the lord incident to their tenure.



Item in reywarde to Mr. Wyllughby man of Rysley  
 [Risley, co. Derby] that broughte my Mr. a  
 dozen peyownes [= pigeons] and a cowple  
 capones .. .. . xijd.  
 Item to Syr Jerves Klyfton man that brought my  
 Mr. *dim.* a hundrethe of saltfysshe .. .. . xs.  
 Item in reywarde to the mewsecyons of Darby,  
 the 4 of Octobre .. .. . ijs.  
 Item more to Mr. Wyllughby man aforsed, the 5  
 of Octobre, that broughte my Mr. a trowte and  
 a dysshe of plommes .. .. . vjd.

[Fo. 5.]

*Preysantes broughte to my Mr. the 7 of Octobre.*  
 By the farmer of Wyllughby a cowple capones, a  
 dysshe of peyownes [= pigeons], a fat goos and  
 two baskytes of apples.

By William Doughtye wyffe of Westhalom [West  
 Hallam, co. Derby] a botell wyne and a dysshe  
 of aples.

The same day by the wyffes in Wollaton as followethe :  
 By Mrtes. Trussell thre yonge hennes.

[Presents from twenty-nine other married women of pullets,  
 chickens, hens, a young cock, dishes of apples, and of two  
 dozen larks.]

[Fo. 10.]

*Praysantes gyven to my Mr. at Wollaton begynenge the*  
*xxviiij of Septembre, 1566.* [Details of presents by eleven men.]

Signed (fo. 4) : Fra. Wyllughby. 205.

1569.—“The boke of foreyne receiptes and paymentes  
 receyved and paid by wekely recknynges, begynnynge the  
 fyrst daye of January, *anno regni regine Elizabethe duodecimo*,  
 by the handes of William Blythe.” 205.

[c. 1570.]—Household accounts, of which the first page,  
 which contained the date, has almost entirely disappeared.  
 It is bound in two leaves of a twelfth century MS. containing  
 commentary on parts of the book of Job, commencing :  
 “*Numquid mittes fulgura, et ibunt, et revertentia dicent tibi :*  
 ‘*assumus*’ [xxxviii, 35]. *Fulgura quippe ex nubibus exeunt,*  
*sicut mira opera ex sanctis predicatoribus ostenduntur.*  
*Qui, ut sepe diximus, iccirco nobis vocari solent, quia et*  
*choruscant miraculis et pluunt verbis.”* 205.

[c. 1570.]—Wollaton book of husbandry, etc., beginning  
 January .. .. . Elizabeth (year torn away) in  
 same hand and of like nature as Henry Averey’s account  
 for 1566. 205.

1572 to 1575.—Extracts from book of receipts and expenditure for the household from 8 November, 1572, to February, 1575. The accountant was Thomas Shaw, as appears at folios 6, and 8 *verso*, 12, 35, 36. From about the middle of 1573 the accounts are entered weekly only. In the extracts the weekly dates are given within brackets.

[Fo. 1.]

1572.

*Mensis Novembris 1572.*

The viij<sup>th</sup> of November payd to my Mrs. for her quarteres allowance endinge at Myghellmas last past . . . . . xli.  
 The same day that Bartholomew Wyddoson payd for a hat for my Mr. . . . . xijs.  
 The same day for ij dd [= dozen] poyntinge rebben at iijs. the dossyn . . . . . vjs.  
 The ix<sup>th</sup> of November to Borrowes, Mr. George Willoughbie his man, in rewarde for presenting my Mr. with vij dd. [= dozen] larkes, by his commaundment . . . . . iijs.  
 For a pair of knyves for my Mrs. . . . . . ijs.  
 To Mr. Banyster that he payd for iiij bookes and tow boxes for my maistres . . . . . vs.  
 For vjll. of starche at vjd. the pounce, payd by Mrs. Ellyzabeth . . . . . ijs.  
 The said daye that she paid for iiij oz. dim. [= half] of Speneshe sylke at xxd. the oz. . . . . vijs. vjd.  
 For one pounce of Systers<sup>1</sup> threed xjs., and for viij oz. more of Systers threed bought by my Mrs. xs. : *in toto* . . . . . xxjs.  
 For vj. bewgle cheynes for the chyl dren bought by my Mrs. . . . . . ijs.  
 To the weates [= waits] of Lychefyelde, the same day [November 10], in rewarde, by my Mr. his commaundment . . . . . ijs.  
 To Shawe that he paid, the same daye, for xl. counters delyvered to my Mr. . . . . . ijs.  
 To George, the said daye, that he paid for ij boltes of blacke threed viijs. viijd., whyte threed dim. ll. [= lb.] xiiijd., brushes ij ijs. : *in toto* . . . . . xjs. xd.  
 To Water Goulde Smythe for vj. oz. dim. of sylver at iijs. xd. the oz. . . . . xxxjs. vd.  
 Paid more to hym for makinge of a suger boxe of sylver cont[eyning] xxxj oz. at xvjd. the oz. . . . . iiijd.  
 Paid more to hym for a playne bowlle of sylver cont[eyning] vij oz. iij quarters at vs. viijd. the oz. . . . . xlijs. xjd.

<sup>1</sup> Sewing thread of flax spun by Italian or Flemish nuns, and hence known as 'nun's thread' (cf. German *Klosterzwirn*).

In rewarde, the same daye, to the christninge of  
 Hylles chylde at Wollaton . . . . . vs.  
 The x<sup>th</sup> of November, paid to Mr. Harmar, grocer,  
 of London, for spyces, *videlicet* Valence suger  
 vij loves, conteyninge 68 ll. ij oz. at xijd. ob. the  
 pounde, iij*li*. xjs. (*sic*); suger smalle loves iijj,  
 conteyninge 14 ll. 10 oz. at xiijd., xvjs. (*sic*);  
 suger, fyne, 4 loves conteyninge 58 ll. j.oz. at  
 xjd. per ll., lijs. iij*d*.; kytchin suger 4 loves  
 conteyninge 50 ll. j.oz. at xd. per ll., xlijs. jd.  
 (*sic*); case peper xvj ll. at ijs. ijd. per ll.,  
 ls. viij*d*.; nut mygges, case, 4 *li*. at 4s.,  
 xvij*s*. viij*d*. (*sic*); gynger vj. ll. at iijs. per ll.,  
 xxiijs.; synamonde 12 ll. at iijs. vjd. per ll.,  
 liijs.; mases, large j ll. xiijs.; cloves, iij ll. at  
 vjs. vjd., xixs. vjd.; dates viij ll. at xd. per ll.,  
 vjs. viij*d*.; maces m. (*sic*) j ll., xs.; proynes j quar-  
 ter c. at ijd. ob. per ll., vs. xd. (*sic*); reasons  
 j pece conteyninge iij quarters viij ll. at iij*d*. ob.  
 per ll., xxiijs. xd.; currantes quarter c. at  
 ixd. per ll. xxjs.; lyckares iij ll.—xx*d*.; torne-  
 sall<sup>1</sup> ij ll. vs.; annessedes iij ll., ijs. viij*d*.; all-  
 mondes vj ll., ijs.; ryce, vj ll., at iij*d*. per ll.  
 ijs.; isinglass *dim*. ll. ijs. iij*d*.: *in toto* xxij*li*. viijs. xd.  
 And for tolle at Lenton haveinge iij horssees to carrye  
 the said spyces to Nottingham . . . . . vjd.  
 The same day, for vj yardes of tuftie taffyta at  
 xijs. the yarde, bought by George Camme . . . iij*li*. xijs.  
 To Mr. Banyster, the said [day], for manuschrifte<sup>2</sup>  
 and other nessaryes delyvered to my Mrs. in  
 the tyme of her sycknes . . . . . xxxs.  
 The same daye [12 November] in rewarde to my  
 Lorde Willoughbies musyssions, by my Mr. his  
 command . . . . . viij*d*.

## [Fo. 2.]

The said daye [14 November], payd for Scander-  
 bege upon the Turkeshe warres,<sup>3</sup> xiiij*d*.; and  
 for Vegesias vppon the pollycie of the warres, xijd.  
 delyvered to my Mr.: *in toto* . . . . . ijs. ijd.  
 To my Mrs. that she gave to the chrystninge of a  
 poore man's chylde at Saint Maris [Nottingham] vs.  
 For a woodknyffe for my Mr. the said tyme [17  
 November], payd by my Mr. . . . . . xls.

<sup>1</sup> See page 372, note 1, above.

<sup>2</sup> A sort of cordial. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Manus.'

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps Barletius, Marinus, *Historia de Vita et Gestis Scanderbegi, Epiro-  
 tarum Principis*, Rome [1510 ?], folio. About 1560 John Daye published  
 at London *Orations of Arsanes agaynst Philip . . . of Macedon ;  
 of the Embassadors of Venice against the Prince . . . , with Scanderbeg  
 . . . , and of Scanderbeg*. See C. E. Sayle, *Early English Printed Books  
 in the University Library*, Cambridge, no. 868.



Item, the same daye [20 November], that my Mr.  
gave to the prissoners in the jaele that was  
bestowed in bread and dryneke . . . . . xiij*d*.

## [Fo. 3.]

To Hugh Mercer that he paid for ij cawles for  
the chyldren iijs. iiij*d*., and for ij combes and a  
glase xiij*d*. : *in toto* . . . . . iijs. iiij*d*.  
To Thomas Shaw that he paid for covering a  
booke for my Mr., the iiij<sup>th</sup> of December . . . . . iiij*d*.

*Mensis Decembris, 1572.*

The same daye [4 December] for j queere of large  
paper for my Mrs., *vd.*, and for j queere of paper  
iiij*d*., ; *in toto* . . . . . ix*d*.  
To Mr. Edmonson, the said daye [5 December],  
for a hh. [= hogshead] of clarid wyne iiij*li*. xs.,  
and to Mr. Cooper for ij hh. of clared wyne  
vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. : *in toto* . . . . . x*li*. iijs. iiij*d*.  
The vj<sup>th</sup> of December, to the poore of Saynte  
Maryes [Nottingham] for iiij wekes at vj*d*. the  
weeke . . . . . xviiij*d*.  
To the weattes of Nottingham for there quarter's  
wages endinge at Christmas . . . . . iijs. iiij*d*.

## [Fo. 4.]

Item to Mr. Sherbrooke, the xij<sup>th</sup> of December,  
in rewarde for comynge to my Mrs. beinge sycke xs.  
To my Mrs., the same daye, for her qua[r]ter's  
allowans endinge at Christmas . . . . . x*li*.  
To hym [William Rice] for his horsemeate going  
to Teersall [Teversall, Notts] for Mr. Sherbrooke iiij*d*.  
The same daye [14 December], to John Penne  
that he paid for xiiij stone juggs . . . . . vjs.

## [Fo. 5.]

The same daye [20 December] to Mr. Banyster  
for oringes and other physsyck mynstred to  
my Mrs. by my Mr. his comandement . . . . . xls.  
The same daye [25 December], to my Mrs. that she  
lost at cardes at Colwyck [Notts], by th'ands of  
Mrs. Ellyzabeth . . . . . xs.

## [Fo. 6.]

To John Greene, the xxix<sup>th</sup> of December, for iiij  
hyltes for swerdes and daggers for my Mr. to  
lern to playe at fenche with, sent by Mr. Stan-  
hope, viijs., and in reward to hym that brought  
them xiij*d*. : *in toto* . . . . . ix*s*.

- To my Lorde of Woster's players, the last [day]  
of December, in rewarde for playing before my  
Mr. and Mr. Stanhope . . . . . xxs.  
To Towle, the same daye, for ij*li.* of cotten week  
for candle, vs., and for the carridge of yt and  
xx*ll.* pounce (*sic*) of cotten candle ijs., frome  
London to Nottingham: *in toto* . . . . . vijs.  
Physsyck.—To Mr. Banyster, the same day, viz.  
a syrrope for my Mr., ijs. iiij*d.*; iiijoz. of mace  
oyle and the oyle of cloves myxed to gether for  
ache, for my Mrs., xvjs.; one plaster of a con-  
sumption of the kyndnes, ijs. iiij*d.*; one oynetment  
for payne in the back and heate of the kyndnes,  
xvj*d.*: *in toto* . . . . . xxiiij*s.*

1573.

- + The firste of Januarye, in reward to the musysseys  
for playing at my Mr. his chamber dore, paid  
by Hughe Mercer . . . . . ijs.  
To Mr. Sterley [= Strelley], the same daye, for  
vj<sup>xx</sup> paving brycke for a harthe at Wollaton ijs. vjd.  
To Arrowsmythe, the same daye [2 January], that  
he paid for the carrydge of my Mr. his letters  
to London, xij*d.*, and that he gave to iij mussy-  
ssyons xij*d.*: *in toto* . . . . . ijs.  
To John Borrowes, the same daye, by my Mr. his  
comaundement for presentinge my Mr. with a  
Newe Yeres gyfte . . . . . vs.

[Fo. 7.]

- To George Rotherom's man, the thyrde of Janu-  
arye, in rewarde for presentinge my Mrs. with  
the pycture of the Queene for a New Yeres  
gyfte xij*d.* . . . . .  
The v<sup>th</sup> of Januarye, to Blythe [that] he geve to  
the poore at there howses throughe the towne of  
Nottingham, by my Mr. his commaundement . . xls.  
To a man of Willoughbye that brought my Mr.  
worde that Mr. Armestronge<sup>1</sup> was dead and  
buried in reward xij*d.*  
+ The same daye [12 January] in reward to the  
weates of Nottingham for playinge before my Mr.  
and the rest of the justysse . . . . . ijs.  
To my Mr. by the th'andes of Frauncis Lydleton  
to playe at dyce with . . . . . vjs.  
- To Blythe, the same daye [15 January], that he  
paid to vj m[en] that played before my Mr. an  
enterlewde . . . . . iijs. iiij*d.*

<sup>1</sup> Of Thorpe in the Glebe, Notts. See Thoroton, p. 39.

To Mr. Bonnar, the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Januarye, viz. j payr of  
 bootes viijs., iiij pair of corked<sup>1</sup> shewes for my  
 Mrs. vs., a pair of pantoffelles<sup>2</sup> for my Mr. ijs.,  
 a payre of wynter shewes with iiij soles for my  
 Mr. ijs., iiij pair of shewes for the chyldren ijs.,  
 and one pair of shewes for Joan xiiij<sup>d</sup>., a peece  
 of corcke iiij<sup>d</sup>. : *in toto* .. .. . xxs. vjd.  
 To Rychard Greene, the same daye, that he paid  
 for the conveing a letter from Wyken to  
 Nottingham .. .. . xxd.  
 To Hughe Mercer, the same daye, that he paid  
 for makeing viij pair of sockes for my Mr. .. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 To hym more, the same day, for xiiij yardes of  
 bonelase for the chyldren .. .. . iijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
 To hym [Roger the cater] more, the same daye [24  
 January], for an erthen pypkin .. .. . jd. ob.  
 To Penne, the same daye, that he gave to a man  
 that brought a nape [= an ape] to playe before  
 my Mrs., by my Mrs. her commaundement .. ijs.

## [Fo. 9.]

To Hughe Mercer, the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of Januarye, for  
 his charges to Darbye, being sent to Sir Frauncis  
 Leake to borrowe his horse-leeter [= litter] for  
 my Mrs. to London .. .. . viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 To Johan Beardmore, the same daye [31 January],  
 for her quarter's wages at her going to Lowdam  
 with the chyldren, by my Mrs. commaundement,  
 endinge at Our Ladye Daye .. .. . vs.

## [Fo. 9 verso.]

*Mensis Februarii* 1572[-3].

The second of Februarye in reward to Mrs. Anne  
 Pate at her departure frome my Mr., by my Mrs.  
 her commaundement .. .. . xs.  
 The same daye [3 February] to Smallewoode at  
 his deperture frome my Mrs. ijs.; to the too  
 weates [= waits] ijs. for playing before my  
 Mr. : *in toto* .. .. . iijs.  
 To the booke bynder, the same daye, for a paper  
 booke covered and bounde with parchment  
 for my Mr. .. .. . xjd.

## [Fo. 10.]

To a poore woman, the iiij<sup>th</sup> of Februarye, for  
 knyttinge towe pair of hose for the chyldren.. vjd

<sup>1</sup> Provided with high heels of cork. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Corked.'

<sup>2</sup> Slippers. See *New English Dictionary*.



- To Frauncis Lyttleton, the v<sup>th</sup> of February, for his quarter's wages at his departure frome my Mr., xiijs. iiij*d.*; Raphell Symons, xiijs. iiij*d.*; William Stockes, xs.; Thomas Stockes, vjs. viij*d.*; Wm. Bradshawe xiijs. iiij*d.*; Darby Gray, xxs.; Foxe, xs.; Dune iijs.; Kettle, iijs. iiij*d.*; John Mee, vjs.: *in toto* . . . . . *vli.*
- To Wm. Ryce, the same daye [7 February] that he paid for on yard of russet taffyta saresnet vjs. v*d.*
- The same daye to Laundesdale, James Heelaye and John Wright for the carridge of vj lodes of howsholde stuffe frome Nottingham to Wollaton, at xij*d.* the loode . . . . . vjs.
- To Hugh Leeis, the same daye, for the carridge of ij lodes of stuf to Wollaton frome Nottingham ijs.
- To Roger Collyer, the same daye, for vj str[yles] of charcolles, ijs.; a pair of hose for Johan, xiiij*d.*; a pair of shewes for Johan, xv*d.*; blew poynting rebben for my Mrs., iiij. yarges, xij*d.*; rosen, ij*d.*; paper [for] the cookes ij queere, viij*d.*; a cheane and locke for the trunck, xij*d.*; a brydell' bytt for the stable, xiiij*d.*: *in toto* . . viijs. v*d.*
- Leveries.*—The same day that Shawe paid for fower yarges of fryce for Roger Collyer his cote . . iijs. viij*d.*
- To my Mrs. at her goinge up to London as her allowance, by my Mr. his comaunde . . xiiij*li.* vjs. viij*d.*
- The same daye to John Wright and James Heelaye for the carridge of ij lodes of woode to Nottingham, before my Mr. came frome thens . . . ijs.
- To Blunte, the same daye, that he paid to a poore man as my Mr. came frome Leister, by my Mr. his comaundement . . . . . xij*d.*

## [Fo. 10 verso.]

The viij<sup>th</sup> day of February, to Barths. Wyddson that he paid for ryding charges, *viz.* ferrylla [=ferry-charge] at Sawley, iiij*d.*; in rewardes at Mr. Staunforthe's his howse, iijs.; at Breemegam [Birmingham] ij dayes, vjs. v*d.*; to my Mr. in playe there, vjs.; for horsemeat and shewing there, xxs. viij*d.*; to the poore there, v*d.*; geven to the irenston getter, ijs. v*d.*; at Lechelyeld for supper, fyer and wyne, xiijs. viij*d.*; breakfast the next daye there, vs. x*d.*; horsemeat there, smythe and sadler, xijs. iiij*d.*; to the weates there, v*d.*; to the poore fookes there, v*d.*; to ij poore fokes by the waye, ij*d.*; at Stone [co. Stafford] for supper, vjs. viij*d.*; for breakfast there iijs. viij*d.*; horsemeat there, xs. v*d.*; to the weates there, v*d.*; at Leaton

yate [Lawton Gate, parish of Church Lawton, co. Chester] supper, breakfast and fyer, *xs. viijd.* ; horse meate there, *ixs. vjd.* ; to the smythe there, *iijs. iiijd.* ; horse meate at Smallewoode [Smallewood, parish of Astbury, co. Chester] 2 nightes and 2 dayes, *xxs.* ; Harrye Myller and Watson 2 dayes there, *ijs.* ; more at Smallewoode for charges there, *xxxs. iiijd.* ; the charges of the cowert there, *xvijs. vd.* ; in rewardes at Smallewood, *iijs.* ; for supper and breakfast at Newcastle [under Lyme, co. Stafford] *xvjs.* ; horsemeate there, *xijs. viijd.* ; the smythe there, *xxijd.* ; at Darby supper and breakfast, *xvs.* ; horsemeat there, *xs. viijd.* ; the smythe ther, *xxd.* ; geven to a fydler there *xijd.* ; to the pore there, *ijjd.* : *in toto* . . . . . *xijli. xiijs. ijd.*

To Gabreell Woodnet, the same daye [10 February], for *iiij* dayes bord wages for hym self and his man at *iiijd.* the daye . . . . . *ijs. viijd.*

To Mr. Corson of Nottingham for *iiij* yardes of fryce for Baker his cote, by my Mr. his comaundement. . . . . *iijs. viijd.*

To Thomas Gardner for his bord wages the last weeke, *ijs.* ; and to Thomas Belper for his bord wages the same weeke, *xvjd.* : *in toto* . . . . . *iijs. iiijd.*

## [Fo. 11.]

To Thoms Baye and Thoms Turpen of Codgrave [Cotgrave, co. Notts] for getting of lymestone there for my Mr. . . . . . *xs.*

To Breedon for *v* dayes takeinge moles in Wyntersyck and the garden at *viijd.* the daye . . . . . *iijs. iiijd.*

## [Fo. 11 verso.]

To Mr. Atkinson, the same daye [16 February], for *ixll.* hoppes at *vd.* the pounde . . . . . *iijs. ixd.*

## [Fo. 12.]

To Breedon, the same daye [21 February], for takeinge moldes *vj* dayes at *viijd.* the daye, fyndinge hym selffe, in Hollywell and by the pooles. . . . . *iijs.*

To John Robson and his fellowes [21 February] for stubbinge *ij.* lease [=leys] in the Black Wombe,<sup>1</sup> being hyred by great . . . . . *xs.*

To Ryce, the *xxvj<sup>th</sup>* of February, that he paid for ferrila at Sawley, my Mr. beinge there, *ijjd.* ; and to Holland that he paid at Stoek Ferrye, my Mr. ryding to Mr. Stanhop his howse, *ijd.* : *in toto* . . . . . *vd.*

<sup>1</sup> Called more correctly Blacke Wonge at fo. 13, 15, but elsewhere Blacke Wombe in several places.

## [Fo. 12 verso.]

The same daye in reward to Mr. Stanhop his  
 connye keeper for taking connyes [= rabbits]  
 for my Mr. . . . . . ijs. iiijd.  
 To Wrightlye, the same daye [28 February], for  
 v dayes worke gettinge wood for the connye  
 clappers at vd. the daye . . . . . ijs. jd.

*Mensis Martii*, 1572[-3].

To Cowper of Nottingham, the same daye [3  
 March], for j. gallon of sack fatche [= fetched]  
 by Hugh, ijs. viijd.; and for ij quarters of muska-  
 dyne, xvjd.: *in toto* . . . . . iijs.  
 The same daye [5 March] to Atkinson for ij yardes  
 of bokarum to lyne my Mr. his greene huse  
 [= hose] the streit lyninge . . . . . xxijd.

## [Fo. 13.]

The xx<sup>th</sup> of Marche to Mr. Harpam for a dynner of  
 fyshe and fleshe provyded for Sir John Zowche,  
 Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Bowne, Mr. Reppington,  
 which sate in commyssion of the offyce [*i.e.* inquisi-  
 tion *post mortem*] of Mr. Armestronge . . . . . xls. xd.  
 The same daye for horsemeate for Mr. Stanhop  
 his horssees, xiiijd., Mr. Whytmore, iiijd., Mr.  
 Bowne, iijd., for others that weare on the jurye,  
 vjd.: *in toto* . . . . . ijs. iiijd.

## [Fo. 13 verso.]

To Roger Steele for ferryla for his cart going to  
 Coleorton [Cole Orton, co. Leicester] for fyshe,  
 and backe agayne, the xxj<sup>th</sup> of Marche . . . . . xd.  
 To Mr. Bowne for drawinge the inquis[it]ion upon  
 the deathe of Mr. Armestronge . . . . . xs.

## [Fo. 14.]

*Mensis Aprilis*, 1573.

To Mr. Nyckes of Nottingham, the same day [4  
 April], for church wages for one yere for my  
 Mr. his pew . . . . . xvjd.  
 To Wrigley, the same daye [11 April], that he paid  
 for ix ounces of unnyon seede for the garden . . . . . xijd.

## [Fo. 14 verso.]

The xiiij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill to Wm. Ryce for his charges  
 at Coventrye, beinge sent to Sir Folke Grevle  
 with the stoned horse, *videlicet* for his horsemeat  
 for xvj dayes, xvs. vjd.; for his charges vij  
 dayes, vs. iiijd.; a horse clothe and a horse  
 combe, xxijd.; for ij removes [reserve horse  
 shoes], ijd.; for a stryke of otes at Wyken xd.:  
*in toto* . . . . . xxiijs. viijd.



The same daye that he paid for gawles [= galls],  
 iiij*d.*; gume, iiij*d.*; copperes, ij*d.*; ferryla at  
 Wylford, being sent to Sir Jarvis [Clifton], j*d.*:  
*in toto* . . . . . xj*d.*  
 To Sir John Herott, preest of Wollaton, for his  
 quarter's wages endinge at Our Ladye Daye  
 last past . . . . .xlvs.

[Fo. 15 verso.]

*Mensis* Maye, 1573.

The v<sup>th</sup> of Maye in reward to a poore man that  
 came to seeke worke, by my Mr. his comaundement . . . . . ijs.

[Fo. 16 verso.]

To Roger Collyer, the same daye [12 May], that he  
 payd to ux. [= wife] Blunte for the platt [= plan]  
 maker's bord that came frome London to measure  
 groundes, by my Mr. his comaundement, viij  
 dayes, iiij*s.* and one meale at Nottingham, vj*d.* iiij*s.* vj*d.*  
 The xvj<sup>th</sup> of Maye in rewarde to Thomas Gardner  
 at his going intoto [*sic*] Scotland, by my Mr.  
 his comaundement . . . . . vjs. viij*d.*

[Fo. 17.]

To Thomas Butler, the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Maye, that my  
 Mr. gave to Raphe Butler his wiffe, who was  
 sleane in the pytt in the Highefeeld, by my  
 Mr. his commaundement . . . . . iijs. iiij*d.*  
 The same daye to Thomas Shawe for his chardges  
 ij Satterdayes being sent to gett gold for sylver xij*d.*  
 To Blunte, the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Maye, that he paid for  
 ferryla going to Shelford, my Mr. beinge there,  
 iiij*d.*; and to my Mr. by th'andes of Frances  
 Jackes to playe at cardes with xs.: *in toto* . . xs. iiij*d.*  
 The same daye [17 May] in rewarde to Mr. Dreacotes  
 man for bringinge my Mr. a bucke hounde . . ijs.  
 The xix<sup>th</sup> of Maye in reward to a poore scoller that  
 came frome Heynor that went to Oxeforth, by  
 my Mr. his commaunde . . . . . ijs.

[Fo. 17 verso.]

To Tolle, the same daye, for carreing of our  
 levereis frome London to Wollaton, conteyning  
 by weight — at — . . . . . vjs. viij*d.*

[Fo. 18.]

To Ollyver Godbehere that he paid for my Mr.  
 his charges frome London to Wollaton with iiij  
 men, *viz.* at Dunstable bread and beere, ijs.,

mutton, xvjd., ollyves, ijd., a capon, ijd., checkins, xxd., frewt and cheese, viijd., wyne and suger, xxd., horsemeat, vjs., horse-shu[i]nge, iiijd., the sadler, iiijd., butter and beere [for ?] the horses vjd. : *in toto* . . . . . xvjs. viijd.  
 At Northampton dynner and horsemeat. . . . . vs. iiijd.  
 At Welforthe [Welford, co. Northampton] supper and horsemeat. . . . . viijs. viijd.  
 In reward to the poore by my Mr. his com[aunderment] . . . . . xxd.  
 To hym more, the same daye, for his charges being sent to Formark [Foremark, co. Derby] at Coleorton one night, iiijd., and at Kegworth [co. Leicester] comming home . . . . . xd.  
 To Baker for his Mr. ryding charges into Lyncklenshyre (*sic*), viz., at Botsworth [Bottesford, co. Leicester] for drynck, ijd.; at Grantham for paper and waxe, vjd.; horsemeat and mansmeat there, ix. ixd.; at his retorne one nightes charges at Grantham, xiijs. vjd.; to the lackye for his charges to Jackson the horse leech, ijs.; for the carriage of fower paper bookes frome London, xiiijd. : *in toto* . . . . . xxvijs. ijd.

*Mensis* [June, 1573].

The first of June to Rydgeley for carry[ge] of towe trunckes frome London to Wollaton cont[eyning] by weighte v<sup>xx</sup> x<sup>ii</sup>. at *ob. quad.* the pound . . vijs.  
 To Harrye Radforthe, the seconde of June, for my Mr. his horsemeat and Mr. George Willoughbyes at Nottingham, being a comyssyoner for Mr. Poole . . . . . xvjd.  
 - { The same daye in reward to the weates [= waits] of Nottingham by th'andes of Gr[iffith] Ryce. . . . . xijd.  
 To the pryssoners of Nottingham by th'andes of Barths. Weddosen, the same daye . . . . . iiijd.  
 The same daye by commaundement of my Mr. to a man that sarveth Mr. Willoughbye of Kent ijs.

[Fo. 18 verso.]

To Randall and Gregorye, the same day [6 June], for three tymes crying a whether in Nottingham, beinge taken and seased for my Mr. . . . . vd.  
 To Harpham of Nottingham, the xj<sup>th</sup> of June, for my Mr. his men, at which tyme the muster was taken generally, being xx<sup>ti</sup> . . . . . xs.  
 And for horsemeate there, the same daye . . . . . xijd.

[Fo. 19.]

The same daye [12 June] to x meades [= maids] of Bradmore [co. Nottingham] that brought x bordens of rysshes [= rushes] to Wollaton . . . . . xxd.

[Fo. 20.]

*Mensis August, 1573.*

To Towlle, the xviiij <sup>th</sup> of August, for the caridge of v packes frome London to Wollaton, at xij <i>d</i> . the packe .. .. .	iiij <i>li</i> .
To hym more, the same daye, for a horse for Ellyzabethe from London to Wollaton and for her charges .. .. .	xs.
And for his stayinge at London one daye hymself and his horses .. .. .	ijs. vij <i>d</i> .
The same daye that Harry Myllner payd for butter and ale for the coeche horses .. .. .	vij <i>d</i> .
The same daye [19 August] to Thoms Tayler for the charges of hymself and his horse one night at Darby, being sent for a surgeon .. .. .	xij <i>d</i> .
The xxiiij <sup>th</sup> of August to Nyxson for a dayes work felling and squaring a tree for the pumpe, vij <i>d</i> .; and to Wm. Leece for doing the lyke, vij <i>d</i> . .. .. .	xiiiij <i>d</i> .
The same daye to Rychard Atkinson for makinge a pumpe .. .. .	xiijs. iiiij <i>d</i> .

[Fo. 20 verso.]

To Sir Jarvis Clyfton his man for presenting my Mrs. with ij baskets of peares [25 August] ..	xij <i>d</i> .
To Mr. John Sterlei's [= Strelley's] man for pre- senting my Mr. with store tenches c. cuples ..	xij <i>d</i> .

[Fo. 21.]

*Mensis Septembris.*

The first of September to Docter Smythe in rewarde by th'andes of my Mr. for comming frome London to Wollaton with my Mrs. .. .. .	xiiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
The seconde of September to Broxtall in reward by my Mrs. for christinge his chylde, vs. .. ..	vs.
The same daye to my Ladye Stanhope her man for presenting my Mrs. with plumes [= plums]	xij <i>d</i> .
The same day to my Lady Sterley [= Strelley] her man for presenting my Mrs. with nuttes	xij <i>d</i> .

[September 4.]

The same day to Wrigley for ij pottes for jylly flowers .. .. .	xij <i>d</i> .
To Hill and his company for feinge [= "feying," cleaning] the well for the pumpe .. .. .	xij <i>d</i> .
To the gold smyth for setting on a sylver pott eare	ijs.
To Thomas Cortnaye for makinge the irenwork for the pumpe.. .. .	ijs.
And for the charges of ij horses of my Mrs. that Docter Smyth and his man ryd to London ..	xs.



[September 5.]

To Richard Woodwas for iiij dayes work making  
basketes, ijs. viiij*d.*, and to his man, ijs. viiij*d.* vs. iiij*d.*

[Fo. 21 verso.]

[September 12.]

The same daye to Mr. Powdrell his man for pre-  
senting my Mrs. with j. basket of peares .. xij*d.*  
The same daye my Mrs. rydd [= rode] with Mrs.  
Berin to Collwyck, in Nottingham to a pore  
woman that gave my Mrs. nuttes, v*d.*: to the  
pore there, xviiij*d.* .. .. . ijs. iiij*d.*  
To John Tomlyn for the carridge of xvj c. stuffe  
frome Sterb[r]edge [= Sturbridge Fair, Cam-  
bridge] at ijs. the c .. .. . xxxijs.

[Fo. 22.]

The same daye that George [Cam] payd for viij  
dayes worke of a tayler to make the chyl dren's  
gownes .. .. . ijs.  
The same daye to L. Ryce that he paid for making  
iiij pair of sockes for my Mr. .. .. . vs.  
To my Lorde Willoughby his musissions, by com-  
[maundement] of Barths. Widdoson .. .. . ijs. v*d.*  
To my Mrs. by th'andes of Hughe Mercer to playe  
at cardes with .. .. . xxxs.  
To Mr. Stanhope his man for presenting my Mrs.  
with cowcumbers and artychoekes .. .. . v*d.*  
To Mr. Hollys man for presenting my Mr. with iiij*dd.*  
[= dozen] knapes<sup>1</sup> .. .. . ijs. iiij*d.*

[Fo. 22 verso.]

The same daye [13 September] to George Cam  
for ij *dd.* [= dozen] poyntes for my Mr... .. ijs.  
To hym for taffyta saresnet for cannyons for my  
Mr.<sup>2</sup> .. .. . xxd.  
For the pycure of my Mr.<sup>3</sup> .. .. . xs.  
And for my Mrs. pycure<sup>4</sup> .. .. . xxxs.

[Fo. 23.]

[September 26.]

To Edward Edllin by my Mr. commaundement for  
playing before he went to Uxbridge .. .. . xls.  
To Mr. Bullock, feodarye, for the note under his  
seale .. .. . xs.

<sup>1</sup> Query 'bullfinches.' Cf. *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Nape' sb. 1

<sup>2</sup> See p. 436, note 2, below.

<sup>3</sup> Probably the portrait of Sir Francis Willoughby now in the Saloon at Wollaton Hall. A later copy of it in the central hall (ascribed to Sibrecht in *Rambles round Nottingham*, 1856 p. 69) is dated 1573.

<sup>4</sup> Probably the portrait now in the Saloon.

To Mr. Stanhopes weates, by my Mr. his com-  
 [maundement] .. .. . ijs.  
 To Mr. Sargant Pewtrell .. .. . xxs.  
 To Beck of Mydleton for bringeing nayles from  
 Brymejam [= Birmingham], by commaunde-  
 ment of Mr. George W[illoughby] .. .. . ijs.  
 To Robert Joynes that he payd at Newsted for  
 lodginge and drynck, my Mrs. being there .. xijd.

[Fo. 23 verso.]

[October 1.]

The same daye to Mr. Waringe a scoller .. . xls.

[Fo. 24.]

*Mensis Octobris, 1573.*

[October 1.]

The same daye to my Mrs. for her quarter's  
 allowaunce .. .. . xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viijd.  
 To Ollyver Godbehere for his charges iiij. tymes  
 to London and back agayne .. .. . xvs.  
 To hym that he paid for mendinge my Mr. his  
 clock .. .. . vjs. iiijd.

[Fo. 24 verso.]

To George Cam that he paid for suger candy for  
 my Mrs. .. .. . xvjd.

[October 10.]

To Rychard lackye for his charges iiij dayes and  
 iiij nightes, being sent for Jackson the horse  
 leecher .. .. . xxjd.  
 To Mr. Harr[y] Willoughby his man for bookes xlvjs. viijd.

[Fo. 25.]

[October 8.]

To Thomas Tayler that he gave Sir Anthone  
 Sterley [= Strelley] his gardner for aquavytey  
 [= *aqua vitæ*] .. .. . ijs.  
 To Mr. Sargant Powtrell for his wholle yeres an-  
 newetie by th'andes of Wm. Doughtie .. . xxs.  
 To Mr. Pate his man for presenting my Mrs. with  
 ij. cheeses and a turkey .. .. . ijs.  
 For iiij pair of gloves for the chyl dren .. . xvjd.

[Fo. 25 verso.]

To Mr. Harry Willoughby at his departure forth of  
 the cuntrye to London, by my Mr. his com-  
 maund[ement] .. .. . xls.

[Fo. 26.]

The xvj<sup>the</sup> of October to Mr. Atkinson for a paire  
of garthers of Levant taffyta for my Mr.. .. vjs.

[Fo. 26 verso.]

[October 24.]

To hym [Towlle] for the carrige of the vergenalles  
and ij pyctures .. .. . xs.

[Fo. 27.]

-/ To Roger that he paid for glasse for the musis-  
sions chamber, v foote *dim.* .. .. . ijs. ix*d.*  
Knyves for the gent[el] wemen .. .. . v*j*d.  
For ij bokes for the gent[el] wemen .. .. . i*j*d.

[Fo. 27 verso.]

For a manecombe [comb for the mane] and sponge  
for the coecheman .. .. . ijs. v*j*d.  
For a pair of pastrens [= shackles, hobbles] for  
the coecheman .. .. . xiii*j*d.  
To John Warryner for his dynner at Coleorton.. iii*j*d.  
For mylke for his ferretes iii*j* weekes ending the  
last of October .. .. . xv*j*d.  
To Mr. Poole's man of Dawby [= Dalby, co.  
Leicester] for presenting my Mrs. with quynces  
and medlers .. .. . ijs.

[Fo. 28.]

*Mensis Novembris, 1573.*

[November 1.]

For iij torninge hookes for the joyner to make  
bucklers with .. .. . vii*j*d.  
For bandes and hookes for my Mr. studdy dore.. xi*j*d.  
For bandes for the dog kenelles dore .. .. . i*j*d.  
For steeling [= providing with a handle, AS. *stela*]  
an axe for John Dune .. .. . xi*j*d.  
To George Cam that he paid for iij yardes and j.  
quarter of Myllyon [= Milan] fustian for my  
Mr. .. .. . ix*s.* ix*d.*  
For iij yardes homes<sup>1</sup> fustian .. .. . iii*j*s.  
For j yarde of saresnet .. .. . v*j*s. iii*j*d.  
Stytching sylke .. .. . ix*d.*  
iij *dd.* [= dozen] buttons .. .. . ix*d.*  
Canvas iij quarters .. .. . vii*j*d.  
Bumbaste .. .. . v*j*d.  
For j *dd.* *dim.* crowne lace .. .. . ijs. v*j*d.  
For karzey iij quarters *dim.* for a paire of stock-  
inges for my Mr. at vjs. the yard .. .. . vs. ii*j*d.  
For taffyta to face the same stockinges .. .. . v*j*d.  
For a skayne of sylke .. .. . i*j*d.

1 Fustian made at Ulm in Germany. See *New English Dict.*, s.v. 'Holmes.'



[Fo. 28 verso.]

To Gabriell Woodnet his man for v dayes worke  
in hewing stone and making a harth in the gallyary  
chamber . . . . . xxd.

[November 7.]

To Holland that he payd for lybbinge [=lopping]  
v. beeches . . . . . vjd.

[Fo. 29.]

To Mr. John Sterley his man for bringinge a nurse  
to my Mrs., by her commaundement . . . . . xijd.  
To Shawe that he paid for a paire of knyt hose  
for the kytchin boye . . . . . xd.  
For a paire of shewes . . . . . xiijd.  
For v yardes of fryce [=frieze] for hym at viijd.  
the yard . . . . . iijs. iiijd.

[November 14.]

To George [Cam] that he paid for a standishe  
[=inkstand] for my Mr. . . . . xxd.  
To hym [Richard Brownelawe] for spyccoktes  
[=spigots] and fawcetes xij. . . . . ijd.

[Fo. 29 verso.]

[November 14.]

To Shawe that he paid for th'exchange of cxix<sup>li</sup>. vs.  
in golde, by my Mr. his commaundement . . vjs.  
To a pumppe maker that came owt of Darbyshyre,  
by th'andes of Stokes . . . . . xijd.  
To Shawe for his charges v dayes being sent to  
Lenton Fayre, his horse and hym selfe . . . ijs. vjd.

[Fo. 30.]

To Thomas Cowertnaye, the xxvj<sup>the</sup> of November,  
for iiij shewes for the sorrell colt . . . . . xijd.  
Baye Somers iij shewes . . . . . ixjd.  
Whyte Cortall ij shewes . . . . . vjd.  
The graye geldinge ij shewes . . . . . vjd.  
Dune Wilson j shewe . . . . . iiijd.  
ij removes<sup>1</sup> for the graye geldinge.. . . . ijd.  
iiij removes for the stawkinge horse . . . . . iiijd.  
iiij removes for Dune Wilson . . . . . iijd.  
ij removes for whyte Cortall . . . . . ijd.  
ij drenches for whyte Saunders and my Mr. his  
cortall . . . . . xvjjd.  
ij shewes for Cortall foxe.. . . . vjd.  
To Thomas Woodshawe for his charges frome  
Mydleton to Wollaton with iiij swannes . . . . . xxd.

<sup>1</sup> Old shoes used over again. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'remove,' sb. 2b.

To Thomas Tayler for his charges to Leicester beinge sent for oysters for my Mrs., and his horse .. .. .	xxijd.
And for iiij c. oysters at xd. the c. .. .. .	iijs. iiijd.
To George Camm for his charges to Newarke, beinge there with my Mrs. gowne to forre [=fur] iiij days	iiijs.
To hym that he payd to a tayler for iiij dayes worke making my Mr. his cote and hose .. .. .	xijd.
And to the same tayler for making my Mr. his dublet ij dayes .. .. .	viijd.
For browne threed .. .. .	vd.
To George Cam for his charges to Newarke to bye my Mr. his cote clothe, lying there j night	xxd.
For suger and penedyce <sup>1</sup> for my Mrs. by George	xxjd.
To a vergenall player by th'andes of B. Wedoson	iijs. iiijd.
To iiij men that range for the coronacyon of the queene, by Hugh Mercer .. .. .	vjd.
To my Lorde Tawbote [= Talbot] his players..	xxs.
To Nyxe his sonne for presenting my Mrs. with oysters, by th'andes of the cater .. .. .	xijd.
For iiij queere of paper for merche panes <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	xd.
For wastels bought by James Jakes .. .. .	iiijd.

## [Fo. 30 verso.]

For makeinge a jerkin, dublet and breeches for the kitchin boye .. .. .	xvjd.
To George Cam that he paid for iiij yardes and a half of freers graye for my Mr. his cote and gaskin <sup>3</sup> hose, at ix s. the yard .. .. .	xxxjs. vjd.
To hym for j yard <i>dim.</i> of bayes to lyne my Mr. his cote and ij pair of cannyans <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	iijs. ix d.
For j yarde <i>dim.</i> of fustian to lyne the bodye of the same cote .. .. .	xvd.
Buttons iiij <i>dd.</i> .. .. .	ix d.
For sylke for the same cote .. .. .	vjd.
For j oz. quarter of lace for my Mr. his hose ..	ijs. iiijd.
To hym more that he payd for ij elles of lawne for my Mrs. .. .. .	xxs.
To hym for iiij loome workes for the ge[ntel]- wem[en] .. .. .	ix s. iiijd.
And for v. loome workes .. .. .	xs.
For ij buttes of threed .. .. .	viijs. viiijd.
For j <i>li.</i> of whyte threed.. .. .	iijs. viiijd.
For a red skyn .. .. .	xijd.
For a whyte skyn .. .. .	vjd.

<sup>1</sup> Sticks of barley-sugar, used as a remedy for colds. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Penide.'

<sup>2</sup> The confection known as "marchpane." See *New English Dictionary*, s.v.

<sup>3</sup> See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Gaskin,' 1.

<sup>4</sup> The external rolls at the lower ends of breeches. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'canion.'

For iij yardes of mockado <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	vjs.	vd.
For j <i>li.</i> of crewell <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	vs.	iijd.
For neales for cheares .. .. .	vs.	
For <i>dim. li.</i> of ferret sylke .. .. .	viijs.	
For vj. quysshens .. .. .	xxxs.	
For vj more red skynnes .. .. .	vjs.	
For a paire of whyte Frenche garthers for an upper band .. .. .	iijs.	
To the joyner for making a cheare for Mrs. Underne the last weeke.. .. .		xvjd.

## [Fo. 31.]

[November 28.]

To Greene that he paid for booet hyer at Clyfton, my Mr. beinge there .. .. .		xijd.
To the cater that he paid for the musission his horsemeat at Nottingham, his horse being tyerd .. .. .		iijd.
To John Corson of Nottingham for vj <sup>xx</sup> xv yardes of fryce, at xiiijd. the yard.. .. .	vijli.	xvijs. ix.
To George Cam that he paid for ij yardes 3 quarters fryce for my Mr. his jerkin, at xxiijd. the y[arde]	vs.	
Jene [= Genoa] fustion for the same jerkins ( <i>sic</i> ) .. .. .	xxijd.	
Levent [= Levant] taffyta for the same jerkin .. .. .	xijd.	
For sylke and buttons .. .. .	xijd.	
To hym that he paid for vj sheepe skynnes for quysheins .. .. .	ijs.	
For browne threed and rybben for cortens .. .. .		ixd.
For a yard of stript canves for Mrs. Bridget .. .. .	ijs.	
For a vardingale [= farthingale] for Mrs. Wenefride .. .. .	ijs.	vjd.
To Atuell Woode for iiij dayes worke making a gr[eat] cowl[e] [= tub] for the stable, a gr[eat] loome [= vessel], a forme and a tundishe for the buttrye .. .. .	ijs.	viijd.
To the vergenall player by th'andes of B. Wid-doson .. .. .	vs.	
To a mayd of Nottingham for presenting my Mrs. with aples .. .. .		xijd.

## [Fo. 31 verso.]

To Kighley by the handes of John Hall for christning his childe in my Mr. his name .. .. .	iijs.	iiijd.
To Astell the vergenall player by th'andes of Hughe Mercer .. .. .	xs.	
To a poore man of Beesson [= Beeston, Notts] for presenting my Mrs. with ij woodcockes .. .. .		vjd.

<sup>1</sup> A kind of cloth. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v.<sup>2</sup> The yarn so called.



To Georg [Cam] for iij cawves [= calves'] skynnes for quysheins .. .. .	vs.	
For j. thowzand gylt nayles .. .. .		xxd.
To the cater, viz. iij pannes, lvjs. ; chafing disshes ij.—xiijs. ; chamber pottes, ij.—ijs. viijd. ; scomers, j.—ijs. ; collenders, j.—ijs. ; for the change of lvij <i>li</i> . of brasse, ix <i>s</i> . vjd. ; ladle, ij.—iij <i>s</i> . iiijd. ; for the exchaunge of a steeling <sup>1</sup> pott, iiij <i>s</i> . ; frying pannes, j.—ijs. iiijd. ; for the exchaunge of 77 <i>li</i> . of pewter at ijd. <i>ob</i> . the pounde, xvj <i>s</i> . ; vj. platters, xii disshes and xij sawcers, at viijd. the pounde, xxx <i>s</i> . ; candle wyck, vj <i>s</i> . viijd. ; . . . a well rope, ijs. vjd. ; . . . a rope for the clocke and a trease [= trace], xiijd. ; 1 pair of treas [= traces], iij <i>s</i> . ; halters iij.—vj <i>d</i> . ; whyp corde, ijd. ; cokshut <sup>2</sup> corde, xijd. : <i>in toto</i> .. . . .		xiijs. iiijd.

[Fo. 32.]

*Mensis Decembris, 1573.*

[December 5.]

For ij longe swerde hyltes .. .. .	xxd.
For a throthenng <sup>3</sup> and a corke .. .. .	viijd.
For j. pair of malebraces <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	xxd.
To Robson and his fellawe for iij dayes worke a peece in cutting woode for charcoles.. .. .	xxd.

[Fo. 32 verso.]

[December 12.]

To Nyxe his sonne for oringes by th'and of Hugh Mercer .. .. .	xijd.
To John Cawverd that he paid for a bill to George Hethcot for a stoole for my Mrs. .. .. .	xiiijd.
To John Barr for viij sheepe skynnes for Nead the uppolster .. .. .	iiij <i>s</i> .
To a man for shavings of hornes for my Mrs. Flowers that came frome London .. .. .	viijd.
To John Cawverd for vj c. settes for the Dayhowse Closse.. .. .	ijs.
To Towlle for the carridge of a do to London ..	vj <i>s</i> . viijd.
For ij c. xiiij <i>li</i> . carridge, viz., orringes v c. ; iij c. lemans ; x realmes of paper and bookes for my Mr. .. .. .	xiiij <i>s</i> .

<sup>1</sup> Distilling ?<sup>2</sup> Cord for catching birds in a cockshoot. See *New English Dictionary* under the latter word.<sup>3</sup> Query meaning. For 'throating' ?<sup>4</sup> Braces or straps for mails (travelling bags) ?

## [Fo. 33.]

To George Cam that he paid for xj yardes of clothe for the gent[el] wemen's gownes at ix <sup>s</sup> . the yard .. .. .	iiij <sup>li</sup> . xix <sup>s</sup> .
To hym for iiij <i>dd</i> . rebben .. .. .	x <sup>js</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
For v yardes of mockado to lyne the sleeves ..	ix <sup>s</sup> . ij <sup>d</sup> .
For announce and a quarter of greene sylke ..	ij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
For v. oz. and a quarter of lace .. .. .	x <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
For a yard <i>dim</i> . of stamell frysado .. .. .	ix <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
For iiij. quarte[r]s of mockado for the petyco boddyes .. .. .	xvj <sup>d</sup> .
For rebben to bynde the wastes .. .. .	vj <sup>d</sup> .
For iiij. yardes <i>dim</i> . of fustian to make iiij. wast- cotes .. .. .	iiij <sup>s</sup> . jd.
For j. yard quarter of buckarome .. .. .	xd.
For hookes and eis .. .. .	viij <sup>d</sup> .
For ij yardes of cotten for rowles .. .. .	xiiij <sup>d</sup> .

## [Fo. 33 verso.]

[December 19.]

The xix <sup>th</sup> of December to the barber for trym- ynge my Mr. .. .. .	xij <sup>d</sup> .
To a lackye that sought spyce, by my Mr. ..	vj <sup>d</sup> .
To the cater for iiij. saltes for the hall ..	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
For xvij. jugges .. .. .	viijs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .
Waxe lightes iiij <sup>li</sup> . .. .. .	iijs.
For a pair of tables for the hall .. .. .	ijs. vj <sup>d</sup> .
For ij. <i>ll</i> . of glew to the joyner .. .. .	viij <sup>d</sup> .
For rysshes, paid by Ellyzabeth .. .. .	xviij <sup>d</sup> .

## [Fo. 34.]

To Stringer for vj. dayes worke makinge a wheele  
for the pumpe .. .. . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

*Wages paid at Christmas.*

The xxvj<sup>th</sup> of December, my Mrs. xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ;  
Mrs. Ellyzabeth, xxs. ; Johan Poker, xs. ; Johan  
Beardmore, vs. and for her leeverey, vs. ; Ellyz.  
Haye, vs. ; Alice Launderes, xs. ; Margerye  
Garner, vs. ; Margerye Parleby vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ;  
Harry Willoughby, xxxiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; Wm. Blythe,  
xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; John Pen, xs. ; L. Ryce, xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ;  
Hugh Mercer, xs. ; Gr. Ryce, xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; Hol-  
lande, xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; George Cam, xxxs. ; Wm.  
Bradshawe, xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; Thomas Tayler, xs. ;  
Thomas Belper, xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; the coecheman, xvs. ;  
Harry Radforth, xs. ; William Stoekes, xs. ;  
John Dune, iiij<sup>s</sup>. ; John Borros, vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ;  
Richard Lackye, vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ; Thomas Stoekes,  
vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ; John Cawverd, xs. ; shepperd of  
Arr[nold] xs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ; shepperd of Basford,

xs. *iiijd.*; Leemyng, xs.; John Boothe, viijs. *iiijd.*; William Carter, vjs. *viijd.*; John Warryner, xiijs. *iiijd.*; Thomas Shawe, xxs.; Roger Collyer, xiijs. *iiijd.*; William Darby, xs.; John Scot, vjs. *viijd.*; Robert Mason, viijs. *iiijd.*; William Martyn, xxvs.; Wrigley, xxs.; James Cooke, xiijs. *iiijd.*; John Kettle, iijs. *iiijd.*; John Mee, vjs. *viijd.*; Sir John Herot, xlvs.; Foxe, xs.; the musission, *vli.*; the boye of the kytchin, iijs. *iiijd.* [*amount struck out*]; Merycokes, the clarke of the churche, vs.; and Mary Scrowin, vs.: *in toto* . . . . .xlvj*li.* ix*s.* *viijd.*

## [Fo. 34 verso.]

To John Bennet that he paid for Tycknall [Ticknall, co. Derby] potes . . . . . ijs. *iijd.*  
 And for the carridge of the same pottes . . . . . xjd.  
 To a tayler for *iiij* dayes healping George [Cam] to make the gent[el] wemen's gownes . . . . . xvjd.  
 For a yard of russet fustion for pocketes . . . . . xjd.  
 To Barr for *xiiij* sheepe skynnes delivered to George [Cam] for quyssheins [= cushions] and cheares vs. *vjd.*  
 To Mr. Atkinson for *xl* yardes of canvas at *viijd.*  
*ob.* the yard for table clothes . . . . .xxx*js.* *xd.*  
 For gunpowdre *ij* *ll.* delivered [to] Gr. Ryce . . ijs. *vjd.*

## [Fo. 35.]

1574.

*Mensis Januarii, 1573[-4].*

To Wm. Nyxe his sonne for presentinge my Mrs. with a lombstare [= lobster ?] . . . . . *iiijd.*  
 To Edlin, the musission, for playing at my Mr. his chamber dore on Newyeres Daye . . . . . vs.  
 To my Lorde of Woster's players . . . . .xiijs. *iiijd.*  
 To Greene that he gave the Corneshe men by my Mr. his comaundement . . . . . xjd.  
 To Arnolde fyddler, by commaundement of B. Widd[oson] . . . . . vjd.  
 To *iiij* singers of Darby, by com[maundement] of my Mr. . . . . . xjd.  
 To *v.* players that dyd not playe before my Mr. ijs. *vjd.*  
 To a harper by th'andes of Barths. Widdoson . . vjd.  
 To John Cawverd for *xj* c. fleake [=hurdle] nayles ijs. *xd.*

## [Fo. 35 verso.]

To Harry Hunte of Lenton by th'andes of Blythe for christninge his chylde in my Mr. his name *iiijs.*  
 To *vij* players that came frome Hull . . . . . iijs. *iiijd.*  
 To Hughe [Mercer] that he gave Norce Gune, vs.; Norce Mount, vs.; Norce Gudwyne, vs.; Mrs. Undern, vs. . . . . .xx*s.*



To a poore man that came forth of Irelande, by  
 my Mr. his comaundement . . . . . vjd.  
 To the weates of Lester, by my Mr. his com-  
 [maundement] . . . . . ijs.  
 To the cater for iij yardes of clothe for the mayd  
 to buck [= wash] with . . . . . xxijd.  
 To Blythe that he paid for a whyte sylver bowle,  
 cont[eyning] v. oz. quarter *dim.* at vs. viijd.  
 the oz. . . . . xxxs. vd. ob.  
 For ij. sylver flagons, by th'andes of my Mr. xxixli. vjs.  
 To Wm. Steward for xij. dayes healping in the  
 kytchin this Christmas tyme . . . . . ijs.  
 To Attuell Wood for the lyke, xij. dayes . . . . . xijd.  
 To Twyttchell for xij dayes tornyng spyttes . . . . . ijs.  
 To a boye for tornyng xij dayes . . . . . ijs.  
 To Blunt for ix weekes lodging the musissions . . . . . iijs.

## [Fo. 36.]

To Staumforth, Mr. Stanhope's man, by th'andes  
 of B. Wedoson, for bringing ij flagons . . . . . xijd.  
 And at Shelford by the same Barths., my Mr.  
 beinge there: *viz.* the buttler, ijs.; the cooke,  
 ijs.; the chamberlin, ijs.; the horskeper, xijd.;  
 the pore, vjd.; and for ferrylla, vjd.: *in toto* . . . . . ix. (sic)  
 To John Hunte of Nottingham for ij bottles of  
 muskadell [wine] that he presented to my Mrs iijs. iiijd.  
 To Norce Mounte at her departure awaye frome  
 my Mrs. . . . . . vs.  
 To Hugh Mercer that he gave to a harper . . . . . vjd.  
 To Ellyzabeth that she paid for rissches . . . . . vs. ijd.  
 To the cater for matche, *ixd.*; for vijli. *dim.* of gune  
 powder delivered to Gr. Ryce at xvd. the ll.—  
 ix. iiijd. . . . . xs. jd.

## [Fo. 36 verso.]

To a pore man that had his howse borned, by  
 th'andes of Hughe Mercer . . . . . xijd.  
 To the weates of Nottingham, by Roger Cater . . . . . xijd.  
 For lyne for the cockglode<sup>1</sup> delivered the joyner . . . . . xijd.  
 To the cater for mending a silver bowle . . . . . xijd.

## [Fo. 37.]

To Hugh Mercer that he paid for my Mr. his charges  
 at Newarke, *viz.* Mounday nighte supper for vj  
 men . . . . . vjs. viijd.  
 Tewisdaye daynner (sic) for vj men . . . . . iijs. vjd.  
 For a lynck there . . . . . vjd.  
 Tewisday supper vj. men . . . . . vs.  
 Wedinsday breakfast . . . . . ijs.  
 Fyer there . . . . . ijs.

<sup>1</sup> A 'cockglade,' or cockshoot (see p. 438, note 2). Cf. *Duke of Rutland's MSS.*, iv, pp. 466, 472, and *New English Dict.*, s.v. 'glade, sb. 1b,' 'glode, sb. 2.'

Playing monye to my Mr. . . . . ijs.  
 Boet hyer there . . . . . vjd.  
 Horsmeat there in this said tyme . . . . xviijs. vjd.  
 To the poore there . . . . . viijd.

## [Fo. 37 verso.]

To Fowler and Robson for dyking and plasheing  
 the Cowe Closse hedge, cont[ayning] xxxij acars,  
 at xijd. the acar<sup>1</sup> . . . . . xxxijs.  
 To the Cornesheman for wrastlinge before my Mr.  
 and Mr. Stanhope . . . . . ijs.  
 To Mr. Stanhoppes weates, by th'andes of Blythe ijs.

## [Fo. 38.]

*Mensis* February, 1573[-4].

To hym [the cater] more for xxiiijli. of hoppes xs. vjd.  
 To hym for Systers threed . . . . . xijd. ob.  
 To George Cam for a sheeps kyn for pocketes for  
 my Mr. . . . . vd.

## [Fo. 39.]

To Thomas Tayler for his charges to Leister, beinge  
 sent with a letter to my Ladye Huntington (*sic*),  
 lying forth j night . . . . . xxiijd.

## [Fo. 39 verso.]

For a sute of black net worke geven to my Lady  
 Stanhope . . . . . xxijs.  
 For v. cutte worke ruffes geven to my L.  
 Stan[hope] . . . . . xxiijs. iiijd.  
 For a boxe of starche for my Mr. his shertes . . viijs. vjd.  
 To a scoller, by th'andes of Baker . . . . . ijs.  
 To Mrs. Underne's man for presentinge my Mrs.  
 with iiij. myllyons [= melons], by th'andes of  
 Hugh Mercer . . . . . iiijd.  
 To the bookebynder for brymyng (*sic*) my Mr. his  
 bookes, by the handes of Blythe . . . . . vjd.  
 To v. musissions that came with a playe, by th'andes  
 of Hughe [Mercer] . . . . . ijs.  
 To a gerle that was my Mr. his vallentyne . . . xijd.  
 To Blythe that he paid for iiij. yardes of lace for  
 my Mr. his bookes . . . . . xd.  
 To Wilson and his fellawe for xvij. dayes work  
 a peece makinge charcoles at iiijd. the daye,  
 beinge borded in the howse . . . . . xjs. iiijd.

## [Fo. 40.]

To Roger Tyler for one thowzand tyle . . . xvjs.

<sup>1</sup> The acre as a measure of length. See *New English Dictionary*.

[Fo. 40 verso.]

*Mensis Marche, 1574.*

*Provisoon at Hull.*—To the cater for j. tonne *dim.*  
 of clarret wyne at xvli. the tune . . . xxijli. xs.  
 Heringes, whyte, iiij. barrells. . . . . vli. xijd.  
 Red heringes, v. cades at xjs. vjd. the cade . . lvij. vjd.  
 Sprattes, ij. cades at xxijd. the cade . . . . . iijs. viijd.  
 Sturgeon. j. fyrkin . . . . . xxvj. viijd.  
 For custome. . . . . iijs.  
 For owte gate . . . . . xijd.  
 For portage . . . . . vjd.  
 For spenege<sup>1</sup> . . . . . vjd.  
 For ferryla [= ferry-charge] frome Hull to Barton  
 [—on-Humber, co. Lincoln] . . . . . xd.  
 Geven to the keelemen [= bargemen] . . . . . xijd.  
 To Gayneesborro (*sic*) . . . . . vjs.  
 For lodinge at Gaynesborro . . . . . vjd.  
 For the cater his charges and his horse x dais xxiijs. vd.  
 And for frostinge . . . . . vjd.  
 For the carridge of ij. tonne iiij. quarters at xjs.  
 the ton . . . . . xxxs. iiij.  
 For watchinge at Trent Brigges . . . . . vjd.

*Rydinge ch[arges].*—To Broome his charges and ij.  
 horses for bringing cogges and roundes<sup>2</sup> frome  
 Mydleton . . . . . xxd.  
 To Gr. Ryce for his dynner and horse at Bever . . . . . xd.

[Fo. 41.]

*Nessessaries.*—To Roger Collyer for . . . . . iiij.  
 pair of shewes for the gent[el] wemen, ijs. vjd.;  
 lether for the pompe, xijd.; iiij dd. bedstaves,  
 ijs.; to the booke bynder for iiij. queere of paper  
 ryall, iijs.; and for byndinge and coveringe the  
 same, xijd.; and for one other booke of paper  
 for paymentes, ijs.: *in toto*. . . . . vjs.

[Fo. 41 verso.]

To Hugh and v. others of my Mr. his men for  
 there dynners at Nottingham, my Mr. and my  
 Mrs. beinge bothe there at Mr. Markham's at  
 dynner . . . . . vs. iiij.  
 To the pore there by Hugh . . . . . xd.  
 To Raper and his fellowes for vij days castinge  
 connye clappers<sup>3</sup> at vd. the daye . . . . . ijs. xjd.  
 To James Dale for palinge xx<sup>ti</sup> acres at ijs. the  
 acer<sup>4</sup> . . . . . xls.

<sup>1</sup> Read 'spoonage' or 'spooning.' Cf. p. 448.

<sup>2</sup> Vessels and tubs.

<sup>3</sup> Rabbit burrows, etc. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'clapper,' sb. 2.

<sup>4</sup> The acre as a measure of length. See *New English Dictionary*.



## [Fo. 42.]

To Water Tayler for viij washe<sup>1</sup> of oysters and  
for charges from Dunesbye . . . . . vjs. viij*d*.  
To my L[ord] Edward Seamer his man for bring-  
ing letters frome the cowert [= court], by  
th'andes of my Mr. . . . . . xxs.  
To Mr. Scott for ciiij*li. dim.* of iren at xiiij*s. vd.*,  
for ciiij*li.* of iren xiiij*s. iij*d*.* for byndinge ij pair of  
coeche wheeles . . . . . xxviij*s. viij*d*.*

## [Fo. 43.]

To the coecheman to bye his surplis, by my Mrs.  
commandement . . . . . iijs. viij*d*.  
To George Cam for cloth to make my Mr. a pair  
of stockes, vs.; for sylke to styche them, ijd.;  
for bockarome for the cannyons,<sup>2</sup> iij*d*.; for j yard  
and j. quarter stript canves to make jorietes,<sup>3</sup>  
iijs. iij*d*.; for cloth to lyne theym, xij*d*.; hookes  
and eies, ijd.; for greene karsey for vardingales,<sup>4</sup>  
ijs.: *in toto* . . . . . xjs. vjd.

## [Fo. 43 verso.]

*Mensis Aprilis, 1574.*

To Norce Gune at her departure, by th'andes of  
my Mrs. . . . . . xxs.

## [Fo. 45.]

For a pair of knyt hose for my Mrs. . . . . . vjs.  
For aquavitye [= *aqua vite*] . . . . . viij*d*.  
To the cater for xliij*ll.* hoppes, xviij*s. vjd.*; for  
j *dd.* mynnykyns,<sup>5</sup> iijs.; inckle,<sup>6</sup> jd.; sope,  
vj*d*.; bolter, iij*d*. [etc.] . . . . .

## [Fo. 45 verso.]

To the keeper of Roben Hoodes well, by Hugh vs.  
To Mr. Pates man for bringinge a horse for the  
water pytt, *per* Baker . . . . . xij*d*.

## [Fo. 46 verso.]

To Mr. Astell the vergenall player . . . . . xs.  
To Mr. Banyster for a plaster for my Mrs. syde iiij*s*.  
A cordiall of losinges . . . . . iij*s*.

<sup>1</sup> A 'wash' of oysters weighs 60lb. See *English Dialect Dict.*

<sup>2</sup> See page 436, note 4, above.

<sup>3</sup> Doublets (Old French *jargon*).

<sup>4</sup> Farthingales, hooped petticoats.

<sup>5</sup> Small pins. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Minikin.'

<sup>6</sup> Tape.

For a syrrop, xvjd.; a noyntement of oyle of  
 maces, iiijs.; a lectuary [= electuary], iiijs.;  
 ij. preparatives, vijs. vjd.; a purgacion for  
 Margery Parelby, ijs. vjd. . . . . xixs. iiijd.  
 A cordyall with muske perle and ambergrece . . iiijs.

[Fo. 48.]

*Mensis Maye, 1574.*

To Mr. Banister for conserve rosemayrye flowers  
 and synamond comfyttes for my Mrs. . . . . vjs.  
 To Ser Jarvis Clyfton's man for presenting my  
 Mrs. with iiij. herinshawes [= young herons],  
 by Borroes . . . . . ijs. vjd.

[Fo. 49 verso.]

To Helyot of Ilston [= Ilkeston, co. Derby] for  
 the carridge of iiij. lodes of bordes frome Hallam  
 Wood to Wollaton . . . . . viijs.

[Fo. 50.]

To Tole for bringinge a paire of virgenalls from  
 London . . . . . xiijs. iiijd.  
 To Henry Draycotte that he paid at Higham to the  
 captaine, vjd.; to my Lordes melters of leade,  
 xijd.; to my Mr. there, xijd.; to a woman, ijs.;  
 to ij men, vjd.; for candells, iiijd.; to a boye,  
 ijd.; to a pore man, ijd.; to the horsekepers  
 at Chatsworthe, xijd. . . . . vjs. viijd.  
 To Oliver Godebehere for the charges of my Mr.  
 and others to Buckstons [= Buxton, co. Derby]  
 and at Matlock . . . . . xxvijs. iiijd.

[Fo. 52 verso.]

*Mensis June, 1574.*

[Fo. 53.]

To John Tyrer for iij. cannon bittes<sup>1</sup> . . . . viijs.

[Fo. 54 verso.]

To the captayne of the Corneshemen, by th'andes  
 of Hugh Mercer . . . . . xxs.  
 To Mr. Markham's man by Blythe, by commande  
 of my Mrs., to his man to set up his occupacion  
 in Nottingham. . . . . xs.

[Fo. 55 verso.]

*Mensis Julii, anno 1574.*

To the joyner his iij men for v daies worke a peece  
 in makinge a howse for the water pitt . . . . vs.

<sup>1</sup> Smooth round bits for horses. See *New English Dict.*, s.v. 'cannon,' sb. 4.

## [Fo. 59.]

To th'erle of Essex his players for playing twyce  
 before my Mr. . . . . . xxxxs.  
 To *uxor* Belper by th'andes of Mrs. Margret for  
 christninge her chylde . . . . . vs.  
 To my Mr. by th'andes of Harry Dreacot to  
 playe . . . . . xs.  
 To the keeper's wiffe of Sterley [= Strelley, co.  
 Notts] by Harry Willoughby for drinck, my  
 Mr. and my Mrs. beinge there . . . . . ijs.  
 To my Mrs. by th'andes of Margery Parelby to  
 playe . . . . . xls.

## [Fo. 60.]

To my Lord Munteigle's players, by commande  
 of my Mr. . . . . . xs.  
 To my Mrs. by th'andes of my Mrs. Ellyzabeth at  
 ther rydinge to my Lady Rutland . . . . . xxs.  
 To Blunt that he paid for a hat for my Mr. . . xiijs.  
 To Smales for a pair of bootes for my Mr., vjs.;  
 and paid for a pair of pumpes, xiiijd.; for iij  
 pair of chyltren shoes, xvjd.: *in toto* . . . viijs. vjd.  
 To Greene that he paid for xxxvj *dd.* of blew lace  
 for our coetes at xxd. the *dd.* . . . . . iijli.

## [Fo. 61 verso.]

*Mensis Augusti, anno 1574.*

To George Cam that he paid for my Mrs. being in  
 progres with my Ladye Rutland, *viz.* at Newark  
 viij horses j night, vjs. viijd. [Details of expen-  
 diture at Tuxforth, Worksop, Bakewell, and  
 Chesterfeeld] *in toto* . . . . . lixs. vd.

## [Fo. 63.]

To Edward the coecheman for xvij *dd.* horsbread  
 bought for my Lord of Rutland and the countis  
 of Huntington at there being at Wollaton . . xviijs.  
 To George Cam that he delivered my Mrs. to playe  
 at my Lord of Rutland his howse, xxs.; in  
 reward there, xvijjs. iijjd. [and other charges].  
 To him [Blythe] more for his charges and Fen's at  
 Boston j. night, xvijjd.; dynners and horsemeat  
 at Pynchebeck, xd.; charges with the fowlers at  
 Crowland, vjd.; . . . for carridge of the fowle  
 frome Crowland to Spawldinge, vjd.; eles for  
 the fowle there, iijd. . . . . vijs.



[Fo. 65.]

*Mensis Septembris, 1574.*

To my Lord of Sussex his players by comande- ment of my Mr. . . . . .	xs.	
To iij pore sojors by th'andes of B. Wedoson . .		xijd.
To my Mrs. by th'andes of Baker to playe with	xs.	

[Fo. 65 verso.]

To John Edlin that he payd for vj. knottes of lute stringes . . . . .		xvjd.
To Mother Gregory for santwary [= centaury] for my Mrs. . . . . .		xijd.

[Fo. 66.]

To Mr. Pate that my Mr. lost at bowles by the handes of Hugh . . . . .	vs.	
To a man that playd with a nape [= an ape], by command of my Mrs. . . . . .		vjd.

[Fo. 68.]

*Mensis Octobris, 1574.*

Provissheon at Storbridge [details, including  
"cotten weeke, iiij*li*. 3 quarters, vjs. iiij*d*.,"  
"Wadmole,<sup>1</sup> lx yardes, xxxs.," travelling ex-  
penses of Foxe and Ryves, etc.]

To Thoms Tailer that he paid for his charges to  
London, being sent for Docter Smythe, *viz.* at  
Leister, *xd.*; at Welford, *xvjd.*; at Brickell, *xd.*,  
at Sant Tawbons [= Saint Albans], *xviijd.*;  
ij dayes *dim.* at London, *ijs. vjd.*; iij dayes for  
Docter Smyth his horse and other ij horses,  
*iijs. iiijd.*; for vij shewes for the Docter's horse  
and myne, *xxiijd.*; at Dunstable iij men and  
iij horses, *vs. iiijd.*; at Northampton, *ijs. viiijd.*;  
at Welforth, *iijs. viiijd.*; at Leicester, *ijs. vjd.*;  
horshewing there, *iijd.*; for the hyer of a horse  
at Leister and a man to deliver hym back agayne,  
*iijs. : in toto . . . . . xxxjs. viiijd.*

[Fo. 69 verso.]

To Mrs. Banyster for a swoninge water [= a remedy against fainting] for my Mrs. . . . . .	vs.
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[Fo. 71.]

To Thomas Cowertney for trymynge my Mrs. her teethe, by th'andes of Mrs. Fryswith . . . .	xijd.
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<sup>1</sup> Coarse cloth,

## [Fo. 71 verso.]

To Thoms Gardner for distyllinge Docter Stevens'  
water, by command of my Mrs. . . . . ijs. iiijd.

## [Fo. 72 verso.]

For the charges of a geldinge which Docter Smyth  
ryd on to London, viz. at London iiij. dayes,  
ijs., and to Wollaton, iijs. viijd. : *in toto* . . vjs. viijd.  
To Leake for xxvj oz. of blew lace for our leveris,  
at ijs. ijd. the oz. . . . . lvjs. iiijd.  
To a man of Sir Fowke Grevle's (*sic*) that brought  
beares . . . . . ijs.

## [Fo. 73.]

To Roger Collyer that he paid for iiij. hh. [= hogs-  
heads] of clarrred wyne, xijli. xvs. ; ij. barr[els],  
xvs. ; tar, ij. barr[els], xvjs. ; sponenge<sup>1</sup> the  
wyne, vjd. ; geven at Hull by my Mr. xviijd. ;  
for openyng ij barr[els], ijd. : *in toto* . . xiiijli. viijs. ijd.

## [Fo. 73 verso.]

*Mensis Novembris, 1574.*

To George Cam that he paid for xlv. yardes of  
changable [= shot] mockado at xxiijs. the yarde,  
iiijli. vjs. ; xx<sup>ti</sup> oz. iiij qrs. byllyment<sup>2</sup> lace for  
the cheldren gownes, xljs. vjd. ; for ij. oz. grene  
sylke, iijs. ; iiijdd. greene rebben, xijs. ; xxj.  
yardes bockarome, xijs. viijd. ; ij. yardes fustion  
to lyne the boddyes, xxiij. ; iiij yardes *dim.* of  
Levant taffyta, ix. s. iiiij. ; vij yardes cotten,  
vs. iiij. ; j. yarde Pawmpelyon,<sup>3</sup> iiij. ; j yarde  
iiij. qrs fryceado,<sup>4</sup> viijs. ; iiij qrs. red mockado,  
xviij. ; iiij. qrs. fustion, viij. ; iiij. elles *dim.*  
chaungable taffyta for Mrs. Elliz. gowne, xlijs. ;  
j. ellne *dim.* of canvas for my Mr. his dublet,  
iijs. iiij. ; iiij qrs. cowers canvas, xjd. ; . . .  
j. yard iiij. qrs. callyco, iijs. viij. ; . . .  
*dim.* qr. greene velvet, ijs. vjd. ; j. butt black  
threed, iijs. viij. ; graye threed, vjd. ; to a  
taylor that dyd healp George to worke, iijs. ;  
for his charges ix. dayes, beinge sent to London  
to bye these parcelles, ix. s. ; horsemeat, iijs. xd. ;  
. . . . for viij. arrow heades for my Mrs.,  
xiiij. ; for my Mr. his cloake, viz. velvet for  
the collar, vjs. vjd. ; j. ellne of camebrick for  
ruffles for my Mr.. viijs. ; viij. yardes bonelace

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 'spenage,' p. 443.

<sup>2</sup> Habiliment.

<sup>3</sup> Pampilion, a kind of fur. See *New Engl. Dict.*

<sup>4</sup> Frisadoe.

for bed cortens, xvjd.; . . . ij. yarden  
*dim.* and *dim.* qr. Turkey collar for my Mr. his  
 cloke at viijs. viijd. the yard, xxijs. xd. (*sic*);  
 . . . for iij. qrs. *dim.* of fyne karsey for  
 a pair of stokes for my Mr., iijs. viijd.; . .  
 to Margery Parelby that she paid for ix. shadowes<sup>1</sup>  
 for the cheldren, vjs. . . . . xvjli. xs. jd.

[Fo. 74 verso.]

To Jesson for makeinge Mrs. Ellizabeth her grave iijd.  
 To the barber for trymmynge my Mr. . . . . xijd.  
 To Mr. Dynmock his mussissions . . . . . xijd.  
 To Mr. Banyster for openynge Mrs. Ellizabeth . . xs.

[Fo. 75 verso.]

To Mr. Banester for ij. graynes of muske, vjd.;  
*metredatum*,<sup>2</sup> vs.; treakle,<sup>3</sup> xvjd.; anoyntement  
 for Mrs. Bridget, xijd.; for a plaster, xijd.;  
 a lecktuary [= electuary], xvjd.; a locatretryna,<sup>4</sup>  
 xxd.: *in toto* . . . . . xjs. xd.

[Fo. 76 verso.]

*Mensis Decembris, 1574.*

*Christmas wages.*—To my Mrs. for her allowance,  
 xiiijli. vjs. viijd.; Mrs. Meeringe, xxs.; Johan  
 Poker, xs.; Ellizabeth Hayes, vs.; Margery  
 Parleby, vjs. viijd.; Marye Scroin, vs.; Norce  
 Devis, xvs.; Richard Willoughby, xxs.; William  
 Blythe, xiijs. iiijd.; Thoms Shawe, xxs.;  
 Gr[iffith] Ryce], xiijs. iiijd.; L. Ryce, xiijs. iiijd.;  
 John Pen, xs.; Hugh Mercer, xs.; Ollyver  
 Holland, xiijs. iiijd.; George Cam, xxs.;  
 Thoms Tayler, xs.; Ed. Overtheman, xvs.; H.  
 Radforth, xs.; Wm. Stoekes, xs.; John Dune,  
 iijs.; John Borrowes, xjs. viijd.; Rychard  
 Lackye, vjs. viijd.; Thoms Stokes, xs.; John  
 Calverd, xs.; shepperd, Arnolde, xs. iiijd.;  
 shepperd, Basforth, xs. iiijd.; John Boeth, viijs.  
 iiijd.; Wm. Carter, viijs. iiijd.; John Smyth,  
 viijs. iiijd.; Thoms Broghtin', viijs. iiijd.;  
 Augustyne, viijs. iiijd.; John Warryner, xiijs.  
 iiijd.; Roger Collyer, xiijs. iiijd.; Robert Mason,  
 viijs. iiijd.; Martyn, keeper, xvs.; Richard

<sup>1</sup> Toys or garments ?

<sup>2</sup> Mithridatum. See page 410, note 4, above.

<sup>3</sup> See page 355, note 2, above.

<sup>4</sup> For *aloes Socotrina* (Socotra aloes) ?



Wrigley, xxs. ; James Cooke, xijjs. iiij*d.* ; John Kettle, iijjs. iiij*d.* ; Robert Foxe, xs. ; ij boyes of the kitchin, vjs. iiij*d.* ; Wm. Darby, xls. ; Nycoles Bull, xs. ; Thomas whelewright, viijs. iiij*d.* ; the clarke of the churche, vs. ; Harry Ball, the myller, xxxs. ; Jeffrey Pheney, myller, *dim.* qr., xijs. v*d.* ; *uxor* Sprey for washeinge kitchen clothe, xij*d.* ; Thoms Belper, xxs. : *in toto*—Wm. Baker, xvjs. viij*d.* .. xliij*li.* ijs. x*d.* (*sic*)

## [Fo. 77.]

To Mr. Banyster, *viz.* oyles, xij*d.* ; cordyall flowers, xij*d.* ; mayden heare and santwary, xij*d.* ; a jellope,<sup>1</sup> iijjs. ; oyle of roses, xvij*d.* ; diacodi,<sup>2</sup> xij*d.* ; anepitathony,<sup>3</sup> ijs. v*d.* ; a plaster, viijs. ; pylles, xvj*d.* : *in toto* .. .. . xxs. iiij*d.*  
 To the Ducheman of Nottingham for dyinge x yardes of stamell<sup>4</sup> for my Mrs. at vjs. the yarde, iiij*li.* ; and to the walker [= fuller] for dressinge the same cloth, iijjs. iiij*d.* : *in toto* .. .. iiij*li.* iijjs. iiij*d.*

## [Fo. 77 verso.]

To George Kam for Docter Smyth charges and to his goinge towards London, *viz.* at Lester j. night, viijs. v*d.* ; at Northampton, xs. v*d.* ; back agayne at Leister, iijjs. viij*d.* ; and at Sawley [co. Derby], ij*d.* : *in toto* .. .. . xxijjs. x*d.*  
 To Docter Smythe in rewarde for his paynes, by command of my Mr. .. .. . xliij*li.* vjs. viij*d.*  
 To the weates of Nottingham, by th'andes of Blunt .. .. . xij*d.*  
 To v. players of Darby, by Wm. Blythe .. .. ijs.  
 To a harper the same tyme .. .. . v*d.*

## [Fo. 79.]

*Mensis* Januarye, 1574[-5].

And for an almenack for my Mr., by Blythe .. .. iiij*d.*

## [Fo. 79 verso.]

To the mydwyffe, by th'andes of Norce Gune .. xls.  
 To Baker that he paid for my Mr. his charges rydinge to my Lorde Willoughbye his howse with iiij<sup>or</sup>. men [details] .. .. . lvijjs. ix*d.*

<sup>1</sup> A preparation of jalap ?

<sup>2</sup> Diacodium, an opiate prepared in the form of syrup from poppy-heads.

<sup>3</sup> For hepaticon (a liver remedy) ?

<sup>4</sup> Coarse cloth,

[Fo. 81 verso.]

*Mensis* Februarye, 1574[-5].

+	To players that came from Brystoe, at my Mres. commaundement . . . . .	xs.
	To the church wardaynes for Mres. Elizabethes buriall in the church . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
	To Wastneis the phisicion, by my Mres. . . . .	xxs.

[Fo. 82 verso.]

+	To the singing men of Derby, by William Stokes	xijd.
	To Sir Folke Greville's berewarde . . . . .	vjd.
	To Banester for a glyster [= clyster] and vyles [= vials] for Mrs. Anne . . . . .	vs. vjd.
	To two phesicions, by my Mr. . . . .	xxs.
	To two children being valentyne to my Mr. and Mrs. . . . . .	xijd.
	To Toll for carryage of two trunckes to London	xxxs.

[Fo. 83.]

	For a quarter of blew taffetey for my Mrs. boote howse [= hose] . . . . .	ijs. vjd.
	For half a yard of Jenes <sup>1</sup> for lynynge cannyanes <sup>2</sup> for my Mr. . . . .	vd. 205

1583-1585.—Imperfect statement in same hand as Thomas Grasworth's account for 1585, of account, in which the accountant craves allowance, *inter alia*, for 587*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for building charges in 1583, for "forren paymentes at Wollaton, 1583," 890*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*, for 1213*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for payments in a book entitled "London chargez this yeire 1583," including expenses of journey to London 13*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* "conteyned in iiij<sup>or</sup> pagynes in the beginninge of the saide booke [of forren paimentes]," and "for charges remayninge at London in houskeeping there xxiiij<sup>tie</sup> dayes about Mrs. Bridgetes mariage," 28*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, "also in the journey to Kent and comminge from London xiiij<sup>ten</sup> dayes xxv*l.* vijs. 0*d.*, with the charges of other gentlemen that came in company," for law costs, etc.; for payments for building charges in 1584 1114*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*; for foreign payments at Wollaton in 1584 1847*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*, at Midleton 377*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; for riding charges to London, remaining there and in Kent, apparel, etc., 623*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*; for 1585 for foreign payments at Wollaton

<sup>1</sup> Jean, so called from Genes = Genoa.

<sup>2</sup> See page 436, note 4, above.

1428*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, for the like at Midleton 189*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, for land purchased 4737*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Total of the payments "in this booke expressed": 13,104*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* Signed by Geoffrey Ithell, auditor. 205.

1584.—Rough account book of receipts and expenditure for household and other purposes. 205.

1585.—A similar account book. 205.

1585, February 14.—Account of Thomas Grassworth, servant to Sir Francis Willoughbie, knight, of money received and disbursed towards the charge of building. He accounts for 1584 from Sir Francis 75*l.*; for 1585 from Sir Francis 371*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* (the last figure crossed out), from John Speid 329*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, William Blythe 106*l.*, Mr. Gedney by the hands of Mr. Smithston 35*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, Geoffrey Fox 149*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and for other receipts from them 109*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*: total (with other items) 1192*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (M<sup>c</sup>iiij<sup>xx</sup> xij*li.* viijs. vjd.) Payments to free masons in 1584 43*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, in 1585 257*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; to carpenters in 1584 15*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, 1585 61*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; to joiners in 1584 18*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, in 1585 70*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; to labourers in 1584 19*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.*, in 1585, 91*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; to plumbers in 1584 21*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, in 1585 17*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; to sawyers in 1584 7*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, in 1585 18*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; for necessities in 1584 3*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, in 1585 15*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; for "lymeston" in 1584 49*s.* 6*d.*, in 1585 25*s.* 3*d.*; to "layers about the buildinge" in 1584 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in 1585 36*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; to painters in 1585 19*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; for 22 strikes of charcoal "for the fyninge of leade ashes" in 1585 7*s.* 4*d.*, for carriage thereof 10*d.*, for hiring and carriage of a pair of bellows 5*s.*; to William Hill for making 199 "thousand" of bricks at 2*s.* 3*d.* the thousand 19*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and "for castinge of earth" 20*s.*; payments to divers men, including Robert Smithston, who received in 1584 4*l.*, in 1585 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total payments: 1153*l.* 10*s.* 6¼*d.* 205.

1586, 12 February.—Account of Geoffrey Fox, servant to Sir Francis Willoughbie, knight, for divers sums received by him, from 1583 to 1585. 205.

1587-8.—Extracts from Household Book. Weekly accounts in tabular form of the consumption of victuals, with notes of numbers of visitors who were entertained. One of the tables is subjoined, and the notices as to visitors are also given.



1587.

Anno Dom. 1586, Martij <sup>ni</sup>	Th'olde Rem[anet] the last weke the xxvth of Febr.	Rec. this weke Martij iij <sup>to</sup> .	Expen.	Rem[anet].
Acates boughte	Egges	8s. 1d.	5s. 1d.	3s.
	Butter	8s. 3d.	5s.	3s. 3d.
	Linges	9s. 1d.	6s. 9d.	2s. 4d.
	Saltfische	11s. 8s. 3d.	6 4s. 11d.	5 3s. 4d.
	Stockfische	4 22d.	3 16d.	1 6d.
	Herfings]	280 9s. 3d.	140 4s. 9d.	140 4s. 6d.
	white			
	Her. Red	84 2s. 4d.	24 8d.	60 20d.
	Vyneger			
	Musterd	1 gall.	1 gall.	1 gall.
	Cheese	1 10d.	1 cheese	1 cheese
	Suger	63 <sup>li</sup> .	14d.	6 <sup>li</sup> .
	Pepper	14 <sup>li</sup> .		10s.
	Prunes	2s. 8d.		2s. 8d.
	Currantes	2 <sup>li</sup> .		2 <sup>li</sup> .
	Rezinges	2 <sup>li</sup> .		2 <sup>li</sup> .
		Summa: 65s. 1d.	Summa: 30s. 7d.	Summa: 34s. 6d.
	Howshold <sup>1</sup>			
	Cheate	180c	120c	40c
Stoare Rem[anet]	Beere	30c	26c	4c
	Beef	12 hh. 48s.	5 hh. 20s.	23 hh. 4d. 12s.
	Bacon		3 pices 3s.	12 pices 12s.
	Motton	2c	14c	14 flickes 56s.
	Hennes		6	2c
	Capons		6	2s.
	Duckes		6 3s.	20 10s. 6d.
	Plovers	5 15d.	3 3d.	
	Henshaw	1 2d.	1 2d.	
		Summa: 73s. 11d.	Summa: 47s. 9d.	Summa: 8l. 18s.
Summa totals		6l. 19s.	88s. 4d.	10l. 12s. 8d.

This weke my Mr. came from London to Wolloton on Tiwesday night with vj. men, etc.

March 11. Memorandum, spent of this 4:15:0 by the boone plowes<sup>2</sup> soing barley and peaz at Chilwell [co. Notts], etc., viz.: beer 1 hh. [=hogshead], 4s.; howssold 48c, 4s.: 8s.

March 18. [Half a 'quarter' of 'sallet oyle' is charged at 2s. the quarter, three carp 18d., and two tench 12d.] "Memorandum, spent of this expen. 103s. 11d. by the boone plowes soing barley and peaze at Lamley, etc., viz.: beere 1 hh. 4s.; howshold, 80c 6s. 8d.: 10s. 8d."

March 25. [Three salt eels, 3s., four 'pigges,' 2s.] "This weke my Mr. rydde to Myddleton uppon Wednesdaye

<sup>1</sup> Household bread is meant. See October 8, below.

<sup>2</sup> The boon works of tenants, the labour rendered by them gratis, at which the lord found food and drink for them according to custom.

after breakefast, to geather with Mr. Per[cival] and Mr. Roberte Willughbye, etc."

April 1. [Onions, 12*d.*] "This weke howshold only with comers and goers, etc."

April 8. "This weke howshold with comers and goers."

April 15. [Almonds, 1*lb.*, 20*d.*, figs, 3*lb.*, 18*d.*] "This weke my Mr. came to Wollaton on Wednesdaye in th'after noone, and Mr. Raff Secheverelle, and ryd to wardes Myddleton on Saturdaye after breakefaste, etc."

April 22. "This weke Mr. Repington came to Wollaton on Monday with his two men, etc., and ryd from hence on Wednesdaye after breakfast."

May 14. "This weke my Mr. came to Wollaton on Monday in th'after noone; with poole makers in the parke, fatfield and pinges, etc."

May 20. "This weke my Mr. ryd to Bellvoyer castle on Sondaye after dynner, and came back agayne to Wollaton on Saturdaye morning; with colliers and poole makers at a poole heade in Wayegate in the Townefilde, etc."

May 27. "This weke Mr. Per. Willughbye and Mr. George Pud[s]y came to Wollaton on Frydaye in th'after noone; with boones and poole makers in the Townefilde gate and parke, etc."

June 3. "This weke Sir Thomas Stanhope came and dynyd at the new Hall on Wednesdaye; with boone plowes and poole making in the Horse Close, etc."

June 10. ['Synamon' 1 oz., 10*d.*; two lings, 2*s.* 4*d.*] "This weeke Sir Georg Hastings came on Sonday at supper, and stayed untill Twysday dynner; with other comers and goers."

June 17. [A goose, 11*d.*; six trout, 6*d.*] "This weeke on Monday Sir Thomas Mannours dyned at the New Hall."

June 24. "This weeke my Mr. went on Twysday to Dunnesby [Dunsby, co. Lincoln], and came agayne on Friday at nighte in the same weeke."

July 1. [Halfe scate, 20*d.*] "This weeke Mr. Percyvall Wyllughby and Mr. George Pudsie and his sonne came on Monday at nighte; Mr. George Pudsie and his sonne went away on Thursday morning, and Mr. Perc[yvall] stayed all the weeke. And this weeke on Wednesday Sir Thomas Mannours dyned at the Chauntrey. With other coomers and goers."

July 8. "Whereof is to be deducted from th'expenses of the howshold, which was spente upon boonors: Imprimis, mutton ii*j*<sup>c</sup>, 12*s.*; howsholde bread —; beere ij h., 8*s.* Bradmyre [Bradmore, co. Notts] boones, 19 persons."

July 15. [<sup>1</sup> Mr. Aldridg, Thomas Atkynson, Ric. Wylughby, Blyth, Thorpe, Jo. Atkynson, Gonaston, Tevery, Leyster, Calver, Fr. Hollingworth, Jo. Hollyngworth, Brasbridg, Bussell, Gresworth, Glover, Hayes, Bunting, Horne, Dale, Gunner, Belper. Stoakes, Ogden, Lucas, Roberte of

<sup>1</sup> According to the list given on July 22, these, with the exception of Richard Wyllughby and "the hammer man," formed the "ordinary Howsholde."

the Stable, Wrigley, Campion, Fluellen, Roger Wylde, Ed. Wylde, the hammer man, iii. boyes in the kitchin, Burrowes, John Dunne, Godbeheer.]

July 15. ['Crevises' (=crayfish, French *écrevisse*), 2*d.*; cherries, 12*d.*]

July 22. "Marmalade, 2*li.* 10*s.*, 5*s.* 3*d.*; sucket, 1*li.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; bisket bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$ *li.*, 9*d.*; confectes, 1*li.*, 2*s.* 4*d.*."

This weeke on Twysdaye the Earle of Rut[land] supped heere at th'olde Hall, and dyned upon Wednesday with dyvers other gent[lemen] of his company.

August 5. "This nexte weeke following my Mr. removed to Nottingham to his howse there, where he expended as followeth, John Atkynson being clarke of the kytchin there, for the first fyve weekes next ensewing, wherewith he standeth charged as well for the bwyeng of the acates as also for the expending thereof, of whose bylles theis are true copies."

August 12. "Cla[ret] wyne 6 quarters and 1 py[nt], 4*s.* 2*d.*, sack 1 pinte, 6*d.*."

August 19. "On Sonday this weeke my Mr. dyned at Wollaton, and the tenautes of Wyllughby and Bradmyre booned and caried tymber, lyme, and brick to Thurland Howse to [=at] Nottingham." "Acates bought by Ed. Glover as followeth: Sonday dynner: one loyne of veale and j. legg of mutton, 22*d.*" "Stoare: One mutton for the bonores, 4*s.*; 6 saltefishes for theim, 4*s.* 8*d.*."

"My Mr. wente into Warwykshier and retourned from thence to Nottingham on Thursday the vij<sup>th</sup> of September, and here followe the receipt and th'expen[ce] of that peece of the weeke from Thursday untill Saterdag following."

September 16. "Carawayes, 1*d.*; peares, 2*d.*; creame, 2*d.*" "This weeke Mr. Sacheverell and his twoo soones-in-lawe came to Nottingham upon Monday, and stayed untill Wednesday morning, and Sir Thomas Stanhope, Sir Gervas Clyfton, and Sir Roberte Constable dyned with my Mr. upon Saturday."

September 23. "Barbelles, 2, 14*d.*; lampernes, 7, 6*d.*; sewytt, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lib.*, 14*d.*" "This weeke Sir Thomas Stanhopp and Sir Gervas Clyfton dyned with my Mr. at Thurland howse on Saturday; with other straungers besydes and goers."

September 30. "Pickerill, 1, 7*d.*; flounders, 2*d.*; larkes, 1 doozin, 3*d.*; mallardes, Jo. Gunner, 2 coople, 12*d.*; plovers, Jo. Gunner, 3*d.*; larkes, Jo. Gunner, 2 doozin, 4*d.*."

October 7. "Tripes and a neates foote, 3*d.*."

October 21. "Dates, 4*d.*; sowse, 3*d.*" "This weeke Mr. Spencer came to Thurland Howse on Thursday, and Mr. Roberte Wyllughby, with twoo men a peece. And on Friday came the Earle of Rutland, and lay there to the ende of the weeke at my Mr.'s charges for his dyet. There came with the Earle tenne persons."

October 28. "This weeke the Earle of Rutland and his retynew had their dyet at my Mr.'s charges from the begynnyng



of the weeke, being Saterday in the morning tyll Twysday at supper, and then the Cowntesse came, and the Earle's officers entered upon xxxij. hh. of beere remayning and upon the remayndour of bread both howshold and cheate, and other provision such as remayned that tyme. And my Mr. had his dyet with my L[ord], excepte that now and then he walked to Wollaton, where he spent as followeth."

November 11. "Mylke for custerdes, 12*d.*; woodcockes, 4, 16*d.*; plover, 4, 10*d.*; snipes, 5, 10*d.*; ale to seeth fishe in, 2*d.*; muske confectes 1*li.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; bysketes, 1*li.*, 20*d.*"

"The xj<sup>th</sup> day of November, being Saterday in Lenton Fayre tyme, the Earle of Rutland and the Cowntysse, Sir Thomas Manners and his Lady, Sir Gervas Clyfton and his Ladie, Sir Anthony Strelley and his Ladie, with dyvers other gentlemen, with their retynnew, to the number of six score persons, dyned at the new howse, where was spent at my Mr.'s charges as followeth" [a total of 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*].

"The xvij<sup>th</sup> of November. Mr. Percyvall Wyllughby came to Wollaton, my Mr. being at Notingham with my Lord, and there was spent for him and his twoo men, viz.: inprimis a quarter of mutton, 16*d.*; for a peece of beife, 8*d.*; for butter, 6*d.*; for bread, 6*d.*; for his supper the firste nighte, which was sente for to Ellen Radfordes, 8*d.*"

"The ix<sup>th</sup> of December. My Lorde of Rutland, Mr. Roberte Markham, and Mr. Fraunces Leeke of Sutton dyned with my Mr. at the new howse: butter, 2*s.* 6*d.*; egges, 20*d.*; veale, 2*s.* 8*d.*; snypes, 6, 12*d.*; suger, 1*li.*, 20*d.*; currauntes, 1*li.*, 5*d.*; mace, 1 oz., 10*d.*, breade for the Halle, 4*s.*; breade for the kytkin to grate, 4*d.*; Reynyshe wyne, 1 bottle, 18*d.* *Summa*: 16*s.* 7*d.*"

December 12. "From this day untill the Monday following 4 westerne men contynued at Wollaton with my Mr. in dyet at the Chauntrey. To supper came Mr. Percyvalle Wyllughby, whoe stayed tyll Friday following."

December 14. "Mr. Reppington came with twoo men."

December 17. "Mr. Roberte Spencer with twoo men, and stayed tyll Twisday breakefaste."

"Upon Christmas day in the morning my Mr. wente to my Lordes to Notingham, and there stayed tyll St. Steven's day after dynner."

December 30. "This weeke on Saterday the Earle of Rutland dyned with my Mr. at the Chawntrey, with eighte of his men. And three boonours working with their drawghtes at the pooles from Monday tyll Saterdag following had their meate and drinke at the Chawntrey of my Mr.'s fyndyng."

1588.

January 6. "This weeke Mr. Gybbons, Mr. Lysle, and Mr. Percyvalle Wyllughby contynued with my Mr. from Monday at supper untill Thursday breakefaste. And twoo

boonours working with their draughtes at the pooles all the weeke longe weare founde with the howshold charges."

January 13. "This weeke on Wednesday the Earle of Rut[land], attended on with six men, dyned with my Mr. at the Chawntrey."

January 27. "This weeke on Saterdag the Earle of Rut[and] came and dyned with my Mr. at the Chawntrey with fyve men."

February 3. "This weeke, on Friday the ix<sup>th</sup> of February, my Mr. wente to Allthrop to Mr. Spencer, where he contynewed the tyme of his coomyng home agayne untill Sondag the xvij<sup>th</sup> of the same moneth, and then supped at the Chawntrey."

April 6. "This weeke my Mr. cawsed all which weare at borde wages to be called into the howse, and so beganne to keepe howse at the Chawntrey."

April 13. "This weeke on Monday came to supper Sir George Hastings, and stayed all nighte, with fowre men, and dyned the nexte daye, and so departed. The same nighte also came Mr. Reppington with twoo men, and stayed heere till Saterdag following. This weeke allso there wroughte at the poles moste parte of the weeke some tymes xx<sup>tie</sup>, some tymes xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons, and more or lesse, which had their dynners every day at my Mr.'s charges, and some of them their suppers also. Besides comers and goers.

May 4. "This weeke Mr. Lysle and Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Percyvalle Willughby stayed heere twoo dayes, with poolers and coomers and goers."

May 11. "This weeke Mr. Rafe Sacheverell stayed heere from Twysday at dynner untill Friday at dynner following, besides poolers and coomers and goers."

June 1. "This [weeke] there weare many workemen at the pooles founde at my Mr. his charges, bysydes many coomer[s] and goers."

June 8. "This weeke also there weare dyvers workemen at the pooles founde at my Mr.'s charges."

June 18. "This weeke Bradmyre men booned all the weeke longe, beinge xx<sup>tie</sup> persons with x. draughtes, at leading kyddes [=faggots] and meanure."

June 22. "Muske, 2 granes, 8d.; bowes and rushes, 16d." "This weeke on Sondag, beinge xvj<sup>th</sup> of this instant, the Archebysshop of Yorke, Sir Thomas Manners, Mr. Ed. Stanhope, and dyvers other gent. with thir retynew dyned with my Mr. at Thurland Howse at Notingham. With many coomers and goers."

June 29. "This weeke Mr. Rafe Sacheverell lay at Wolaton from Saterdag after dynner tyll Thursday breakfaste following, with ij. men, and there weare then dyvers coomers and goers."

July 6. "This weeke my Mr. rydd into War[wyk]shier on Twysday after dynner. And there weare boone carriages

from Bradmyre v. dayes in this weeke, viz., xvij. persons, and one car[riage] from Dunsby which brought wallnutree, viz. iij. persons."

July 20. "This weeke upon Monday, being the xv<sup>th</sup> of this instant, my Mr. came home forth of Warr[wyk]shier."

August 3. "This weeke on Monday Mr. Zowche, Mr. Phillip Strelley, and the other young gent. dyned with my Mr., and on Saturday at dynner came Mr. Roberte Spencer, and Mr. Roberte Wyllughby with v. men, and at supper Mr. Per. Wyllughby and his brother Edward with iij. men."

August 17. "Upon Monday this weeke after breakefaste Mr. Spencer, Mr. Perc. Wyllughby and Mr. Edward Wyllughby wente awaye."

August 24. "This weeke on Friday Sir Thomas Manners and his Ladie, twoo of their daughters, Sir Anthony Strelley, Mr. Phillip Strelley, Mr. John Samon, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Sam. Mason dyned with my Mr. at the olde howse, and there weare of serving men and others v. messe in the Halle."

September 8. "This weeke upon Twysday my Mr. ryd after dynner to Loughborow to Sir George Hastings, and came home on Thursday to supper. Mr. Powtrell dyned at the Chawntrey on Saterdag with twoo men."

September 14. "Mr. Rafe Sacheverell came hither this weeke, on Thursday at dynner, and stayed tyll Saterdag breakefaste, Sir George Chaworth, Mr. Zowche, Mr. Phillip Strelley, etc., with iiij. messe in the hall supped at the olde howse on Friday nighte. Mr. Hen. Wyllughby came on Friday at dynner with ij. men. Balle and iiij. Yrysh men, etc."

September 28. "This weeke upon Mondaye my Mr. wente into Warr[wyk]shier abowte a commission betweene him and Mr. Tho. Brasbridge, and tooke but three howshold men with him; the rest contynued in commons."

October 5. "Gunnepowder for Jo. Gunner, *1li., 18d.*" "This weeke on Twysday to supper my Mr. retourned owte of Warr[wyk]shier, and Sir George Hastings, Mr. Edward Hastings, his sonne, and Mr. Palmer came the same nighte to supper with sixe men, and contynued heere tyll Thursday after dynner."

October 13. "This weeke upon Monday John Burrowes mariage dynner was keppe at the old halle, and twoo messe of meate fully furnished at my Mr.'s table, besides other extraordinarie men weare at my Mr.'s charges."

October 19. "This weeke upon Monday Mr. Roberte Markham and two of his soonnes, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Sturton supped with my Mr. at the Chawntrey, and dyned there upon Twysday, and had with them x. men."

October 26. "This weeke upon Monday at nighte came Mr. Per. Wyllughby with ij. men, and Mr. Robert Wyllughby with j. man. Mr. Roberte Wyllughbye stayed tyll Fryday, Mr. Percyvalle tyll Saterdag."



November 2. "This weeke my Mr. lay at Notingham from Monday supper tyll Thursday supper, by reason of certeyne bwysines with the receavour at the audit."

November 9. "This weeke upon Friday after dynner worde was broughte that Sir George Hastings and Mr. Agar wolde have supped with my Mr. that nighte; for whom provision was made, but they came not."

November 23. "This weeke Sir Geo. Hastings came to Wollaton on Monday to supp, with v. men, and stayed tyll Thursday dynner. Mr. Percyvall Wyllughby, Mr. Raffe Sacheverell, etc."

The last account is December 14.

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1591.—Extracts from book of extraordinary payments at Wollaton, giving weekly accounts of boardwages, wages of "hyneservauntes," husbandry charges, expense of "ode" [= woad] culture, washing, etc. ✓

May 8. "To Richard Gamble and his fellow for gettinge 60 ell of stonne at Lenton Abbie<sup>1</sup> at 3*d.* the ell, xvs."

May 15. "Item to Luke Gonastonne rydinge charges for carienge a letter to Mr. Robert Markham at Newarke, xii*j**s.* Item to John Calver ridinge charges for goinge to Mansfeld for Mr. Dand, xi*j**d.*

May 22. "Item to Mr. Hollingworth for ridinge charges from London, vijs. ix*d.*"

June 19. "Item to William Rhodes for thackinge at the Odehouse [= Woad-house], v*j.* dayes at viii*d.* the day, iiij*s.* Item to Agnes Burrowes for servinge the thacker at the Oade house 6 dayes at 4*d.* the day, ijs."

September 18. "Item for 109 burden of hard rushes at j*d.* the burden *ut per billam*, ix*s.* j*d.*"

October 16. "Item to Robert Hill for emptieynge the said lime killne one day, x*d.* Item paid to v. women for the like worke one daye a peece at 3*d.*, xv*d.*"

October 30. "Item to [John] Mosse and 3 of his fellowes for pressinge crabbes one daye at 6*d.* a peece, ijs."

December 4. "Item paid to Boardman's wife for pickinge crabbes for verges [= verjuice] 4 dayes at 3*d.* the day, xi*j**d.*" [The like to six other women for the same time.]

December 25. "Item paid for bringinge letters from London, v*j**d.*"

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1596.—Book of accounts bound in two leaves of a fifteenth century service book, entitled "The booke of reconing [beginning at the Annunciation] of Oure Lady, for one [year] . . . and other necessarye ch[ardges]" on the first page, part of which is torn away. It contains engrossed headings of the various classes of expenditure, but very few entries have been made. The entries are evidently in the ✓

<sup>1</sup> There are many similar entries relating to stone from Lenton Abbey.

handwriting of Sir Percival Willoughby, for at fo. 15 he refers to Bore Place [co. Kent] as "my parke." On fo. 11 is an entry "for 3 payres of specktaskells, iij<sup>s</sup>." In 1671=2 the book was used as a rough account book owing to the great amount of blank paper it contained. 205.

1596, October 18, to September, 1600.—Book of receipts and payments at Wollaton, containing numerous payments for removing earth about the New Hall (at Wollaton) and works and fittings at the same, and household accounts.

1597, December 25.—"Provision spent at Mydilton from Cresmas even to the Sundaye aftar Twelfe daye, beinge the 8 of January, viz. :

Inprimis, in wheatt 2 quarters 1 stryke at 10s.			
the strycke, 9 stryckes for manchet and 8 for the			
pastrie and for bread to gratte . . . . .	8	10	0
Item, in corne for household 3 quar. 4 str. at 9s.			
the str. . . . .	12	12	0
Item, in mault 46 str. at 7s. the strycke (beere			
27 hogge[sheads] <i>dim.</i> ) . . . . .	16	2	0
Item, in beeffe 7 carkes [=carcases] at 3 <i>li.</i> 10s.			
a pece, reserving the hiddes . . . . .	24	10	0
Item in motton 22 carkes and 4 joyntes at			
8s. 6 <i>d.</i> a carkes, reserving the skennes. . . . .	9	12	0
Item, in porke 2 carkes at 16s. a pece . . . .	1	12	0
Item, in geese 39 at 16 <i>d.</i> a pece . . . . .	2	12	0
Item, in venson 6 dooes at 6s. 8 <i>d.</i> a pece . .	1	18	0
Item, one gootte . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, in rabettes 57 cople at 8 <i>d.</i> a cople. . .	1	18	0
Item, in branne by estimation . . . . .	3	0	0
Item, in great lenge j. cople <i>di.</i> [=half] at 7s.			
a cople . . . . .	0	10	6
Item, in mydleinge lenge 8 cople at 3s. a cople	1	4	0
Item, in Habbardine [a sort of stockfish] xij.			
copple at 14 <i>d.</i> a cople. . . . .	0	16	4
Item, fatt capones 5 at 3s. 4 <i>d.</i> a pece . . . .	0	16	8
Item, 3 capones of a second sort at 2s. a pece	0	6	0
Item, pollettes 8 at 6 <i>d.</i> a pece . . . . .	0	4	0
	86	13	6

Item rabettes 11 cople at 11 <i>d.</i> a cople . . . .	0	10	1
Item, in veale 4 carkes 3 quar. at severall pryces	2	12	0
Item, in egges. . . . .	0	10	8
Item, in snipes 3 dossen and 10 snipes at sevrall			
prises . . . . .	0	7	2
Item, woodcockes 4 at sevrall pryces . . . .	0	1	10
Item, partrechs 2 . . . . .	0	1	0
Item, in burdes 2 dosen and 5 burdes at sevrall			
prises . . . . .	0	1	2

Item, scatt [=skate], place, and a pycke ..	0	2	0
In oystares 2 hundred .. .. .	0	2	0
	4	7	11
Item, veale 3 quart .. .. .	0	9	0
Item, capones 12 at 6 <i>d.</i> a pece .. .. .	0	6	0
In pollettes 7 at 4 <i>d.</i> a pece .. .. .	0	2	4
In woodcockes 14 at 4 <i>d.</i> a pece.. .. .	0	4	8
	1	2	0

*Summa totallis : 92*li.* 3*s.* 5*d.**

For twoe suger loaves, th'one at *xvd.* the pound,  
th'other at *xiiij*d.**... .. . *xxxij*s.** *vjd.*  
For currance *xxx*li.** .. .. . *xs.*  
For reasons *xxx*li.** .. .. . *xs.*  
For nutmegges *j*li.** .. .. . *vs.*  
For pepper *iiij*li.** .. .. . *xvii*s.**  
For mace, quarter of a pound .. .. . *ii*s.** *vjd.*  
For cloves *dim.* pound .. .. . *ii*s.** *vjd.*  
For synament [=cinnamon] *dim.* pound.. .. . *ii*s.** *iiij*d.**  
For prunes *xxx*li.** .. .. . *vi*s.** *vjd.*  
For a tierce of claret wine and a rundlet of  
sack .. .. . *v*li.**  
For a kegg of sturgion .. .. . *xiii*s.** *vjd.*  
*Summa totallis : x*li.* vi*s.* *xd.**

1597, December 19.—“Bought of Mr. Strelley, the gouldsmith, one white basoun and ewer of silver, wayinge 88oz. *dim.* and quarter *dim.*, after the rate of *vs.* *vjd.* the oz., which cometh to *xxiiij*li.** *vi*s.** *iiij*d.** : whereof paid *xx*li.**.” 205

1598, April to March.—Day-book of receipts and expenditure of food.

August 18. “My Lord B[a]rttlett, Mr. Devres, and Mr. Townesend came to super with *xij.* men, and bracke ther faste.” 205

1599, August to December.—Book of weekly payments for food, etc. 205

1599-1600.—Day-book of receipts and expenditure of food.

August 12. “Many nigbores [*sic*] that came to see my mistress dyned hear this day.”

August 13. “xxx. wyves of Wollaton that came to see my mistres dyned hear this day.”

August 14. “Mr. Robert Willughby and his wyfe came to Wollaton one Fryday with my mistres, and went away this day aftar breckefaste, attended with *iiij.* persones. Mr. Roger



Mannares, Mr. Sterley [Strelley], Mr. Parpoynt, Mr. John Berron [Byron], and many other gentlemen came to rem[ain], attended with 40 persons."

August 15. "Mr. Roger Mannares and the reste of his company went away this day aftar dener."

August 16. "Mrs. Lyl [Lisle] came to Wollarton with my mistres, and went away this day aftar denner, with vj. persones attendinge."

August 17. "Mr. Theenne [Thynne] and Mr. Pegett went away after breckefast, with ij. men."

August 17. "Mr. Repington, Mr. Bothe, and yonge Mr. Colmor came to super this night, with iiij. persones attendinge."

August 19. "Mr. Meare [Mayor] of Notingham and his wyfe and viij. persons with them dyned. Mr. Bothe, Mr. Colmor went away this day aftar dener."

August 20. "xiiij. wyves of Cossall cam to see my mistres, and dyned hear this d[a]ye. Mr. Bothe and Mr. Colmor came to super this night, and Mrs. Lyl with them."

August 22. "Mrs. Lyl, Mr. Repington, Mr. Bothe and Mr. Colmor went away aftar breckefaste, with ix. persons attendinge. Mr. Sowcheverell [Sacheverell] came to dener with one man."

August 23. "Mr. Willughby of Reslie [Risley] and Mr. Dyn' hear, with iiij. persons attendinge."

August 24. "Mr. Hurtt, Mr. Freman, Mr. Greves, Mr. Tomlenson, Mr. Hyll, and ther wyves dyned hear."

August 26. "Mr. Sturle [Strelley] and Mr. Walker dyned hear, with iij. persons attendinge."

August 27. "Yonge Mr. Willughby, Mr. Poudrell [Poutrell] and Mr. Smyth dyned hear with vj. persons attendinge."

August 31. "The erlle of Ruttlende, Mr. Chaworth, Mr. Vavaser, Mr. Aske, Mr. Askew, Mr. Sterle [Strelley], and many other gentlemen came to denner with lxx. persones attendinge."

September 3. "My mistres towards Mydelton, with Mrs. Wennefrett and Mrs. Abegall, aftar breckefaste with [blank]."

September 7. "Mr. Jackson of Nottingham, Mr. Darknolle, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Hill, Mr. Greves, Wm. Hinde dyned here, with iiij. strangers in the hall."

September 8. "This night to supper came Mr. Colmer of Leicester and his sonne, Mr. Booth, Mr. Orton, Mr. Smith, with iiij. persons attendinge."

September 13. "Mr. Colmor and his sonne, Mr. Bothe, Mr. Orton, and Mr. Smyth wente away aftar breckefaste."

September 20. "My mistres came to Wollatton to super."

September 21. "Mr. Sowcheverell, Mr. Henrie Willughby, Mr. Aldrege, came to denner with ij. men."

September 24. "xvj. tennantes of Willughby came to denner."

September 25. "Mr. Perckines and his wyfe came to denner with iiij. persons attending."

September 26. "Mr. Colmor came yestar night to super and went away aftar breckfaste. Mr. Dartnall and Mr. Hanley came to dener."

September 27. "Mr. Perpoynt and Mr. Willughby of Rusley came to denner, with x. persones."

September 30. "Mr. Henrie Willughby came to super, with j. man."

October 1. "Mr. Repington came to super with 2 men."

October 3. "Mr. Reptington [*sic*] and Mr. Henre Willughby went away aftar breckefaste."

October 4. "Mr. Repingeton and Mr. Henre Willughby and his daughter came to super with iij. men. Mr. Hurtt and Mr. Hacker came to denner."

October 5. "Mres. Jackson and her daughter of Nottingham, William Hind and his wyfe and Mres. Gresbrocke came to dener."

October 7. "My Lord of Darbe's pleares and many cuntre pepell came to dener."

December 27. "The tenauntes of Cossall dined here."

1600, March 2. "The judges dined." 205

1603, June 21.—"A bill or note of the particuler charges and paymentes disbursed for or aboutes the provision at Wollaton for the Queene's presence there, 21 *Junii*, anno regni Jacobi Regis, etc., primo, 1603, videlicet :

*Paymentes of masons' and laborers' wages.*

[William Hall is paid 10*d.* a day for 9 days, his man 8*d.* a day for 7 days, three masons are paid 12*d.* a day for 9 days, and their three men 8*d.* a day for the same period. Twenty-six labourers are paid 6*d.* a day for 169 days in all. Six "colliers sent by Mr. Beamond" receive 8*d.* a day each for 33 days in all. There are other charges for labourers at 6*d.* a day. Total 10*li.* 2*s.* 11*d.*]

*Paymentes to Carpenters for wages.*

[Five are paid 12*d.* a day each for 40 days in all, two are paid 10*d.* a day for 7 days each, four are paid 8*d.* a day each 18 days in all. Other payments for sawyers, 12*d.* and 18*d.* a day for a pair of sawyers, felling trees, etc., bring up the total to 5*li.* 2*s.* 4*d.*]

*Paynters' bill, etc.*

For 2 dozen of knobbs for bed hangings	.. ..	xij <i>d.</i>
For 2 bookes of gold for gilding	.. ..	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
For one booke of gilding silver	.. ..	xx <i>d.</i>
For painting rollers	.. ..	xij <i>d.</i>

For 3 daies work, viz., guilding bedd knobbs, a  
caneby knob, and guilding and painting baked  
meates .. .. . ijs.  
Sum of the bill, xijs. iiij*d*.

*Provision bought at Nottingham by William Hynde, etc.*

Fowre hogsheades of beere at 8s. the hogs-		
heade .. .. .	xxx	xijs.
Eight loomes of ale at 2s. the loome .. ..	xv	js.
For carriage of 2 of them .. .. .	vii	i <i>d</i> .
For 6 dozen of spoones .. .. .	v	js.
For 3 dozen of glasses .. .. .	v	s.
For 4 poundes of pepper .. .. .	xi	js.
Sixe gallons of viniger at ijs. iiij <i>d</i> . the gallon	xiii	js.
Eight greene fishes.. .. .	v	js. ii <i>d</i> .
Sixe capons .. .. .	v	js. iiij <i>d</i> .
One dosen of chickins .. .. .	ii	js.
Fowre pigges .. .. .	v	js. iiij <i>d</i> .
One quarte of oyle .. .. .	xx	i <i>d</i> .
Seaven poundes of chalke .. .. .	ii	i <i>d</i> .
Twoe poundes of Calle [= Calais] sande .. ..	i	i <i>d</i> .
Swane quills .. .. .	iii	i <i>d</i> .
To a mesenger for going to Worsope .. ..	i	js.
For carr[y]ing 4 pigges .. .. .	i	i <i>d</i> .
Fowre quiers of paper .. .. .	xv	i <i>d</i> .
Twoe poundes of wyer .. .. .	xv	i <i>d</i> .
Three yardes of rybaning .. .. .	v	i <i>d</i> .
Three skenes of silke .. .. .	ii	i <i>d</i> .
Fowre poundes of sope .. .. .	xiii	i <i>d</i> .
One hundred of white pins .. .. .	x	i <i>d</i> .
For helping to lode bedding .. .. .	i	i <i>d</i> .
Fore boulting clothe .. .. .	xx	i <i>d</i> .
Three yardes of russet ribaning .. .. .	ix	i <i>d</i> .
Three yardes of white tinsell rybaning .. ..	ii	i <i>d</i> .
Twoe combrushes .. .. .	ii	i <i>d</i> .
For carriage of creme and flowers .. .. .	i	i <i>d</i> .
Fowre yardes of boulting clothe.. .. .	ii	js. iiij <i>d</i> .
Fowre yardes of course boulting clothe .. ..	i	js.
Fowre quieres of paper.. .. .	xv	i <i>d</i> .
Sum total: v <i>li</i> . vii <i>js</i> . ix <i>d</i> .		

[The rest of the book appears to be an ordinary household account for the year.] 205

There are in addition many household accounts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and numerous accounts of receipts and expenditure in connexion with agriculture in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



## INVENTORIES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, etc.

1355, July 20.—Inventory of goods and chattels of Sir Baldwin de Fryville.

Ceux sount lez benz et lez chatels queux Monsieur Baudewyn de Fryvill ad doné a Monsieur John' de Clynton, Monsieur Fouke de Burmyncham, et Sire Baudewyn de Whyteneye, den de Tomworthe, c'est a savoir Luyndy [*sic*] en la feste de Seynt Margarete, en l'an de roy Edward Terce apres le Conqueste xxix.

Ces furront les choses, c'est a savoir vj<sup>xxli</sup>. en perles. Item une cerce d'or ov nok.tt (?) et rubyes, pris lxli. Item j. cerce d'or ov rubies et emeraudes, pris xlii. Item j. autre cerce d'or ov rubyes et emeraudes, pris xxxli. Item j. cerce d'or ov rubies et emeraudes, pris xxli. Item j. cerce d'or et de perré ov lupards, pris xxli. Item j. cerce d'or et de perré, pris xli. Item j. cerce d'or et de perré, pris xli. Item j. corowne d'or et de perré, pris xxxli. Item j. nouche d'or et de perré, pris xxxli. Item ij. nouches d'or et de perré, pris x. marcs. Item ij. anels d'or et de perré, pris cs. Item ij. peyres de pater nostres de get ov gaudes de rubie et de perles, pris cs. Item j. botoner de roses, pris xls. Item j. botoner de *wodewoses* [= elves, fauns, from A.S. *wudu-wása*], pris cs. Item j. botouner de muge [= nutmeg, O. French *muge*], pris x marcs. Item j. botoner d'esteyles d'err', pris cs. Item j. botoner d'err' et de perles, pris x. marcs.

*Summa* : iiijc. xijli.

Item j. lyt enter, ov lez curtyns palez, pris cs. Item, j. lyt enter, j. sarch', iiij. tapyts d'oysels, et j. *dim.* seel, ov lez rydels de rouge sendal, pris xxli. Item j. coverteur de gris, pris cs. Item j. quylte poynté de sendal pale d'Ynde et de jawne, pris xli. Item j. lyt pale ov j. sarge et iiij. tapyts et j. *dim.* celur', pris cs. Item ij. lytes rouges enters, sarges et tapyts, pris lxs. Item j. lyt vert ov rydel, pris xls. Item ij. lytz ov house et tapitz pur esquyers, pris ls. Item xvj. lytz ov materass, pris xvjli. Item j. sel pour lez justes, ij. helmes, j. escu, ij. meyne-de-fers, ov tous manner' autres herneys apurtenantz, pris xli.

*Summa* : lxxvijli. xs.

Item en naperye, c'est a savoir xj. napes pur la haute table, ov vij. longe towaylles et viij. courte towaylles et v. savenapes, pris xijli. Item vj. napes de drap longe, pris xxs.

*Summa* : xiiijli.

Item ij. corsetes furrés de menyver, ov lez cotes de la sute, pris xxli. Item en iiij. cotes furrés de menyver, pris xx. marcs. Item chaperounz ov rubans, pris iiijli. Item ij. seeles pur ma dame, pris xls.

*Summa* : xxxijli. xiijs. iiijd.

Item vj. esqueles, vj. sauters, et ij. chargours d'argent, pris xxli. Item ij. bacynz, ij. ewers, et ij. potes d'argent, pris xxli. Item iiij. bolles ov lez covercles d'argent, pris xli.

Item x. peces et j. ewer d'argent, pris xj. marcs et dim. Item j. ewer d'orr, pris xls. Item j. coupe d'argent, ov le covercle, pris xls. Item xiiij. quylers d'argent et j. d'orr, pris xxs.

*Summa*: lxij*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

[An inventory of the cattle in the manors of Walton, Middilstone [co. Warwick], Crownest [co. Worcester], Worldende [co. Hereford], and Ferne [co. Hereford], follows.] 24

1488[-9], March 12.—A roll about 11 feet long entitled “This is the inventory of all the goodes and catellys of John Alfegh, Squyre, of Chedyngstone in the Counte of Kent, praysed by Wylliam Maryner and Symon Hogan, cytezens of London and prayzers to the moste Reverende Fader in God John, Archebysshop of Canterbury, the xij. day of Marche, the xx yere of our Lorde God m<sup>c</sup>ccciiij<sup>xx</sup>viiij, and in the iiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the VIJ<sup>th</sup>.”

A few extracts, representing every heading, are here given from this interesting inventory.

*“In the Hall.*

In primis iiij. costeryngez [= curtains] of rede  
say, price . . . . . viijs.  
Item ij. blakke bylles . . . . . viij*d*.  
*Summa*: viijs. viij*d*.

*In the Parlour.*

Item a foldyng table of Englysshe makyng,  
price . . . . . vs.  
Item iiij. cheyres turned, febyll', . . . . . xij*d*.  
Item a peyer of pleyng tables . . . . . v*d*.  
Item ij. carpettes, sore worne . . . . . xijs.

*In the Newe Chamber above.*

Item iiij. costeryngez of rede say bastard steyned,  
with a border of scriptures, price . . . . . xiijs. iiij*d*.  
Item a sperver [= hangings of the tester of a  
bed] of lawne party blewe and murrey, price . . . xiijs. iiij*d*.  
Item an olde counterpoynte of tappystery with  
a man in harnes, febyll, price . . . . . vijs. viij*d*.

*In the withdraught [= closet] next the same chamber.*

Item a seler [= canopy of a bed] and tester  
bastard steyned with a flouredelyse . . . . . ijs. iiij*d*.

*In the Newe Chamber beneth.*

Item a sperver bastard steyned and vij. costerynges bastard, steyned with vyndez [= vines], fesauntes, and popynyayes, with the cope of the sperver of boorde Alisaunder<sup>1</sup> . . . . . xiijs. iiij*d*.  
Item a blewe coverlyd with white workes of Norwyche makyng, brokyn . . . . . v*d*.  
Item a chamber basen of peuter . . . . . v*d*.

<sup>1</sup> Striped silk. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Bord Alexander.'

*In the withdraught to the Newe Chamber.*

Item a brokyn perlyng <sup>1</sup>	.. .. .	vd.
Item iiij. olde cusshyns of boorde Alisaunder with a banker [= bench-covering]	.. .. .	viijd.

*In the Entre next the withdraught.*

Item vj. costerynges of blakke say, brokyn	..	xxijd.
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*In the Warderope.*

Item a flatte cheste joyned, price	.. ..	xxd.
Item vj. skeynes of lynyn yarne	.. ..	ijs. vjd.
Item ij <sup>li</sup> . wyke-yarne for candell'	.. ..	vd.
Item an olde clothe with Seynt John the Bap- tyst steyned	.. .. .	viijd.
Item iiij. peyer of brekynders [= brigandines] covered with fustyan	.. .. .	xiijs. iiijd.
Item a bycokett <sup>2</sup> and a salet with a veser [= visor]	.. .. .	vd.
Item a peyer of splentes [= laminated armour]	.. ..	xvjd.
Item a peyer of slevys, j. peyer of gussettes, ij. standerdes, and ij. flankerdes <sup>3</sup> of mayle	.. ..	vjs. viijd.
Item an olde cote of fens [= fence, defence] and a cusshyn for a pelyon [= pillion]	.. .. .	ijs.

*Gownes, with other weryng stufte.*

Item j. gowne of russett furred with olde mar- ternys, <sup>4</sup> price	.. .. .	xxiijs. iiijd.
Item j. tawny gowne furred with foxe	.. ..	vjs.
Item a vyolet gowne furred with white bugge <sup>5</sup>	.. ..	viijs.
Item a Musterdyvelys <sup>6</sup> gowne furre with blakke lambe	.. .. .	xs.
Item a shorte gowne of Musterdyvelys lynyd with blakke wollyn	.. .. .	iiijs.
Item a shorte gowne of blewe lynyd with blakke wollyn	.. .. .	iiijs. iiijd.
Item a shorte blakke gowne lynyd with blakke wollen	.. .. .	ijs. vjd.
Item a <i>dim.</i> gowne of grene lyned with blakke wollen	.. .. .	ijs. viijd.
Item a blewe raye gowne furred with white lambe, febyll	.. .. .	vs. iiijd.
Item a dowbelet of tawny damaske	.. ..	xiijs. iiijd.
Item a doubelet of blakke saten, sore worne	.. ..	vs.
Item a doubelet of blakke say	.. ..	ijs. iiijd.
Item ij. peyer of blakke hosen	.. ..	ijs. vjd.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 'pearling' in *New English Dictionary*.<sup>2</sup> A peaked cap. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Bycoket.'<sup>3</sup> Armour for the thigh or for the protection of a horse's flanks. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Flancard.'<sup>4</sup> Marten-skins.<sup>5</sup> "Budge," a fur made of lambskin with the wool dressed on the outside.<sup>6</sup> Cloth deriving its name from Montivilliers, formerly Mouster Villers, in Normandy (*Seine-Inférieure*).



*The Chamber over the Parlour.*

Item a lytell ship' cheste, febyll' .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item ij. cussyhyns of tappystery with <i>dim.</i> connyes .. .. .	viiij <i>d.</i> xd.
Item ij. olde trussing cofers .. .. .	
Item an awnderne [= andiron] and a fyre forke .. .. .	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item a water chafer of brasse .. .. .	xxij <i>d.</i>

*In the withdraught to the same Chamber.*

Item a coverlydde of Gaunte [= Ghent] makynge, febyll' .. .. .	xiiiij <i>d.</i>
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*In the Chamber over the Botery.*

Item v. olde cussyhyns, the one syde covered with lether, febyll .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item an olde russet mantell, motheten .. ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item an old Normandy byll .. .. .	iiiij <i>d.</i>

*In the withdraught to the same Chamber.*

Item a coverlydde of Gaunte makynge, brokyn	viiij <i>d.</i>
Item a flatte cheste corved ( <i>sic</i> ) .. .. .	xd.

*In the Chamber next the Chapell'.*

Item an olde cote of fense .. .. .	xx <i>d.</i>
Item an old batell-axe .. .. .	iiiij <i>d.</i>

*In the Chapell'.*

Item ij. auter clothes of steyned worke .. ..	xx <i>d.</i>
Item ij. other auter clothes of tarturme paled and leyed with double W. .. .. .	vs.
Item a vestemente of grene ragmersshe <sup>1</sup> with the imperour .. .. .	vjs. viiiij <i>d.</i>
Item ij. curteynes of rede bokeram .. .. .	vj <i>d.</i>
Item a corporas of blakke clothe of tyssue ..	ijs.
Item an other corporas of blewe sylke .. ..	vj <i>d.</i>
Item ij. pryket candelstykes of laten .. ..	xvj <i>d.</i>
Item a peyer of cruettes of layed metell and a sauns bell of laten .. .. .	vj <i>d.</i>
Item a holy water stopell' of laten .. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>
Item a lytell flatte cheste .. .. .	iiiij <i>d.</i>
Item a lytell tabelet of golde nedyll' worke ..	vs. iiiij <i>d.</i>
Item ij. pax brede .. .. .	ij <i>d.</i>
Item ij. lytell towelles .. .. .	iiiij <i>d.</i>

*In the parclose over the Chapell'.*

Item ij. olde clothes bastard steyned .. ..	xiiiij <i>d.</i>
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<sup>1</sup> A kind of cloth. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Ragmas.'

*In the Freres Chamber.*

Item an olde peynted clothe .. .. .	iijd.
Item ij. olde materes, i. peyer of blankettes, a coverlydde, an ( <i>sic</i> ) dagswayne [= coveriet], an ( <i>sic</i> ) bolster, and a pelowe .. .. .	vs.

*In Wybarnys Chamber.*

Item an olde materes and a bolster, a coveryng of rede wollen, a dagswayne, a syler, and a tester of blewē carde .. .. .	vjs.
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*In the Bedemannys Chamber.*

Item an olde materes, a peyer of blankettes, and an olde coverlydde of Yorke making .. .. .	xxd.
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*In the Laborers' Chamber.*

Item a syler and tester of grene bokeram, a grene coverlydde with white workes, j. Adam bell', a materes and a bolster .. .. .	vs.	vjd.
Item a lanterne .. .. .		vjd.

*In the Spynnyng Chamber.*

Item a jakke covered with white fustyan ..	iijs.	iiijd.
Item a styllitory of lede .. .. .		xxd.
Item a candell' molde .. .. .		vjd.

*In the Chamber over the Stable.*

Item ij. materes, ij. bolsters, ij. brokyn coverlyddes and an olde canvas cloth .. .. .	iijs.	iiijd.
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*In the Poorche Chamber.*

Item a <i>dim.</i> seler of rede say and a hachement steyned .. .. .		vjd.
Item a ship' cheste with the marke of ij. ..	iijs.	vijd.
Item an other ship' cheste with the marke of iij. .. .. .	iijs.	iiijd.
Item a flatte cheste .. .. .		xvjd.
Item a <i>dim. lib.</i> of coten yarne .. .. .		iiijd.

*Shetys.*

Item a hede shete with the marke of ij .. ..	iijs.	iiijd.
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*Pleyne Clothes.*

Item x. boorde clothes pleyne with the marke of j. .. .. .	xiijs.	iiijd.
Item ix. course table clothes with the marke of ij. .. .. .	vjs.	vijd.
Item viij. napkyns pleyne with double milyngez ..		xvjd.
Item x. napkyns pleyne with sengle milyngez ..		xijd.
Item iij. ewry towelles .. .. .		xiiijd.
Item viij. course rollers .. .. .		xviijd.
Item v. lytell hande towelles .. .. .		vjd.

*Dyaper Napry.*

Item ij. of borde clothe of dyaper with the marke of j. . . . .	xxvjs. viijd.
Item a towell of dyaper with the marke of j. . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item iiij. litell napkyns of dyaper, febyll . . . . .	vjd.

*In the Kechyn.*

Item a brasse potte of Boleyne [= Boulogne] fashion with the marke of iij. . . . .	vs.
Item a frewter <sup>1</sup> chafer of brasse . . . . .	ijs. vjd.
Item a lytell chafer withe a stele [= handle].. . . .	xiiijd.
Item a large skelet with a stele, febyll' . . . . .	vjd.
Item a water chafer of brasse . . . . .	ijs.
Item ij. cawdernys [= caldrons] unbounde . . . . .	xxiijs.
Item a full [= set] of ketelles of brasse, brokyn.. . . .	xxd.
Item a ladyll and a skemer [= scummer] febyll . . . . .	vd.
Item a colender of laten . . . . .	xijd.
Item ij. drepyng pannys of ierne . . . . .	xijd.

*Stuffe of ierne in the Kechyn.*

Item iij. trevettes of ierne . . . . .	vs.
Item iij. gredeiernys, broke and hole . . . . .	xiiijd.
Item a peyer of rakkes of ierne.. . . .	vjs.
Item a peyer of cobbeiernys . . . . .	xiiijd.
Item a pott hangle, ij. pot rakkes, and iij. peyer pot-hokys, a peyer of handyll hokys, and a flesshe hoke . . . . .	ijs. vjd.
Item iij. standerde spyttes and iij. lytell spyttes.. . . .	viijs. iiijd.
Item a water laver of laten . . . . .	xijd.
Item a lytell musterd querne . . . . .	xijd.
Item a brede grate [= grater] and a pepyr querne . . . . .	ijd.

*Pewter.*

Item a garnysshe lakkyng a charger, poiz lxiiij <i>li</i> . . . . .	xvjs.
Item a sause botell of ley <sup>2</sup> [= pewter] metell' . . . . .	ijd.

*In the Chamber over the Larder.*

Item iij. large wollen combys . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item vj. hachellys [instruments for combing flax] grete and smale . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item a pryket candelstykke, with ij. nose, and viij. other candelstyckes of dyverse soortes, grete and smale . . . . .	iijs. iiijd.
Item in flexe unwrought . . . . .	ijs.
Item iij. banelles, a basket, ij. pannyers, withe other lumber . . . . .	xijd.
Item a hangyng almary in the larder, with other lumber . . . . .	viiijd.

<sup>1</sup> A fruit-dish (Old French *fruitier*).<sup>2</sup> See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Lay, sb. 6.'



*In the Brewe House.*

Item a masshe fatt, iiij. yelyng<sup>1</sup> tubbys, viij.  
 kymlynnes,<sup>2</sup> xiiij. ale stondys, vj. payles, and iiij.  
 corne trays . . . . . xxv.

*In the Maltehouse and in the Yarde.*

Item a pype, iiij. tubbys, ij. cowlys, withe other  
 lumber . . . . . iijs. iiijd.

*In the lofte over the Maltehouse.*

Item xij. lib. of roughe hempe . . . . . xijd.  
 Item a lytell dragge-net and an olde shove-  
 net . . . . . vs. iiijd.

*In the Botery.*

Item ij. candelstykkys of laten of the newe  
 turne . . . . . ijs.  
 Item ij. bell candelstykkys . . . . . xvjd.  
 Item ij. gyspynnes [leathern pots or cups] of  
 lether . . . . . xd.  
 Item ij. karvyng knyves with white haftes . . . iijs. iiijd.  
 Item a wode knyfe and a bokeler sworde . . . vjs. viijd.

*Plate with other Jewellys.*

Item a paxbrede graven with a crucifix, Mary  
 and John, *dim.* gylte, *pond.* iiij. ounz *dim. et dim.*  
 quarter, *le* ounz iijs. vd. . . . . xijs. iiijd. ob. quad.  
 Item a Paryse boll, with a cover chased codde  
 rounde parcell gylte, *pond.* xvij. ounz and iiij.  
*quart.*, *le* ounz iijs. ijd. . . . . lvjs. ijd. ob.  
 Item xxij. sylver sponys with cutte endys,  
*pond.* xxj. ounz and iiij. *quart.*, *le* ounz iijs. jd. . . . . iiijl. vijs. ob. quad.  
 Item ij. sponys withe dyamonde poyntes, *pond.*  
 j. ounz, *quart.* and *dim.*, *le* ounz iijs. jd. . . . . iiijjs. ijd. ob. quad.  
 Item a basen and an ewer parcell gylte, chased  
 with a sonne in the botome and greyved with a  
 skotchyn in armis of iiij. borys hedes, *pond.* l. ounz,  
 iijs. iiijd. . . . . viijl. ijs. vjd.  
 Item a chales with a paten gylte, *pond.* viij.  
 ounz and *dim.* *quart.*, *le* ounz iijs. iiijd. . . . . xxvijs. jd.  
 Item in redy money nombyrd at the tyme of the  
 decesse of the seyde John' Alfegh . . . . . xlviijl. xs. iiijd.

*In Catell.*

Item lj. mylche kene [=kine, cows] olde and  
 yonge, *le* pese vjs. . . . . xvl. vjs.

<sup>1</sup> Tubs in which the wort was left to ferment. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Gyle.'

<sup>2</sup> Small tubs. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Kimmel.'

- Item xx. steris and heffords [= heifers] of iij.  
 yere age, *le pese* vs. . . . . . *vli.*  
 Item xx of ij *zerelyngez*, *le pese* iijs. viijd. . . . . iij*li.* xiijs. - iij*jd.*  
 Item xv. weynelles,<sup>1</sup> *le pece* ijs. viijd. . . . . xls.  
 Item x. yonge hogges called "shetys," *le pese*  
 xiiij*jd.* . . . . . xjs. viij*jd.*  
 Item a white horse ambelyng, a donne horse  
 trottyng, a bay horse ambelyng, olde and crokyd xxvjs. viij*jd.*  
 Item iiij. olde hakeney sadylls, with the  
 brydylles . . . . . vjs. viij*jd.*  
 Item ij. waynes, th'one for corne, th'other for  
 wode, with the tyghtez [= traces]. Item a ploughe,  
 with ij. sharez and ij. coultys, with the tyghtes.  
 Item iij. harowys armyd with ierne . . . . . xxvjs. viij*jd.*

*Corne.*

- Item xij. quarters of white otys, *le quarter* xx*d.* xxs.

*In the Counting House.*

- Item a caskett . . . . . xiiij*jd.*  
 Item a lytyll' olde gardevyan<sup>2</sup> . . . . . xij*jd.*  
 Item viij. pursez of sylke, sore worne . . . . . iijs. iij*jd.*  
 Item a hamper of wykars . . . . . ij*jd.*

*In the Store House.*

- Item ij. axes, an hachett, ij. heggyng bylles, ij.  
 mattokes a shodde sholve, a donge forke of ierne,  
 a gryndestone, iiij. aloris [= augers], ij. cheselles,  
 ij. wegges [= wedges] of ierne, a stubbe sithe,  
 ij. peersers, a pecheforke . . . . . vs. iij*jd.*

*Sperat [= recoverable] Dettes.*

(Four items amounting to 155*l.* 19s. 11½*d.*)

*Summa* of all' the preysed godes, redy money and sperat  
 dettes: ccc. xlii. vs. ij*d.*

*Desperate Dettes.*

(Four items amounting to 19*l.* 13s. 4*d.*)

*Dettes that the said testatour oweght atte tyme of hys decesse*  
 [26 entries].

Item to Nicholas Castell', Richard Thorpe,  
 Herry Blysse, John Haveryng, Thomas Wyldebore,  
 Edward Welles, Symonde Euerherst, Amy Myles,  
 Mergery Newbegyn, Johanna Wasnasch, servauntes  
 of the seid testatour, for their severall wages to  
 theym dewe by the testatour, to this some, iij*li.* xvijs. x*d.*

<sup>1</sup> Weanlings.

<sup>2</sup> A meat-safe or a chest generally. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v.  
 'Garde-viance.'

*Fewnerall Exspenses.*

Item paid to prestes, clerkes, ryngyng of belles, his leystowe,<sup>1</sup> lynnyn and wollyn cloth, brede, ale, wyne, wexe, flessch, fyssh, spices, with other necessarys, and yevyng in almese to poure people xlvj*li.* xij*s.* ob.

The probate of the testament, with all other thynges that longeth therto . . . . . vij*li.* xii*s.* iiij*d.* 236.

1541, March 12.—Inventory of the goods, chattels, and debts of Sir Edward Willoughby, knight, late of Woodlande, co. Dorset, including the following :

*“Funerell expensis.*

In primis, to the parson for his grave in the chansell . . . . . xs.  
 Item his wynddyng sheytte and his cheste [=coffin], wythe a stone of marble . . . . . xxx*s.*  
 Item dolte [=dole] to pore men . . . . . iiij*li.*  
 Item for tapers of wexe . . . . . xxx*s.*  
 Item for torchis . . . . . xs.  
 Item for blacke cotton of the herse . . . . . xs.  
 Item to prestes and clarkes for masse and *dirige* xxx*s.*  
 Item for masse pens . . . . . xxd.  
 Summa : vij*li.* v*j**s.* viij*d.*

*Expenses at the monethes mynd.*

In primis for the herrode [=herald] orderyng the names . . . . . xxx*s.*  
 Item to Mr. Wryght, the kinges paynter . . . . . xvi*li.*  
 Item to prystes and clerkes . . . . . iiij*li.*  
 Item to poore men . . . . . xiiij*li.* xii*s.* ijd.  
 Item for vestymentes borroed . . . . . xxd.  
 Item to Ryc. Goodbody for viij. torches staves xxij*s.*  
 Item payd to the same parson for tapers . . . . . xvi*s.* ijd.  
 Item the offeryng of the masses d (*sic*) pens v*j**s.*  
 Item to Syr Vynsent to pray for the deade the moneth . . . . . i*j**s.* vjd.  
 Item the offering at *Requiem* masse . . . . . vs.  
 Item to a mason fastenyng howkes and yrons . . . . . xij*d.*  
 Item to the ryngers . . . . . xviiij*d.*  
 Item for the blakes bowght . . . . . xxxviij*li.* v*j**s.* vjd.  
 Item the house-keping the moneth to kepe the householde and servantes together . . . . . xxvi*li.*  
 Item the charges at the diner at the moneth mynd . . . . . xvi*li.*  
 Item the servantes wages, men and women . . . . . xvi*li.* xij*s.* xd.  
 Item payd to the phisition . . . . . iiij*li.*  
 Summa : cxxxij*li.* vii*j**s.* iiij*d.*

<sup>1</sup> Burial-place, grave (AS. *leger-stow*).



*Ordinary charges.*

In primis a letter <i>ad colligendum</i>	.. .. .	xiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item for a proxe	.. .. .	xvjd.	
Item for the obligation	.. .. .	xij <i>d.</i>	
Item for the wexe	.. .. .	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Item costes and charges in procuryng	.. .. .	xxs.	
Item the procter's fee	.. .. .	iijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item the charges of the inventory	.. .. .	xiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Summa :	lijs. viij <i>d.</i>	181	(196).

1548, June 6.—Inventory of the goods of Sir Thomas Willoughby, knt., "oon of the kinges Justices of his Commen Place," appraised by Walter Fuller, of Penseherste, co. Kent, gent., and William Bogen, of the same parish, yeoman. Long parchement roll. 205.

1549, January 4.—Inventory of goods and debts of Sir John Willoughbye, knight, of co. Warwick, lately deceased. 188.

1549, August 30.—Book in handwriting of George Medley containing inventory of the goods of Henry Willoughbye esquire, taken at Myddelton. 205.

1550, October 4.—Long paper roll containing an inventory of the goods of Henry Willoughby, esquire, of Myddleton, co. Warwick, appraised by John Rowe, clerk, Mr. Peerse Ithell, Master Trussell, John Hodde, and John Henlye. Appended is "The honourments of the chapell at Mydylton with all other thynges as hereafter foloweth, to remeyne after my decesse unto my neyvewe Henry Wylloughby, and his heyres," signed "John' Willoughby." Both inventories specify much plate. 205.

[1550.]—Inventory of furniture, etc., at Wollaton Hall in George Medley's hand.<sup>1</sup>

*Chappell Stuffe.*

Item a vestment of tawnye velvet, with a crosse of greene velvett, with the armes of the waterbudge,<sup>2</sup> the stole and the fannan, an albe to the same, an ammys [= amice], and a girdle.

A cope of cremoysyn and greene damaske, embrodered wyth angells, flowerdelices and branches.

A sute [= suite] of redde sylke saye for the deacon and subdeacon, with three albes and three ammysses, never a one like the other, and a girdle.

An olde vestment of blacke vellvett (*sic*), with a crosse of cremoysyn velvett and the water boudge upon hit, an albe and the ammys to the same, with the stole, and fannon. One girdell.

<sup>1</sup> The words in square brackets are taken from another copy.

<sup>2</sup> The Waterbouget from the Willoughby arms.

A sute of blacke chamblett, with a crosse of clothe of baudekyn for priest, deacon and subdeacon, with three albes, three ammysses, with two stoles, two fannons, and two girdles.

Item a cope of blacke sylke saye, with a border of greene satten of Burdges [=Bruges].

[Fo. 1 verso.]

Two vestmentes of tawnye damaske with crosses of greene damaske, with two albes, two ammysses, two stoles, two fannons.

A vestment of tynsell [=cloth of gold], with a crosse of greene velvett, with stole, fannon, and pares [=parure]. Item a girdell.

A vestment of dornix [cloth from Dornick, *i.e.* Tournay] with a crosse of redde satten of Burdges [=Bruges] embrodered, with albe, ammys, stole, fannon and girdell.

A vestment of white fustian with a crosse of redde saye embrodered, with an albe, ammys, and stole.

A sute of blacke vellett (*sic*) with crosses of tawnye velvett for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, and a cope of the same, three albes, three ammysses, two stoles, thre fannons, and two girdells.

A vestment of chaungable sylke with crosses of blewe satten, embrodered with ymages, an albe, an ammys, a stole, a fannon, and a girdle.

A vestment of cremoysyn sylke embrodered with crosses of clothe of golde, needle worke upon hit, an albe, an ammys, a stole, and a fannon for the same.

A frunt for an alter of blewe silke saye embrodered.

A nother of dun braunched sylke, an other longe frunt of white dunnyshe sylke of damaske worke.

Two frutes of paynted lynen clothe.

Two frutes of redde and greene saye in panes lyned, and fyve curtens of the same saye.

A pyllowe of changeable sylke diaper that they laye upon the alter.

[Fo. 2.]

A cope of blewe velvett braunched with lyllye pottes.

Two tunicles for deacon and subdeacon of olde cremoysyn velvett, with goune hooles.

[A cope of whitte taffa edged with grene velvett.]

A vestment of blacke worsted with a crosse of redde saye.

A tunicle of greene sylke dornix for a subdeacon.

An olde vestement of white bustian.<sup>1</sup>

An albe and ammyss with the pares [=parures] of purple velvett.

*Sheetes.*

A fyne sheete of camericke of foure breades, olde and worne, foure yardes and halfe in lengthe.

<sup>1</sup> A cotton fabric. See *New English Dictionary*.

A fyne sheete of three breades, olde and worne, foure yardes and a half in lengthe.

A payre of sheetes of foure breades, olde and worne, foure yardes and a half longe.

A payre of sheetes of foure breades, olde and worne, whereof one sheete is three yardes three quarters longe, and the other is foure yardes and one quarter longe.

A payre of two breades and a half, olde and worne, foure yardes longe.

Fyve payre and a halfe of course canvas sheetes of two breades. xxij. payre and a half of two breades of the worst sort, moche broken and worn.

[*Fo. 2 verso.*]

Item three course sheetes, moche worne.

Item syx pillowbeares [= pillow-cases].

<sup>1</sup>Item a peyre of olde cwurse canvas worne sheetes, ragged and torne, delyvred after offe Shyfelde's bed.

<sup>1</sup>Item one payre of fyne sheetes, whereof one is ij. breades and a halfe, iiij. yardes longe, and the other is three breades, and that is olde and worne.

<sup>1</sup>Item ij. payre and *dim.* meydlynge sheetes, verye olde and worne, of ij. breades.

<sup>1</sup>One payre of harden [=cloth made of the hards of flax or hemp] sheetes, olde and worne.

*Fustians.*

One payre of fustians, whereof one is of fyve yardes in length and off fyve breades, and the other is foure yardes and a halfe longe and vj. breades.

One payre of fustians of three yardes longe, and one is three breades, and the other of three and a half.

One fustian more of three breades and three yardes longe.

[*Fo. 3.*]

*Naperye.*

Diaper towelles for the table, olde and worne, fyve ; diaper table clothes, olde and worne, fyve ; table clothes olde and worne, fyve.

Table clothes olde and worne, some v. yardes longe, some vj., some vij., some viij.—fyftene.

One newe table clothe of canvas, vij. yardes longe.

One newe table clothe of hardyn, fyve yardes longe.

A sewinge towell of diaper.

Table clothes, olde and worne, three.

A coverpane of diaper, olde.

Three broken coubbarde clothes and one of diaper.

<sup>1</sup>ij. harden toweles, olde and worne, and one of flaxen.

<sup>1</sup>iiij. diaper napkyns, ij. flaxen napkens, vj. pyllowebeares [= pillow-cases], olde and worne.

<sup>1</sup> Added in another hand.



*Naperie and Lynen, with other stufte sent to my cousyn<sup>1</sup> Maister  
Thomas Willoughbye at Cambridge.*

First two shorte table clothes.

Two couborde clothes.

Two towelles.

Syk napkins, wherof foure are of diaper and two playne.

Two cousshins.

Item a hanginge of paynted lynen clothe, with a border  
of susanna [a species of cloth], conteyninge xxxiiij panes.

Item a coveringe for a couborde of the same, conteyninge  
three panes.

[Fo. 3 verso.]

*For my cousyn<sup>2</sup> Mestres Margarette and Fraunces Willoughbye  
at Tylteye.*

Two payre of sheetes of two breades, and one sheete of two  
breads and a half.

Two coubarde clothes.

Three towelles, wherof two longe and one shorte.

Syx playne napkins.

Two cushins.

A quilte of dornix rayed blewe and white, lyned with  
blewe buckeram.

*Syr John Willoughbie's Bedde Chambre.*

A tester of greene satten, with curtins of greene sarcenet,  
verye olde.

A longe lowe coffer with two lyddes.

Two greate standinge chestes.

Two payre of bellows.

A fyer shovell.

A hammer to breake coles withall.

A payre of tongues.

A chayre with a close stole.

A coubarde.

*In the closett by the Chymneye Syde.*

A little coffer.

[Fo. 4.]

*In the Chappell.*

A hanginge of greene and redde saye.

Two candlestickes.

Two cruettes.

*In the owter Closett.*

Two longe coffers.

A coubarde.

A heare clothe [= a strainer made of hair-cloth].

*In the Garrett.*

A beddesteade of bourdes.

A coffer.

A bourde.

A payre of trestells and a fourme.

<sup>1</sup> The words 'my cousyn' are cancelled, and 'Maister' is added.

<sup>2</sup> The words 'my cousyn' are cancelled, and 'Mestres' is added.

[Fo. 4 verso.]

*The Stone Parlour.*

Two greate longe bourdes.

Syx fourmes.

vj trestells.

Two narrowe longe coffers, wherin is a vestment of white fustian, vereye olde, with albe, ammys, stole, and fannon, and two corporaces within one case, two cruetts, a bell, a courtyn of greene and redde saye. Item an olde towell.

Item two olde curteyns of dornix and a tester to hit.

A hoole pece of girth webbe.

*The Parlour next to the Stone Parlour.*

A joyned beddesteade.

A beddesteade of bourdes and a tester over hit of stayned clothe.

A shippe coffer.

[Fo. 5.]

*The Chambre next to the Dynyng Chambre.*

A beddesteade.

*Mestres Dracottes Chambre.*

Two beddesteades.

A chayre.

A fourme.

A coubbarde.

*The Closett in the Gallerye.*

Two emptye coffers.

[Fo. 5 verso.]

*My Ladye Fitzhughes Chambre.*

A high beddesteade.

A trundell bedde.

A greate longe coffer with three lockes.

A coubbarde.

A chayre.

One fourme.

A payre of tongues.

*The Little Chambre next to hit.*

A beddesteade.

An emptye shippe coffer.

*The Greate Chambre.*

A beddesteade of bourdes.

A foldinge table with trestells.

Foure fourmes, greate and smale.

A coubbarde.

[Fo. 6.]

*The Inner Chambre within that.*

A beddesteade of bourdes.

A coffer.

A peace of weynescotte by the wall.

[Fo. 6 verso.]

*The Knyghtes Chambre.*

A high beddesteade.

A trundell bedde.

A longe coffer.

A coubbarde.

A testar of Arras worke.

Fyve peaces of greene saye, olde and torne, for hangynges for the chambre.

[Fo. 5 verso.]

*The nexte Chambre to hit.*

Two beddesteades.

Two olde sparvers [= hangings for a bed] of greene saye, rotten and toren.

[Fo. 7.]

*The Chambre over the Gate.*

A beddesteade of bourdes.

A fetherbedde.

Two mattresses.

A payre of blanketts.

Two olde coverletts.

A hillinge [= coverlet] lyned, olde and worne.

Two bolsters, wherof one of ticke, the other of fustian, both with fethers.

A pillowe of fustian with fethers.

Two little coubbardes.

*The Chambre next to the Porter's Lodge called "the Stuard's Chambre."*

One beddesteade.

Two coubbardes.

Two shorte formes.

*John Tayliour's Chambre.*

Three beddesteades.

[Fo. 7 verso.]

*Mr. Edgerton's Chambre.*

A beddesteade.

Two fourmes.

A tester of stayned worke.

A tourned chayre.

A presse of bourdes joyned fast to the wall.

*The Chambre next to hit.*

A beddesteade.

A fourme.



*Thomas Bowdes Chambre.*

Two beddesteades.

Two fourmes.

A presse of bourdes.

[Fo. 8.]

*The Sycke Folkes' Chambre, otherwise called Costes Chambre.*

A beddesteade.

*The Well Chambre.*

Two beddesteades.

*The Armerye above.*

xx sheeffes of arrowes without heddes.

A box full of arrowheddes.

Two caces for sheeffe arrowes.

xx<sup>ti</sup> newe jackes covered with russett fustian

vj. newe quilted jackes for horsemen.

ix. olde plated cases.

xvj. jackes.

Item a hale [=tent].

Bowes of elme, xxi<sup>ti</sup>.

Bowes of ewe, one.

[Fo. 8 verso.]

*The armerye benethe [cancelled].**Hydes Chambre.*

A beddesteade.

*The Ewerye.*A beddesteade,<sup>1</sup> ij. coverlettes, ij. blanketts, a mattresse, a bolster.

[Fo. 9.]

*The Parlour by the Buttrye.*

A shippe coffer.

Two bourdes of two planks.

Foure fourmes.

*The Porter's Lodge.*

A beddestedde and a fourme.

*The Buttrye.*

xj. blacke lether jackes.

Foure olde lether bottles.

Two olde coffers.

Two binges [=bins] for bredde.

Two shorte bourdes.

xij. candlestickes of latten.

vij. lomes [=vessels].

An almerye [=aumbry].

Two chippinge knyfes.

Two dozayne of trenchers.

[Fo. 9 verso.]

*The Stable.*

A beddesteade.

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<sup>1</sup> Added in another hand.

*The Oxehousse.*

A Beddesteade.

[Fo. 10.]

[Other stuff gathered to gether and layed upp in the Dyninge Chambrre.]

Eleven fetherbeddes and xj. bolsters, whereof fyve large and fyve of a lesse sort, all of tycke, savinge one, and that is one of the greatest sort and is of fustian.

Item a fyne quilte for the best bedde.

xij. mattresses of canvas stuffed with floxe.

xvj. bolsters for the same, wherof foure of tycke stuffed with fethers, one of canvas stuffed with fethers, and vij. of canvas stuffed with floxe.

Twelve coverletts lyned, wherof one of fowles and byrdes somewhat good, the resydewe be olde and moche worne.

A fayre coveringe of wilde bestes of Arreys worke unlyned.

Other coverletts olde and worne, unlyned, xxxij.

Blanketts, xlviij.

A coveringe of canvas furred with greye coneye.

Pillowes, foure.

Carpettes for tables of tapestrye worke, olde and worne, iiij.

Carpettes for coubbardes of lyke sort, fyve.

Two peaces for benches lyned, whereof one is of Arreies worke.

A stayned peace lyned to drawe before a wyndowe.

A tester for a bedde of greene buckeram and redde.

[Fo. 10 verso.]

*The Dyninge Chambrre.*

Eight peaces of olde Arreyes worke lyned, moche worne and broken.

An olde clocke.

Two tourned stoles.

Two trussinge coffers

One chest.

A coubbarde.

Two longe tables.

Two payre of trestells.

<sup>1</sup>Coossyans.

[Fo. 11.]

*In the Kychen [and Larder Housse].*

Item a skeylet.

xvij. brasse pannes, olde and worne, wherof foure greate, nyne brasse pottes, whereof foure greate, two of a lesse sort and three smale.

Two chafers wherof one greate and th'other smale.

A greate boylinge potte of brasse, sett fast in stone.

A payre of racks.

A payre of cobberdes [=sockets for the ends of spits to revolve in].

<sup>1</sup> Added in another hand.

Three greate and longe square spyttes and one smale, one greate longe rounde spitte, two of a lesse sort and a smale one.

A stone mortar.

A greate grydyerne.

Three trevetts, wherof two three-square and the other rounde.

Two chafing dysshes, olde and worne.

Two brazen morters, wherof one greate and the other of a lesse sort.

Item a pestell to the sayde morters.

One other lyttell mortar with pestell.

Syx garnysshe [=sets] of good pewter vessell, and in every garnysshe xij. platters, xij. disshes, and xij. sawcers.

xxviij odde platters, whereof vj. verye fayre and the rest of a worssse sort.

xxj. porringers, good and badde.

vj. fayre greate sawsers.

Foure neue chargers, and two olde.

xiiij platters verye olde, broken and bowed, of a lesse sorte.

xij disshes of a meane sorte.

xxij olde brosed [=bruised] and broken disshes.

Nyne sawsers, moche broken and bowed.

Two basons and an ewer, verye olde.

A cullander.

A lowe candlesticke of pewter with two socketts.

A greate dressinge knyfe.

[*Fo. 11 verso.*]

Two chopping knyves and a shredinge knife.

A fleshe axe.

vj. bourdes short and longe.

Two payre of pott hookes.

A skymmer.

Three olde bredde grates [=graters].

A longe brandierne, olde and broken.

Fyve dryppinge pannes, olde and moche worne.

Two fryinge pannes, olde and worne.

Three kymmells and a close kytt.

Two byrne tubbes.

A cheze presse.

A hoggeshedde.

A verges [=verjuice] barrell.

vj. bourdes, longe and shorte.

A payre of mustarde quernes.

Two tallowe spades.

Two stampes of the water boudge for vessell.

A brande of the water boudge to marke cattell.

[*Fo. 12.*]

*In the Backhousse [=Bakehouse].*

Two brewingge leades [=leaden vats], wherof one greate and the other halfe so bigge.



*Sir Robertes Chambre.*

[*Fo. 12 verso.*]

A trundell bedde.  
A mattresse.

*The Armerye benethe.*

xviij. payre of Almon [=Almain] ryvetts.  
 Fyftye payre of splentes for Almon ryvetts.  
 Foure hedde peaces for dymylances.  
 One harnesse called "a payre of curetts" [= cuirasses].  
 Fortye and iij. salletts [=headpieces].  
 A payre of briggendors [=brigandines].  
 A jacke of white lynen clothe.  
 xvj. payre of olde blacke splyntes.  
 A payre of bumbardes, broken.  
 A payre of vambraces, [armour for the } for a dymylance.  
     forearm].  
 Thirtene leade maulles [=mallets].  
 xiiij. billes.  
 vij. hobberdes [=halberds]  
 Three pollaxes.  
 Fyve han[d]gonnes, wherof one lacketh a stocke.  
 A lytle brass peace.  
 One horne with purses for powder and pellets[= bullets].  
 An armynge barrell.  
 A payre of sheers to clippe plate.  
 A little hookestothye [=stithy, anvil], to ryvet upon.  
 A ryvitinge hammer and a fyle.  
 A payre of nyppers.  
 xx. peaces smale and greate of dyvers kyndes of harnesse.

[Fo. 13.]

*The New Stoore Housse.*

Nyne barres of eyren, wherof fyve longe and iiij. shorte.  
 Twelve teames.  
 A payre of bridells for a sleade [= sledge].  
 Tenne lannde<sup>1</sup> yolkes.  
 Two coppe<sup>2</sup> yolkes.  
 A weyne roope, olde and worne.  
 Two payre of weyne clyves<sup>3</sup>.  
 Fyve payre of ploughe clevis<sup>3</sup> having but foure boltes.  
 Foure lanndes<sup>1</sup> for ploughes.  
 vj. pytche forkes.  
 Fyve coulter.  
 Foure olde shares.  
 viij. olde weyne fretts<sup>4</sup>.  
 Foure wymbles [= augers] greate and smale.  
 A framynge sawe.  
 An olde buckett with bandes of eyren.  
 xxxv sackes, olde and worne.  
 Foure olde wynnowe clothes.  
 A hooke for a ferne [= windlass].  
 Nyne myll peckes.  
 A sheepe brande with the waterboudge.  
 Three spades.  
 A longe rake for a stacke.  
 A shorte rake for the garden.  
 Two paringe eyrens for the garden.  
 A greate peace of eyren with nyckes to make hammers for  
 the cole pitts.

[Fo. 13 verso.]

*John Halles Chambre.*

A mattresse.  
 A fetherbedde.  
 Two blanketts.  
 A bolster of ticke with fethers.  
 Two course coverletts.  
 A course coveringe lyned.  
 A beddestedde of bourdes.  
 A trundell beddesteade.  
 A mattresse.  
 An olde little fetherbedde, moche woren and toren.  
 A bolster of ticke with fethers.  
 Two blanketts.

<sup>1</sup> Not in the *New English Dictionary*. 'Landes' are mentioned by Fitzherbert's *Husbandry* in 1523 as part of the harness of oxen or horses, in a passage quoted in the former work, *s.v.* 'Bow, *sb.* 1,' § 5. According to the *English Dialect Dictionary* 'land' means the hook by which the swingle-tree is attached to the yoke of a plough. Cf. also 'lantree,' 'lanes' in the same dictionary.

<sup>2</sup> The beam or pole of a plough or waggon. See *New English Dictionary*, *s.v.* 'Cope, *sb.* 4.'

<sup>3</sup> See *New English Dictionary*, *s.v.* 'Clevis.'

<sup>4</sup> Iron hoops for the naves of wheels. See *New English Dictionary*, *s.v.* 'Fret, *sb.* 5.'

Two olde coverletts.  
 Two cousshins.  
 A turned cheyre.  
 A coubbarde of bourdes.  
 A bourde and a payre of trestells.  
 An olde carpett.  
 A shorte fourme by the bedde.  
 A tester of dornix, moche woren and toren.

[Fo. 14.]

*In the Chambre next to the Gate.*

Two beddesteades.  
 A narowe bourde.  
 A payre of trestells.  
 A fourme.

*In the next Chambre to hit towardes the Church.*

- Two beddesteades of bourdes. 205
- 1551, October 22.—Inventory of the goods of Sir Ralph Faine, knight, at Penshurst in Kent. 205
- 1580.—Inventory of household stuff at Wollaton. 205
- 1585, November 1.—Inventory of stuff remaining in Wollaton House. 205
- 1596.—Inventory of furniture at Wollaton. 205
- 1596, December 5.—Inventory of the bedding in the new house at Wollaton, at the entry of Percival Willughbye, esquire. 205
- 1596.—Inventory of the goods of Thomas Willughbie, esquire, deceased, at Bore Place, in the parish of Chiddingston, co. Kent, taken on the 28 June by Percival Willughbie, John Adams, Christopher Rogers, William Gibson, and Laurence Dyose, gent. Another made on 23 July. 205
- 1599.—Inventory of stuff left at Middleton. 205
- 1599.—Inventories of household stuff at Middleton and Wollaton. 205
- 1601, October 8.—Full inventory of Wollaton furniture. 205
- 1609.—“An Inventory of all the Household Stuff at the Newe Hall at Wollerton, taken the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> daie of September, 1609.

*In the Great Chamber nexte the Garden.*

Item ij. drawing tables.  
 Item ij. cubwardes.  
 Item j. forme.  
 Item j. gryne velfatt cushion.  
 Item a longe cushion of nydle worke.  
 Item one imbrodered cushion wythe crown and rose.  
 Item one imbrodered cheare.  
 Item a nydle work cheare with a covre of red buckerum.



- Item j. lether cheare.
- Item ij. Turkey stooles.
- Item iij. maxers<sup>1</sup>.
- Item j. iorne gret.
- Item a fyer shovell.

*In the Prynce's Chamber.*

A pere a bellowes.

Item a fetterbed, a bolster, ij. pylloes, a mattres, a pere of blankettes, a sylke quylte lyned with red sea [= say].

Item v. sylk curtenes, red and yellowe.

The testorne [= tester] of the bed of red damask, with gold lace, with armes imbrodered.

Item one cheere of blew velfedd and ij. stoles, a lesser and a bigger, a blewe velfett cushen.

Item a cubword and a lytell square table, ij. blewe curtens, j. maxre, one iorne grete.

[Page 4.]

*In the Inner Chamber.*

Item a fetterbed, a bolster, one blanked, a red rugg, a canoby of yellowe sylk.

*In the Chamber nexte the Prynce's Chamber.*

Item a fetter bed, a bolster, a pyllow, on blanket, on coveringe, old.

Item fyve gryne sea curtenes, the testerne of the bed gryne velfedd and red.

Item on cubward, a joyne stole.

*In the Quine's Chamber.*

Item a fetter bed, a bolster, a pere of blankettes, a mattres, a whyte woll quylte.

Item a yalloe sylk covering lyned with yallowe sea.

Item v. yalloe sylke curtenes.

The bed testerne of red velfett and other yalloe stuff.

Item on blewe velfett cheare imbrodered, one cubward.

Item on iorne gret.

*In the Chamber nexte the Quyne's Chamber.*

Item a fetterbed, a bolster, a mattres, on olde coverlet and a rugg, a halff cannaby of dornex, with three curtenes of sea, blewe and yalloe.

Item vij. peces of dornex honging in the same chamber, one lytell Terky stole, and a joyne stole.

[Page 5.]

*In the Inner Chamber next the Quyne's Chamber.*

Item a fetterbed, a bolster, one blankett.

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<sup>1</sup> Not in *New English Dictionary*.

*In the Great Chamber next the Quayne's Chamber.*

Item a longe table.

Item a short table, one cubward, one barfett stolle.

Item ij. formes, the one forme his in the loby.

Item viij. peces of hanginges.

*At the Gallary Dore.*

Item a table.

*In the Gallary.*

A table of stone with red buckerum.

Item on rownd table standing uppon a foote.

A cheare covered with red lether.

Item xxij. maxes and a armes [= coats of arms] in glasse.

*In the Gallary Chamber upon the Northe.*

Item a fetter bed, a bolster, a pylloe, a blanket, a pylloe, a blankett, a yelloe rugg.

A testerne of whyt stuff tuffett, with curtenes, a square ta[b]le, a joyne stoyle.

*In the Gallary Chamber upon the Est.*

Item one fetter bed, a lytell cubward, a pere of bellows, a pere of snuffers, a fyre shoffell.

[Page 6.]

*At the East Gallary doore.*

Item a table and frame.

*In the East Tyrett.*

A fetter bed, a bolster, iij. pylloes, a mattres, one blankett.

A quylte of yalloe stuff lyned with fustyon, v. curtenes of greene and red sea, a testerne of whyte and blewe sack clothe.

A square table and a joyne stole, a lytell lowe stolle covered with lether.

One iorne creper<sup>1</sup>.

A pere of bellows.

*In the Chamber under the same Chamber.*

A fetterbed, a bolster, a mattres, one blanket, one red sylk quylte.

*In the Northe Tyrett.*

A fetter bed, a bolster, a green koveringe, a yellow and red koveringe, a pece of old dornex, a joyne stoole.

*In the Sowthe Tower.*

Item a fetter bed, a bolster, a mattres, one blankett, one whyte quylt.

Item on square table.

Item one old chear.

<sup>1</sup> A small andiron or fire-dog. See *New English Dict.*, s.v. 'creeper, 6.'

[Page 7.]

*In the Parler.*

A greate table, ij. formes, a lesser drawing table, ij. cubwardes, a lytell form.

Item a cheare of lether, one imbrodered cheare.

Item vij. Twrky stooles.

Item ij. joyne stoles.

Item iij. gryne carpettes, one pewter sesterne.

Item one skrync, a pere of bellowes, a pere of snuffers.

Item one mappe.

Item a pere of tables.

Item on iorne grate.

*In the Duke's Chamber.*

Item a fetherbed, a bolster, a pere of pyloes, a mattres, a blankett, one whyt rugg.

Item fyve sylke curtens whyt and gryne, a bed, testerne with valenes of brougett<sup>1</sup> stuffe, gryne and whyte.

Item old broken cheare of clothe o' sylver, on Turkey cusshen, one blewe curten, one joyne stole, one iorne grate, a pere of tonges.

*In the Inner Chamber.*

Item j. fether bed, one bolster, one mattres, one blankett, one yellow sylke quylte lyned with fustyon, one iorne grate.

[Page 8.]

*In the West Chamber next the Gates.*

Item a fether bed, a bolster, a blankett, a rugg of ashe collar.

Item a fyld bedd of a carnashion stuffe, tuffed.

Item a cubward.

Item a joyne stole, a cushen of nydleworke, a pere of bellowes, tonges, and fyer shovell.

*In the Inner Chamber.*

Item a fether bed, a bolster, a blankett, one olde yalloe quylt of stuff lyned with whyt fustion.

*In the Pantry Chamber.*

Item a fether bed, a bolster, a mattres, a blankett, a coverlet, old, ij. old iorne bound chestes, one lytell table with a cubward in yt.

Item one lytell square table and a joyne stole.

*In my Mr. Bed Chamber.*

Item a fetherbed, a bolster, a pere of pyloes, iij. blankettes, a whyte quylte, a checker rugg, old, a fyld bedd stanall [= 'stamel,' a coarse cloth] clothe frynged, with iij. curtenes sutable to the same.

Item ij. wanskott chestes, a cubward, a lytell table, a truncke, a cheare covered with black lether, a joyne stolle, a pere belloes, fyer shoffel and tonges, a pere of snuffers.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Brogetie.'



## [Page 9.]

*In the Inner Chamber.*

Item a fether bed, a bolster, on pylloe, a mattres, one blankett, j. gryne sea quylte lyned with fustion, iij. curtenes with yalloe and gryne sea, a standing bed of stamell clothe with my Mr. his armes imbrodered.

Item an other fether bed and ij. bolsters in the same chamber, a pere of blankettes.

Item a gryne sea quylte lyned with fustion.

Item an olde cannaby of stuffe.

Item in the same chamber an other fether bed upon a pallett, a bolster, a whyte blankett.

Item a blewe blankett.

Item ij. Turkey stoles, a lyttell cheare covered with lether.

Item a cubward, a wanskott cheste.

Item j. iorne grate with ij. crepers,<sup>1</sup> one fyer shovell.

Item a iorne grate with ij. crepers,<sup>1</sup> one fyer shovell.

*In Mrs. Sturles' [= Strelley's] Chamber.*

Item a fether bed, a bolster, a blankett, a gryne rugg, a whyte fustion blankett.

Item a standing bed of crymsone velfett with fyve red sylke curtenes.

Item more uppon a pallett in the same chamber, a fether bed, a bolster, a blankett, an olde coveringe and other olde coveringe of sylke, all to pyces, ij. cubwardes, one cheare covered with lether.

## [Page 10.]

*In Mrs. Sturle's Chamber.*

One creper of iorne.

Item a fyer shovell, and a pere of tonges.

Item a blewe curten, a joyne stoole.

*In the Inner Chamber.*

Item ij. fether beds, one bolster, a pere of pyllowes, ij. blankettes, one old covering.

Item iorne grate.

## [Page 11.]

*In the Wardroppe.*

Imprimis vj. peces of hanginges, j. pece of dornex that covers them.

Item vj. Turkey carpettes.

Item ij. gryne carpettes.

Item one popyngay [= parrot] gryne carpett, which my Lade took to Mydelton.

Item one cubwart clothe of gryne.

Item a testerne for a bed of changable [= shot] stuffe, lyned with yelloe buckrum.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 487, note 1, above.

Item sylke counterpane for a bed of blewe sylk, with yalloe and blewe frynge.

Item iiij. blewe sea [= say] curtenes.

Item iiij. yelloe sea curtenes, a lytell pece of red and yalloe sy[l]k for a bedes head.

Item a cubwart cloth of nydle worke lyned with redd buckarum.

Item j. cubwart cloth of nydle worke lyned wyth gryne clothe.

Item on whyt quylte.

Item ij. old fetter bedes.

Item fustyon bed with downe in yt.

Item iiij. peces of blewe for carpettes or curtenes, old.

Item ij. old Turkye carpettes.

Item an old testerne for a bed of Arras.

[Page 12.]

*In the Wardropp.*

Item an old pece of clothe for a counter.

Item a pece of old hanging.

Item iiij. peces of dornex for hanginges.

Item on old mattres.

Item old velfett sadle.

Item an old fether bed tyck.

Item a old bolster tyck.

Item v. instrewmentes with cases.

Item a tyller boe<sup>1</sup>.

Item a whyt lute of bone.

Item a pryvy cote.

Item a casse of dagges [= pistols].

Item a male of lether.

Item a truncke sadle.

Item a sylke stremer.

Item ij. long curten rodes.

Item short curten rodd.

Item a bar forme to hange pottes and thre thinges of iorn to beare the barr upone.

Item on iorn pyck.

Item a iorne gret and a fyer shoffell.

A standing bedsted corded.

Item a drome and drom stickes.

*Delivered to the Deary House.*

Item one fetter bed, one bolster, one mattres, j. blankett, ij. coveringes.

*In Will. Sore's Chamber.*

Item one mattres.

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<sup>1</sup> From the fact of the 'tyller boe' being kept in the wardrobe, it would seem to have been some species of bow for shooting.

[Page 13.]

*In the Cooke's Chamber.*

Item a fether bedd, a bolster.

Item a redd coverlett.

Item a flocke bed.

Item an old pece of kovering.

Item a pece of an old quilt, ragged and torne.

*In the Porter's Lodg.*

Item a fether bed, an old bolster, a pylloe, ij. olde blankettes.

Item auld quylte, an old truncke.

Item an old chear.

*In Margete's Chamber.*

An old mattres, a covering, a bolster.

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## PAPERS AND ACCOUNTS RELATING TO COAL-MINES AND IRON-FORGES.

A great mass of accounts and other papers connected with these two industries occupy Bin number 7, division 3, and others occur in some of the numbered bundles. The number of accounts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially the latter, is very great. Some of the sixteenth century accounts are noticed above with the Household accounts. The papers here printed form an infinitesimal proportion of the total mass.

1526.—Account of coal getting, from 13 February to 24 December, 17 Henry VIII., giving the quantity got by each collier week by week, in the following form:—

"L. Lambe gatt xiiij roke <sup>1</sup>	} The hire iijs. xd.	} viijs. ijd.
A roke soft of those		
In hande ix roke		
A roke soft of those.		
Summa in the felde : vj roke and dim.		
H. Shawe gatt xiiij roke	} The hyre vjs. vd.	}
dim. a roke soft of those		
In hand iiij roke and dim.		
Item they (sic) gatt ij pyckeshafte		
a roke of colys	} The hyre ijs.	}
Summa in the felde : iiij <sup>xx</sup> roke and dim.		
dim. a roke soft of those.		

[The other names are R. Falowys, N. Yreland, James Wylson, H. Ferneley, R. Lynwode, B. Yerle, J. Spede, G. Hartyshorn, and J. Alyn, some of whom occur for part of the time of the account only.]

Summa totalis libri : cccxxviijli. xiijs. xjd. ob.

Summa totalis deductionis : xvli. xjs. iiijd." 205.

1548.—"The colpytt booke from the Natyvvytie of our Lorde in anno regni regis E. vj<sup>th</sup>. ij<sup>th</sup>o."

"Nota, before the raysyng off the price off the coles, every rooke<sup>1</sup> off harde cole was valewed at xviijd., and syth that raysyng every rooke is praysed at ijs. Item every rooke of softe cole was worth xijs. But now the softe cole goeth with the harde cole without anye diversitie of price." It is noted in the book that "the enhauncyng off the price off coles, that is to wete vjd. in every rooke, so that every rooke is ijs.," began on 6 April. These notes are in the handwriting of George Medley.

The following note (also in Medley's hand) occurs at the foot of the page containing the account for 23 August:—"Memorandum, the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of Auguste in this weeke, anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti 3, was Mr. Henrye Willoughbye slayne at Norwyche by the rebels there."

"Summa totalis hujus libri hoc anno recepta : iiij<sup>c</sup>xviijli. xijd." 205

<sup>1</sup> See page 169, note 1, above.

1548.—“The syngkyng booke from the Natyvitie of Our Lorde in *anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti secundo*. [Weekly accounts.]

January 19. “Paid to Pole and his feylows for dryvynge of a thyrle [= a shaft] in the newe leyvell, by daytale, for *iiij. dayes dim.* [= half] . . . . *iiijs. vjd.*”

February 1. “Paid to Richarde Smaley and his feylows in earnest of syngkyng a pit, after *iiijs. the heght*<sup>1</sup> . . . . . *iiijd.*”

March 2. “Paid to Smaley and one with hym for *ij. dayes* at clevyng and makynge of pic-helves *xvjd.*”

” ” “Paid to the said Burton for thakyng up the tymber in a depe shafte . . . . . *viijd.*”

March 16. “Paid to Smaley and his feylows for a heght . . . . . *iiijs.*”

” ” ” “Paid to John Leyves, Edward Deyne, John Bradbry, and James Tole, every one of them *iiij. days worke and dim.* at syngkyng of *ij. bassett*<sup>2</sup> *pitts* . . . . . *vjd.*”

May 18. “Paid to Dicons and his feylows for *iiij. heghtes and dim.* in scoryng a olde pit . . . . *xs. vjd.*”

June 8. “Paid to Smaley for a newe waloer<sup>3</sup> *iiijd.*”

June 15. “Paid to Smaley for shotyng [= straightening ?] of a waloer . . . . . *iiijd.*”

June 28. “Paid to Burton, Baker, Nyxson, and Hill, beyng dryven forth with the dampe of ther pit, for a day worke at the heye way . . . . *xvjd.*”

September 14. “Paid to Homfrey Burton and *iiij.* with hym for tymbryng and makynge the myne in the tops of the pit benethe Hudson loge . . . *vijs. iiijd.*”

September 28. “Paid to Faulloes and *ij.* with hym for *v. dayes and dim.* and Henry Richardes *iiij. dayes and dim.* at brekyng of the bothom and tymbryng of the nether myne . . . . . *vjs. viijd.*”

” ” ” “Paid to Tomlyn for *xij. lodes* of punciions caryeng . . . . . *vjs. vjd.*”

December 24. “Paid to the pit ryves [= reeves] in parte of recompence for ther paynes for gyeing [= directing] the workes . . . . . *xs.*”

[The account for the purchase of tallow and charges in connexion therewith amounts to 18*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of the cost of making the candles.] 205

1548-9.—“The colpitt booke of Bylbrough Closse, the *ij<sup>de</sup>* yere of Edward the *vj<sup>th</sup>*.” Payments “for turnyng water in the Closse and other incidental expenses and to colliers for coal getting. 205

<sup>1</sup> This use of ‘height’ is not recorded in the *New English Dictionary*.

<sup>2</sup> An outcrop. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. ‘Basset, sb. 3.’

<sup>3</sup> A wheel fixed at the head of a shaft in order to revolve (A-S, *wealwian*, to turn) it? Cf. *wallow-wheel* in *English Dialect Dict.*

1550-1.—“The synkyng booke from the Nativitie of Oure Lorde *in anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti quarto*” for one year. 205.

1553-4.—Sinking Book from Nativity, 7 Edward VI. for one year. 205.

1552-3.—Coalpit book from Nativity, 6 Edward VI. for one year. 205.

1555.—“The boke of charges in synkyng and certeyn deductions in the Holowes at Bilbrow Closes,” from 18 May, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, to 13 December. 205.

1554.—“The synkyng booke” from the Nativity, 1 Mary, to Saturday before New Year’s Day. 205.

1558.—John Hudson’s book of receipts of coal money from 19 March, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. 205

1571, December 6.—Letter from JOHN TYROR to FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY regarding the manufacture of iron.

“Yt maye please youre wurshyppe to understande . . . . . I have spoken with the yron-men abowt Walsall, [of] whom I have knowledge, of the prices of ther tra[de] . . . as followeth :

Fyrst ther stonne is worth at the [pytte] ready gotten iiij.s. every lode ; from the pytte to Myddleton is . . . myles, every lode caredge wyll cost iij.s. or ther abowt ; every lode of stonne wyll make a blome ; the blomer wyll have for every blome xvjd. ; the blome is made in xij. howres. Then the brander wyll have for every brand vjd. Every blome makes ij. brandes, which wyllbe wroght in iiij. howres ; viij. blomes wyll make a tunne of yron, and then ther is allowed to the burnynge of every tunne viij. lode of coles, which is valued every lode at vjs. viijd. ; and every tunne of yron is worth when it is branded vijli. or ther abowt. These chargis are certayne, bysydes other for common worke men, as nede shall requyre. For the takyng or purchasyng of any grownd where the stone is gotten, it is very hard to come by, for it is dayly layed for by my Lord Paget, and hath benne longe, but he cann neyther take nor purchase, as I am credebly informyd by honest men. Thus muche I dyd learne uppon Satterdaye last by very honest men, who were in hand with me very earnestly to buy wood for the same purpose, and gladly wold bestow a hundreth powndes or more yf yt maye please youre wurshippe to consyder hereof. It is thought bye them that have travayled longe in the aforesayd trayde that youre wooddes wyllbe better sold, and more gayne to you, then yf you shuld sett uppe smythis, considerynge the great charge and trobble that doth belonge unto them. And further



the saye yf you shuld set them uppe, youre wooddes wold not serve you iiij. yere, and your woodde beyng gone, there is not any leaſte in the cowntrey to be bowght, except it be Drayton lordshyppe.

From Myddleton, the vj. of December, 1571.

By youre obedyent ſervaunt,

John Tyror.

[*Endorsed* :]—To the ryght worshypfull and his ſynguler good mr., Mr. Francis Wyllughby, eſquier, at Nottingham, geve theſe with ſpede.” 165

1572.—Account of coal-getting at Bilborough Hollows [co. Notts].

1572.—Account of coal-getting at Collorton.

1572-3.—“The ſynkinge booke of the Collpittes at Wollaton,” 15 Elizabeth.

1573.—“Notes concerninge the colemine at Wollaton, 1573,” endorsed “Speede’s note,” being a report upon the working of the mine.

1574-5.—Bundle of accounts of coal-getting at Bedworth co. Stafford, Halesowen [co. Worcester], and Wolverhampton.

[c. 1590.]—Notes in handwriting of Sir Francis Willoughby regarding the manufacture of iron.

“13 forges and furniſſes in a pariſhe, vj<sup>xx</sup> in comitate (*sic*).

Mr. Edward Littelton, of Pilleknoll, will bild a forniſ if [he] had any good vent and utterance for his ſowes [of iron].

To ſpend my owne ſtoane and to convert this mill to a hammer mill.

Blacke brooke. Walke Mill. Robinson or above.

vj<sup>xx</sup> tonne in ſowes will mak iiij<sup>xx</sup> tonne in barres. lxxvs. 8d. or lxxvjs. viiijd. carriage 12s.: vjl.—to deliyyer at Walsall.

Sowe wayeth abowt xij.c.

v. loode of cooles and d[im.] will make a tonne of barre iron [vjli<sup>1</sup>.] for the finery and the hammer [lxxvs<sup>1</sup>.], xxs. for working.

For the five lood xd. and xxs. I ſhall receave vjl. or more.

150 loode of cooles will make 100 tonne of iron.

To way every blome. Note that every blome ſhould way 400 in waight, and being burned ſhould way 300 waight.

Every xij. ſtrike ſhould holde owt xj. ſtrike or x. and d[im.] at the leaſt when it is brought to the blome ſmithes.

<sup>1</sup> In the margin with ‘*summa*: 9. 15.’

A shever of iron to make a punche for trying of iron stone  
—iiiij. part of a brune<sup>1</sup> ijs. vjd.

x. blomes will make a tonne in barres, which is sold for  
xiiij*li*.

ij. dozen and halfe of coles at viijs. will make a tonne in barre  
iron xxs. and for the workemanshipp xiijs. iiij*d*.: xxxiijs. 4*d*.

So I shall gaine in every tonne xxvjs. viij*d*.

To send to John Martin of Walsall for iron stone.

To send to Mr. Skefington for v. or vj. loodes of stone,  
xij*d*. stoane xxd. getting, Fra. Watt his tenant: ijs. viij*d*.  
iijs. iiij*d*.: Summa vjs.

Lord Pagett has ij. furnisses and ij. hammers in Kanke  
[= Cannock] Wood and one in Bramley." 165

1591. "The accompt betwene Sir Frauncis Willughbye and  
Lawrence Loggyn towching the iron mayde in Duffield workes  
by the space of one half yere.

Item mayde in the sayd workes betwixt the xxj.	} of barr iron 50 tons.
of Februarye and the xxj. of August, beinge halfe	
a year as is aforesayde	

Which soule after xij*l*. the tonn aryseth to .. 600*li*.

Whearof dew to Mr. Souch by deduccion of six poundes fyvetene shillings uppon everye tonn ..	337 <i>l</i> .	10	0
---	----------------	----	---

For Sir Frauncis his halfe year's clear profytt..	125 <i>l</i> .	0	0
---	----------------	---	---

The workemen's wages, viz., the fyner and ham- merman for working up the said 50 tonns of barr iron, at 16 <i>s</i> . the ton ..	040	0	0
--	-----	---	---

The foulder for casting of 75 tonns of rough iron which mayde the sayd 50 ton of barr iron, and casting that by 5 tons 15 <i>c</i> . wekeleye, he is to be answered for 13 weekes, which comyth to ..	013	0	0
--	-----	---	---

Summa ..	515	10	0
----------	-----	----	---

Which 515*l*. 10*s*. being deducted from the sayd 600*l*., ther  
remayneth overplus 084*l*. 10*s*.

Noate, the fornace blew 18 weekes, in which she cast 105  
tons, which devided into equall partes she cast 5 tons 15*c*.  
weeklye, soe cast in 13 weekes 75 tonn, whearof the 50 tons  
of bar iron should have bene mayde.

Memorandum, it was concluded betwene Sir Frauncis and  
Mr. Souch at Lammas last that betwene then and the 21 of  
February aforesayd was wrought upp in barr iron 44 tons,  
and after betwene Lammas and the 21 of August wear  
wrought upp 6 tons, soe that by that order in the compas of  
halfe a year wear mayd the sayd 50 tuns in question.

Memorandum, that iron hath been mayde at the sayd workes  
after the xxj. of August, Ryse his booke maketh mencion what  
Loggyn's further allowance should be."

*Endorsed by Sir Francis Willoughby: Loggin's account for*  
Mr. Zowches workes abowt Codner, 1591. 165

1591.—Estimate of the weekly charges for the iron-mills at Codner [Codnor, co. Derby] between Mayday and Michaelmas, amounting to 783*l.*, being 14½ dozen of stone for the two furnaces; 4*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* weekly for getting and carriage; for coal to be brought to the furnaces 43 dozen a week; 10*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* weekly for cutting, “colinge,” and carriage; 30 loads of coal weekly for the new forge 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* weekly; four loads of coal weekly for the Hartes Heye [Hartshay, parish of Ripley, co. Derby] forge 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; carriage of “sowes” [*i.e.* pigs of iron] weekly 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; charges for repairs weekly 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir Francis Willoughby’s weekly charge for the founder, “fyners” and “hambermen” [*i.e.* refiners and hammermen], 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* This provision will make 200 tuns of bar-iron yearly. 165

1590 to 1600, 1605 to 1608.—Weekly accounts of iron sales, costs of manufacture, coal sales, etc., at Okemore [Oakamoor, parishes of Alton, Cheadle and Kingsley], hired of the Countess of Shrewsbury by Sir Francis Willoughby. 165

#### PAPERS RELATING TO THE CULTIVATION OF WOAD, GLASS MAKING, ETC.

There are numerous papers connected with the attempts of Sir Francis Willoughby to introduce the cultivation and dressing of woad, and consequent endeavours to found a dyeing industry, in co. Notts. The enterprises were not successful, but whether the failure was due to unavoidable causes or to the dishonesty of the agents chosen by Sir Francis, as he believed, is not obvious.

1584 to 1595.—Bundle of papers, letters, and accounts relating to the growing of woad at Wollaton, the working of the dye-house there, etc. 165

1586.—“The booke of charges for the weedinge, cuttingge, and making up of oade [*i.e.* woad], anno 1586, June the 12th, with other charges thereunto belonging.” Other accounts from 1584 to 1591. 165

1586, April.—MS. treatise by Robert Payne on the preparation of woad. The preface contains the following:

“If thy modestie (gentle reader) do not dispence with my rashnes in this my simple worke, thou wilt condempne the thinge I intreat on, whiche is the true makinge of woade . . .

“The quantitie of fortie acres will kepe in worke one hundered and sixtie persons, the most women and children.” [Details as to their wages.]



“Thus humblie craveinge thee  
to consider the necessitie of the cause  
amonge the poore distressed people  
and take in good parte this my  
simple worke, I bid thee  
farewell in Christe.

From Paynes

Ende this<sup>1</sup>

daie of Aprell

1586.”

165

1589, 4 April, Leeds.—Letter from Randall Tenche, dyer and clothier, to Mr. Paine, servant of Sir Francis Willaby, knight, at Wollerton. Referring to their conversation on the way from Newark-on-Trent, when it was proposed that Tenche should undertake the working of Sir Francis Willoughby's woad, and the spinning, dyeing, and working of Arres work of all sorts, which he is emboldened to do, more especially as he has found out a workman or two that will join with him or be under him, who will work any work that shall be set out unto them by a painter in colours, and to work the same either in woollen yarn, being fine and small, or in crueles or in silk, or in silver or gold, or altogether. For proof hereof, Tenche will come over and speak with Sir Francis, and Sir Francis shall draw a little carpet or cushion in what colour that shall be thought fittest for the same, and Tenche will work it before putting Sir Francis to cost or trouble. Tenche will require 50*l.* yearly, finding himself meat, drink and apparel, and ordinary wages for his “famile” for such work as they shall do for Sir Francis, and the two men who shall be “head” in working the Arrese work must have 6*s.* 8*d.* each weekly, finding themselves in meat, drink and apparel, and for others such wages as shall be thought fit by Paine. 165

[1585-6.].—[Copy of] certificate signed by William Scott, Mayor of Nottingham, John Gregorie, John Browne, William Gelstrop, Peter Clarke, Fabyan Mellers, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of the same, and by Sir Thomas Mannors and Sir Jervis Clifton, testifying to the Lords of the Council, in accordance with their letters, that the subscribers, “not haveinge used the sowinge of woade, have enquired concerning the sowing of the same throughout the County of Nottingham, and that they only find that Ralf Worthington and Robert Payne have sowed 40 acres with woade in the parish of Wollaton, which land before the breaking up thereof was only employed for sheepe and connyes. The place is far from any clothing townes, and near no market town but Nottingham, which is verrye populus and not any trade to sett the poore on worke. And moreover there ar divers townes nere therunto replenyshed with many poore people having no trade to gett theyr lyvinge, a greate parte of which to

<sup>1</sup> The day of the month has not been filled in.

the number of iii.c. at the least have byn by the sayde R.W. and R. P. kept in worke, and the sayde Ralf and Robert doe undertake to contynnewe the sayde number of poore at worke duryng the wynter with converting of woolle into garsey yarne for divers uses." The subscribers therefore pray that the Lords of the Council will grant permission for the said Ralf and Robert to continue the same, notwithstanding Her Majesty's proclamation for the restraint of sowing of woad.

A copy of the letter of the Lords of the Council, dated February 22, 1585-6, ordering the above enquiry is also given. 165

1589.—Letters and papers concerning Sir Francis Willoughby's projects for dyeing, with the assistance of Randall Tenche, dyer and clothier, of Leeds. 165

Answer of Sir Francis Willoughby to the bill of complaint of Ralph Worthington regarding a joint bond from which Worthington had released Robert Payne without the knowledge of Sir Francis, in which the latter states that Payne had "cozened" him out of great sums of money. 165

Evidence of servants and others as to speculation and other unjust dealings by Payne. 165

Proposal [of Robert Payn] to take Thorlon [*i.e.* Thurland] House [in Nottingham], divers of the principal rooms excepted, and other lands, etc., and to give for the "oade" [*i.e.* woad] now at Wollerton [Wollaton] after Michaelmas next 35*l.* yearly of land, and an office of 20*l.* a year above all charges for nineteen years to come, so that he may redeem the same within ten years for 500*l.* All which with his part at Wollerton he would put in stock to be employed upon "molting," clothing, dyeing, and "jarnsey" [*i.e.* Jersey], by means whereof four hundred persons may be set on work continuously out of woad-time, on condition that [Sir Francis Willoughby] put in the like stock. In consideration thereof and of the "commodities" [Thurland Hall, etc.] above recited, he will yield after this year either 200*l.* yearly or half the profit at his [Sir Francis Willoughby's] option. 165

1591-2, February 29.—Copy of letter from the inhabitants of Wicomb, Bucks, concerning the evil practices and bad character of Robert Payne while resident there.

Other testimonies to like effect, papers relating to suits growing out of the project, in one of which Sir Francis Willoughby alleges that Payne had cozened him out of vast sums of money by pretending great skill in the planting of woad. 165

1617.—Bundle of papers relating to glasshouses at Wollaton, including :

"The heads of the agreement of a bargaine betweene Grymballd Pauncefote and Palemon Nicholson, concerninge

the erectinge of a glasshouse at Ausworthe<sup>1</sup> to be perfected att better leasure, July 23, 1617," the glasshouse and furnace to be erected near the coalpits.

"A plott [=plan] for the glasse house, July 30, 1615, Jhon Smythson."

"Glasse mesared at the Newe Haulle [at Wollaton], the xxth of November, 1587."

1617, May 3.—Certificate of Robert Fosbr[o]ke that "there rem[aineth] dew to Sir Percivall Willoughbye from Wollaton Glasshowse from bothe furnesses att this day, *computatis computandis*, the just some of 112.: 15.: 3."

1615, December 8.—Articles of agreement to be concluded between Sir Percival Willoughby and Sir Robert Mansell, knight, whereby Sir Percival demises to Sir Robert for seven years at a rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a great barn in Wollerton, with a dwelling house and garden adjoining in the occupation of Jacob Henzey and John Squire, glassmakers, and certain other buildings formerly used for malting. Sir Percival covenants to deliver at the barn as much coal as the assigns or workmen of Sir Robert shall have cause to use in two glassworks lately erected in the said barn.

Statement of Mr. Pauncefot of the weekly charges of the two glass furnaces (one for "broadglasse," the other for "greene glasse"), and proposal, if Sir Percival will take the works and workmen into his own hands ("which he may best by reason most of all the provisions are his owne"), to take all the glass, the broad at 15*s.* *per* case, the green at 20 *per* dozen, and to pay him 10*l.* weekly, and "cleere with him for all once every quarter." "And if this course be not acceptable; nor the weekly charge can be drawn into this proporcion, for my parte (I soe well understand my owne business) that I will not adventure any longer undertakeing."

A paper entitled "observacions for glasse," [by Robert Fosbroke], noting that a case is a horse-load, which, at the rate of 200 weight to a horse-load, is a tenth of a tun. "Wiche<sup>2</sup> asse [=ash], beane straw asse and greene fearnse asse are all good, and are about viij*d.* the strike. Peas-straw asse and gorse asse are nott so good. Dry ferne asse is nott good. Two good workmen will make 16 or 18 case of glasse weekelie. For the number of coales and quantite of asse, they must be proporcioned according to the bignes of the fornese. Broad glass spendeth bothe more coales and asse, quantitie for quantitie, then drinking glasse dothe. The

<sup>1</sup> A Glass Houseyard at Awsworth (near the site of the railway station) appears on the old Ordnance map.

<sup>2</sup> The witch-elm or the witch-hazel.



forness for drinking glasse spendeth above 20 strikes of asse weeklie, and about 10 or 11 loades of coales.

"Particular rates of some partes of this busines meet for your worship's understanding.

For everie rooke of coales .. ..	0	5	6
For asse of everie sorte a strike .. ..	0	4	0
For cariadg from your Lordship to Bridges <sup>1</sup> a ton .. ..	0	4	0
For water cariadg to Hull a ton .. ..	0	7	6
For howsroom att Bridges for a tun and wharfage .. ..	0	0	6
For the clarke's wages yerelie.. ..	20	0	0
For sand a strike .. ..	0	0	2

"For their complement of asse enoughe wilbe had with sufficient gaine at the former rate. The making of 800 tun of glasse yerelie will spend above 60 tun of coales weeklie. . . . The fornesses will cost about 20*li.* a piece, butt you are to proporcione your rent according to the grownd where they are sett, for all that grownd wilbe as wäst." There is added "A conjecturall ayming att the proffitt and charge of glasse making," showing that a single furnace may well make 80 tuns of glass yearly, which, at 16*s.* a case, that is 8*l.* a tun, is 640*l.* The costs are rent of furniss 10*l.*; wages of five men, 100*l.*; ash, 50*l.*; coals, 125*l.*; sand, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; carriage to London, 80*l.*; total, 471*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*sic*)." 165

1690, May 7.—Grant during pleasure from Peregrine, earl of Danby, by virtue of his office of steward, keeper and warden of the forest of Sherwood and the park of Fullwood, co. Nottingham, which was granted to him by the king and queen by letters patent, to Sir Thomas Willughby, of Wollaton, Baronet, of the office of chief-forester and keeper of the office and walk of Langton Arbor Office or Walk in the said forest, and of all fees, profits and commodities belonging to the said office. 24 (390)

1690, May 24.—Licence from William, earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, etc., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of co. Nottingham, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of co. York, and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all their Majesties' forests, chaces, parks and warrens on the north side of Trent, to Sir Thomas Willughby, of Wollaton, Bart., to hunt and hawk with his company and service and to take all manner of beasts or fowls of forest, chace or warren within the limits of the forest of Sherwood, co. Nottingham, red and fallow deer only excepted, and also to fish in the public waters and [to] fowl within the forest, and to keep and use all sorts

<sup>1</sup> The Trent Bridges at Nottingham.

of dogs, guns and nets for that purpose without incurring any pain, fine or forfeiture or other damage by reason of the forest laws, upon condition that he shall always acquaint the keeper of the walk where he intends to hunt, hawk or fish, provided that he use this licence with that moderation which is fitting. Further, the earl, relying very much upon the great care and prudence of Sir Thomas, for the preservation of the game within the said forest, grants to him or to any other sufficient person, whom he shall appoint under his hand and seal and for whom he will be answerable, full power and authority to seize, take and carry away all such guns, dogs, nets or other engines that any person may have or keep within the forest for the destruction of any of the game.

24 (390)

1703, July 5.—(Copy of) opinion of Sir Simon Harcourt addressed to Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, setting out that he has, in accordance with his Lordship's commands, signified to him by Mr. Lowndes on 22 June, considered the petition of Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart., and the report of Mr. Surveyor-General, hereunto annexed, and has perused the letters patent therein mentioned bearing date the 26 September, 10 Edward I. [*sic* for III.], whereby the bailiwick of the honour of Peverell in cos. Nottingham and Derby was granted to William Eland and his heirs [*see* page 93, above], which office, on 31 May, 38 Henry VIII., was granted by Hugh Revell to Henry Willoughby, esquire, and his heirs. What the petitioner and his ancestors have enjoyed by virtue of the general words of the letters patent of Edward I. appears to Sir Simon to be no otherwise than by the report of Mr. Surveyor-General. A long and an uninterrupted enjoyment is a great evidence of a right, but he does not conceive that the petitioner can claim waifs, estrays, felons' goods, mines, quarries, heriots, etc., within the said honour by virtue of the said letters patent.

The petitioner praying a grant from Her Majesty, he is humbly of opinion that she may, if she please, grant to him and his heirs, or for such other interest as shall be thought fit, upon surrender of the letters patent of Charles II. mentioned in Mr. Surveyor-General's report, or to commence from the determination thereof, all waifs, estrays, heriots, goods of felons and fugitives and other casual profits arising within the honour, and also the office of High Steward of the honour, notwithstanding the statute made in the first year of the reign for the better support of the queen's household and of the honour and dignity of the crown. But mines of coal and iron and quarries of stone are inheritances of such a nature as cannot be granted by the crown in any other manner than according to the said Act of Parliament.

42 (390)

1706, June 22.—Letters patent of Queen Anne granting to Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart., “in consideration of his good services,” and “in regard the office hereinafter mentioned is only honorary and has been long enjoyed by his family,” and to his heirs of the office high steward of the honour of Peverell in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and of all the manors, lordships, lands and hereditaments belonging to the said honour, together with all rights, authorities, perquisites, liberties, privileges, profits and advantages of the said office, “in free and commonscuage,” rendering therefor a peppercorn at Michaelmas yearly.

Notice of enrolment in the office of the queen’s auditors for the said counties, on 6 July, 1706. 24 (390)

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EXTRACTS FROM COLLECTIONS OF CASSANDRA WILLOUGHBY,  
1702.

Cassandra Willoughby, daughter of Francis Willoughby, the natural philosopher, sister of Thomas, first Lord Middleton, and the second wife of James Brydges, the first Duke of Chandos, compiled a history of the Willoughbys of Wollaton. One volume only is preserved at Wollaton. It is a small quarto volume of paper bound in calf. It is entitled "An Account of the Willughby's of Wollaton, taken out of the Pedigree, old Letters, and old Books of Accounts, in my Brother Sir Thomas Willoughby's study, Dec., A.D. 1702, by Cass[andra] Willoughby." At pp. 506 *bis*, 507, she vouches the authority of "my father in a manuscript of his which gives an account of some antiquities of our Family." This is the book described at p. 269 above. Hardly any of the great number of the letters quoted or cited by Cassandra have been found. As they are of a private and not of legal nature, it would seem that they were not deposited in the muniment room when it was arranged (in the latter part of the eighteenth century?), and they have in consequence become scattered or have been destroyed. Several of them were already in bad condition in Cassandra's time, as she remarks. The letters of John Ray and other scholars to Francis Willoughby supplied by Cassandra (who then bore the title of Countess of Carnarvon) to William Derham for his *Philosophical Letters between the late Mr. Ray and several of his Ingenious Correspondents, Natives and Foreigners, to which are added those of Francis Willughby, Esquire*, London, 1718, have also disappeared. There is little justification for distinguishing the Willoughbys of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds and Wollaton from the Willoughbys d'Eresby by writing the name of the former Willughbỹ, as indeed, she admits (p. 543 below).

The book commences with an account of the family of Willoughby of Willoughby on the Wolds, beginning with (1) William<sup>1</sup> "who lived in the reign of Edward the First. I don't find who he married, nor any account of him but that he dyed before *An. D. 1314*." Of his son (2) Sir Richard Willoughby, "Chief Justice," who "was a very great advancer of his family," she states that "I find no account who he married." The Chief Justice's son (3) Richard Willoughby,<sup>2</sup> Knt., married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Roger Morteyn, Knt., lord of Dunnesby [co. Lincoln]. "This Lady brought to Sir Richard Willoughby the town of Cossale [co. Notts.] and some land in Wollaton. The time of his death is not

<sup>1</sup> Richard de Willoughby was the son of Richard Bugge of Willoughby on the Wolds. The mistake is derived from the family pedigree at Birdsall House drawn up in 1573. William de Willoughby has been taken from the pedigree of the Willoughbys d'Eresby.

<sup>2</sup> This was really the Chief Justice, his father having been only a justice in Eyre. The pedigree in Thoroton, *Antiquities of Notts*, p. 221, differs from this.

mentioned,<sup>1</sup> nor do I find that he had any child besides (4) Sir Richard Willughby, his son and heir, who married Joane, the daughter of — Lord and Baron Grey of Rotherfield; by this lady he had five sons and two daughters. Richard Willughby, the eldest son, married Matilda, the daughter of Reginald, and sister of Sir John Grey. He dyed the 29th of Edward the 3d, leaving no issue behind him. Thomas Willughby, the second son, and Roger the third son, also dyed without issue, so that the entail which Sir Richard Willughby made of Riseley [Risley, co. Derby] and other lands *An. D.* 1337 brought the inheritance to Hugh Willughby, a priest, the fourth son of Sir Richard, who not being allowed to marry, kept a mistress called Joane of Riseley; by her he had a daughter named Felice, who married John Armstrong of Thorpe, and a son called Hugh, who married Joane, the daughter of Sir John Dabridgecourt. By this lady he had a son called Hugh Willughby of Riseley, who married Isabell, the daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton. This Hugh Willughby bore the arms of his mother viz. ermine, three bars humett, as appears by his grave stone in Wilne Church [co. Derby], where the arms of the Dabridgecourt's is impaled with the Clifton's. From this Hugh are descended the Willughbys of Riseley. His grandfather Hugh Willughby, the priest, the 4th son of Sir Richard Willughby, dyed the 14th of Sept'. 1406. He was buried in the church at Willughby on the Wolde, where there is his effigie in stone with a hawk upon his hand. Marjorie Willughby, Sir Richard's eldest daughter, married Mallory; Johanna, the second daughter, married Bartram Monboucher.

"The fifth and youngest son of this Sir Richard was (5) Edmund Willughby, knight, who inherited the most considerable part of his father's estate. He married Alice, the daughter of Roger Somervill. He was above sixty years old before his brother Hugh dyed. There is no account how long he lived after, nor of his leaving any child besides

"(6) Edmund Willughby, his son and heir, of whom we have no particular account, but that he married Isabella, the daughter of Sir Hugh Annesley, knight, and that by this lady he had a son that was his heir, viz.

"(7) Sir Hugh Willughby, who had two wives. The first was Isabella, the daughter of — Folejambe; she dyed *Anno D.* 1417 and was buried at Willughby on the Wolde: by this lady Sir Hugh had a son, Richard Willughby, who married Anne, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Simon Leek, of Cotham [co. Notts], esq. He [*i.e.* Richard] dyed without issue *Anno D.* 1471, and lyes buried with his lady in the church at Wollaton, where there is a stone monument for them. Sir Hugh Willughby's second wife was Margaret, the third daughter and only heir, says our pedigree,<sup>2</sup> of

<sup>1</sup> He died 14 March, 1362. See page 99 above.

<sup>2</sup> The pedigree (see p. 504, note 1) has 'una heredum.'



Baldvin Frevill, knight. This lady brought the mannour of Middleton from the Frevills to the Willughbys, as also the mannour of Whitnash, with lands in Willmecote and the manor of Wikin near Coventry, and also other lands and rents lying in Warwickshire, as also the mannours of Gunthorpe and Loudham in Nottinghamshire, with Bradford Ferne and Mawne in Herefordshire. This I find by Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* to have been but the third part of the Frevill's estate." [Account of descent of the other thirds.]

"My father in a manuscript of his which gives an account of some antiquities of our family writes that 'Roger Marmion (as appears by Battail Abbie Role) came into England with the Conquerour.'" [Account of his son Robert, derived from Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, p. 797, and of the Marmions of Tamworth down to Philip, "Lord Marmion," in the time of Henry III.]

"This Philip Marmion left no heir male, and upon the division of the estate amongst the co-heirs Middleton, Tamworth, etc. was allotted to Joane, the wife of Alexander Frevile. This family of the Freviles are also famous in story. Sir Baldwin Frevile, whos daughter married Sir Hugh Willughby, was the grandson of this Alexander and Joane, his wife, a man much esteemed by Edward the Black Prince [etc. as in Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, pp. 819-20].

"Sir Baldwin, his son, in the first of Richard the 2<sup>d</sup> exhibited his claim to be the king's champion on the day of his coronation" [as in Dugdale, pp. 820-1].

[Note that the Frevilles married the heiresses of the Montforts, Rispeks (*read* Kilpeks), De la Plaunch of Bucks, Haverham, Buttetort, and De la Zouch]. "In right of this match with the Freviles the Willughbys quarter these eight coats of armes, as the pedigree of the family of the Willughbys shews."

"The maniscript above mentioned of my father's gives this account of the Montforts, *viz.* that Hugh the son of Thurstanus de Bassenberg was with the Conquerour at the Battle of Hastings." [Account of De Montforts especially of Peter, slain at the Battle of Evesham, 1254, from Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, p. 592 *sqq.*]. After the castle of Belldesert [co. Warwick] and those large revenues came to this family, they were called 'Domini et Barones de Belldesert,' just as the German barons at this day are stiled upon their coine 'Domini et Barones,' etc. These barons seem to have designed a government like that in Aragon, the very word, the great justiciar, being often used in England about this time. [Account of Peter Montfort, son of the aforesaid Peter, based upon Dugdale, p. 595].

"The pedigree of our family makes Simon Montfort, the great generall of the Barons, to be the younger brother of Peter de Montfort that was killed at Evesham. . . . If he were not of the family of our Peter Montfort it is strange



that Gunthorp and Loudam [co. Notts], two mannours granted to Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Elianor, his wife, the king's sister, by Henry the 3<sup>d</sup> in the 43<sup>d</sup> year of his reign, instead of 400*l.* which the king was to allow them, and afterwards forfeited to the crown, should again be granted to Peter Montfort. But whither they were of the same family or not, it is most certain that they were of the same principles, and both of them very active in the Barons Wars.<sup>1</sup>

"This account of the Marmions and the Montforts is almost all taken out of my father's manuscript; to which I shall add the account that [Sir Richard] Baker gives of Simon Montfort in his *Chronicles of the Kings of England*. . . ."

"After this long digression I must return to Sir Hugh Willughby and Margaret, his lady, the third daughter and, as our pedigree says, the only heir of Baldwin Frevill, knight. By this lady Sir Hugh had four sons and seven daughters, of which daughters Matilda, the eldest, married Thomas Hertwell; Aleonora, the second, married Sir John Shirley, knight; Jocosa married Richard Bracebrige of Kinsbury; another daughter married Hilton; Isabella married Philip Botteler, esquire. The sixth daughter married Bosomby, and the seventh daughter married Marmion. Of Sir Hugh Willughby's sons Rodolphus and Thomas, both dyed without issue. From Baldwin, the third son of Sir Hugh Willughby, are descended the Willughbys of Grendon in Northamptonshire. Sir Hugh Willughby's second lady buried Sir Hugh, and after married Sir Richard Bingham,<sup>2</sup> knight, a judg; they both lived together at Middleton in Warwickshire, a seat which this lady brought to the Willughbys." [Account of Bingham from Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, p. 757.] "The time of Sir Hugh Willughby's death is not mention'd, but I find that he was buried at the church at Willughby, where there remains (*sic*) seven very old monuments of the Willughby's, the prints of which may be seen in Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, but time has much defaced the figures upon those monuments and left the inscriptions of them not legible. Sir Hugh Willughby's eldest son dying without issue, as is before mentioned, his eldest son by his second wife was

"(8) Robert, the brother and heir of Richard Willughby. This Robert I find in old writings called Willughby of Wollaton, and therefore I believe he was the first of the family that lived at Wollaton. He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Griffith of Wichnor, in the county of Stafford, knt. By this lady he had two sons and three daughters. Jane, his eldest daughter, married Thomas Thurland, esq.; Alice, his second daughter, married Richard Curzon of

<sup>1</sup> Francis Willoughby, p. 61, writes: "it is most certain they were of the same mind, and both of them the greatest patriots of those times." At the foot of the page he has written "*Sic cecidit Anglorum Brutus*" (in reference to Simon de Montfort).

<sup>2</sup> Also a descendant of Ralph Bugge.

Keydelston in Derbyshire; Sanchia, his third daughter, married John Strelley of Strelley, in Nottinghamshire, esq.

"Richard, the second son of Robert Willoughby, married Anne, the daughter of the Lord Egremont. His eldest son was

"(9) Henry Willoughby of Wollaton, a person who at that time made a great figure in England. He was made a banneret<sup>1</sup> at the battle of Stoke, about three miles of Newark in Nottinghamshire. This battle was fought upon Saturday, the 16th of June, in the 2nd year of Henry the 7th, *Anno Do.* 1487." [Account of Lambert Simnel and of the battle.] "In the fourth of Henry the Seventh Sir Henry Willoughby was a commissioner [for co. Warwick] for appointing archers to aid the duke of Britain against the French." [Account of affairs in Brittany and of Lord Morley's expedition into Flanders and of his death at Dixmuyden.] "Sir Henry Willoughby was one of the officers of this action. Sir Henry Willoughby was also a knight of the Sepulcher. He was also one of those that went into Spain with Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, in the third of Henry the Eighth, upon the intended expedition of invading France.<sup>2</sup> This Sir Henry Willoughby had four wives: the first was Margaret, the daughter of Sir Robert Markham, by her he had two sons and three daughters. Jane, the eldest daughter, married Sir Wichardi (*sic*) Harbottell, knight. Dorothy, the second daughter, married Anthony Fittzherbert<sup>3</sup> of Derbyshire. Margaret, the third daughter, married Sir John de la Zouch of Codnor, knight.

"Edward, his second son, continues the following history.

"Sir John Willoughby, the eldest son of Sir Henry, married Ann, the eldest daughter of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, who was younger brother to Sir John Grey that was killed, being on the king's side, in the battle which was fought at St. Albans, *An. Do.* 1460." [Account of Wars of the Roses, and of the meeting of Edward IV. with Elizabeth Woodville, widow of the said Sir John Grey, and of their marriage, and the rise of her family.] "Her son Sir Thomas Grey was created Marquis of Dorset. Of him I must give an account hereafter, and shall now return to the above named Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, who had two other daughters; the second was Elizabeth, who first married Edmund Dudley. Her second husband was Arthur Plantaginet, natural son of King Edward the Fourth. His third daughter Muriel married Henry Stafford, earl of Wiltshire. He had also one son, John, who married Muriel, the daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. This John left only one daughter, Elizabeth; she was designed to be married to Sir Charles Brandon, who therefore in the 5th of Henry the 8th had the title of Viscount Lisle granted to him and his heirs by that lady (see Dugdale).

<sup>1</sup> See Gairdner, *Paston Letters*, 1904, vi. pp. 102, 187, Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 2, iv. pp. 214-15.

<sup>2</sup> See page 128, above.

<sup>3</sup> The well-known legal author.

But the lady not consenting when she came of age, that patent was cancelled, and she after married Henry Courtney, earl of Devonshire, and dyed without issue." [Account of Brandon's four marriages.]

"I have been thus particular in my account of the Greys here because the grandson of Sir Henry Willughby married the daughter of that Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, as must be shewed hereafter.

"There are in my brother's library at Wollaton amongst the old papers a great many acquittances for legacies and annuities left by this Sir John Willughby, the eldest son of Sir Henry (who died without issue), and amongst other old letters there are three from King Henry the Eighth. The exact copies of those letters are on the other side.

[1534-6 ?] April 7.—HENRY VIII. to SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

"Henry R. [*in facsimile*].

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. And forasmuch as we be enformed that the most pestilent idolatrous enemy of all truth, and usurpation of priests, the Bisshopp of Rome, perceyving his most detestable doings to begin now to appear to all our good subjects, is fully minded in his rage to seek all the ways to him possible to ruin and spoile this our realme as heretofore he hath been accustomed, and to invert the good religion of the same with the torment and disherision of all our said subjects: we late you wit that—entendinge to put the same our realm both by sea and land in suche a-rediness as shall be necessary to withstand his malicious purposes, which by all meanes he laboureth to cloke and colour, pretending only in words the advancement of true religion withoute any the disturbanse of our people, to the intent he maye blinde their simple and honest eies and so the more easily compasse his moost cruell and devyllishe enterprise—we have, amongs other our lovinge subjects, appointed you to furnish unto us, to do us service upon the sea, the number of twenty hable persons. And therefore we will and desire that, immediatly upon the sight hereof, ye will furnish unto us the said number, whereof as many of them to be archers and gonners as ye can make, well able to do us service as before. And the same to be in a-rediness with habiliments meete for them upon an hour's warninge, whensoever our right trusty and right welbiloved cousin and counsailour, th' Erle of Somerset, our Admirall of England, shall by his letters give you admonis[i]on or call for the same. And in the meane tyme with all diligence to make unto him your certificate of the same your nombre, whereby ye shall deserve our harty thanks.

Even under our signet at our manour of Grenewich, the vij<sup>th</sup> day of Apriell.

To our trusty and welbiloved  
Sir John Willoughby, knyght."



1542, April 20.—HENRY VIII. to SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

“ ‘Henry R. [*in facsimile*].

“ ‘Trustie and welbeloved, we grete you well, lating you witt<sup>1</sup> that, having a speceal truste and confidence in your fidelitie, zeale, and obedience towarde us, wee have appointed our right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and counsaillour, th’ Erle of Rutland, on our behaulf, to open and declare certaine things to you touching us and the wealthe<sup>2</sup> and suretie of this our realme; requyryng you not onelie to give unto him perfite credence as to our self, but also to waye and conside the same in suche sorte as youre conformytie may declare youre love and obedience towarde us and answeere to the good opinion which we have conceyved of you accordingle.

Yeven under our signet at our manour of Grenewich, the 20th of Apreale, the 33<sup>th</sup> year of our reigne.

To our trusty and welbeloved servant,

Sir John Wylloughby, knyght.’ ”

“ With this letter there is another of instructions to Sir John Willoughby and others about collecting a subsidie, desiring them to gather it before it was due, having great need for the garisons of Bollen, Callis and Guisness.

1542, August 25.—HENRY VIII. to Sir JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

“ ‘Henry R. [*in facsimile*].

“ ‘Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well, lating you wit that, sending at this time our right trustie and right entirely welbeloved cousyn and counsaillour, the Duke of Norfolk, as our Lieuftennant to our bordures for amempst Scotland for the defense and suertie of the same, [we] have appointed you, among others, for his better furniture, ymmediatly upon the sight hereof to put all such hable men as ye can make and furnishe for the warre of your own servants, tennants, and others, within any your rowmes and offices, in such order and a-rediness as, all delays set aparte, they may advance towards our said cousyn within oon hower, whensoever he shall commande the same. And to instruct you howe you shall furnish the said number of men which you shall thus prepare and send unto our said cousyn for the purpose aforesaide by vertue of this our commandement, first, our pleasure ys that you shal make as many horsemen as ye be hable in any wise to furnish, with such horses as maye serve in the felde, if nede so required, every horsman to have his spere or javelyn; and the rest of your numbere you shal order after this sorte folowing, the fourth part thereof ye shal prepare of good archers, every

<sup>1</sup> *will*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> For “welfare” ?

one furnished with a good bowe and a good full sheef of arowes, the residewe to be bilmen, providing that every bilman, besydes his sworde and dagger, bring a good bil on his neck with him. Desiring and nevertheless commanding you to take paines to see us diligently and substantially served herein at this presente, as we trust you, and as ye tender our honour and [the] defense of our realme and subjects. And these our letters shalbe your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf.

Yeven under our signet at our honour of Hampton Court, the 25th of August, the 34th year of our reigne.

To our trusty and welbiloved servant,  
Sir John Willoughby, knight.' ”

“ Sir Henry Willughby's second wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Abon (or Burgh), knight, the relict of the Lord Fitz-hugh. By this lady he had no child. His third wife was Helena, the daughter and heiress of John Egerton, esq. By this lady Sir Henry had one son and one daughter. His son was Sir Hugh Willughby, knight, that famous navigator, who was frozen to death *Anno Do.* 1553 upon the North Seas. This Sir Hugh married Jane, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Streeley, knight; by her he had one son called Henry. Sir Henry Willughby's daughter that was sister to Sir Hugh was Alice, who married Dreycot of Peynsley in Staffordshire.

“ Sir Henry Willoughby's fourth wife was A—the daughter of Walleys or Walters. By this lady Sir Henry had no children.

“ There is a book<sup>1</sup> which gives an account of cattle bought and sold in the 8th year of Henry the 8th, and what was killed for the use of the house from the 21th of September, to the 2nd of November that year, viz.

Of Oxen and other beefs	29.
Calves	19.
Sheep	53.
Lambs	9.
Porkets	1.

“ By the book of Houshold accounts for the year *An. D.* 1513, I find that

gees were then sold for	4d.	a piece.
woodcocks for	1d.	”
chickens for	1d.	”
lambs for	1d.	”
sheep for	1s. 8d.	”
a cow and a calf for	18s. 0d.	”
“ Malmyse was then sold for	1s. 4d.	a gallon.
sack for	1s. 0d.	”
claret for	0s. 8d.	”
oyle for	2s. 0d.	”

<sup>1</sup> See page 329 above.

"There are in the library at Wollaton a great many letters which were writ to this Sir Henry Willughby the Baneret; amongst the most remarkable there was one from King Henry the Eighth, all writ with his own hand, but so mislaid that I could not find it to copy.

"There is another letter from the king to Sir Henry Willughby, etc., copied on the other side.

[1513?], March 11.—HENRY VIII. to SIR HENRY WILLOUGHBY SIR WILLIAM MERING, and SIR WILLIAM PERPOINT.

" 'Henry R. [*in facsimile*].

" 'Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. And wheras we—singularly tendering a sure defence of this our realme agenste the malignitie of ye Scottes and to repress them, which, contrary to their othes and promise, have commensed the warres agenste us in this our realme, as also specially mynding to be in such arredines as we may aide and assist our faithfull friends, confederates, and allies with our power, according to such treatyes of convencions as is passed and concluded betwixt us and theyme—have now of late in truste not only addressed our commission with instructions to you and other of that our shire of Notyngham, as well for the viewing, mostering, and putting our subjects in arredyness with harneys<sup>1</sup> and other habyliments for the warres, according to the purport of our said commission and instructions, but also to make due certificate unto us in writeing upon all and singuler the poynts and articles conteigned in our said instructions, you, groundely regarding and providently considering the great costs and charge that we in likelyhode shall be enforced to sustayn and bear for maintenance and continuance of our armyes both by land and sea, and, over that, by th'advise of our Counsel, dyvising the ways and means how the said charge might be more easely borne and supported by the aide of our faithfull and benevolent subjects, have thought right expedient to have knowledge as well of the extents and yearly revenues of such lands as be within the precincts of that shire, and to whome the lands perticularly apperteyne, as also in value the estimation of the goods and substances of all and singuler our subgietts, as well spirituall as temporall, resiant and inhabiting the same; and for that cause, remembring you to be our true and faithfull servants, [have] thought right expedient to authorise you for that purpose, willing and comanding you not only to give ferme credence to our trusty and welbeloved servants Sir Henry Willughby, Sir William Meryng, and Sir William Perpoint, knights, whom we have right ample instructed of our minde and pleasure to you by theyme to be declared, but also t'order yourself after such forme and manner for the more assured knowleige of the premiss[es] as they shall instruct you. Faile

<sup>1</sup> *harmeyas*, MS.



ye not thus to doo as we singlerly trust you, and as ye tender th'advancement of our honour and suertie, to be remembred hereafter according to your laudable acquitall and good deserts.

Yeven under our signett at our manour of Grenewiche, ye 11th day of Marche.

To our trusty and welbiloved

Sir Henry Willoughby,

Sir William Mering and

Sir William Perpoint, knights.' "

"The copy of a letter by the Queen.

[1510-1528], March 22.—Letter under the signet of QUEEN [CATHERINE] to SIR HENRY WILLOUGHBY regarding a feoffment made in his presence in the reign of Edward IV.

" 'Trusty and right welbiloved, we grete you wele. And where as we do see and perceive how that ye, like a faithfull trew knight, to your great honnour and praise, do alwayes persever and continue in your opinion for the justifieing and maynteyning of the feeffament and covenant made in the dayes of that noble Prince, King Edward the Fourth (whome God pardonne!) between the Lord Hastings, then his Chamberlain, and Sir John Greysley, knight, touching certain possessions expressed, [as] in a dede of feeffament thereof made and ready to be shewed it appeareth more at large, for the which your trewe knightly acquitall in this behalf according to your othe and order we gretely commende you, and for ye same give you oure good thanks. And albeit that ye now of late, by your bill subscribed with your hand and sealed with your seel, have shewed briefly how ye were present at Asheby Delasouch at the declaring of the said feeffament and covenants, yet we be enformed by our secrete counsaill that the same declaration will not be accepted before a judge having autoritie t'examin the same for lak of your owne presence : wherefore<sup>1</sup> we desire and in our [most] herty wise pray you, the rather for our<sup>2</sup> sake and for the true<sup>3</sup> declaration herof as ye do knowe, to take the payne and labour, which we be lothe to desire [you] to do considering your great age, to be here in ye beginnyng of this next terme for ye fynal declaration of this matier according to trowth, wherby that the partie adversary by their counsaill have no cause of further delay for lak of your said comyng, and in your that doing we assure you in our opinion ye shal not oonly doo a right charitable and meritorious dede to the high pleasure of God, to your reward, but also minster unto us full singler pleasure to your further thanks at your said comyng.

<sup>1</sup> *wherof*, MS.

<sup>2</sup> *one*, MS.

<sup>3</sup> *there*, MS.

Yeven under our signet at my Lord's manour of Grenewiche, the 22th day of March.

To our right trusty and right welbiloved  
Ser Henry Willoughby, knight.'"

"By the time of Sir Henry Willughby's death this letter must have been from Henry the Eighth's first Queen.

"There is a letter from the Marquis of Dorset, directed to his loving cousin Sir Henry Willughby. In this letter the Marquis tells Sir Henry that he has the king's letter with his commission for the redress of the business done in Coventry<sup>1</sup>. He writes that he understands also that Sir Henry has likewise letters for his assistance in the same, and therefore he prays Sir Henry that they may meet on Friday, and that he will bring with him twenty or thirty of his household men with their bowes. He writes that he shall have with him thirty or fifty, which, he thinks, will be sufficient for this time.

"He writes from Bradgate, and styles himself Sir Henry's assured friend.

"There is another letter from Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, to desire Sir Henry Willughby's assistance towards carrying five hundred load of wood out of Sheldon<sup>2</sup> woods to Oxford, which he had given the Cardinall towards the building of Christ's College. He desires to know how many carts he will furnish him with from such towns as he has joining to the lordship of Sheldon by such a day, and assures Sir Henry that such a pleasure he shall remember during his life, besides the thanks he shall have from the Lord Cardinall's Grace.

"Dated from Bradgate.

"There is another letter from Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, directed to his loving cousin Sir Henry Willughby about a match between his daughter and Sir Henry Willughby's grandson, Henry Willughby. The Marquis writes that his money shall be ready without fail, etc.

"There is a letter from John, Earl of Lincoln,<sup>3</sup> in behalf of a tenant of his in Sutton,<sup>4</sup> where Sir Henry Willughby was high steward.

"There is a letter from John, Lord Audly, to borrow money of Sir Henry Willughby.

"There is a letter from Edward, Lord Dudly, to desire Sir Henry Willughby to be with him at his weding with the Lord Powisses daughter.

<sup>1</sup> In 1525, see page, 141 above.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> John De La Pole, killed at the battle of Stoke, 15 June, 1487.

<sup>4</sup> Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

"There is another letter from Edward, Lord Dudley, to persuade Sir Henry Willughby to put his difference with Egerton to a reference to himself and the judges at the assizes.

"There is a letter from Richard Dane to excuse his son from being against Sir Henry Willughby in a jury about Egerton's difference.

"There is a letter from John Audeley to give his cousin Sir Henry Willughby liberty to straine<sup>1</sup> in any of his grounds in Staffordshire, in right of John Egerton, deceased, whose heir general Sir Henry Willughby's Lady was.

"There is a letter from Wat. Blunt to let Sir Henry Willughby know that Ward would not come to be a witness against Egerton unless he had forty shillings.

"There is a letter from Judith Marmion to Sir Henry Willughby about her goods being driven by a privie seal, by William Marmion.

"There is a letter from Zouch about Kingsbury tithes.

"There is a letter from William Compton to Sir Henry Willughby to desire he will change some land with Trussell.

"There is a letter from Henry Sacheverell, directed to his right worshipful cousin, Sir Henry Willughby, about writings of Sir John Digby's and the settlements of Denby.

"There is a letter from T. Roos to Sir Henry Willughby, who was steward of Lenton Abbey with Lovel,<sup>2</sup> after Lovel's death T. Roos desires it.

"There is a letter from Arthur Lile, about a jury to enquire after wastes, etc. This letter is directed to Sir Henry Willughby, knight, High Sheriff of Leicestershire.

"There is a letter from Sir Edward Willughby to Sir Henry about sheriff's business, and to get the prior of Maxstock to give Sir Henry his oath.

"There is a letter from the Governor and Major of Coventry about allowance for prisoners.

"There is a letter from William Compton to Sir Henry Willughby, in which he says that he knew not what right Hanke had to sell his son Sir Edward Willoughby the office of Henley, for, at his humble suit, the king had granted that office by patent to Sir John Dingley.

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<sup>1</sup> That is, distrain.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Lovel, K.G., died 25 May, 1524.



"There is a letter from Elenor Brereton to Sir Henry Willughby. She styles herself his mother, and writes that she recomends her to him, being right glad to hear of his health. She thanks him for all his kindness showed to her at all times, and desires he will get the prior of Lenton to present a chaplain and servant of hers to the vicarage of Middlewick.

"There is a letter from Robert Nevell about a cup worth twenty pounds, which Sir Thomas Burgh left as a legacy to Sir Henry Willughby's second Lady, who was the Lord Fitz-Hugh's widow. I believe this Sir Thomas Burgh was that Lady's father.

"There is a letter from Richard Too to Sir Henry Willughby about news, dated A.D. 1525.

"There are several letters of news from Sir Thomas Palmer to Sir Henry Willughby, when Sir Thomas More was Chancellor.

"There is a letter from Digby to Sir Henry Willughby to assure him that T. Digby had not stolen the plate from Middleton, but a priest in York prison would confess who had stole the plate.

"There is a letter from Allat, a priest and prisoner, to Sir Henry Willughby, in which letter he declares that Thomas Digby had no hand in the robbery at Middleton.

"There is a letter from the abbot of Bordesley to Sir Henry Willughby to invite Sir Henry and his Lady or Sir Henry alone to his monastery.

"There is a letter from Thomas Catesby to Sir Henry Willughby to let him know that he had given a priest a noble to pray daily for Sir Henry and his Lady and son by name, and also for his own brother, and wife, and children, and friends. To which agreement the vicar was a witness, and he was to see their names set upon a table.

"This Sir Henry Willughby dyed the 20th of May, *Anno Do.* 1528, and lyes buried at Wollaton in an arch between the south ile and the chancell, where there is a tomb for him with his effigie and his four wives, two lying on each side of him.

"Amongst the old papers in the library at Wollaton there is a letter from which the name is rotted off. 'Tis dated from his house of Boton Malherbe,<sup>1</sup> June 1550. This letter is full of advice to his sister Willoughby not to marry young Knyvett. He desires her to consider that her age is such

<sup>1</sup> The writer was obviously Sir Edward Wotton, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Read, and sister of Bridget, wife of Sir Thomas Willoughby of Chiddingstone, (*Hasted's Kent* ii. 246).

that she can not expect more children, and [to] think how subject she is to sickness. He prays her to judg if such a young man can desire her to marry him for any other reason but what he can get by her. At present her circumstances are such that she can make her friends welcome to her house, of which she is both master and mrs. But should she marry, these friends must be neglected to make room for her young husband's young acquaintance. And whatever he may say before marriage, she must expect that after it will be hard for her to keep the inheritance of her estate from her young husband for her children. 'But to avoid being tedious, take this for a certain truth that if you doe marry that young man, you will not only utterly undoe yourself and children, but also lose the hearts and good will of your assured friends,' of whom he professed himself one, and writ that during her widowhood he should be glad to do her any pleasure, or if she would marry such a one as her friends might hope to see herself and her children find comfort from.

"Upon the outside of this letter there is writ with my father's hand that the lady was the relict of Sir Thomas Willoughby; who, I think, must have been that Sir Thomas Willoughby of Eresby, who was the son of Christopher, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, if so, this letter should have been copyed page the 17th of the next book, which gives an account of the Eresby family of the Willoughbys, from whom Sir Percivall Willoughby was descended.

"(10) Sir Edward Willughby, the second son of Sir Henry and heir to his brother, Sir John Willughby that dyed without issue, married Anne, the daughter and only heir of Sir William Filioll of Woodland, knight. By this lady Sir Edward had a son and two daughters. Jane, the eldest daughter, married Richard Topcliff, esq., of Somerby. Dorothy, the other daughter, married Robert Willoughby of Boreplace in Kent. This Robert was the son of Thomas, who was the son of Christopher, Lord Willoughby of Eresby in Lincolnshire.

"There are no books of accounts, letters, or other papers remaining by which I could gather any particular account of this Sir Edward Willughby, nor is the time of his death mentioned, nor could I find any letters directed to him worth noting down except one from King Henry the Eighth's Queen Jane, the copy of which letter is on the other side of this leaf.

[1537], October 12.—QUEEN [JANE SEYMOUR] to SIR EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, announcing the birth of her son [afterwards King Edward VI.].

"By the Queen.

"'Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. And forasmuch as, by th'ineestimable goodness and grace of Almighty God, we bee delivered and brought to bed of a prince,

conceyved in most lawfull matrimony by my Lord the King's Majestie and us, dowbting not but that, for the love and affection which ye beare to us and to the comynweale of this realme, the knowledge thereof shuld be joyous and glad tydings unto you, we have thought good to certifie ye of the same, to th'intent ye might not only render unto God condigne thanks and praise for so great a benefite, but also continually pray for the long contynuanee and preservation of the same, here in this life to th'onour of God, joy and pleasur of my Lord the King and us, and the universall weall, quiet, and tranquility of this hole realme.

Yeven under our signet, at my Lord's manour of Hampton Court, the 12th day of October.

To our trusty and welbiloved  
Sir Edward Willoughby, knight.' "

" (11) Sir (*sic*) Henry Willoughby, the only son and heir of Sir Edward Willoughby of Wollaton, married Anne, the youngest daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, by Margaret, his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Robert Wotton of Bocton [Boughton] in Kent and the widow of William Medley." [Account of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, and of the marriages of his daughters by the aforesaid Margaret, to wit Elizabeth, the eldest, to Thomas, lord Audley of Waldon, Katherine, the second, to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel]. "His eldest son was Henry, Lord Grey, who succeeded him as Marquis of Dorset. He married Katherine, the daughter of William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, but had no issue by her. His second lady was Frances, the eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his third wife, who was Mary, the daughter of King Henry the 7th and widow of Lewis the 12th, King of France. This Henry, Marquis of Dorset, was constituted Lord High Constable of England during the solemnity of Edward the 6th's coronation, and in the 5th year of King Edward the 6th, being *An. D.* 1551, he was, upon the 11th of October, created duke of Suffolk. By the Lady Frances this duke had three daughters. Jane, the eldest, married Guilford Dudley, who was the 4th son of the Duke of Northumberland. This Lady was proclaimed Queen of England July the 7th, 1553, and beheaded with her husband the 12th of February following. The duke of Suffolk's second daughter was Catherine, who married Henry, Lord Herbert, son of William, earl of Pembroke, and being divorced from him, she after married Edward Seymour, earl of Hartford. His third and youngest daughter Mary, being deformed, married Martin Keys, Serjeant Porter to Queen Elizabeth. This duke of Suffolk was beheaded on Tower Hill, February the 23th, 1553[-4]. And thus with this great duke (whose grandmother was Queen of England, his uncle King of England, his daughter proclaimed Queen, and his wives mother a daughter of England and Queen of France) ended the titles of honour in his family " [until the creation in 1 James I. of his nephew, Sir Henry



Grey, of Pirgo in Essex, as Baron Grey of Groby, co. Leicester, whose grandson was created earl of Stamford by Charles I.]. "The Lady Francis (*sic*), widow to the duke of Suffolk, had one sister Eleonore, who married Henry, earl of Cumberland.

"This was the fourth time that the Willughbys had matched with this family of the Greys, which had made a very great intimacy between the two families, as appears by many of the old papers. In the books of accounts there is often mention made of Sir Henry Willughby's being at Bradgate for severall days together, and in the account book of bills of fair for Wollaton family [*i.e.* household] (which shews what company daily came to Wollaton) I often find some of the family from Bradgate set down." [Quotations from household account for 1547-8, pp. 393-396 above.] "This Sir Henry Willughby was one of those gentlemen that went to appease the rebels in Norfolk, who had got together under Robert Ket, a tanner, upon a grievance on account of inclosures, and was killed at Norwich, August the 27th, 1548. He and his lady both lye buried in the church at Wollaton, where there is a monument for them. They left two sons and one daughter, all very young: Thomas, the eldest son about eight years and a quarter old, and Francis, the youngest son, about two years old; but the age of Margaret Willughby, the daughter, is not mentioned. It appears by some of the old papers that Sir Henry Willughby left these three children to the marquis of Dorset's care, and that the three executors of his will were George Medley and Gabriell Barwyke, esquires, and John Hall, gent.<sup>1</sup>

"There is a letter from George Medeley, dated from London in February 1549[-50], in which he writes that the Marquis of Dorset, being now daily to attend the king, he intended to remove his family from Bradgate to London, and therefore ordered that twelve horses should be sent for from Wollaton and a cart and horses from Middleton to come up to London with Mrs. Margaret and little Mr. Francis Willughby, attended thus: a servant to carry Master Francis before him, another servant to carry Mrs. Margaret, and another servant to carry little Whytneye, a horse for Mrs. Lenton, another horse for the maid, and four for the four men to wait upon them, a man to lead a horse to carry the male [= mail, travelling bag], and two more servants to take care of the horses.

"It does not appear where these children were after this journey till by a book of Medeley's accounts for the children's cloaths, etc., from the 4th of Edward the 6th to the 1st of Elizabeth, I find that his nephew Francis Willughby and his neece Margaret removed to Tyltey, April the 21th, 1550.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Medeley in his letters always calls these children nephews

<sup>1</sup> See page 396, above.

<sup>2</sup> See page 399, above.

and neece, which makes me conclude that he was the son of Margaret, marchioness of Dorset, by William Medeley her first husband, and so half brother to Lady Anne Willughby.<sup>1</sup> I don't find where Mr. Thomas Willughby was when his brother and sister removed to Tyltey, but in Mr. Medeley's account book there is set down 20 sh. for Mr. Thomas Willughby's board with him from May the 27th to June the 11th that year, and 10s. for Mr. Thomas Willughby's man's board the same time.<sup>2</sup> And again the same sume is set downe for his and his man's board with Mr. Medeley from November (*sic*) the 3d to the 18th,<sup>2</sup> which day I find by the book of household expences for the family at Tyltey Mr. Thomas Willughby went to Cambridg. I don't find who was the housekeeper at Tyltey, but believe it might be Lady Anne Willughby's mother, who might also be Mr. Medeley's mother.

"There is a book in my brother's library at Wollaton which gives a very particular account of the expenses of the family at Tyltey<sup>3</sup> from the 31th of October to the last of February in this 4th year of Edward the Sixth, which book shows that there was a very great table kept at Tyltey. This book also gives an account what company came to Tyltey, viz., that upon the 31th of October there came my Lady's grace<sup>4</sup> and all her train, but the next day most of her grace's retinue returned home again to Leicestershire. November the 3d there came the Lord Thomas and the Lord John with twenty-one servants from London, who stayed at Tyltey three days and then returned to London again. That upon November the 16th many honest men of the country dined there. That upon the 18th the Lord John and others came from Court, which was the same day that Mr. Thomas Willoughby, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Thomas Medley, Mr. Willoughby's man, and three more servants went to Cambridg. The Lords and others from Court returned thither again upon the 22th of November. Upon the 23th divers of the country dined at Tyltey. Upon the 24th ten gentlemen came from London to attend my Lady's grace to the Lady Mary's grace<sup>5</sup>; they stayed at Tyltey till the 26th, and then after breakfast my Lady's grace, with Lady Jane, Lady Catherine and Lady Mary, repaired to Lady Mary's grace. 'Tis thus entered in this book of Tyltey accounts, by which I understand that the Duches of Suffolk with her three daughters went to Court to wait upon the king's sister, who was, after the king's death, Queen Mary.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Chronicle of Queen Jane*, Camden Society, 1850, p. 66, where Medley is described as 'brother in lawe' [i.e. half-brother] of Suffolk, Lady Anne's brother.

<sup>2</sup> See page 402, above.

<sup>3</sup> Tilty, co. Essex. This book has not been found. The fourth year of Edward VI extended from 28 January, 1550, to 27 January, 1551. If, as is most probable, February and not October fell in the fourth year, the account would run from 31 October, 1549, to 28 February, 1550.

<sup>4</sup> The Marchioness of Dorset.

<sup>5</sup> Subsequently Queen Mary. She was the god-daughter of the Marchioness of Dorset.



This book says that December the 2nd Lady Catherine and Lady Mary with their attendance and a great many gentlemen came to sup at Tyltey, and that December the 16th there came my Lord and Lady's grace, Lord John, Lady Jane and divers attending them from London to Tyltey, where they stayed six or seven days. December the 25th this book says that divers of the country dined at Tyltey, and also upon the 26th and the 27th, and that that day there came five players and a boy, and from that time till January the 9th are set down great numbers that dined and supped at Tyltey and that the Lord of Oxford's players were there. And that from January the 11th to the 20th there was my Lord, Lord John, Mr. Treasurer and a great deal of other company, and that that day after dinner, my Lord and Lady's grace, the Lady Jane, Lady Catherine, Lady Mary, Lady Clare, Lord John and all the gentlemen went from Tyltey to the Lady Audley's at Walden. This book says they all returned again to Tyltey the 22th and that they brought the Lord and Lady Audley to Tyltey with them. And that January the 25th there came Mr. George Willughby and many more strangers. Upon the 26th Lady Audley went to Walden, and Lady Catherine went with her, but they both returned again to Tyltey January the 30th, where Lord Audley and the rest of the company had stayed all that time. January the 31th there came a gentleman to dinner from the Lady Mary's grace.

"I believe about this time [1553-4] Mr. Medley and the whol familie at Tyltey were involved in great troubles upon the duke of Suffolk's account,<sup>1</sup> who was beheaded upon the 23th of February [1554] following. Mr. Francis and Mrs. Margaret were removed to the Minories with their servants; I believe a house where Mr. Medeley used to live.<sup>2</sup> While they were there I believe Mrs. Lenton took care for their diet, fewel, etc., which reckoned by odd weeks from December the 14th to July the 5th, came to 3*l.* 0*sh.* 2*d.*<sup>3</sup>

"There is a letter from Mrs. Lenton to John Hall, the baily at Middleton, for money; in which letter she says she knows not where to place Master Francis and Mrs. Margaret Willoughby now that Mr. Medley's house was like to be seised, etc.

"Mr. Medeley charges in his account for the diet, etc. of Mr. Francis and Mrs. Margaret Willughby and the same number of servants that they used to have by odd weeks (they being, I believe, sometimes in one place and sometimes in another) from July the 5th to January the 17th, being the second year of Queen Mary, the sume of 23*l.* 19*sh.* 0*d.* In this time 'tis often mentioned that Mrs. Margaret was absent with her maid a week at a time. I believe she might then

<sup>1</sup> Medley 'came into' the Tower on 26 February (*Chronicle of Queen Mary*, Camden Soc. 1850, p. 66). His lodgings in the Minories were searched by Bishop Gardiner a month earlier (*Ibid* p. 184).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic, 1547-80, p. 195.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. p. 415, above.



be with the Lady Frances, the duke of Suffolk's widow, because there is a letter from Mr. Medeley writ in this year, being *An. D.* 1554, in which letter he writes that Mrs. Margaret Willughby was then with Lady Frances, . . . . . I believe Mrs. Margaret Willughby might stay with Lady Frances from May the 9th to July the 11th.

"There is a letter from Mr. Medeley to John Hall (who was the bailiff at Middleton), dated A.D. 1553. This letter is to desire John Hall to send up to the Minories by two trusty servants all the apparel of gownes and kirtels, and all other things appertaining to Mrs. Margaret Willughby, which remained in his keeping at Middleton, because he intended, with my Lord Suffolk's help, to get her into some honourable place, where my Lord's grace should think most fit for her to be. In this letter he desires woollen blankets may be put between the gowns and kirtles to defend them from fretting and wet.

"There is another letter from Mr. Medeley to John Hall, dated A.D. 1554, in which he writes that now was the time to prefer Mrs. Margaret Willughby and to put Mr. Francis Willughby to school.

"In another letter, dated A.D. 1554, he writes that Mrs. Margaret Willughby was now with the Lady Frances, who was commanded to attend the Queen, and she had took Mrs. Margaret Willughby with her, who had been very much commended, and was so well approved for good behaviour, etc., that Lady Frances did not doubt but soon to place her about the Queen so as all her friends would be pleased.

"There is another letter from Mr. Medeley, writ soon after the last, to John Hall, in which he says that Mrs. Margaret Willughby had been at Court with the Lady Frances's Grace (who had her place in the privie chamber). He writes that Mrs. M. Willughby was much commended, and Lady Frances's Grace did not doubt but in a short time so to place her about the Queen's Highness, so as to content all her friends, and also be to her great preferment.

"*An. Do.* 1555 Mr. Medeley requires the Lord Paget's letter for the payment of a hunderd pounds to Mrs. Margaret Willughby. And in Mr. Medeley's account book for the 1st year of Queen Elizabeth, being *An. D.* 1558, there is set down November the 6th 'Paid Mrs. Margaret Willughby for her marriage money, three hundred pounds.' By which, I believe it was about this time that she married Sir Matthew Arundell.

"There is in the library at Wollaton a large book of the accounts of George Medeley and Gabriell Barwyke, esquires, and John Hall, gent., the three executors of Sir Henry Willughby, for the 13 years they took care of the estate.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See page 416, above.

This book shews that besides the profits of the land there were large sumes of money received for cole, etc., which was brought to account, and yet in conclusion the whole sum raised by them in these 13 years did not amount to more then 3125*li.* 0*s.* 8*d.* In this book there is an account of goods which were valued which Sir Henry Willughby had left at Middleton and Wollaton; amongst which there are set down many vestments, as copes, etc. for the chapel, and many extraordinary armes in the armory.<sup>1</sup> There are set down by name in this book 42 geldings. And the plate is in this book valued at 447*li.* 10*sh.* 0*d.*

"There is a book of Mr. Medeley's accounts for the 1st year of Queen Mary, being *An. D.* 1553 . . . there is set down 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to the clerk of the Signet for the writing, seal and lycence for his cousin Thomas Willughby to goe beyond sea to the University of Paris to study.<sup>2</sup> But I question whether Mr. Thomas Willughby did goe to Paris, because in a letter from Mrs. Lenton to John Hall, dated from the Minories, February 1554,<sup>3</sup> she expresses great concern that she knows not where to place Mr. Francis and Mrs. Margaret Willughby, now that Mr. Medeley's house was like to be seised and they turned out of doors, but she writ that the Lord Paget would have Mr. Thomas Willughby to be with him. In this letter she desired John Hall would send her some money, and writ that Mrs. Medeley was constrained to borrow money.

"There is a letter from Mr. Thomas Willughby to John Hall for money, not that the Lord Paget denies him anything (he writ), but he would have some money to spend which he would not always acquaint Lord Paget with.

"In another letter from Mr. Thomas Willoughby to John Hall for money, he also desired him to send him his mother's cross-bow.

"This Mr. Thomas Willughby married the Lord Paget's daughter, but there is no account when they were married. From some of the old papers there is reason to believe that the Lord Paget suspected Mr. Medeley's honesty, and that therefore after Mr. Thomas Willughby had married his daughter, he was willing to take some care of the Willughbys' estate. Mr. Medeley has set down in one of his account books 6*s.* 8*d.* for his counsel when the Lord Paget required the executers to bring in their accounts. *An. D.* 1555 Mr. Medeley sets down his expenses in going to London to attend the Lord Padget and carrying him a letter concerning the declaration of the executor's accounts made before him at Middleton and Wollaton." [Extracts from the account] "In all this book of

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the inventories at p. 474, above.

<sup>2</sup> See page 398, above.

<sup>3</sup> Apparently 1553-4. Cf. p. 521, note 1, above.

accounts Mr. Medeley seems to reckon very largely for his own expences, and in conclusion he sets down for the horses, bridles and saddles which he had spoyled about the business of his brother Sir Henry Willughby's will the sume of 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

I could find no further account of Mr. Thomas Willughby but that over-heating himself with hunting he fell sick and dyed upon the 16th of August, *An. D.* 1558.<sup>1</sup>

"There is a letter from Mr. Medley to Trussell, who was the bailiff at Wollaton, dated *An. D.* 1552, to order him to make provision for baking and brewing, etc., against the Lord John Grey's coming thither.

"There is a letter from Mr. Medeley to John Hall at Middleton, dated from Tyltey, August 1553, to desire some of the leveretts bread [= bred] at Middleton might be saved for the Lord John.

"There is a letter from Mr. Medeley to Trussell about buying Sir Hugh Willughby's estate in Maperley and Basford; he writes that what makes him fear to goe through with it was the recognyzance wherein he stood bound to the king's Majesty. *An. D.* 1553.

"There is an angry letter from Mr. Medeley to Trussell (in April 1562), because he neglected to keep Wollaton in good repair, and let the tenants' houses goe down. He orders such timber as is needful to be cut down and the houses to be repaired, and tells him Middleton is otherwise kept, which he may be ashamed of.

"There is a letter from Mr. Medeley to Mr. Francis Willughby, dated from Tyltey, January 1565[-6], in which he makes heavy complaints of his own debts, but writes that he will not trouble Mr. Willughby now, because he looks upon him as his chiefest friend, and therefore he reserves him for his greater need. He expresses great concern for his Lady's mishap in her travell, and wishes they may both be joyful parants of a jolly many sons.

"There is an account which shows that Mr. Medeley demanded 350*l.* for his discharging the trust which Sir Henry Willughby had reposed in him, and in this account there is mention made of money which he paid the Duke of Suffolk by Sir Henry Willughby's order.

"There are severall letters from Mr. Medeley's widow to Sir Francis Willoughby, *An. D.* 1568, about her husband's accounts. In one of the letters she enlarges upon the great care his uncle Medeley took upon him for thirteen years together to satisfy the trust which his father had reposed in him.

<sup>1</sup> 1559 according to p. 399, above



"From *An. D.* 1559 that Mr. Francis Willughby was at Tyltey till near the time of his marrying, I don't find where he was, but believe he might spend most of that time at the University.

"There is a copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Willughby to his uncle the Lord Grey, to make him acquainted that he had been invited to many of his friends and kinsmen's houses, amongst the rest (as he trusts God did appoint it) he was at Mr. Lyttleton's at Frankley, in Worcestershire, sundry times received with great cheer and good entertainment, and in the end it was moved to him, first by good Lord Dudley and after by Mr. Lyttleton, a marriage between his daughter and himself. After good deliberation it had pleased God to give him a liking to the young gentlewoman, who had had a good education and was descended from a house of great antiquity, well friended and alyed, dwelling near his house of Middleton. And Mr. Lyttleton's offers with his daughter being reasonable, could he have his Lordship's favour, he was fully minded to match himself to her.

"Mr. Lyttleton offered to gie with his daughter 1,500*l.*, to apparell her decently, to bear their charges at the time of their marriage, and to give them their table with six persons to attend them, for three years, and the keeping of six geldings. He writes that his cousin Medley can at large declare to him the manner of his proceeding, and he desires his Lordship's favour and good will that he may proceed herein according to his good advice.

"There is a copy of a very angry letter from Mr. Francis Willoughby to his brother Arundell, dated *A.D.* 1564, for being against his marrying Mrs. Lyttleton, for which he had the advice of his cousin Medley, the Lord Dudley, the Lord John Grey, and other of his friends.

"His sister the Lady Arundell, I believe was elder than he, and by being much together when they were children, she had assumed, and gained to herself such a power of governing him that after, when he was grown up, she could not leave off the custom she had used in their childhood, but continued to expect that her brother should advise with her in all his affairs, and therefore when she had heard it was reported that her brother was going to marry Mr. Lyttleton of Frankeley's daughter, she was very angry with him for beginning such a treaty without first making her acquainted [with] it, and expressed her resentment of it in severall letters. One she begins with blaming his breach of promise in not coming to London, and then goes on to tell him 'tis reported that he is insured to Mr. Littleton's daughter. She writes that she marvels much that his hast should be so great, and his estimation of her so little, as never to consult her in the matter, who was always willing to doe any thing which might be a pleasure to him. She understood George Willoughby had procured him this marriage, she believed out

of some crafty designs of his own, else he would never have perswaded him to proceed so far without consulting any of his friends. She desires him not to trust to George Willoughby's painted words, nor to let his flattery abuse him so much as to make him think that he was the only able person to be of his counsel, for he had divers friends that had more care for him, and were better able to advise him. She desires to see him, but writes 'if this thing be already past, I pray God to send you as good speed as your haste has been great, which seldom goes together.' "

"There are many more letters in the library at Wollaton, which shew that Lady Arundell was extreemly against her brother's marrying Mrs. Lyttleton, which he took very unkindly from her, and at last began to suspect that Lady Arundell coveted his estate, and therefore would be against his marrying anybody. Lady Arundell being made acquainted with these thoughts which her brother had of her, writ him a long letter upon this subject, to justifie herself, and in it gave her reasons why she was against this match, viz., because she thought Mr. John Lyttleton was an ill man, that he was a great dissembler, etc.

"There is a story in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* [p. 38] which, if true and of the same Sir John Littleton, would give one reason to believe Lady Arundell's thoughts that he was an ill man was but too well grounded." [Account of Richard Smith, son of Sir Walter Smyth of Shirford "that was murdered by his lady," and his treaty with Sir John Littleton for the marriage of his only daughter by his first wife to Sir John's third son, and of Sir John's tricking him out of the reversion of the estates settled by him on the two children].

"Lady Arundell, not having power enough with her brother to break the match, though by many letters it appears she used her outmost endeavours, at last sends him her good wishes in the mannor I shall show by copying part of a letter from her to her brother, which she dates from the Court at St. James's. She writes that it well appears, that what he writ to her was not his own thoughts but what George Willoughby counseled. She writes that he does her wrong to say she does not like the gentlewoman. Her saying they were more in haste then they needed, she thought was no dispraise to her. She writes that she can't take it well of him to burden her with being unwilling that he should marry in hopes she might enjoy his estate; this, she writes, comes not from himself, who knew that her behaviour to him had deserved a better opinion, himself best knew if she, or anybody for her, had ever perswaded him not to marry. If she had been against his marrying, she would not have consented to the buying out of his wardship, and he well knew the executors would not have paid the money if she and Mr. Arundell had not consented. And if this were all she had to say, she thought this a sufficient proof that she was not against his marrying.



"She desires him to make her commendations to her sister that shall be, with whom she desires to be acquainted, and she wishes them happily to match, and joyfully to live together, and that God may bless them with such increase of children as may be most to both their comforts.

"There is a copy of a letter from Mr. F[rancis] Willoughby, dated from Frankeley, November, 1564, to his sister, the Lady Arundell, in which he tells her that he had then resolved to marry Mrs. Lyttleton; that he was first moved to this marriage by his near kinsman the very good Lord Dudley and divers others who bore him good will; that the Lord Grey (who in duty he thought he ought to advise with) approved of his choice; that Mr. Lyttleton was of a very ancient family, and a very good alliance, and had given his daughter a very good education, and gave her a good fortune, and required a very reasonable jointure and the settlement of but one third part of his estate upon heirs male by her, etc.

"Mr. Lyttleton gave his daughter 1500*li.* and three years' board for themselves, their horses and six servants.

"There is a friendly letter from Sir Matthew Arundell to Mr. Francis Willoughby, which gives an account of some things which he had bought for him, and that he had sent him some songs, strings, and three books, and for his sister some white Flanders work, not so fine as he would have had, but such as was to be had in London, and some combs, and he writes that his wife had sent a partlet and a pair of sleeves. And if he might know what other things he would have from London, he would provide them. He returns thanks to Mr. Littleton and his Lady for his well usage and good cheer, and concludes, 'I bid you fare as myself. In haste from the Court, the 20th of May.

Your brother most lovingly.'

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to her brother Willoughby, in which she desires to know how his executors had dealt with him, and in what condition he had found his land and houses. She writes that she perceives by Mr. Lyttleton that as yet he has dealt but little in these affairs, and it is her opinion that the sooner he takes them in hand the better it will be both for his experience and profit. She writes that if Sir Matthew Arundell might know when he was to go into Dorsetshire, she would accompany him. She concludes thus 'with my hearty commendations to my sister and you, I bid you fare well, wishing you as I would myself.'

"There is a letter from Sir John Lyttleton (who I must now call Sir) to Mr. Willoughby, who from this time I will call Sir Francis, not finding when the Queen knighted him. This letter is dated August the 24th, 1566. In it he writes



his son-in-law word that if he had not so suddenly departed from Killingworth,<sup>1</sup> he would have made his daughter a lady, for he was sought for but could not be found within an hour after he was gone, when there were six knights made, viz., Sir William Devereux, Sir George Hastings, Sir John Throgmorton, Sir Foulke Grevile, Sir George Turpin (Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester) and himself. He writes that the Queen went to Mr. Lucy's house, and that the Lord Leicester attended upon Her Majesty till Her Highness was pass'd Warwick, and then returned to Killingworth, and so much company with him that one would have judged there was nobody wanting but the Queen's Highness, and-after a day's stay at Killingworth<sup>1</sup> he went to the Court.

"There is a letter from Sir Matthew Arundell to Sir Francis Willoughby to complain of his ill hap not to see his father-in-law at the Court, and also complaining that Sir Francis Willoughby does not write to him; he hopes being at such a distance will not cause Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] to forget him, and writes that it is an evil day that is not worth regarding.

"In another letter Sir Matthew writes Sir F[rancis] Willoughby that his sister will see him at Easter and tarry a month with him, 'in the mean season use her and me as you judg you may.'

"In another letter Sir Matthew writes Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] that he had been at Woodland to receive the Lord Herbert, who came and killed a buck in the park with his hounds, of which pack tho' he might have commanded, yet he would not send Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] any, because he did not like them, nor can he commend the hounds of that country, but if he hears of any good he will try to get them, or any thing else which he shall have a mind to. He has sent a brace of young dogs apt for game. He writes that he will not fail the Queen at Oxford,<sup>2</sup> where he wishes Sir F[rancis] Willoughby would also be. There is like to be great shows of learning, and a notable tragedy there is in hand, and if he would come Sir Matthew promises to be his har-binger. Dated from Wilton.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell which gives an account of the Earl of Leicester's entertainment of the Court at Kellemyale (*sic*),<sup>3</sup> his house, and she also seems to write with pleasure of an entertainment which he gave to Sir Francis Willoughby and the rest of his country gentlemen. This letter tells her brother that she has made enquiry but could not yet hear of one that could play and sing, but she hopes

<sup>1</sup> Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> Her first visit to Oxford University, of which the Earl of Leicester had been elected Chancellor in 1564, occurred on 31 August, 1566, and following week.

<sup>3</sup> Kenilworth?

she shall provide him one when she goes to London. She writes that she has seen his house of Woodland, which is very ancient and in great decay. She concludes with thanks for his mare, commendations to his wife, Sir John Lyttleton and his Lady, with thanks for their courtious entertainment of her.

"The date of the year is not writ to any of these letters from Lady Arundell, but there are many very friendly letters from Sir John Lyttleton to Sir Francis Willughby, dated *An. D.* 1566 and 1567, which seem to have been writ when Sir Francis had gone journeys of business from Frankley. In one Sir John thanks Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] for a fat buck, in another he wishes Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby]'s business were finished that they might soon see him again at Frankley, and sends hearty commendations from his wife and mother.

"In a letter from Sir John Lyttleton to Sir F[rancis] Willughby, dated *A.D.* 1569, he expresses a kind concern for his daughter's health, and also a concern for not paying the whol sum of money that was due at the time he had promised it, but he writ he had been ill used by his attorney, and therefore could only send now by the bearer 110*l*.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to Sir F[rancis] Willughby, dated from the Court. In this letter she writes that though he has no great matter to write of, yet it pleaseth her to hear of his good state, as she had lately done by the Lords that were with him, who had told her they had not seen him look so well of a good time, which made her think he had recover'd [from] his cough. She writes that she here incloses the letter he desired, which was not sent to herself but to Sir Matthew, and in his absence she intersepted it, and intended to have kept it to shew him if he had not sent for it. She desires to know if Sir John Lyttleton had paid the money, or set the day when he would, and wishes him better fortune with the rest that is to come than he has hitherto had, etc.

"In another letter Lady Arundell writes Sir Frances Willughby that she should have thought Sir John Lyttleton's house the best place for him to have been in, had he been such a man as he professed, but in his dealing with him he had verified her opinion of him that he was a great dissembler, and for that reason it was that she misliked his matching into that house. For his wife, she writes that ways might be found to deal with her, whose country friends would stand her in but little stead. She writes that she intended to stay at the Court all summer.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to her brother, dated from Shaftbury, in which she hopes business of his side is less troublesome then with them, where the great murther has been done of favour procured for the help of

them. His cares, she guesses, is building and setting up of houses. She makes a doubt whether his wife will like houskeeping, especially when she knows of the company he means to have. She thinks she can't come to him till after Easter, and believes in the mean time he will not be idle. She desires to know how his last being at the Bath proved with him, and concludes wishing his well doing.

"In another letter, which Lady Arundell dates from the Court, she writes her brother that she thinks the time long since she heard anything from him, and she is very desirous to know how he likes houskeeping, now, before she can come herself to see; she is sorry she can't now fix the time when that shall be.

"She writes that the Lord Admirall desires that when he sells his woods, he may have them for his money before any other, which will be a conveniency to him, being so near his house and also to himself. She concludes wishing long the well doing of himself and his wife.

"There is another letter from Lady Arundell to her brother, in which she wishes he had not began his work upon the Treant (the making it navigable), because it would be so chargeable. She writes that she thinks his wife should not be so unreasonable, and if he continues at Middleton, that will make a tryal whither she more desires to enjoy his company or follow her own will. She writes that she is uncertain whither her Highness will go to York or stay at Kyllingworth.

"In a letter dated from Wilton Lady Arundell writes Sir F[rancis] Willughby that she is come from the Court to Lord Pembroke's house in Wiltshire, where she intends to stay three months; and ere it be long Mr. Arundell will begin to keep house. She writes that before she left the Court she dealt with the Lord Warwick concerning setting forth men towards Scotland, and found him so willing to pleasure Sir Francis that he said he should have considered it himself if she had not spoke, and did assure her that he would not be unmindful of it when occasion should serve. In this letter she writes that she thinks her aunt Topclyfe is sorry she is come down, and that she has got profers for her husband, but wishes Sir F[rancis] Willughby would do something in the matter, for she believed if he perceived that he would take his aunt's part, he would then offer some reasonable provision for her. In this letter she prays to be remembered to her sister, and looks daily to hear of her good delivery, and desires to know what good liking he had of Asplehut,<sup>1</sup> and how long he tary's there.

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<sup>1</sup> Aspley Hall, parish of Radford (in the city of Nottingham).



"In another letter Lady Arundell writes that she doubts Topclyfe will not be got to pay his wife's portion, and she pittys her case. And in another letter she expresses great concern for her aunt Topclyfe's miserable condition, her husband not performing what he had promised for her maintenance.

"And in another letter she writes Sir F[rancis] Willughby that she has got the Bishop of London and others in commission with him to cause Mr. Topclyfe to appear before them, and if this helps not, she knows not what will.

"This Topclyf, that Lady Arundell often writes of with much compassion, was Jane, the daughter of Sir Edward Willughby, and sister to Sir Henry that was killed at Norwich, A.D. 1548.

"If George Willoughby was a brother of hers, it is more then the pedigree shews, for there is no mention of any younger brother George, but by many letters it appears that Sir Francis Willughby called George Willughby uncle, and that George Willughby was one that Sir Francis often employed in business.

"There is a letter from this George Willughby, dated February, 1574[-5], directed to his son-in-law Repington, who seems to have been a lawyer employed by Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby]. In this letter George Willoughby writes that there are other lands to pass in the same fine which are not part of the jointure, as namely the manors of Wollaton and Sutton Passis, Cossall, Gunthorp and Lewdham (*sic*), in the county of Nottingham, Dunsby, in Lincolnshire, and Woodland, in Dorsetshire, all which he writes are to pass in this manner, viz., to Sir Francis Willughby and his heirs male, and for want of such issue, to his heirs general, and for want of such issue to the right heirs.

"There is a letter from Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] to his uncle George Willughby, about buying land of the Earl of Huntington and others.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to Sir Francis Willughby to put him in mind of his promise of coming to them, which both she and Mr. Arundell, she writes, look for, and desire, and if his wife like to travel with him, she might be welcom.

"Upon the back side of this letter there is writ the copy of a letter from Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] to his sister in answer to hers. He writes that much business relating to his estate prevents his being able to come to her at this time, one thing that hinders is land purchased lately in Cossall, which he doubts he shall lose if there be not some friend to move the Queen, and in this he should be glad to use her help, thinking

she would be at the Court before he should be compelled to make his direct answer. He writes that the bargain between his father-in-law and himself is broken off, because he can have no good assurance for the money, and he fears he shall be compelled to sue him. He writes that his wife is great with child, and that if after her delivery, she shall retain her usual trade, he shall be forced to change his mind as her frowardness shall occasion him. She had burdened him in that by his dealing with her he had been the occasion of the loss of her children, which, tho' not true, he was contented to bear.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to Sir Francis Willoughby in which she writes that Lady Willoughby's dislike of her coming and writing a letter to Mr. Arundell to stay her, had made her not willing to come to bring unquietness to any place, and much less to his house, where she prays he may be quiet without her, and then she would content herself with forbearing to come.

"The copy of Lady Willoughby's letter to Sir Matthew Arundell, which still remains in the library at Wollaton, is to this effect : That she hears his wife is coming to see her brother, which she desires he will prevent, for she is resolved never to stay in the house where his wife is. She believes Sir Matthew is not ignorant what letters his wife had writ to her brother Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] four years before this time, in which she would have represented her a person fitter for Bridewell than to trouble any honest gentleman's house. These letters she had ready to shew, to testify the ill will which she bore herself and children, and she believed her coming now would tend to no other end but to break the good agreement which there was now between her husband and self, as she had endeavoured heretofore, etc. Dated from Kinsbury, September the 5th.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to her brother, in which she writes that if her coming to his house would stand him in any stead, she shall not refuse to come, tho' she had as great dislike to come into his wife's company as she had to come into hers.

"In another letter from Lady Arundell to Sir Francis Willoughby she expresses her trouble that what should be his comfort is his greatest grief, and writes that she often imagines how that might be help'd, and would advise that the next time she falls into those rages that he should send for her father to come to her, and that they should both go with him home and board there with a convenient number of servants, till such time as she should have lost her wilfulness, and would apply herself to please him. Or if he would like, since home gave him no content, to come abroad to her, and keep Christmas with them, Mr. Arundell and she should

be glad of his company. But if business would not let him come now into these parts, shortly after Christmas she was to goe up<sup>1</sup> to wait and stay half a year, in which space she hoped he would take some good occasion to come up.

“In another letter from Lady Arundell to Sir F[rancis] W[illughby] she writes that she has spoken to the Lord Keeper, and finds the reason that he was out of the Commission of Peace in Nottinghamshire was because he was in that for Warwickshire, and it was not allowed that one man should be of the commission in two counties, but he might choose which county he would be of the commission in. In this letter she writes that she is glad to hear his wife behaves herself better.

“There is a letter from Sir John Lyttleton to Sir F[rancis] Willughby, dated June, 1572, in which he makes great complaints of two of Sir F[rancis] W[illughby]’s servants, viz., Catesbie and Marmyon, who, he writes, spread slanderous reports of his daughter the Lady Willughby.

“There is in this year, A.D. 1572, a long and very particular account in writing of a scene of great villany laid by Ithel, Catesbie, Marmyon, Pardia, Barthol (*sic*) and Widdison, all servants of Sir F[rancis] Willughby, who had plotted together to defame their lady, and thereby make a breach between her and Sir Francis. Amongst these wicked servants Ithel seems by this account to have been the worst. ’Tis there noted down that he took great pains to have drawn Squire, another of Sir F[rancis] Willughby’s servants, to have been in their cabal, but they could not prevail with him, who would always assert his Lady’s inocency and pittie her misfortunes.

“There is a paper writ by Squire, in which he says he has often heard his Lady with tears bewaile her unquiet life through Ithel and his companyons dealing against her, and belying her to her husband; and that she had told him that being one day with her husband at Streley, she had heard Sir Anthony Streley say to another gentleman leaning in a windoe with him: ‘I am heartily sorry for that poor gentlewoman’s miserable case, there being certain verlets who villanously seek her utter undoing.’

“Squire writes that Lady Willughby, upon telling him this, desired he would stand her friend, and learn what he could of their meaning. But she chiefly fear’d Lady Arundell and Ithel. He writes that he promised his Lady with an oath that he would deal for her faithfully and truely in all respects.

“There is an account, of Squire’s writing, that one time, when he was going from London to Nottingham, he went to wait upon the Lady Arundell to know if she would command

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<sup>1</sup> To Court.



him any service to her brother ; she said she had great matters to talk with him about, such as she was loath to commit to writing, expecting to see him shortly in London, ‘which she willed me to tell him, if he was not coming towards London before I came to Nottingham. She willed me to stay a while that she might talk with me, for now she had leisure, the Queen being gone to Leicester House.’ After a little astronomicall talk, and about mathematicall books in the Italian tongue, etc., she made a large enquiry after her sister, the Lady Willughby, viz., what company she kept, etc. Upon this subject there is a very long dialogue writ down by Squire, too much to copy, but, in short, it plainly shows that Lady Arundell strove to learn of Squire stories of her sister, that she might tell her brother in order to give him ill impressions of his Lady. Squire’s answers all tend to excuse and commend his Lady. He named some of the ladys that she most visited, amongst which were the Lady Stanhop and Mrs. Haddam, to which Lady Arundel answered, ‘That woman with her ! I heard so before. Well, my sister doth not well, and I marvell my brother will suffer it.’

“There are many letters from Lady Arundell to Sir Francis Willughby which, as well as this dialogue writ by Squire, shew that she must have been very much to blame in agravating Lady Willughby’s faults to Sir Francis, and thereby increasing the uneasiness that was between her and her husband. It appears that she had an inquisitive way of picking up all the little stories that she could of Lady Willughby and then telling them with advantage to her brother. There are severall letters from Lady Arundell to her brother in which she excuses Ithel. And there is the copy of a letter from Sir F[rancis] Willughby to his sister, which shows that Sir Francis had upon examination found Ithel guilty of telling stories and making lyes of his wife.

“There is a long letter from Lady Arundell, in answer to this from her brother, in which she accuses Squire as the person that had raised ill reports of Ithel, and writes that it was Squire himself that had first told her what company his wife kept, and that she had a great liking to Haddam’s wife, to which she had answered him that she wished her sister had chose a better companion, for she was like to get no good by keeping her company. Lady Arundell writes that many stories were bruted about by Squire, and that he would find him to be a desembling knave. She had learnt that he had been with the Countess of Warwick to acquaint her that Ithel had told her stories of her sister, and to perswade the Countess not to believe any thing which she should say of her sister the Lady Willughby.

“There is the copy of a letter, dated May, 1572, from Squire to Lady Willughby, in which he gives her notice of a great plot laid against her to defame her to her husband, because

she kept company with Haddam's wife, who they would represent as a vile woman, but he had ever thought her to be a good honest gentlewoman. He prays God to defend Lady Willoughby from such enemies.

"There is the copy of a long letter writ by Sir Francis Willughby, June, 1572, which seems to be an answer to one which Lady Arundell had writ to him full of stories of his Lady, who Sir Francis vindicates, and seems not to credit Lady Arundell's reports of her. He writes that he guesses this comes from Catesbie's wife, who is scant honest, and admit that his wife should keep company with Haddam's wife, doth it follow that she must be touched with the like spot of dishonesty?

"There is a letter from Ithel to Sir Francis Willughby, in which he endeavours to clear himself from being any means of sowing discord between himself and his good Lady, dated *An. D.* 1572.

"There are several copies of letters writ by Sir Francis Willughby, *An. D.* 1573, which express much pitty and compassion for his wife, who was then in a very ill state of health, and, I believe, advised to goe to London for better help in her illness than she could find in the country.

"There is the copy of a letter writ by Sir Francis, June, 1573, to his cousin Mr. Thomas Willughby, to let him know that earnest business would not permit him to goe to London, and his uncle George Willughby was obliged to travel to the west, and thereby his wife would not be so well provided for as he wished in this time of her sickness, and therefore he prayed him that he would vouchsafe to accompainy his wife in town, if his own affairs would suffer him, and that during his abode with her, he would take care that she should want nothing which might either content her mind or be for the recovery of her health, and in his so doing, Sir F[rancis] Willughby writes that he shall not only discharge all the charges which he shall sustain, but also requite him with such friendship as shall rest with him during life.

"I don't find who this Mr. Thomas Willughby was, but believe he was the father of Sir Percivall.

"There is a letter from Lady Willughby to Sir F[rancis] Willughby, dated the 16th year of Queen Elizabeth, being *An. D.* 1574, in which letter she thanks Sir Francis for the venison that he sent her to London, which she thought the best she ever eat. She writes that her phisitions think it is very dangerous for her to travel. She would have got their leave to have gone to her cousin Thomas Willoughby's in Kent, and would have made two days' journey of it, but they would not consent to it. She writes that she thinks 'tis very unlikely that she should goe forth her time, if she be with child

as she trusts in God she is, and yet some of her phisitians think the contrary. She desires they would give her something, either to help or else to dispatch her quickly, for she thinks death would be a thousand times more welcome to her then to live as she now does continually sick.

"She writes that she has sent him a hat (which she chose for him herself), which is of the newest fashion, and she thinks a very good fashion for him, because it is not high crowned, so that when he rides a hunting he may go under the bushes and never pull it off.

"There is in the library at Wollaton a letter writ by Sir F[rancis] Willoughby in March, 1574[-5], to a servant of his that was then in London with his Lady, to enquir of him how his Lady does and what weekly charges do arise. He writes that he gave commandment that the horses should be sent down, but he perceives her mind is now changed, and thereby he is disappointed for the conveying of the children to Middleton. He knows not the meaning of this, unless it be to increase his charges, and if that should exceed the rate he was contented to allow, it would be hardly gotten at his hands, and London standing in the eye of the world, it would not stand greatly with her credit to be still riding in the streets. He would be advertised what time she means to continue in London. He also writes to know if Mr. Creme can find him any treble lutes fit for his purpose.

"There is a letter from Sir F[rancis] Willoughby, dated May, 1575, to Dr. Smith to thank him for the care he had taken of Lady Willoughby during her illness. And since he thinks Buxton waters necessary for her, Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] writes that if she would accomplish what he would wish her to do, then he would come himself up to London, and if his leasure would permit him, he would goe with her himself to Buxton. And whereas he advised her to live in a wholesome air and eschue disorder in her diet and perturbations of her mind, for the air he writes that he thinks she will not mislike the place where he is disposed to dwell, being unwilling himself to be in any air which they could find hurt by, but in this point he desires she will consider her duty rather than to suffer herself to be guided by self will. For her disorder in diet and the perturbations of her mind, she only must help that ; for his part, he would not give her any just occasion of trouble if reason might take place, and willfull will be laid aside.

"By these and many more copies of letters that are in the library it appears that Sir Francis and his Lady lived very unhappily together. There is the copy of a letter from Sir Francis Willoughby, dated June, 1575, to Sir John Lyttleton, in which letter he gives Sir John notice of his wive's intentions to goe to Buxton, where, he writes, she means to



stay a fortnight, but to what place she will return he knows not, and to be in other men's houses, refusing his own, is not convenient. Such journeys are very chargable and sometimes bring more discredit then relief to a sick person. Plain dealing he knows has bred dislike between her and Sir John, but to let her follow her fancies would be meer phrensie. Would Sir John and his Lady, or any other friend of hers, come to confer with him before her going, he would stay her journey some time, but if not before, he would expect to meet them at Buxton, or else at their return from thence at Middleton, where (if she would goe thither) she should be used as became Sir John Lyttleton's daughter and his wife, but if she refused she should have but small maintenance or comfort from him. He expresses sorrow for writing so much, but says necessity forces him to shew his private pain, not that he would stain her good name, but he feared she would injure it by her own inconsideration.

"There is a letter from Sir John Lyttleton to Sir Francis Willughby, dated from Prestwood, June, 1575, in which Sir John expresses himself very affectionately and friendly to Sir Francis, and beholden to him for his plain dealing touching Lady Willughby, who he hoped would suffer reason to take place, for she had now faithfully promised that she would be directed by her husband as duty required, and that she would refer herself and cause to him to order as he should think well off, and that at her return from Buxton she would come to Middleton to him and remain there, or at any other place where he should think good, not weighing her health or life so much as contenting him. This done, Sir John writes that he shall then become her friend, notwithstanding what before had happened.

"There is a letter which Sir Francis Willughby writ to his Lady at Buxton, in which he wishes that with the recovery of her health, she may also put on a tractable mind, and let her self-will give place to reason, and that she would take the wholesome advice of her best friends. He writes that the horses shall be sent, and he desires she will repair the next way to Middleton that he may have the horses against the time he must goe to Killingworth. He desires her to be as good a wife as she would make shew of being to the world, and let her example cause him to do the like. 'Thus wishing you as myself,' etc.

"There is a letter from Lady Willughby to Sir Francis, in which she says she finds great benefit by the bath at Buxton, and would gladly have staid longer, but she writes that her sister Hollis must return home, and having taken her as she did, she thinks herself obliged to see her safe at home again.

"This good accord which now seemed to be begining between Sir Francis Willughby and his Lady did not last long, as will hereafter appear, but I shall here stop to mention

Queen Elizabeth's going a progress through that part of England about this time. Upon this occasion Sir Francis Willughby sent to inform himself by George Willughby what would be fit for him to doe. In answer to which there is a letter from George Willughby, dated June, 1575, to let Sir Francis Willughby know that he had advised with severall of the country gentlemen where and in what manner they intended to meet the Queen, and by what he can learn, their servants need only to have plain livery coats, but he thinks Sir Francis's number of servants should in no wise be less then fifty, as well because heretofore he had not shewed himself to the Queen, as also that his estate was very well known both to Her Majesty and the whole Counsel to be nothing inferiour to the best. For himself, George Willughby writes that he thinks he cannot make less than three suits of apparell, for he is well assured that his attendance will be expected a week.

"I shall here copy a letter from Sir Francis Knolls to Sir Francis Willughby to give him notice of the Queen's coming to Wollaton :

"Her Majesty is determind to tarry two days at your house, that is to say tomorrow night and Thursday all day, whereof I thought good to advertise you betimes. Wherefore I think it best for you not to defray Her Majesty, but rather that you should give her some good present of beefs and muttons, and to keep a good table yourself in some place, if you have any convenient room for it, two messe of meat. But do herein as you shall think best, but you had need to consider how your provision of drink, etc., may hold out. This Tuesday, the 20th day of July, 1575.

Your loving Friend,  
F. Knolls.'

"There is no account book or papers that I could find which shewed in what manner the Queen was received and entertained at Wollaton.

"By many books of accounts and papers of the orders in the family it appears that Sir Francis Willughby was very exact in keeping the account of his income and his expences, and that he was very regular in his family, but many of these papers are so decayed by time that they remain very imperfect. The only sheet I found entire of those orders to be observed by his household servants I shall copy on the other side.

"A copy of some of the orders which were to be observed by Sir Francis Willughby's servants at Wollaton, I believe about the year 1572.

"Item that Foxe supply the place of the usher, whose office is first of all to see that the hall be kept clean, and that his groom sees no doggs come there at all. He is diligently to have good regard of every person that comes into the

hall, to the end that if they be of the better sort, notice may be given to the master, or some head officer that they may be entertained accordingly. If of the meaner sort, then to know the cause of their coming, and to give advertisement over, to the end they may be dispatched and answer'd of their business, provided always that no stranger be suffered to pass without offering him to drink, and that no rascall or unseemly person be suffer'd to tarry there. The covering of the boards [= tables] doth appertain to the under butler.

“ ‘Upon intelligence given from the clerk or the cook that the meat is ready to be served, he is with a loud voice to command all gentlemen and yeomen to repair to the dresser. At the neither end of the hall he is to meet the service, saying with a loud voice, “Give place, my masters,” albeit no man be in the way, and so to goe before the same service untill he come to the upper end of the hall, carrying a little fine rod in his hand, which at all other times he is to carry in his bosom, whereby he is to be known of all strangers to be the usher. He is also to appoint some one yeoman, at his discretion, in the winter time to carry the torch before service in the night time. The dining chamber being served, he is to place in the hall in dinner and supper time all noblemen’s men which be fellows together, and all gentlemen according to every of their master’s degrees, but before their placing and sitting down, he is to give notice unto the clerk that so many mease are to be provided for, but in that matter the diligence of the clerk is no less required then the usher, to the end that they may both to their master’s worship see the same very well served, according to the degrees and number of the strangers there.

“ ‘If any great press of strangers shall be, then three or four of the meanest sort of servants, as namely the slaughterman, the carter, and some of the best of the grooms of the stable, or such like, are to be appointed by the usher to attend in t’hall. If no strangers be, then the grooms of the stable, and the allowed pages and boys in the house, to attend upon the first dinner, and they to have the remainder thereof, with some little help out of the kitchen, as the usher shall see cause. And likewise the pages at the latter dinner to attend upon the gentlemen and yeomen, and the remainder of the meat at (*sic*) after both the dinners and suppers, presently by the usher to be put into the almes table, which is always by him to be kept safely locked, to be distributed among the poor such days as shall be appointed. Immediately after supper, if there be any strangers, the usher is with a loud voice to command all yeomen waiters to attend upon the buttery hatch, for the serving of —.

“ ‘All disorders in the hall are by the usher to be reformed, and if there shall be any stubborn persons, he is to expell them out of the hall, and to command all men at dinner and supper time (if any great noise shall be) to keep silence, saying



with a loud voice, "Speak softly, my masters." His part is also to walk up and down the hall, and especially in the time of the first dinner or supper, and only to call and to command the buttler, the pantter, and such as be attendents to bring or fetch any thing that shall be wanting, but not in any wise to doe any service himself, otherwise than diligently to look to the tables. The benefit of the play in this as in many places doth belong to the buttler, but in most unto th'usher. He is diligently to see that no meat filched forth of the chamber be brought into the hall, nor yet to suffer any waiter to abide in the hall during the time their master is at dinner or supper, nor is he to suffer any filchen through the hall from the buttery, kitchen, or such like places. For he is an officer of great trust and credit, and next to the usher of the great chamber (if any be) in degree, above either cooke, butler, yeomen of the chambers, or porter.

"'Penne being appointed for the buttery, his office is ever to keep clean and sweet his buttery, and likewise his plate and cups, making sure every day to have fresh and clean water, and for the most part twice a day to wash the same withal. His jacks appointed for the hall are to be kept from furring and unsweet savour. His office with th' aid of an under-buttler is to keep the great chamber clean, to make fires there, and to provide for lights in due season, and to cover the boards and cupboards there, having very good regard to the cleanness of his linen, and likewise to provide for cards and dice, whereof he is to have the profit.

"'The under-butler is to cover the boards in the hall. He is to suffer no household servant to remain tipling, or to be at all in the buttery; but whosoever is disposed to drink to be served at the hatch, and so to depart. Neither is he to suffer any stranger to come in the buttery, other then such as shall be of worship or good reputation, and they to be brought in either by some of their officers, by th' usher of th' hall, or else by some discrete gentleman or yeoman, for their better entertainment, according to their degrees and credit. He is to foresee that no breakfast, afternoon meats, nor hancks after supper be had or made there, or if any houshold servant by reason of his business come after dinner and is to have some meat, he is to be served in the hall and not in the buttery. But if any stranger of credit in like case come, he is by th' usher or some other discrete servant to be had into the buttery and not to be served in the hall.

"'The butler is also to use good discretion in serving forth of the bread and beer to the houses of office, as to the kitchen, the bakehouse, the nursery, and such like, that he, understanding the allowed number there, may so serve them, as it neither be with want nor yet with over great excess. He is to foresee that his broken beer be safe, and clean kept in sweet vessells for the poor. The buttery door ought not

without speciall cause to be set open till eight of the clock in the morning, and then so to stand till it be nine, and from thence to be shut again till between ten and eleven, and then to remain open till all dinners be done, and so after dinner and supper be done to be shut again till between two and three, and then after half an hour or thereabouts to be made fast till five, and so to remain open till nine, and after by no means to be opened that night without speciall cause. The discretion of that officer is to foresee that no filching of bread or beer be suffer'd, nor yet any want where reason doth require may be greatly both for his master's profit and worshipp, for it is an office both of good credit and great trust.

"There is a book of accounts<sup>1</sup> of Sir Francis Willoughby's expenses from November, 1572, to December, 1573, in which the sum totall of every month's disbursement stands thus :

	£	s.	d.
November, 1572, disbursements this month was	100	4	2
December, ditto, this month came to the sum of	115	12	2
January, ditto [1572-3], that month .. ..	102	0	1
February, ditto, this month .. ..	71	11	2
March, ditto, disbursements that month came of	36	18	1
April, ditto, this month .. ..	31	2	11½
May, ditto, this month .. ..	87	19	11½
June, ditto, this month .. ..	45	13	8½
July, ditto, this month .. ..	27	11	5½
August, 1573, this month .. ..	86	7	6
September, 1573, this month .. ..	178	10	8
October, 1573, this month .. ..	152	13	5
November, 1573, this month .. ..	223	2	5
December, 1573, this month .. ..	135	10	11½

By which book it appears that Sir Francis

Willoughby's household disbursments for

these fourteen months came to the sum of £1394 18 8½

"A list of servants which did belong to Sir Francis Willughby and his Lady, A.D. 1572, and their wages for a quarter of a year.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Mrs. Willughby .. ..	13	6	8
To Mrs. Elizabeth .. ..	1	0	0
To Marjory [Garner] .. ..	1	0	0
To John [Johan Poker] .. ..	10	0	
To John [Johan Beardmore] .. ..	5	0	
To the Landress [Alice Lauenders] .. ..	10	0	
To Marjory [Parleby] .. ..	6	8	
To Elizabeth [Hay] .. ..	5	0	
To Mary [Scrowin] .. ..	5	0	

<sup>1</sup> This book, which has not been found, is partly, though not wholly, embodied in the one at p. 421, above. The surnames are here added in brackets from the latter.

				£	s.	d.
Paid	to Henry Willoughby	..	..	1	13	4
	To George Gum [Cam]	..	..	1	10	0
	To Thomas Shaw	..	..	1	0	0
	To Rigley [Wrigley]	..	..	1	0	0
	To William Marmyon	..	..		15	0
	To the Coachman	..	..		15	0
	To William Blithe	..	..		13	4
	To [L.] Rice	..	..		13	4
	To Gregory [Gr(iffith) Ryce]	..	..		13	4
	To [Oliver] Holland	..	..		13	4
	To Tom [Belper]	..	..		13	4
	To Roger [Collier]	..	..		13	4
	To James Coke	..	..		13	4
	To the Warrener [John Warryner]	..	..		13	4
	To Sheperd of Arnol	..	..		10	4
	To Sheperd of Basford	..	..		10	4
	To John Penne	..	..		10	0
	To Hugh [Mercer]	..	..		10	0
	To Tom [Thomas Tayler]	..	..		10	0
	To William Stock [Stoekes]	..	..		10	0
	To John [Dun]	..	..		10	0
	To William Derby	..	..		10	0
	To Fox	..	..		10	0
	To John Gold	..	..		8	4
	To William Carter	..	..		8	4
	To John Smith	..	..		8	4
	To Bright	..	..		8	4
	To Robert [Mason]	..	..		8	4
	To John B[orros]	..	..		6	8
	To Richard B. [Ric. Lackye]	..	..		6	8
	To Thomas S[toekes]	..	..		6	8
	To John S[cot]	..	..		6	8
	To John [Mee]	..	..		6	8
	To John Dun	..	..		4	0
	To John P. [Kettle?]	..	..		3	4
	To the boy in the kitchen	..	..		3	4
	To [Merycokes] the clerk of the church	..	..		5	0
	The armorer's wages one quarter	..	..		10	0
	The musitioners' wages one quarter	..	..	5	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£43	19	8

"This account of servants makes no mention of any belonging to the nursery, tho' before this year 1572 I believe most of Sir Francis Willoughby's daughters were born.

"The two John's set down amongst the women servants, I believe might both belong to Lady Willoughby in particular. And Henry Willoughby who is set down first in the list of the gentlemen servants was, I believe, Sir Francis's chief gentleman, and by the spelling his name with an o, I believe he was



of the Eresby family, tho' that distinction of the names of the two families I don't find always observed, but that Sir Francis Willughby himself did sometimes write his name *ou* and that Sir Percivall sometimes with the *u* only. Therefore 'tis very likely that both families might originally be the same and so spell their names alike, tho' throughout this book I have made that distinction because I most often find Sir Francis Willughby's name spelt without the *o* and Sir Percivall Willoughby's name spelt with it.

"There are many letters which show that towards the end of the summer, *An. D.* 1575, Sir Francis Willughby and his Lady lived very unhappily together, and that, notwithstanding her fair promises to her father that she would be directed by her husband, she had not been long returned from Buxton before she showed the contrary. Some alteration I believe Sir Francis had a mind to make in her marriage settlement, which might displease her.

"There is a letter from George Willughby to Sir Francis, dated in October, 1575, which shows that he did ill offices between Sir Francis and his Lady, for in this letter he desires Sir F[rancis] Willoughby would banish his wife from him, if after her many promises she would not at last yield to pass the fines.

"There is in the library at Wollaton the copy of a letter writ by Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] to Sir John Lyttleton, *An. D.* 1575, full of complaints of his wife. Amongst other things he writes that one day at Wollaton, as he was talking with Mary, his fool, of going to Kinsbury, his wife answered she would not goe thither; upon which he asked her if she would stay at Wollaton or goe to Middleton; she answered that she would not stay there, and that if she had not been lately very sick he would not have found her there, for she would have been gone before he had returned. He asked her whither? To which she answered, her friends would not see her destitute, and she would not bear so much as she had done, and that she would not with her good will tarry any longer with him, who, she said, kept her but as a fool, to jest and flout at.

"There is the copy of another letter from Sir Francis Willughby to Sir John Lyttleton, in which he tells him that one night Sir Thomas Cocken supped with him and his wife at Nottingham, and used many friendly speeches to perswade her to be in a better temper, calling her sister, and telling her he did so because he had but one sister, and her name was Lyttleton. But Lady Willughby grew very angry, and wished him to fall to his meat, if he had no other speeches to impart to her. Sir Thomas Cockin commended some of the servants for being men of honesty, and wished she would not be so much offended with them: to which she replied

they were the veryest villins that ever woman was troubled with.

"There are severall letters from Sir John Littleton to Sir Francis Willughby in behalf of his daughter, which letters shew that he endeavoured as much as he could to reconcile Sir Francis and his Lady. In one of these letters he assures Sir Francis that he would by no means plead for his daughter, if he did not believe her very innocent concerning those aspersions which had been cast upon her by malicious people and such as had ill designs upon Sir Francis.

"In answer to these letters there is the copy of a very long letter wrote by Sir Francis Willughby to Sir John Lyttleton, in which he gave a large account of his wives behaviour. He wrote that he had long born her froward humour with secret sorrow (which now long of herself was become so publick), and to keep her in temper he had forborn having his only sister a night in his house for eight years, and then because she came to have stayed three or four nights, his wife went down to the vicarage and sent for him, but he refused to goe to her. The next day she sent to him to know if he would suffer her come into the house to speak with him, he answered that he never forbid her the house, but he desired she would carry herself as she ought. Nevertheless upon her coming into the house she called his sister abominable names, and swore she would neither eat, drink or sleep till she was revenged of her.

"Sir Francis Willughby did not write how this dispute ended, but by many papers it appears that from this time they lived very unhappily together, and that Lady Willughby would often fall into passions, which made her say very provoking vexatious things to Sir Francis, who seems to have been a man of great piety and learning. There are in the library at Wollaton a great many very pious discourses writ by him, and several sermons which he made for his own chaplains to preach, and a collection of the most learned books of his time.<sup>1</sup> By copys of his own letters and other papers he appears to have been of a very mild, sweet disposition, and a lover of hospitality, but a little too apt to be imposed on by stories from his servants, who, I believe, made some advantages to themselves by aggravating those unhappy differences between himself and his Lady, who seems to have been a woman of wit and virtue, but of a turbulent spirit and ungovernable passions, as one may judge by copies of many of her letters and dialogues, some of which I shall copy here.

"It is before mentioned (page 70)<sup>2</sup> that the Lady Stanhop was one of those Ladys which Lady Willughby most often visited, and from her doing so, I believe, some of her enemies

<sup>1</sup> Still preserved at Wollaton.

<sup>2</sup> See page 534, above.

would have raised a jealousy in Sir Francis that Lady Willughby's friendship with the Lady Stanhop did proceed from her liking to be in Sir Thomas Stanhop's company. This made an uneasiness between Sir Francis Willughby and the family of the Stanhop's of Shelford.

"There is an account that upon Christmas even Sir Francis left his Lady and went to Coventry, and that he took with him great part of the plate, but yet left enough with his Lady for necessary use. At his going away from her, he did require of her a jewel in which was Sir Thomas Stanhop's picture, but she bid him content himself, for he should never have that whilst he lived, and also many other disrespectfull things she said to Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] at their parting.

"This jewel, in which was Sir Thomas Stanhop's picture, I find by letters to Lady Willughby was bought by Sir Thomas Stanhop for his own Lady, but Lady Willughby having desired Sir Thomas upon his going to London that he would buy her some such diamonds, and he not meeting with them, writ a letter to excuse his not buying the diamonds for her, and with that letter sent the jewel which he had bought for his own wife, in which was his own picture, which picture he desired might be returned to his wife, and if Lady Willughby liked to keep the diamonds the price of them was sixty-six pounds.

"There is a letter from Sir Thomas Stanhop directed to the worshipfull Mrs. Marrows (who I believe was Lady Willoughby's sister). He writes that he had received the jewel, but knew not why Lady Willughby's having the jewel or wearing it should breed any harm, for he bought it reasonably cheap, and meant his wife should have worn it, and therefore caused his own picture to be put therein, but my Lady her sister having desired him when he went to town to lay out such a sum upon a jewel for her, and he finding none for her price, at his return sent this picture and a letter with it for her to show her husband with the jewel and the picture, and if upon consideration thereof they both liked the jewel for the money it cost, then they might keep the jewel and return him the picture. This letter was dated from London, March, 1578[-9].

"Before Sir Francis went this Christmas eve from his Lady (who, I believe, might be then at Kinsbury) to Coventry, I find by a letter from Sir John Lyttleton, dated November, 1578, that she had gone from Sir Francis to Frankeley. In this letter from Sir John to his daughter, he blames her for comming with others with her to Frankeley, without giving them warning, when she knew that her mother was at Prestwood. He wrote that he refers it to her own rash head what wisdom was in this, and because he hears she intends to come to Prestwood, he thinks fit to let her understand that he is not well, and the sight of her will not mend, but greatly disquiet him, and therefore he trusts never to



see her more. She has forgot the duty of a daughter to him, and he will forget her as his daughter in every thing, but that of praying for her, that God would bless her and her children, and send her grace to show herself both in life, word, and deed a dutiful wife to her husband.

"In the long account which Sir Francis Willughby gave Sir John Lyttleton of his wives behaviour to him, he writes that three weeks after he had left her, he sent to Henry Draycott to goe to her and let her know that he was going to her husband (on purpose to try what message she would send) : her answer was, she would send no commendations to him, for she cared not for him.

"He writes that soon after he went himself to Kinsbury, taking with him Sir Fowlk Grevell, Mr. Boughton, and Mr. Fisher. Of what passed there, Sir Francis gives in this letter to Sir John Littleton a short account, and elsewhere I find it writ down to this effect, viz., That after they had supped at Kinsbury Sir Francis Willughby sent to his Lady (who had before refused to come to supper) to requir her to speak with him ; she sent word she would speak with him in the gallery, where they all went. What Sir Francis said at first going into the gallery was not heard by the company, but his Lady answer'd in great coller, 'I will blaze your arms and make you better known.' Sir Francis pressed her to be reconciled to his sister, which she refused. He then asked her if in all other things she would be ruled by him, to which she answered she would not be ruled by him. Upon which Sir Fowlk Grevell said, 'Why, madam, will you refuse to be ruled by your husband ?' She answer'd she was the Queen's sworn servant and knew not but Sir Francis might command her something against Her Majestie's proceedings ; to which Sir Fowlk said that was an evil objection for a wife to lay to her husband. Mr. Boughton would have perswaded her for her children's sake and her own (for to discredit her husband was to discredit herself and posterity) that there might be a good agreement and love between herself and husband. She answer'd that her heart was hardned against Sir Francis, and she could not love him as she had done. Sir Francis answered her that since his first marrying her to this day her actions had shewed the little love which now her speech made manifest. He asked her how she could answer keeping those servants which he had discharged contrary to his liking. To which she gave him a very passionate answer. And many more disrespectful speeches are set down in that dialogue from her to Sir Francis, who told her of some things which he disliked, to which (says this written account) she answered in mockage that she thanked him, and if she had had a cap she would have put it off to him. Many more spitefull disrespectfull speeches she made which are there copied, but this I think is sufficient to show the nature of their uneasiness, and too much to be noted down by a grand-daughter in the fourth descent from this Lady.

"This meeting, which seems to have been designed in order to have reconciled the unhappy difference between Sir Francis and his Lady, served only to increas that breach which was already made. Mrs. Mearing, Lady Willughby's woman, was with her Lady in the gallery, and to Mr. Fisher expressed her sorrow for what had passed.

"Sir Francis, having left his Lady at Kinsbury Hall, went into Nottinghamshire. After which Lady Willoughby would have sent some of the men out of the house, but they sent her word that they would not goe. Upon which she went down herself, being led by Mrs. Eliz. Mearing and another of the maids, to have seen them turned out, but meeting Cludde with his sword under his arm, Lady Willughby cry'd out in a fright, 'What! will they murther me in my husband's absence?' And upon this, sending down some of her maids to raise the town, there came in Penn and Green and divers others after them, who not being able to appease or satisfie my Lady, she desired them all to guard her to the vicarage, which they did.

"Sir Francis, being advertised of this disturbance at Kinsbury, left his business which he had at Colearton, and returned to his Lady, taking with him Mr. Beaumont. The reception he met with from his Lady was not more kind then before, and much such another discourse passed between them, which remains writ down amongst the old papers in the library at Wollaton.

"There is the copy of a letter from Sir Francis Willughby to Sir John Lyttleton, in which he writ, that being to goe to London, he had set down directions for his men to observe in ordering of his family during his absence from Coventry, viz., that Joahn (*sic*) should look to the ordering of the children, to which his wife said who ever should take upon them to order her children in her presence she would mischief, and she would not be left amongst such villains, but would goe into the town. To which he answer'd that she should not, to make such an uproar as she had done before at Kinsbury. Then she desired to goe to an inn, and send for some of her friends to her, and upon his denying her that, she fell into a most violent passion, threatening to make away with herself, and being denyed a knife would have struck her scissiors into her belly if she had not been prevented.

"There remains now in the library at Wollaton those orders which Sir Francis Willughby left with his servants, Henry Dracot and T. Cludd, when he went from Coventry to London, February, 1578[-9], and left his Lady in that disturbance which his letter to Sir John Lyttleton gives the relation off.

"A copy of the orders left by Sir Francis Willughby to his servants at Coventry to be observed during his absence.

"That prayers be said at ten o'clock in the morning, and at five o'clock in the evening. That the children be there



present, and that after service is done dinner and supper be presently brought up.

“That those persons which I have discharged from my house do not repair thereto, nor have any conference with my wife, or any of her friends till my return.

“That she shall have nothing to do with the children, but that they shall be ordered by such as I shall appoint for that purpose.

“That the household be ordered by the discretion of Dracot and Cludde, and such as I shall authorise. The weekly charges not exceeding 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

“That my wife shall not discharge or receive any servant, nor strike or evil entreat any servant.

“That Arthur Buckley do not suffer any horses to be employed at my wives command.

“That there be no stuff bought in the town without ready money paid for the same.

“That who I shall appoint doe keep the chamber where the stuff is laid, and not suffer my wife to buy or lay any other stuff there. That she have no authority to comand anything in the house except necessary diet for herself.

“That in my absence she shall not send any servant of any message to any place.

“That Dracot and Cludde shall discharge all such as shall break these orders and place others in their rooms, if there be need to have any greater number.

“That the children doe goe to bed strait after eight a clock at night, and are made ready before eight a clock in the morning. And after it is nine a clock at night, nobody must be in the great chamber, but that the fire be raked up and the door locked.

“That the servants be not gading into the town, but give their attendance at dinner and supper, and all other times.’

“Lady Willughby could not bear being thus left at Coventry with so little power in her family, and her servants so much, as appears by a letter from her directed to Sir Francis Willughby at London, and dated this February, A.D. 1578[-9]. Her letter was to this effect, that at Sir Francis’s late going to London, his pleasure was that she should remain in his house at Coventry, if she could like the same, and further he did order that the mayor and aldermen of the said city should provide her a house, not being an inn, if she did not like to continue in his house. She writes that after he was gone the servants did deal with her so cruelly that she was not able to bear it, fearing that both herself and the child she went with must have been both lost. Such was her grief, for which reason she went out of the house to meet her brother and some other friends and kinsfolks to confer with them what course she had best to take, minding to have returned home immediately after, but the servants refused



her enterance, which forced her to goe to a house which the mayor and aldermen had provided for her, in which house she now was, in want of all necessarys, having no apparell but what was upon her back, nor any money to bear her charges. She desires he will remit and forgive her offence to him in words, and hopes at his return to be received by him, that they may live with comfort together. And till then she desires his answer by the messenger what she shall doe.

“There is a letter from Lady Arundell (who 'tis probable might bear her brother company when he return'd again into the country, and that she might write him this letter soon after her returning home). In it she says that she hears his wife is very joyfull for her departure out of the country, and that her gossips give out that she will use all the means she can to come to his presence and use speeches of great submission, although she means not to perform them. And that the mayor and cityzens of Coventry have promised her so diligently to solicit the matter, that there is no heart so hard as not to be moved to pity, much less his, whose natural disposition is to be courtious.

“There is another letter from Sir John Lyttleton to Sir Francis Willoughby dated November, 1579, in which he complains of his age and unfitness to travel, and for that reason he entreats Sir Francis to take the trouble of comming to Frankley, where he would be as wellcome as any friend, and when they were together, he hoped they might put an end to the difference between himself and his Lady, in which cause he thought nobody was so fit to deal as he, her husband, and himself, her father.

“There is another letter from Sir John Lyttleton to Sir Francis Willoughby, dated December, 1579, in which he writes that he has sent to his daughter to know what she would desire Sir F[rancis] Willoughby should allow her for maintenance; to which she had answered that she requested nothing but to be reconciled to his favour and to live with him. Sir John in this letter heartily desires Sir Francis to accept the same, but if he will not, then he desires he will consider whose wife she is, and of what family she is descended from, and accordingly proportion his allowance to her during the time of their separation. He writes that he thinks she can't have less than a gentlewoman to attend her, a nurse for her young son, a maid to help the nurse and to be laundress to them all, a boy needful about the nurse and to make his Lady's fires, and a serving man to wait upon his Lady. And for their tabling he trusts Sir Francis will allow for his wife sixteen pence a day, and for each of the servants eight pence a day, and for wages he thinks he can't

give less than fifty-three shillings and four pence a year a-piece to the woman nurse and man, and to the landress and boy twenty-six shillings and eight pence a-piece. He leaves it to Sir Francis to name what he will allow for apparel, for his wife and little son (who he prays God to bless with many happy years), and what money he will allow her for other needfull expenses. He thinks it will be also needfull for her to have a couple of geldings to use when she shall have occasion to ride.

“There are many letters from Lady Willughby to Sir Francis, in which she acknowledges herself to blame for her unhansome speeches and disrespectful carriage to him. In one she writes that she had been his wife 16 years and borne him 12 children, that he cannot accuse her of any breach of her marriage covenant, all the faults he charges her with are disrespectfull speeches, which she is sorry for, and once more she offers her humble submission to him, it being the fourth time, which she protests was first sealed with her heart before it was signed with her hand. But if he thinks this not sufficient, she desires he will set her down any other reasonable form, and he shall find her both ready to yeild to it and willing to perform it. She desires he will consider how many false stories he has given credit to, told by those who mortally hate her, as that in truth she was not with child when she left him, but only feigned herself to be so; afterwards that the child was dead, and even now that it is suborned and none of her own.

‘There are several letters which were writ by Sir Francis and Lady Willughby’s friends about this time in order to reconcile those unhappy differences which were between them; amongst which there is one from Thomas Duport, who expresses great good will to Sir Francis Willughby and his family. He writes that he knew his father Mr. Henry Willughby and Lady Ann, his mother, and also his grandfather, Sir Edward Willughby, dwelling in Dorsetshire, and also his great uncle Sir John Willughby, dwelling at Collarton, who all lived worshipfull in their callings, and he hoped yet to see himself and his Lady live happily together for the good of them both, as well as their children, who were now in a manner bereft of loving parents and good educations. He begs pardon for his rude writing, wishing to see him live in such worship and estimation as his ancestors in his knowledge had done, concluding

‘Yours to my little power.’

“There are severall letters writ by Lady Arundell about this time to her brother Sir Francis Willughby. In one she puts him in mind of taking a house against he comes to London, and tells him there is one to be had in White Freers, which

stands near the Temple, of which the half-year's rent will be six pounds; and another house is to be had in Chanon Row, which was the Controler's.

"In another letter she writes that she has sent her geldings for his coach, being glad to hear of his bringing his children to London; she writes that if he will go forward with his determination, it will make his wife's stout stomach to yeild, and he will find many friends to take his part. She advises that if his wife does not come to town, he would order her to remove out of the house and town of Kinsbury, lest she should cause some mischief to it, which he would be forced to recompence.

"There is a very long letter from Lady Willughby to Sir Francis, in which she writes that it is near two years since she had been banish'd his company and forbid his house; in which time she had suffered great travell of body and trouble of mind, wandring from place to place and depending wholly for relief upon borrowing of friends.

"There is a letter from Trussell (who seems to have been Lady Willughby's friend) to his uncle Marmion (one of Sir Francis's servants). In this letter he expresses to his uncle a great value for Sir Francis Willughby's family, and hearty concern that some caterpillers about him do eat up the branches of his good name. He writes that Lady Willughby's cause will be heard by the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, and reported to the Queen.

"There is the copy of a very melancholy letter writ, I believe, about this time by Sir Francis Willughby to Sir John Lyttleton, in which he laments his misfortunes, and wishes for death, rather than to continue so vexatious a life. He writes that he is now threatened by his wife that she will complain of him to the Queen, which would be to discredit herself.

"There are many letters from Lady Arundell, which seem to have been writ about this time, to her brother, that shew a good deal of ill nature towards Lady Willughby, and one of those letters is upon a quarrell which had been between Sir Francis and the Stanhops. She dates it from the Court and writes that she hop'd they should have met and had conference together of such things as had hapned since their last being together. She had made enquiry (she writ) for the Lord Talbot's coming up, who, she had heard, was to have ended matters between himself and the Stanhops; but being to goe out of town now herself, she could not speak with him, but she wishes it were urged in this sort that they should openly acknowledg that they had abused him, and so to desire his good will, or else she would not have him end matters with them. And for that proud fool Edward



Stanhope, who made comparison to be as good as Sir F[rancis] Willoughby, she would have his servants revenge it of him till he should be weary and glad to give over and seek his favour. She writes that their braging and his suffering it occasions parly to his discredit.

"In this letter she says that Lady Willughby was now at Sir Edward Sutton's, who would give her certain knowledg of her behaviour.

"There are some letters to Sir F[rancis] Willoughby which makes Sir Thomas Stanhope appear to have been a very haughty, captious gentleman, and by the copy of a letter from Sir Francis to Sir Thomas Stanhope, I believe tho' they were neighbours, they were not very good friends. One of the paragraphs in the letter was: 'And whereas you desire me to be my own secretary, for that you love not embassages by servants' pens, I have at this time satisfied your request, but to be always so far tied would be very much for me,' etc.

"It does not appear how this quarrel with the Stanhops ended.

"There is another letter writ by Lady Arundell to Sir Francis Willughby to perswade him to draw a catalogue of his wives faults, and send papers with it to the Secretary Walsingham and the Earl of Leicester, to prevent their interceeding with the Queen in her behalf. Here Lady Arundell reckons up faults to be noted down, viz., Lady Willughby's disorderly life, her watching late contrary to his liking, her keeping such company as he did mislike, her turning away Robinson out of the house at a time great matters did depend, her maintaining servants in Warwickshire which he had turned away, her reviling him to his face, her running out of the house and raising the town at Kinsbury.

"In another letter Lady Arundell writes Sir Francis Willughby that it is bruted his wife is dead, but she believes that he finds it is her over quickness and not deadness that troubles so many. She writes that she often resorts to the Court and there talks her pleasure of her, thinking thereby to hide many of her own faults, which if she could, she was to be borne with, for the number of them was not a few, and to lye of others was no diminishing of them. Her friends (she writes) wish she would come up to answer her, but she means not to bestow her time so ill. She writes that the Lord Chancellor will be earnest with him for her to get rid of her, for she is so importunate with him that it is very troublesome.

"It does not appear how these matters in dispute between Sir Francis Willughby and his Lady ended, but there is a writing which shows that, *An. D. 1582*, he was obliged by the Queen to allow her two hundred pounds a year for separate maintenance.

"There is a letter from Henry Trussell, dated December, 1580, to Sir Francis Willughby, to give him an account of the death of his little son, which occasion'd great grief to all about him, but especially to the comfortless Lady, his mother, who, he writes, had been very sick ever since. He solicits Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby] to be reconciled to his Lady, concluding with a prayer that they might both forget what was past, and be inspired with perfect love for the future.

"There is a letter from Lady Willughby to Sir Francis writ some time after this child's death, in which there is many tender expressions in relation to the family. She writes that she had lived from him till she was above forty years old, and she feared if a reconciliation could not soon be made, she should be past child-bearing, and that now, tho' she could not expect it without hazarding her life, yet she would contentedly run that hazard, with the hopes to establish the house of the Willughbys.

"There remains no answer from Sir Francis Willughby to this letter from his Lady, but upon the death of this little son I believe he immediately resolved to marry his eldest daughter Brigit to Percivall Willoughby, the eldest son of Thomas Willoughby, of Boreplace, in Kent, whose great-grandfather was Christopher, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby, in Lincolnshire, which family of the Willoughby's I shall hereafter give an account off.

"This Percivall Willoughby was, I believe, a youth of a tender constitution, and therefore advised while he was very young to travell. There are letters from his governour writ from France to Mr. Thomas Willoughby, which give a long account of him, chiefly in relation to his health.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to Sir F[rancis] Willoughby writ about the time that the Duke of Alanson<sup>1</sup> left England. In this letter she says that Monsieur is at the seaside to take his journey to Flanders, where he is desired to take the government. The Lord Leicester and the Lord Hunsdon are to accompany him thither. Her Majesty with most of the Court are gone to bring him to the seaside. (Sir R. Baker says that in February, A.D. 1581-2, the Queen brought the Duke of Anjou on his way as far as Canterbury, and then commanded the Earl of Leicester, the Lords Charles Howard, Hunsdon, Sheffield, Willoughby, Windsor, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Russell, Sir George Bouchier, and some other prime knights to accompany him to Antwerp, where he was made Duke of Brabant, Limburgh and Lorrain.) And if his journey thither be no more prosperous then it hath been here, Lady Arundell judges he will make fewer hereafter. In this letter she writes that her cousin Percivall Willoughby was going into France, which she thought would doe him good. She dates her letter from

<sup>1</sup> Alençon



the Lord Admirall's House, Purford, but the date of the year is not put to any of Lady Arundell's letters; that of this may be known by the Duke of Alanson, who, after three months' stay in England, took his leave of it in February, A.D. 1583 [*read* 1581-2].

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell, dated from Hampton Court, to let Sir Francis Willoughby know that Pen had reported to her great likelihood of her son's good success in learning, etc.

"There is a letter from Lady Arundell to her neece Briget Willughby to enquire if the traveller which she looked for was yet come, and in this letter she desires to know when her son Arundell meant to return (by which I believe her son went to France with Mr. Percival Willoughby). She writes that when her husband last saw Sir Francis Willughby he told him that he had once thought of sending for her and her sisters home for the summer, but he had altered his mind, thinking it unfit for them to be in his house without some woman of discretion to advise them. This made her think that when her cousin Percival did come home, they would not be sent for, and therefore she looked that they should both come and rest with her all the summer, and at Michaelmas she would bring them up to town and be at their wedding. She writes that she was likewise desirous to have her sister Dorothy and to keep her with her till she was bestowed in marriage, for she thought her house a meetter place for her then where she was, and therefore she desired her neece that when she next sent to her father, she would let him know how willing she was to have them.

"There are several letters from William Arundell to his uncle Sir Francis Willughby, complaining of hard usage from his father, which, he writes, must proceed from want of affection for him, because he never was undutiful to him. His brother's marriage, he writes, goes on very happily, with which his father is contented, and he alone remains rejected. He writes about trees (which I suppose Sir F[ran]cis W[illoughby] had employ'd him to get for him), and says in his letter that those which my Lord had were given him by merchants, and that unless he were Lord Treasurer he should not have them at that price, and that the times were now so dangerous that no merchants durst venture over, but if Sir F[ran]cis W[illoughby] would let him know, he would do what he would have him about getting the trees.

"There is in the library at Wollaton a book which gives an account of money raised by Sir Francis Willughby above the produce of his land, *An. D.* 1579, in which the sums totall are :

	£	s.	d.
For wood sold at Wicken, Kinsbury, etc. . . . .	281	0	8
For fines let . . . . .	20	13	0



For iron made at Middleton which had cost

Sir Francis in getting 60*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* received 752 12 6  
And for coal sold from *An. D.* 1576 to A.D. 1580 1652 17 10

“ There is in the library at Wollaton a book of Sir Francis Willoughby’s accounts for *An. D.* 1580, which book shews that Sir Francis with ten servants set out from Wollaton upon the 2nd of November, beginning a journey then towards London. This book is very particular in the account of his expences upon this journey, viz., that at Packington he spent 13*s.* 4*d.*, that the next day at Daintry he paid for supper, breakfast, and for horse meat 3*l.* 7*s.* By this account he lay the second night at Brickhill; there is set down the particulars of his expences there, which for supper, breakfast and horse meat in all comes to 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* There is also set down the particular account of what he spent at St. Albans, for supper, breakfast and for horse meat, the sum of which was 3*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

“ This book does not tell where he rested by the way upon this journey, but shows that he did not get to London till Friday, November the 8th, and that he with only one man supped at Mr. Thomas Willoughby’s house. There is set down in this book for the supper that night for eleven of Sir Francis Willoughby’s men, and three carters, and for Mr. Fisher and three men paid at the White Hart in Holbourn the sum of 11*s.* 8*d.* This book shows that November the 9th, being the next day, Sir Francis Willoughby began to keep house in Lincoln’s Inn Grange, the particulars of that day’s dinner is set down, and that thirty-four persons dined with Sir Francis; the sum of that day’s expences was 1*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* And that the next day forty-eight persons dined with Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby], and forty-two persons supped with him. Every dish of meat is there set down and what it cost; the whole sum for dinner and supper was 2*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* Thus particular each day’s expence in London is set down in that book from November the 8th till the 30th. That day Sir Francis went into Kent to the wedding of his daughter Brigit.

“ There is set down in this book of accounts paid for Mrs. Brigit Willoughby’s wedding apparel, as by the bills at large may appear, 156*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and paid to Mr. Thomas Willoughby in part of wedding goods, 500*l.* Paid to Mr. Repington for drawing books between Sir Francis Willoughby and Mr. Thomas Willoughby, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and paid his man for engrossing them, 1*l.* Given to Mrs. Brigit Willoughby, two pounds; and to her taylor for going three times into Kent and mending the gown, ten shillings. Given to the trumpeter going into Kent, six shillings and eight pence. Given to the butler at Boreplace, 6*s.*; to the yeoman of the celler, six shillings, to the cook, ten shillings; to the chamberlain, four shillings; to the pantler, three shillings; to the usher of the hall, three shillings; to the servant that helped to dress the horses, one shilling; and given to a pursuivant, 6*s.* 8*d.*

"This book shews that Sir Francis stayed at Boreplace till the 6th of December, and that he came that night to London and stayed there till the 17th. The particulars of every dinner and supper and the number of people that dined with him every day is set down in this book during the time which he stayed in London. This book also shews that December the 17th he lay at St. Albans, and that his supper, breakfast and horse meat came to 4*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* His expenses upon this journey at Northampton, Harborough and Leicester is also set down in this book.

"There is another book of accounts for A.D. 1584 which shows the particulars of Sir Francis Willoughby's weekly expenses that whole year, which in all amounted to the sum of 1,847*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* There is set down that year for two butts of sack, 22*l.* 10*s.* . . .

"There are many letters from Mr. Percivall Willoughby to his Lady, both before and after their marriage, severall of which are so torn as to be hardly legible. In one he writes that his pen is insufficient to express his joy to receive a letter writ with her own hand, the pattern whereof he tenderly harbour'd in his heart, but he is amazed to see her term him a master to her, whom in heart he honours, in duty reverences, in love and loyalty faithfull serves and obeys, in all entire affection is most carefully tender; and of whom he always desired, and to his power deserved, if not to be entertained as a faithfull friend and servant, at least to be retained as a well willer, remaining in her power and pleasure to be comanded, etc.

"He writes that 'we unadvisedly sowing the seeds of our joys [are] altogether ignorant when to make our harvest. Delays, my only dear, breeds danger, and doubtfull minds suspect the worst, yet doubt you not of this that I love and live to be only yours. Some think it an ease to have a partner in their grief, but sorry should I be to have thee partaker of my sorrows; I wish thee part of all my joys, but in grief I would suffer alone.

"My letters should be longer, good heart, if business did not force me to make them short, but tho' my hands faint, my heart shall never fail, tho' pen and paper wast, my love and liking shall increase, and albeit my ink freese for cold, my good will in fervency shall fry. So long as life shall last or you with like affection vouchsafe to blow the coles of my hot desire, I crave only that thou believe, try and trust me. I heartily thank you for the mirth in your letter, and am sorry my melancholy mood will not suffer me to be as merry with you. Wherefore till I am better disposed, my dear, adeu.

His own never, if not yours ever,

Per. Willoughby.'

"Another letter he begins thus :

'My best beloved Black,

I have used all means possible for your coming to town, but can't prevail. Your father doubts if you were here you would either see your mother, or your mother see you, which he in no case would while he is in town, otherwise our marriage had been here, etc. I pray send up the measure of your finger for your wedding ring, etc.

Yours only,

Per. Willoughby.'

"I believe Mr. Percivall Willoughby and his Lady were both very young when they married, and that it might be intended by both their fathers that Mr. P[ercivall] W[illoughby] should travel the spring after they were married.

"There is a letter from Mrs. Willoughby, dated from Boreplace, in Kent, to her father, Sir Francis, full of expressions of great duty and respect to him, and of distrust of her own being able to indict a letter to him as she ought, her small skill and little use of writing she hopes will make him excuse this her first letter.

"She writes that she is very well used by her father and mother-in-law, and her cousins, for which she desires when he sees her father-in-law he will return thanks.

"She writes that Mr. Percivall is now upon begining his travels, which she prays God to prosper, and grant him well to return, and begs Sir Francis will not forget him in his absence. Her aunt Arundell is now at the Lord Lincoln's.

"This letter bears no date, but Sir Francis Willoughby's answer to it is dated March, *An. D.* 1581[-2]. He writes that he is glad to hear she is so well used by Sir Percivall's relations, but of that he was always well assured, and to continue it must be her own care, for 'tis not beauty nor fortune but good qualities and a virtuous disposition which makes a gentlewoman esteemed; therefore 'tis her good behaviour that must gain her own credit. He desires she will learn by others in time (she may gness who he means) to be wise and not repent too late. That now at first enterance she should frame herself a dutiful wife, and that she should take care to be in deed such a woman as she desired to be esteemed, and thus she might encrease and long enjoy her friends, in order to which two things were needful, serving God and knowing herself. He bids her therefore serve God first in the morning and last at night with earnest affection, even from the heart, and not for custome sake. Next he bids her know herself, what is and what is not fit to be done, that she may follow the good and refuse the evell; he bids her be carefull to keep good company, because ill company soon infects those that are well inclined, etc.

"There is the copy of a very affectionate and respectfull answer from Mrs. Willoughby to this letter from Sir Francis, her father; in it she returns him many thanks for his



fatherly counsel to her, which (she writes) she will endeavour to follow. She thanks God that she is placed amongst good company, honest and well disposed people, who show themselves very friendly to her. Her duty to her husband she will unfeignedly be carefull to perform, having the example of others seldom out of her mind, and cause to learn to be wise by other's harms.

"She writes that the week before she had a letter from her husband, who was going to Geneva; at his departure (she writes) that he told her he would gladly hear by letter from Sir Francis what he would have him chiefly labour to learn in his travells, and he had writ to him to that purpose.

"The copy of a letter from Mr. Percivall Willoughby to his Lady before he went to travell.

"Hard's the hap that some men have, and who is born under an unlucky planet must seldom or never look for good fortune. . . . To you I have linked my liking and liberty, plighted my faith and troth, and yielded myself to your courtesy and subjection, all which how inwardly you esteem'd I know not, but outwardly it rather seems to be rejected then accepted, the greater is my grief and the more in silence do I sorrow, etc. . . . Might I be privy to your fancyes, I would frame myself to your fashions, etc. . . . Little I know I do deserve and less I desire. My suite and service I confess not to be much, and yet such as if any of them might please you, there should be no want in me, but, alas! how may I please when I must not know what breeds your displeasure; you utterly estrange yourself and your discontents from me, and rather shew me your tears then impart the cause. . . . Words may slip unawares from me or be taken wrong, but would you friendly and freely impart your mind to me I would as will lingly mend what were amiss, as I am sorry I should offend there where I love most, for whom and to whom I only live and care, and in whose joys I repose my greatest felicity. But if you shall secretly sorrow before me and feed me only with lowring looks, as one not able for sorrow to endure the sight of it, I shall be constrained to forsake both my friends and country till such time as I shall certainly both hear and believe you to be more affectionate to him who loves you best. Thus not knowing when again to see you, and finding you unwilling to speak to me, I have used this for want of conference as my last and best farewell, desiring you (what misery soever I endure) to think of me as I am, that is yours, and only yours.

"O sorrow must my senses tast,  
Which once did swim in bliss,  
Sithe fortune hath me tied so fast  
And bids me leave to wish.  
The silly ship, wherein I sailed  
And past from place to place,

At anchor tied must still abide,  
 Thus alter'd is my case.  
 The wandring wings of my free-will  
 Are clipped to my pain,  
 And in that plight to take my flight  
 I labour all in vain.  
 The pleasant winds are all now ceas'd  
 Which——<sup>1</sup>  
 But seas of sorrow are increas'd,  
 Which beat against my boat.  
 Such heavie hap is him bequeath'd  
 Which sought a place of joy,  
 But now of solace quite bereaved  
 Is harbor'd in annoye.

More faithful then fancied,  
 Per. Willoughby.'

"The copy of a letter from Mr. Percivall Willoughby to his Lady when he was abroad.

"My Dear. The only solace of my solitary mind, if the thoughts thereof had not continual recourse to thee, my pensive passions would set my heart afloat to all kind of sorrows, and so still languishing I should both see and suffer a daily pain, and in a short time my all and finall confusion. The only comfort which now I receive since parting causes me to judg of my past happyness, when I did enjoy thee being present, and now in absence worthily to esteem the greatness of so great a pleasure by wanting it.

"Pardon me, I pray thee, in that so rashly I went from thee, and condemn me not of discourtisie. The penance which I suffer may seem sufficient for such a fault, and the little ease which as yet I receive in my journey (whenever I return) will learn me so much wit as to think myself well when I am well. The case, good heart, is so much altered with me, to come from my friends and all that's dear to those I know not, a people which I understand not, and who when they speak most friendly mean least good, their meat and kind of dressing I rather loath then like, their drink being wine, I can't away with. Thus lead I a life full of discontent, both in body and mind, so that perswade thy self though I can't make any greater place for thee in my heart then I have done, I shall both love and like my country far better, in the mean time, however, I doe. Make thou thy self happy as thou mayst, and so, sweet soul, my love and life is only thine.

[Sketch of heart transfixed with darts.]

Percivall Willoughby.'

"It does not appear in what year Mr. Percivall Willoughby was knighted, and therefore from this time I shall call him

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<sup>1</sup> No explanation of this blank is given.

Sir.<sup>1</sup> While he was at Lyons he took a French gentleman to teach him Italian, who was, I believe, a very proud, haughty person; his name was Francis Conrados. This servant Sir Percivall seems to have been very kind to, and there is an account that at his first coming to Wollaton he desired Sir Francis would give him leave to eat at his own table, and that he would have had Marmion's chamber for him, but that Sir Francis would not grant, but I think he had Cludd's chamber. Marmion and Cludd were two of Sir Francis Willoughby's favouret servants. Marmion was an ill man, as appears from his endeavour to asperse his Lady, and cause the separation which was between Sir Francis and his Lady. 'Tis likely Cludd, too, might have been in that cabal, because when Sir Francis left his Lady at Coventry, in February, 1578[-9], Henry Dracot and T. Cludd were the two servants which he trusted with the care of his family, and who must have been the chief which Lady Willoughby writ to complain off to Sir Francis; in which letter she says that after he was gone to London the servants dealt so cruelly with her that she was not able to bear it.

"These, and I believe many more of Sir Francis's servants had very little regard to the interest of their master or his family, but made it their chief care to enrich themselves, which, I believe, they found more easie for them to doe when Sir Francis lived by himself then when his Lady or any of his children lived with him. And therefore 'tis very likely that they might resolve when Sir Percivall came to live at Wollaton, that they would make Sir Francis uneasie with him as soon as they could, and so make them part again. This unlucky request which Sir Percivall made in behalf of Conrados, his man, gave them but too good an opportunity to put in practice what I believe they might resolve by any means to bring to pass; there are letters which shew that Marmion and Cludd were both extreemly angry at Sir Percivall's asking for their chambers for his French man, and Conrados, trusting to his master's kindness for him, did, I believe, carry himself very insolently in the family, for it appears that pretty soon after Sir Percivall came to Wollaton there grow very great discontent and uneasiness amongst Sir Francis's servants.

"There is a letter from Mr. Thomas Willoughby to his son, Sir Percivall, dated April the 14th, 1584. In this letter he advises his son to be carefull how he meddled in the differences amongst Sir Francis's servants, because if he took part with the one that would make the other his enemy.

"This advice I believe Sir Percivall followed. I also believe that he soon grew uneasie at the haughty carriage of his man Conrados, and repented that he had not at his first bringing

<sup>1</sup> In a note the authoress adds: "Since the writing of this book I have found that Sir Percivall Willoughby was knighted by King James the First in Middleton Hall *An. D.* 1603, and that I have here given him the title of knighthood twenty years too soon."



him to Wollaton kept him to a more humble and respectful behaviour towards Sir Francis's servants, whose quarrells amongst themselves and their dislike to Conrados gave him so much trouble that he soon found it would be necessary for him to part with Conrados in order to make himself more easie. Conrados had great expectations from his master's kindness to him, and finding that he was to be turned out of his service, and that Sir Percivall would take no farther care for him, he turned so base a villain to his master (as appears by letters and old papers in the library) that he joyned in confederacy with Marmion and Cludd, before they parted, to render Sir Percivall as odious as was possible to Sir Francis, by reporting scandalous stories of their own making to Sir Francis of Sir Percivall.

"Marmion and Cludd, I believe, had long been striving to make Sir Francis believe that Sir Percivall only courted and respected him till he could get his estate made secure to him, and that whenever he did settle that upon him, he would find that Sir Percivall had very little regard for him, and that self interest was the only cause of his good behaviour to him now.

"These wicked servants found Conrados a proper tool for them to work by, and as soon as he was gone away from his master, they had contrived a letter for Conrados to write to upbraid Sir Percivall for his breach of promise in turning him away as he had done. In this letter Conrados enlarged upon his own faithfull services, and blamed his master's ingratitude to him, and then accused his master for being guilty of many ill actions, and in that letter told him of many disrespectful words which he had spoke of Sir Francis, and that he had threatned that if he could but get Sir Francis Willughby's estate made secure to himself Sir Francis should not live long after. Much more to this effect there is in this letter concerning Sir Francis, and in it he also accuses his master of saying many reflecting things of Sir Francis's Lady.

"This letter (of which a copy now remains in the library at Wollaton) was contrived by Sir Francis's servants to be given to Sir Francis instead of Sir Percivall. Sir Francis receiving the letter read it, and never suspecting the designs which those villains had upon him, believed all that which Conrados had writ was true of Sir Percivall. 'Tis easy to believe that Sir Francis was highly provoked by such treatment from his son Percivall, who till then he had used with a fatherly kindness. And there are many letters which show that Sir Percivall suffered under excessive grief for being thus slandered, and not able to make his innocence appear.

"There is a letter from Mr. Thomas Willoughby to his son Sir Percivall, dated March the 24th, 1585[-6], writ, I believe, upon his first hearing of Conrados's accusation against his master, by a letter from Sir Francis to him.

"In this letter Mr. Thomas Willoughby blames his son's behaviour and want of wisdom, if he had ever had any such discourse with his man Conrados as his enemies make appear. He desires him to take heed, and not seek to revenge himself, which might disquiet Sir Francis, but to endeavour to purge himself from this pretended infamy by all honest means. He writes that the letter which he received from Sir Francis was opened before it came to him, and that he hears there is a copy of that infamous letter come to Lady Willoughby's hands, who for the goodwill she bears him will suffer nobody to have a copy of it, but reads the letter herself to all that come to her. Mr. Willoughby writes that he heard Mr. Thomas Markham gave Lady Willoughby the copy of the letter, and that he had caused Francis Conrados to justify the letter before the Lord Talbot.

"Old Markham hated Sir Percivall because he had opposed the match between his son and Margaret Willoughby, the treaty whereof I shall hereafter give an account of.

"There is a letter from Mr. John Adams to his brother Sir Percivall, dated from Boreplace, August the 24. In this letter he begs Sir Percivall will not hazard himself with Markham, but rather bear the tempestuous rage of so foolish a storm. He writ that Markham's first plot was upon his reputation, which in the end would turn to his own discredit, but now that he seeks his life, he begs he will trust to himself and other friends to revenge the quarrel. He desires Sir Percivall to consider that he is a married man and that the propagation (*sic*) of two honourable houses rests in him, etc.

"There is another letter from Mr. John Adams to his brother Sir Percivall, dated *An. D.* 1587, to let him know that he had heard that his drawing upon Markham by the Lord Chancellor's house was taken very hainously, and therefore he thought it would be well for his cousin Robert Willoughby and his father to visit the Lord Chancellor and open the whole cause thereof to him.

"By some of the old letters it appears that Markham had concerned himself very much in the affair between Sir Percivall and his servant Conrados; which Sir Francis took so ill from him that he gave that for one reason why he was against marrying his daughter to him, saying the dislike which he had to Sir Percivall upon a light French report, the author infamous and of no credit, might cause a division amongst his children.

"There are several letters from Mr. Willoughby to his son Sir Percivall, which shew that he took great pains to discover and lay open Conrados's knavery, and also to justify his son and make his innocency apparant, and also letters to comfort his son, who (by the account of that affair) appears to have suffered under extream affliction for being thus aspersed, and not able to clear himself.

"In one of his letters he tells Sir Percivall that he did before admonish him that no means would be wanting to



discredit him to Sir Francis, and to lessen his character in the world, but now he desired he would ease his mind by considering that this sort of dealing had been usuall in all ages, and that at length shame would be the reward of such infamy, for time would hear truth. He advised him and his good wife with all reverence to serve God, and to neglect no duty to Sir Francis, whose honest nature would, he doubted not, in time be cleared from false suggestions and abuses. Wherefore, not respecting worldly advancement, his prayer for him was that God would give him a contented mind amidst such broiles as this world was pestered with.

"There is a droling letter from John Pickerell to Sir Percivall, in which he writes that he had daily expected to hear of his death and destruction, and to have seen his final end upon Nottingham gallows, for the fancyed murder of Sir Francis Willoughby, which he believed had rather been intended by his accusers then ever thought of by himself. He desires Sir Percivall not to grieve, but remember whence he is, and despise such false hearted foes. He advised him to shake off his melancholy, and to spend his patrimony in the defence of his reputation, and God would be his buckler.

"There is a letter from Mr. Willoughby to his son Sir Percivall to let him know that he had been three times with the villain Francis Conrados, and that he had sent to tell him that if he would give him forty pounds he would justifie his master to Sir Francis Willoughby, and confess the whole truth; which was that Blyth, Marmion and Clud had set him on, so to defame his master. Clud, he said, was the greatest knave, and had given him money and promised him more. In answer to this, Mr. Willoughby told him he should have such a reward as his villainy deserved. In this letter Mr. Willoughby tells his son that he has writ this account of Conrados at large to Sir Francis.

"There is a letter from Mr. Willoughby to his son Sir Percivall, dated June the 9th, 1585, in which he writes that Sir Francis Willoughby's Lady and he are grown to great friends, that she opens all her griefs to him, of Marmion, Clud, etc.

"There is another letter from Mr. Willoughby to his son Sir Percivall Willoughby, dated *An. D.* 1585, in which he advises his son to live more thriftily; he desires him to consider the expence which he has been at for him already, and writes that he must raise fortunes for his brothers and sisters, but lets Sir Percivall know that he has sent him such linnin as he can spare, and a silver salt. In that letter he writes that Sir Francis is so followed by Markham, Fisher, Cludd and Marmion, that he hardly does any thing without them.



"I could find no account how or when Sir Francis was reconciled to Sir Percivall, but by many letters from Thomas Markham and copys of Sir Francis Willoughby's answers, *An. D.* 1586 and 1587, it appears that Sir Francis and Sir Percivall were then good friends.

"There are no papers which shew what part Sir Francis Willoughby's lady took in this troublesome affair. But by what Mr. Thomas Willoughby writ his son Percivall of her, viz. that she had a copy of Conrados' letter, which she read to all that came to her, one may believe she took no pains to doe him justice.

"There are letters which shew that this Lady Willughby spent part of the time she lived from her husband at Hogsden,<sup>1</sup> and that while she was there her daughter Brigit Willoughby was in London, and never went or sent to see her mother.

"There is a letter from Sir Percivall to Lady Willughby to excuse his wife on that account, to which letter there is Lady Willughby's answer, dated May the 18th, 1584, in which she writes that she does not think him answerable for his wives faults, and that if in forgetting her duty to her she had contented any other (I believe meaning Sir F[rancis] W[illoughby]), it was well done, and she was content to make a virtue of necessity, trusting hereafter to have more comfort of her. In this letter she assures Sir Percivall that her only hopes was in him that he would do his best to reconcile her husband and herself, which was the only thing she wished in this world.

"There is a letter in the library at Wollaton which was writ by this Lady Willughby to her husband in December, *An. D.* 1585. The letter was to this effect: that notwithstanding the manifold wrongs and wants which she had sustained for the space of seven years past and the just cause she had to hate those who by their leud and false reports had been the contrivers thereof, yet she solemnly protested that she heartily forgave them. She returned him her humble thanks for vouchsafing her his company and conference; a happy entrance, she hoped, to a full and perfect reconciliation betwixt them; to which as on her part she should in all good and convenient sort be directed by him, so she trusted he would hold her excusable if, by the advice of her good and wise friends, she should refuse to enter into hard conditions, which she does not believe could come from his own disposition but from the malice of those who have laboured all they can to keep them a sunder, of which she could name many, but would only mention one who, fearing a likelihood of their comming together and finding false reports to him of her took not the effect he expected, like a cuning woodman changes

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<sup>1</sup> Hoxton, co. Middlesex.

his course and under colour of friendship to her would insinuate that Sir Francis went about to sue a divorce between them, for which purpose certain fellows had undertaken to find out a supposed child, which suspicion had been bruted greatly to her discredit, whereas if it had pleased him at first when this slanderous report was brought to him to have called her to answer for herself, his mind might have been better satisfied and her reputation not so much impaired, in defence whereof she still stands, and will to her dying day, in defiance of any villain or verlett that shall impeach it. In this letter she offers to come from London if he will send for her and receive her again into his house with his first favour as his honest and lawfull wife. She prays for his health and long life, and desires he will give to her poor children the fruitless blessing of their unfortunate mother.

“There is a letter from Lady Arundell to Sir Francis Willoughby, which seems to have been writ about this time and is to that effect :

“ ‘Methinks the time long now since I either saw you or heard from you, and therefore I could not pass so good an occasion of sending as I now have, that thereby I might learn in how good state of health both you and yours now are, which in myself I feel so to decay, as it maketh me more mindfull to enquire of the state of my friends, etc. I pray let me know how well your purchase and your building goe forward, which you have in hand ; they both together seem to me great matters to goe forward at one time. From the Court, February the 14th.’

“The building which Lady Arundell means was, I believe, Wollaton new house. The old hall was built near the church. What now remains of that old building is turned into three or four farm houses, of which one is about a quarter of a mile from the rest, which was the dairy house to the old hall. The new house is placed upon a hill about half a mile from the old hall, from whence there is a very noble prospect of the country round it. One side of the house looks upon the castle and town of Nottingham ; from another there is a fine view of Clifton House and gardens, the seat of Sir Gervas Clifton ; from the other sides of the house there is the prospect of several houses and little villages, and each corner and middle of the house pretty near point to churches that are about two or three miles off. The house itself is a very noble pile of building, but it being less easie to describe it by writing then by drawing, I design to place at the end of this book a draught and a plan of it, and shall therefore only mention here that Sir Francis Willoughby began this building, A.D. 1580, and finished it A.D. 1588. The master workmen which built the house he sent for out of Italy, as also most of the stone figures which adorn the house. All the stone



which it is built with was brought from Ancaster in Lincolnshire by the people who dwelt there, and who exchanged their stone with Sir Francis for his coal, which they carried back from Wollaton. But notwithstanding the stone and its carriage cost nothing but the return of coal which Sir Francis made for it, and that at that time labourers' wages was very small, yet it appears by a very particular account of the building, which still remains in the library, that the building of that house cost Sir Francis Willughby four-score thousand pounds.<sup>1</sup>

"In this year, A.D. 1587, Sir Francis Willughby married his second daughter Dorothy to Henry Hastings, the son of George, the younger brother of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. There are a great many letters from that Earl (who spells his name Huntyngdon) to Sir Francis, concerning this match, part of which I shall copy in the account which I shall hereafter give of this Dorothy Willughby and her four younger sisters.

"There is the copy of a letter writ by Sir Francis to this Earl of Huntingdon to excuse himself for not keeping their wedding at his house, nor desiring that the young couple should stay with him till Michaelmas, because, by reason of his wives absence and the furniture of his house being much decayed, he had not designed to keep house this year, and therefore had not made such provision of corn and cattle and other necessaries as would be needfull for him to discharge himself with credit to such an assembly, and therefore he hoped Lord Huntingdon would hold him excused for their continuance with him after the wedding.

"This copy of a letter is not dated, but another, which is writ upon the same sheet of paper, and I believe at the same time, is dated June, 1587, which makes me believe they were married about that time.

"Wollaton new house was not finished till the year after this, and it is likely Sir F[rancis] Willoughby did not care to buy any new furniture till he went into that house.

"There are other letters in the library at Wollaton which show that that summer, *An. D.* 1587, Sir Francis Willughby married his third daughter Margaret to Robert Spencer, of Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, descended from the ancient barons of that name, which Robert, being a person of a great estate, was by Letters Patent (bearing date July the 21st, the first of King James) advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by the title of Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. The ceremony of his creation was performed at Hampton Court, and soon after he was sent to the Duke of Wirtenburgh

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<sup>1</sup> This account has not been found. The figures given represent in the money value of the time an enormous sum. There is probably some mistake either in the figures themselves or in overlooking other things in the account. Part of the building accounts are noticed at p. 452, above.



with the ensigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. From this Robert Spencer and Margaret, his Lady, the present Earl of Sunderland is descended.

"There are in the library at Wollaton several letters and papers which were writ *An. D.* 1588 that shew there was a very villainous design carried on by one Payne, a servant of Sir Francis Willughby's, to render him suspected by the Queen and Counsel of joining with the Spaniard[s] at the time of their invasion, and a copy of articles exhibited in Her Majesties behalf by this Robert Payne against Sir Francis Willughby to the Lords of her Privie Counsel, whereby he would maliciously have made it appear that Sir Francis Willughby was in the Spanish interest, that he had plotted with severall priests to aid and assist the Spaniards in their intended invasion, that he had hindred the firing of the beacons to give the people notice of their danger. That he had made a deed of gift of his estate, which Payne said he believed was done in order to defraud Her Majesty, if any concealment of treason should be found against him. That for fear of Payne's discovering all this, Sir Francis had endeavoured to get him murdered, and that he had corrupted Payne's counsel so that he could not prosecute him in the Star Chamber, and therefore he petition'd the Privie Counsel, in behalf of the Queen against Sir Francis Willughby, laying before them these articles of accusation against him.

"There is no account how this matter ended, nor what became of Payne, but I am apt to believe Sir Francis would not let him go unpunished. And it appears that one of our family, viz., Sir Ambrose Willoughby, was one of those gentlemen who at their own charges hired ships to joyn the English Admiral in order to encounter the Spanish Armada. This Sir R. Bacon<sup>1</sup> gives an account of.

"There is a letter from Mr. John Adams to his brother-in-law Sir Percivall Willoughby, dated June 15th, 1588, in which he writes that he heard Sir Francis was sent for up by a pursivant to appear before the Lord Chancellor.

"It appears by many of the old papers that there was about this time a great scarcity of money in England, and that Sir Francis Willughby, by his building, and in the midst of that marrying two of his daughters, had run himself in debt, and that he often employed Sir Percivall and Mr. Thomas Willoughby, his father, to borrow money for him and to be bound with him for it.

"There is a letter from Edward Willoughby to his brother Sir Percivall, dated November, 1588, in which he writes that money grows every day scantier than other, and that those that have money stick not to ask twenty in the hundred for it, and that such are men's wants that rather than they will go without it they daily give it.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Richard Baker's *Chronicle*, 1653, p. 544.

"In this letter he tells this story of Alderman Catcher and Alderman Skinner, that they were both by order of the Privie Counsel committed to the Fleet for whipping two gentlewomen in Bridewell as common whores,<sup>1</sup> and it was supposed it would cost them 2,000*l.* before they got out. The Queen taking the matter hardly against them, their fine was like to be the greater.

"One of these gentlewomen was wife to him that sue'd to be Lord Latimer, and the other was Captain Nuname's wife.

"There is the copy of a very angry letter from Lady Willoughby to this Alderman Catcher, who, I believe, had writ to her in behalf of Sir Percivall, at a time when she had a quarrel with him, which, I believe, hapned very soon after she was reconciled to Sir Francis, her husband.

The copy of part of that letter from Lady Willoughby to Alderman Catcher.

"'You causlessly condemn me of unkindness to Percivall Willoughby. I will forbear to repeat his unfriendly behaviour, because I will not disclose his faults to a babling fool. Expecting no better than the worst you can practice, I stay my own trouble, and stay you your tongue, for albeit I am fatherless, I am not husbandless nor friendless, but

A dispiser of vain fools,

Eliz. Willoughby.'

"There is a letter from Edward Willoughby to his brother Sir Percivall, dated from Boreplace, December, 1588, in which letter he desires Sir Percivall will have a care of old Spencer and his cousin Robert, who he believes have some ill design against him; and writes that they now labour to bring Lady Willoughby to live with Sir Francis.

"There is another letter writ the same month from Edward Willoughby to his brother Sir Percivall to let him know that Lady Willoughby now speaks marvilous well of him, and that she had told him her son-in-law Spencer had been with her, and told her that Sir Francis Willoughby was a most wise man for not disposing of his land in his own life time, and for his part if Sir Francis should dye, he would keep possession of one of the turrets of the new house. Spencer also told her that Sir Percivall kept his wife from viseting her, to which she had answered that she could not believe that, because P[ercivall] W[illoughby] had told her that his wife should come to her whenever she pleased; to which she said Spencer answer'd that Sir Percivall could afford her little if he could not afford her fair words.

"I believe at this time while Sir Percivall might be in London with Sir Francis Willoughby and his Lady, my grandfather was born. For there is a very affectionate letter

<sup>1</sup> See the letter of John Adams to Percival Willoughby, p.158, above.



writ by Sir Percivall to his Lady, dated from London *An. D.* 1588, to congratulate her upon the birth of her son. He stiles her his best beloved, and writes that upon the news her mother was sadly out of humour, and vented her anger upon her maids. But Sir Francis seemed to be very glad, tho' as yet he would doe nothing for the child, and was every day in a thousand minds what to doe with his estate. He expresses great concern for his leaving her, and promises not to be so long absent from her again, writing that if Sir Francis had not promised him as he was a Christian to see him satisfied, he should not have stayed from her with such grief and vexation of mind as he had now done. He desired she would cherish and content herself, and prayed God to send their son happier days then his parents.

"There is a very angry letter from Lady Willughby to her son Percivall, which is not dated, but I believe might be writ about this time. In this letter she tells him that she marvels much he dares be so saucy to medle where he had so little thanks, and that he came for no other end but to cozen Sir Francis of his money, and to tell him lyes and tales, but it were good for him to get home in time for fear of afterclaps, and say he had fair warning. 'I will not vouchsafe my name at this time, because if thou can'st not guess right, thou may'st goe shoot at rovers this fair weather with thy silence keeper.'

"There is a letter from Lady Willughby to her husband, Sir Francis, dated from the Grange, July, 1589, full of complaints against his servants. Those who he most trusted, she writes, were not faithfull to him; one of them was a near kinsman to the Lord Huntynghdon and prevented his selling his western land, out of regard to his young Mrs., their daughter. She writes that she desires he will conceal this till she comes down (which she hopes will be quickly), and then she will let him understand such a plot of knavery amongst his own men as she believed was never used towards so good a master as he had been to them. She desires in this letter that he will keep his son Hastyngs out of the mess till she has spoke with him.

"In this year, A.D. 1589, there is an account of Lady Willughby's going to London for the recovery of her health. There are in the library severall very kind and submissive letters writ by her to Sir Francis while she stayed in town.

"In one, dated November, 1589, she tels him that their daughter was delivered of a girle, and writes that she had been to try her brother Willoughby's house in London, which she did not think fit for them to be in, the furniture was so mean that she was fain to have all her own found, and besides the house was so cold that in winter she could not be able to endure it. She beseeched him to have a care of her health,



for tho' she must bear that, he would the charge of her sickness; but what was his will she would willingly obey. She writ that she marveled his charges should arise to ten pounds a week since her comming away; before, when things were dearer, at the most their weekly expences was but eight pounds. She writ[e]s that she leaves him to judg if his charges has not been lessen'd since her comming home. She desires in this letter that her coach-horses may be sent to fetch her home again.

"In another letter Lady Willughby tells Sir Francis that she has found but little benefit by her medicines, tho' her phisitions spare neither his purse nor their own pains, tho' she writes they take but twenty shillings a day, and come twice for it.

"There is a very kind letter from Lady Willughby to her daughter Bridget, dated *An. D. 1592*, in which she offers them the Chauntry to dwell in, which if she and Sir Percivall approves off, she will have the house repaired, and they shall have the keeping of twenty cows and Sir P[ercivall] W[illoughby]'s geldings, which (by her manner of writing) she thought would be better for them than to continue at Middleton.

"There are also very kind letters from Lady Willughby to her daughter Bridget, *An. D. 1593*, who was then big with child. In one she mentions sending her wine, etc., and desires B[ridget] W[illoughby] will not make strange of any thing which she can pleasure her withall, but believe the more bold she is the more she shall think she loves her.

"There are several letters from Lady Willughby to her son Percivall, some very kind, and others the reverse of them.

"In one letter to him she complains that when she was absent from her husband and in want, her other sons-in-law often remembred her with many good things, but he never sent her any thing, nor lent her a groat.

"In a letter, *An. D. 1593*, Lady Willughby desires her son Percivall will get for her a tunn of the best claret wine and a barrell of sack.

"There is another letter from Lady Willughby to her son Percivall, in which she promises to use her utmost endeavour to get Sir Francis's estate made secure to him, provided he would help to discharge his debts. She tells him he is too apt to take offence, and confesses she is herself to blame for sharpness of nature; but if he will trust her, she will be kind to him, and evermore friend and assist him, in which should she fail, she bids him then lay her own hand-writing to her charge.

"She prays for his good success in his business at London, and that Kinsbury may be redeemed, and hopes that he and Henry Willughby may soon come down to Wollaton to let leases and provide sumes of money to untie the many mortgages.

"There are in the library at Wollaton many very kind letters from Sir Francis Willughby to Sir Percivall, writ from *An. D.* 1587 to *An. D.* 1593; many of those letters were writ to desire Sir Percivall would help him to money, and to desire he would be bound with him for several sums of money.

"In one of these letters Sir Francis desires Sir Percivall will find him a chapman for Steeple Hall, for his debts grow so great that without the sail of that and some other things the interest money will eat up the profit of his revenue.

"There is a letter from Sir Francis to Sir Percivall, dated *An. D.* 1591, to desire he would be bound with him for the sume of 1600*li.* to Thomas Peyn for the payment of 800*li.* which he was to lend to Sir Francis Willughby.

"Sir Francis seems then to have employed Sir Percivall in all his affairs, and to approve of what he did, and gave him a writing, which was drawn up by Mr. George Lyttleton, his lady's brother, to secure to him the inheritance of Wollaton, Cossall and Trowell and of Middleton and Kinsbury.

"There is a letter writ by Sir Percivall Willoughby to his Lady to give her notice that her mother was then very sick, and to desire she would send her some of her preserved barberrys and some cherries, and to send his dog, because they wanted a dog to kill partridges for Lady Willughby; and with this letter there is the copy of a very affectionate letter, which he desired she would write to her mother.

"There is a letter writ, I believe, about the same time to Lady Willughby by Robert Spencer, her son-in-law, dated *An. D.* 1594, in which letter he expressed great concern for her sickness, which had continued so long upon her, and which he had heard, was so extream that he doubted of her life, and that put him now upon writing plainly to her, which he hoped she would pardon, because he did it for the good of her children that were unmarried. Upon which account the world blamed her, saying that if Sir Francis and she had not come together again, they would have been as well or better bestowed then the rest of their sisters, which was very unnaturall in her, and she must expect God would lay the burthen of their offences upon her if they should do otherwise then well. He himself (he writ) had made divers motions for their marrying such men of worth, both for living and behaviour, as had he had sisters of his own, he should have been glad they might have had them. But those offers she had received so contemptably that had not her extream sickness now hapned, he should have used no more speeches about them, but that made him write his opinion that she should now take care for them and show the world that she did not hate her own flesh. For should God call her, she might be sure Sir Francis would marry again, and then she might judg what regard would be had of her children.



"There is no account of the time when Lady Willughby dyed, but I believe it was her last sickness, and that she dyed *An. D.* 1594.

"There is a letter without date from Abigail Willughby to her sister Brigitt in which she writes that she hoped they should now have happier days, and that her father would send for her again to Wollaton to supply her mother's place, which she found herself unfit for.

"There is a letter in the library which was writ by Sir Francis Willughby to Mr. Thomas Willughby, *An. D.* 1595, I believe soon after his Lady's death, to borrow his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. To which letter there is Mr. Willoughby's answer that he was very sorry that he could not furnish him with that house, having let a lease of some of the rooms half a year before.

"This house, I find, was often borrowed of Mr. Willoughby when he was in the country himself. In March, 1595[-6], Robert Sackeville writ a letter, which yet remains in the library, to borrow it for his wife and the Countess, etc.

"By the old papers in the library at Wollaton there is reason to believe that Sir Francis Willughby's servants did intend to get from their master some of their Lady's jewells after she was dead. It was a fashion at that time in very rich embroaderys upon cloaths to mix pearl upon spangles with the gold and silver. Such a sute of cloaths, I believe, this Lady had when she dyed, part of which I believe still remains in the wardrobe at Wollaton.<sup>1</sup> This garment was made of crimson velvet, the body of which seemed to have been richly embroadred, but that embroadry was picked off; in the skert of the gowne there was ten breadths of the velvet about a yard and half long, the bottom of which, by the marks upon the velvet, appear'd to have been embroadred about four inches deep, and also an embrodry of the same breadth had been on each side of the fore part of the skert of the gowne, the velvet was also marked quite round the skert about fourteen inches from the top, which shew'd that it had been gathered there, which made the farthingale round the hips, which old pictures shew was the dress of that time. With this gown I found in the wardrobe a muff, which was a square piece of rich embroadry, upon which there was some pearl, the other side was sables, and this muff was made to tye together with ribbons. There was also a cap richly embroadred, and two long feathers, one black and the other white, which, I believe, was to be worn with it. Such a cap this Lady Willughby's picture is drawn with upon her head, and she is also painted in such a gowne

<sup>1</sup> There are several garments of this period still preserved, with others of later times, at Wollaton.



as I believe this might have been. There was also with these cloaths a frame of wire for the hair, which was to fix jewels in to ware upon the head. There was also some scolloped lace which I believe had been a ruff, and several holland head bands and quoives<sup>1</sup> for the head made of fine holland embrodred with silk, gold and spangles, design'd for such a dress for the head as many of Queen Anne Bullen's pictures are drawn with. There are also in the wardrobe another gowne with a farthingall skert made of black farrendon,<sup>2</sup> and laced with black and gold lace. There was also two white wrought waistcoats to be worn with petticoats, which I believe was the undress then in fashion.

"After this long digression which these old cloaths have led me into, I must return to the first sute upon which I believe the pearl might have been, and also that part of that pearl Lady Willughby might have borrowed of her daughter Brigitt, because I found a letter from her writ to Fox (who was one of Sir Francis's servants), after his Lady's death, to desire she might have such jewells returned as she had lent to the Lady her mother, viz., pearl to the value of 30*l.*, buttons of gold valued at 18*l.*, and in old gold 14*l.*, and also some other small jewells.

"In this letter she writ that Russell had worn some of the pearl since her mother's death, and she had seen some of the buttons worn, and for the old gold, her mother had most of that about her when she dyed.

"There is a letter from Sir Francis to Sir Percivall, dated April the 24, 1595, to let him know that he would have him meet him at London, and that he should bring with him the rents of Middleton, Kinsbury, and Wyken, and the accounts of the iron mills, and also he must bring with him that writing which did secure to him the inheritance of Wollaton, Cossall and Trowell, Middleton and Kinsbury.

"I could find no account of Sir Percivall's going to London at that time, and believe he might excuse it, fearing to trust Sir Francis with that writing which he had order'd him to bring.

"The old papers show that Sir Francis made but a short stay in London, and that at his return to Wollaton he sent to Sir Percivall to come from Middleton to him there, and that at this meeting at Wollaton there passed so much unkindness between the father and son that Sir Percivall went away from Wollaton upon the 23th of July, 1595, without taking any leave of Sir Francis.

<sup>1</sup> Coifs.

<sup>2</sup> A kind of cloth made of silk and wool or hair. The earliest quotation in the *New English Dictionary*, s.v. 'Farandine,' is in 1663, and the invention of the fabric is ascribed to c. 1630.

"There is the copy of a letter which Sir Percivall writ soon after his return from Wollaton to Middleton to Green, who had been his friend, by pleading in his behalf to Sir Francis. In that letter he tells Green that he had been sent for in hast to Wollaton, but his entertainment was such that he stayed not long, and that hereafter he would frame himself to endure loss and disgrace with less disturbance. He desired Green because he had been an old servant, a loving friend, and a faithful peacemaker, to meet Sir Francis at Fox's, but writ that he believed his father-in-law was so resolute in his own overthrow and the utter undoing of him and his, that no good would be done.

"It is very likely that the reason why Sir Percivall went away from Wollaton without taking leave of Sir Francis might be to avoid unkind word at their parting, but whatever the cause was, this action, together with what had before passed between them, made Sir Francis so very angry with his son Percivall that he immediately sent Russell, his steward, to London to seek him a wife. This Isley Cranewell gives Sir Percivall an account off in a letter dated from Wollaton, July the 23th, 1595, being the same day which Sir Percivall went from thence. He also writ word that the person that Russell would recommend was Mrs. Tamworth, who had been called in question for her honesty, and was separated from her husband. Russell was very quick in performing his master's orders, for there is a letter from Russell to Sir Francis, dated August, 1595, in which he writes that he had carried wedding gloves to Mr. Sutton, by which it appears that they were then married. This lady's name was Dorothey; she was the daughter of Thomas Coleby, of Graye's Inn, and the widow of John Tamworth.

"There is a letter from one Lewes writ (I believe soon after Sir Francis was married) to Sir Percivall to advise him to comply as much as he could with Sir Francis, because his Lady had many great friends and was a woman of a great deal of wit (as her actions showed). Her mother also was a very wise woman, and was to live with them in London in a house with fifteen beds which Sir Francis had taken for them; and he now threatned that the Star Chamber should decide the difference which was between them.

"There is a letter writ by Sir Francis Willughby and dated from Sherfield, August 29th, 1595, which orders sending a buck to Dr. Smith; and if the Lord Huntynghdon can't send him a stag from Windsor (which he believes will be hard for him to doe if the Queen comes thither), then he would have a brace of bucks sent for himself. He also ordered a pretty nagg to be found for him to give to Dr. Smith, which should have its runing at grass at Sherfield within thirty miles of London, from whence he might use him at his pleasure; besides

that at Wollaton (he writes) that his wife needs a phisitian, and will use him if he will be contented to come to her, which he thinks he will not refuse, to pleasure her ; and Sir Michael Mollyns will bid him heartily wellcome.

“ It appears by the old papers that Sir Francis was very fond of this Lady, who, I believe, took great care to please and oblige him, and thereby soon gained an absolute power over him. They were in so much haste to marry that writings could not be drawn, but Sir Francis articed to tye severall lordships upon this Lady as a security for her jointure, which was to be 2,000 mark a year. But this Lady, liking the land tyed for her security better then the jointure, which was to have been settled upon her, took care to prevent that settlement from being made.

“ It is very likely that the servants who had made that match were entirely in that Lady’s interest, and it appears by the old papers that she, together with them, had worked up Sir Francis to such a degree of anger against Sir Percivall and his Lady that he did not care what became of them.

“ There are in the library several very unkind letters from Sir Francis to his daughter Brigit writ this year ; one very long one in justification of Fisher, and to express his anger for her carriage to him, as that in passing by Fisher he would have saluted her, but she bid him spare that courtesie for others that had a better opinion of him. Fisher (he writ) had deserved better usage from her, and Percivall Willoughby had ill requited him for the good he had done him, for if it had not been for Fisher an estate which he settled upon him would not have been settled so.

“ In this letter he also writ that her husband was grown so froward that nothing would content him but what agreed with his own humour, and he was become so imperious that he would not allow him to chuse his own friends, or to place his children where he thought best. If Percivall Willoughby thought he would bear this from him he was deceived. He would therefore have her make him understand that he should presently use Middleton House himself, and therefore they must leave it, for he would no longer permit such contrary and rebellious humours to be in his house. This letter is dated September, 1595.

“ In answer to this letter Lady Willoughby writ that her husband was not at home, and she could wish it might please him that somebody else might tell him of his dislike rather then herself ; that as for her sisters she had never heard her husband speak of their being placed, nor had she known him ever meddle with any friend of his, if they would but let him alone. And for Mr. Fisher, his own friends and kindred did not spare to report how ill he had dealt with them. Even his son Dilkes had reported that if she would have been perswaded by him and his cousin Cludd, she should have been



so basely bestowed. This she had concealed and should still, but that he was offended with her for him whom she had just cause to dislike. She desired he would not take hasty courses with her husband by the perswasions of others, but first hear what he could say for himself, and that he would not condemn her upon Mr. Fisher's reports without hearing her speak.

"Lady Willoughby was so much provoked by Mr. Fisher's ill treatment of her that at the same time that she answer'd her father's letter, she writ a very angry letter to Fisher; which he was so enraged at that he threatned to trouble her for it. Upon hearing that, she writ a letter to Sir Percivall, who was then in London, to this effect: 'I have sent you, so near as I can remember, a copy of what I writ to Mr. Fisher, because he threatnes to call me before the Counsel;<sup>1</sup> but I hope there is nothing but what may be well answered if he were far better then he is, seeing it is all too true. He dealt so ill with me to my father that I could not forbear him in any thing that I knew. Come what may of it, I hope for your part, being a common enemy to us both, you will think no otherwise then well of

Yours

Brigitt Willoughby.'

"A copy of Lady Willoughby's letter to Mr. Fisher.

"'I have received at this instant letters from my father wherein I have his displeasure for not pleasing of your worship; I am sorry he knows you no better, but I hold your tongue for no slander that is so busie in all matters, and spareth not ladys and gentlewomen of greater account then myself. Thou hast used thy pleasure in bad speeches of the Countess of Shrewsbury, of Mr. Thomas Spencer's wife, and others. Thou hast practiced dissentions betwixt my husband and me from the begining. Thou hast set my father and him at jares, because thou mightest the better fish and inrich thyself, as you hast done, with their spoyles.

"'Thou wouldest (being in thy house) have married me to thy cousin Clud, a poor cozening knave of my father's, that came lowly to him, and therefore in thy heart couldest never since abide me, tho' hitherto I have concealed it.

"'I was once before for thy pleasure and perswasions little better then hurled out of this house, being great bellied, when thou didst hope both by that means might have perished.

"'And now again I and mine for not worshiping of thee must upon small warning goe wander, as thou thinkest, a great conquest of such a worshipfull justice as thyself, that

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<sup>1</sup> The Privy Council.

employest all thy wits and means to doe mischief. It is well known to all the country that my father of himself never offer'd such measures to the worst servant or tenant that he had.

“ ‘At thy being at Middleton thou toldest me that thou camest to cross my father’s marriage, and to take that stumbling block out of my way, and yet now no man so ready to cog and desemble with them as thyself. And notwithstanding all this and much worse then this thy ordinary protestation is by the faith of an honest man. Malicious knave thou art that canst not spare poor gentlewomen and infants with thy tongue and practices; gentleman thou know’st thyself to be none, and tho’ at this instant I have no better means of revenge then a little ink and paper, let thy soul and carkes be assured to hear and tast of these injuries in other sort and terms then from and by the hands of a woman.

“ ‘And seeing by thy practices and theirs, to whom by oath thou art confederate with, I am like to lose my father’s favour (which was all the world to me), while I am able to speak thy treacherous knaverys shall not rest altogether concealed, and complain to my father if thou dare again.’

“The answer to this letter still remains in the library; it is dated from Packington, and writ by Mary Fisher to Lady Willoughby, and is to this purpose, viz.:

“ ‘That her husband had showed her her letter, so full of outrage and incivility as hardly beseemed a gentlewoman, and in which she had charged him with many things not true, as that he would have married her to Cludd when she was in his house. If Cludd had had any such dealing with her, she was sure it was unknown to Mr. Fisher, but it was well known that while she was in their house, Mr. Henry Willoughby (then living) did practice both with Cludd and Dracot to have stole her away and married her; and that she had received a letter from Henry Willoughby to that effect herself and divers others could witness; and also that Mr. Fisher fell out with them for offering such practices in his house. Sir Francis Willoughby, being then in treaty with Sir Percivall Willoughby’s friends, this her husband had made Sir Francis acquainted with, but had he concealed it, she had not then been Sir Percivall’s wife.’

“In this letter she used many angry expressions not behind hand with Lady Willoughby’s and asserted her husband’s innocency of doing any ill offices between herself Sir Percivall and Sir Francis, but the contrary which she had ill requited him for.

“And whereas she threatned his carcas and bid him complain to her father if he durst, should any peril fall on Mr. Fisher, her untemperate letter would be a good testimony from whose malice his evil came.

"There are severall very unkind letters from Sir Francis to Sir Percivall, dated from Sherfield and from Wollaton in September and October, 1595; some full of threatnings to force him from Middleton, others angry ones that he does not vouchsafe to answer his letters, and in one of his letters to Lady Willoughby he writes thus: 'Belike you learn these ill tempers of your husband, whose base account of me is such as he disdaineth to answer any letter of mine. Tell him from me that if a man write to his better, if he answer it, it is curtesie; if to his equall, duty; but if to his inferiour, the not answering it is ill manners.'

"There is a letter from Edward Willoughby to his brother Sir Percivall, dated August, 1595, to let him know that his brother Hastings had been with Sir Francis Willoughby and his lady, and that he had taken the Woodland [co. Dorset] of Sir Francis for three lives, and that he was contented to joyn with Sir Francis in the settlement of his lady's joynture and the confirmation of other leases, and that he had yielded to Sir Francis all that he had desired of him. In the doing wherof he had gain'd the good will of Sir Francis. Edward Willoughby in that letter to his brother desires and advises him also to comply with Sir Francis in things that are reasonable, and entreats him to confirm and further his lady's joynture, and writes that he had heard a good report of the lady.

"There is the copy of a letter from Sir Percivall, writ *An. D.* 1595, to W. Agard, in which he writes that he is sent for to meet Sir Francis and that there is such shews of a pretended peace as should please all parties, but he doubts, such is the minute necessity of declyning estates in these days, that nothing will stay their downfall, and that his hopes are small in so shaken a house, where the principall pillar hath [lain] and ever will ly open to all manner of pestilent blasts.

"Sir Francis Willoughby's lady and his deceitfull servants, I believe, made great advantage from this quarrell which they had made between him and his son Percivall.

"There is a very flattering letter which was writ by Russell to his master Sir Francis, dated from Wollaton, October, 1595, in which he heartily wishes him heirs by his new lady, for which he writes that he had the hearty prayers of all the country, and if he did but hear the daily good wishes that himself and lady had from all sorts of people, it would yeild him cause of joy and invite him to live at Wollaton. He writ that Mr. Henry Willoughby had said that he did hear and like very well of his lady, but said he had done her great injury in regard her joynture could never be secured by reason of all the land being so intangled and tyed upon Sir Percivall, with many other circumstances which Henry Willoughby intended to write upon to his worship himself. Russell in that



letter enlarged upon his own fidelity and concluded with humble duty, service and faith to himself and good lady, comiting them both to the terrestrial and celestiall paradise.

“There is no letter or account book which I could find that mention this lady’s bringing any fortune to Sir Francis, but by severall one may guess that he was very fond of her person, and that she and her relations by their care to flatter and please him soon gain’d great power in the management of his affairs.

“There is a letter from Sir Francis, which bears no date, directed to his loving wife the Lady Dorothy Willoughby, who ’tis very likely he might leave at Sherfeild while he went upon business to London, before she could goe. In this letter Sir Francis writ that he had inclosed 4 letters which he desired she would send, one to Sir Michael, one to Mr. Talbott, one to Sir John Conuay, and the 4th to Mr. Beamont. He writ that his cause against Parramore in chancery had not been hear’d because of My Lord’s sickness. He wishes her to take care of herself in comming up to London, and concludes comitting her and the lady her mother and his sister Brigit to the tuition of Heaven. In the postscript he writes: ‘I did think this process would partly amaze Percivall Willoughby and his hangers on. And Mr. Robert Willoughby doth utterly condemn him touching his detaining of the houses from me, Middleton and the Hote. I would gladly hear an answer of the letters sent to Sir Foulk Grevill and to Sir Henry Godier’s executors. If Savage advertized you how the Lord Huntington did take the matter touching his son Henry, I would gladly understand thereof.’

“Sir Francis had no sister but Lady Arundel, and therefore I conclude that Brigit named in the letter was his lady’s sister.

“There is a letter from Sir Francis Willoughby to his daughter Brigit dated from Wollaton, February, 1595[-6]. This letter is to tell her that he finds missing of her late mother’s apparel a velvet gown, and much other apparel containing many pearls, and also a great quantity of bothe fine and courser linnin, all which he charges her to send him by the bearer, for he will not suffer her to rob and spoile him.

“There is the copy of Lady Willoughby’s answer to her father’s letter still remaining with his letter. ’Tis dated February the 11th, 1595[-6], and is to this effect:

“‘Sir,

“‘I did never rob nor spoile you, nor commit any graceless action, and am sorry my better deserts can have no better consideration with you. If at your being at Middleton, your steward Russell would have suffer’d me to have come to you, I would have sattisfied you of as many of my mother’s things

as either my sisters left here or otherwise I did hear off, not meaning to desire any of them, but only such things as she had of mine, which might have been fitter for me (as I thought) [to have] again then for Russell and strangers to have worn. I have deliver'd to Fox a note of such things as they left here, and he may fetch them at his pleasure, and if he had listed, he might have let you understand, being at his house, that I would have spoke with you about some causes of my mother's. If this may not sattisfie you, I will repose my self in the inocency of my cause, and bear as I may these and other your hard courses.

"There is another letter from Sir Francis to his daughter Brigit, dated from Wollaton, February the 13th, 1595[-6], to this effect :—'I have sent you a note under Abigail's hand with things she sent to you, which I would have to be safe delivered to the bearer hereof, and likewise, since the writing of the note, she has said, and others do well know and have seen, a whole set of these pescoddes, whereof I have sent you a pattern, which were delivered by her to you, and divers other things, with a carkenett of aggetts, and one other trymming of a gown with pearl, which I would have to be sent to me likewise.'

"There is also Abigail Willughby's letter to her sister Brigit. In it she expressed much concern for her father's anger, and writ that she had sent a note of the cloaths and linnin mension'd in her father's letter, which he had made her set down in a note. And she fear'd if she should not send them, it would be the worse for her.

"It is very probable that Sir Francis Willughby might want all those things mentioned in the letter to present to his Lady, who was then with him at Wollaton, as appears from a letter writ by John Atkinson to the Lady Dorothy Willughby at Wollaton ; this letter is dated from Nottingham, February, 1595[-6]. In it he writes that by the symptoms he believes her Ladyship to be with child ; he also gives in this letter an account of his care of others in the house (which makes me believe he might be the family phisitian), and adds his duty to Lady Mollyns, which shows that that Lady was at Wollaton with Lady Willughby.

"It does not appear who that Lady Mollyns was, but finding mention of her in most of the letters writ about that time, and that by other letters when Sir Francis married his second Lady, that her mother was to live with them, I conjecture that this Lady Mollyns might be her mother, and that after the death of Thomas Coleby, who was that Lady Willughby's father, she married Sir Michael Mollyns.

"There are some very friendly letters writ by John Atkinson to Sir Francis Willughby. There is one dated from Nottingham, in June, 1596, about selling of wood, and to let Sir Francis know that the receipts for what had been sold at Wollaton would be upwards of 200*li*.

"There is another letter writ by him the same month to tell Sir Francis that he is very ill used by his servants at Wollaton, who abuse him sadly in selling his wood. At such a rate, he writes, they sell it as if they gave one half to have the other fetched away. He also writes that by the use of his money they make their own gain, and that he is betrayed by those he most trusted. This letter is directed to Sir Francis Willughby at his lodgings in Smithfield.

"There is a letter from Sir Francis Willughby to Fox about selling Lamley for 4000*l.* and Carlton, Carcolston and Sutton for 2500*l.*

"There is a letter from Sir Percivall to his own father, Mr. Thomas Willoughby, which gives a long account of his troubles. How, that when he was from home and had left his wife big with child, Sir Francis had sent a troop to take possession of Middleton; that his servants resisting, they went off to the town, after having broke down a wall and two doors.

"He writes that the new lady and her friends endeavour as much as they can to disgrace Sir Francis's children and old followers, and perswade to fit him better with new feathers and plumes of their impinge<sup>1</sup> then any which either himself hath bred, or his own experience could approve. And when they have plumed him bare, he may sit like a bird to be a scorn to all the world. This letter is dated April the 12th, 1596.

"There are other letters and papers which shew that Sir Francis leased out the greatest part of his estate for three lives. The money raised by these leases as also that by the sail of the land and wood, 'tis very likely Sir Francis Willughby's lady got secured for herself.

"There is an account of Sir Percivall's preferring a bill in chancery against Sir Francis, which 'tis probable might be upon that occasion that so he might secure to himself that part of the estate which the law would allow him in right of the settlement which Sir Francis had made of Wollaton, Cossall and Trowell, and Middleton and Kinsbury upon him and his lady and their heirs.

"There is a letter from Sir Percivall to his lady, dated May the 13th, 1596, which said that her father had preferred a bill against him, but that would be easie enough answer'd. In this letter he writ that her father said none of his name must come near him for fear of troubling his wife, and that he would care for nobody that loved Sir Percivall.

"There is another letter from Sir Percivall to his lady, dated June the 20th, 1596, in which he writes that her father would have all for his wife Dorothy; but since she had made

<sup>1</sup> Grafting, setting.



choice of him for her husband, he would never yield to that while he lived. At last, he writes that Sir Francis was content to chuse Mr. Micheal Murrin and he [and] his cousin Henry Willoughby to end all matters. But their demands were so unreasonable that he expected no good would be done.

"I could find no account how this refference ended, but believe it produced no good to Sir Percivall. And from the old papers one may believe that Sir Francis neglected all his children, and made it his chief care to raise a great sum of money for his lady. And thus having charged his estate with as much money as it could bear, he fell very sick. There is a tradition in the family that his friends suspected his lady had given him poyson, but whither that was so or not is uncertain. All the account which I could find of his sickness was from a letter writ by Sir Percivall to his lady, which letter was to this effect :

"That again the black messenger salutes her, and God with his many blessings hath and doth intermingle many troubles, that we may the better know and acknowledge from whence both proceed. He writ that her father's case was lamentable, that he had been ill a fortnight, and shut up from all his friends, that the whore and her minnion had stripped him both of goods and land, and left him nothing where he lay but what hung upon his back, and that he now sits haling for life and breath, and that in this case he was solicited to see him. Dated November, 1596.

"There is no particular account either of his death or burial, more then that he died in November, *An. D.* 1596.

"After Sir Francis Willoughby's death, his wife being with child, Sir Percivall was under great apprehensions that she might impose an heir upon him, and in order to prevent any such imposition, he obtained of the Queen a troop of guards to watch and search everybody that came to the house, where she then was. [Cf. Croke's *Reports* 1, p. 566, 39 Eliz.]

"There is a letter from Sir Percivall to his Lady, in which he says that her mother-in-law had a strange woman next door to her who in the night was brought to bed of a son. He writes that God knows whither she was not brought thither by design.

"This Lady, in right of the child she went with, kept possession of all the estate which Sir Francis Willoughby left. This engaged Sir Percivall in very expensive law sutes.

"Upon May the 3rd, 1597, she was delivered of a daughter.

"There is the copy of a letter from Sir Percivall Willoughby, dated October, 1597, to the Lord Burghley, then Lord High Treasurer of England, who had given the wardship of that

child to his son the secretary. In this letter Sir Percivall desired the Lord Burghley that for the avoiding of the malice of his adversaries and the better establishing of his perplexed estate, he would vouchsafe so far to recommend his humble sute to his son that he might have the wardship of the child for the land only for such considerations as should seem good to his Honour. And that he might the better judg of the value of it, Sir Percivall writ that he had inclosed the particular of those lands, and by that particular he would also see what lands this lady, the widow of Sir Francis Willughby, by the help of Sir Micheal Molyns and the rest of their accomplices had got for herself and her heirs, tho' her usages of Sir Francis had been such that she had ill deserved it. With this letter Sir Percivall sent to the Lord Burghley a present of a gelding.<sup>1</sup>

"Amongst the old papers in the library at Wollaton I could not find any copy of the inclosed particular of the estate which Sir Francis Willughby's widow got from the family, but many circumstances shew that it was a very considerable estate in land, of which I believe the Dorsetshire estate was a part. The money which Sir Francis raised by leases and selling wood, etc., and gave to this lady must have been a great sum; and by tradition the goods in Sir Francis's houses (all which he gave this lady) must have been of great value. I have been told by some of the family that there was an inventory of the plate, in which there was an account of a hundred large silver dishes and very large quantities of all other usefull plate. All which this lady very soon carried to the Lord Wharton's family by marrying that Lord some months after Sir Francis Willughby's death. This lady's daughter dyed soon after Sir Percivall had beged the wardship of her lands.

"There remains in the library at Wollaton the following account of the estate in lands and goods which Sir Percivall Willoughby and Brigit his wife had from Sir Francis Willughby, her father, and also of the debts<sup>a</sup> which the estate was charged with. [The five lordships of Wollaton and Sutton, Cossall, and Trowell, co. Notts., and Middleton and Kinsbury, co. Warwick, "the tenants being leased by Sir Francis Willughby for three lives after his second marriage," of the yearly value of 807*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, minus 257*l.* for annuities charged upon these manors by Sir Francis. Followed by "an account of the money which Sir Percivall Willoughby was to pay out of the estate," amounting to 35,156*l.* (including goods, iron-works, etc., at Middleton and Wollaton, 1000*l.*; iron-works undertaken by Sir Percival for Sir Francis

<sup>1</sup> An inserted slip written in the same hand cites from the Journal of the House of Lords, 4 April, 1621, the second article of the charge against the Lord Chancellor Bacon that he received 310*l.* as a bribe from Lady Wharton in a cause depending between her and Sir Percival Willoughby.



upon the latter's promise that Sir Percival should be no loser, 3000*l.*); 'Sir Percivall was bound with Sir Francis for the debt of 21,000*l.* without any other consideration than that of Sir Francis's promise to leave to him and his wife the whole remainder of his estate, this debt Sir Francis left Sir Percival to pay of;' costs of law-suits before Sir Percival could obtain possession of the estate owing to the trouble caused by Lady Wharton, 3000*l.*]

"There is an account of other mortgaged lands [of] which Sir Percivall had a power of redemption upon paying 3050*l.*, which, with other things imposed upon them by Sir Francis, was as much as they were worth. It is probable that Willoughby and those other lordships which Sir Percivall sold of his lady's estate might be included in these mortgaged lands.

"To raise that 3050*l.* at that time was, I believe, pretty hard for Sir Percivall to doe; and the lands themselves were so encumbered that no body would buy any of them, and therefore, I believe, Sir Percivall was forced very soon to sell his own Kentish estates to raise that money and also the 4000*li.* which he paid to [three of] his lady's sisters [as part of their portions, p. 159] and also money to enable him to carry on his law sutes with the Lady Wharton. . . .

"Having given this account of the shattered condition which Sir Francis Willughby left his estate in to Sir Percivall and of the neglect which he seemed to shew of all his children before his death, I think I ought to be so just to his memory as to note down that from the papers which still remain in the library at Wollaton it plainly appears that this Sir Francis was a man of great piety and learning. There is still remaining a collection which he made of the most valuable books of his time, and many notes of remarks upon them writ with his own hand. There is also in the library severall other little manuscripts writ by himself upon divine subjects, some of which seem to have been heads of sermons for his chaplains to preach upon. By the papers which direct the orders which Sir Francis Willughby would have to be observed in his family and the remaining books of his accounts, one may believe that he was a very good œconomist.

"It was the fashion of those times for families of distinction to maintain as their retinue in their own familys and to be always ready to attend them upon any occasion many gentlemen who were really born so and who looked upon it to be no disgrace to be so retained by the great families then in England but rather the contrary, for it was then usuall for gentlemen to get their sons placed in a man of qualitie's house as a means to gain them a better education than by continuing in their own little families they could have had. Of this sort of gentlemen Sir Francis Willughby always retained a great number, as appears by many of the old papers



as well as George Willughby's letter page 76,<sup>1</sup> who is there mentioned to have said that he had advised with severall of the country gentlemen, where and in what manner they intended to meet the Queen, and by what he could learn their servants need only to have plain livery coats, but he thought Sir Francis Willughby's number of servants should in no wise be less than fifty.

"Some of these gentlemen servants which Sir Francis retained had, I believe, gained his friendship so much as to have thereby a power to perswade and influence him in the affairs of his family, and this power (I believe by the old papers) they used only for their own advantage, and finding those unhappy divisions between Sir Francis and his lady and afterwards between him and his son Percivall and daughter Brigitt Willoughby might prove profitable to them, they helped to make and continue that breach as wide as they could between those near relations till after that lady's death and Sir Francis Willughby's second marriage. Which second lady defeated their projects and soon shewed she had subtlety enough to outwit them, so much as to make all their plotting turn to her own advantage, and thereby to gain to herself such immense wealth as has been already shewed that she raised by making use of the declining age and last part of Sir Francis Willughby's life. . . .

"Concerning Dorothy Willughby, the second daughter of Sir Francis.

"I shall here copy part of a letter from Henry, earl of Huntingdon, which, I believe, was writ to Sir Francis Willughby upon this daughter's account, for I think it could not mean Brigett, the eldest daughter, because this letter is dated Aug. 1581, and by the account book it appears that Brigitt was married to Sir Percivall Willoughby *An. D.* 1580, being the year before. The letter was to this effect :

"It was my hap yesterday to pass in my journey towards York nigh your house, where you were not, or else I hope I should have spoken with you, so as this letter might have been spared. There is a matter which I think fit to be moved to you without delay, which in divers respects 'tis meet you should give a favourable ear to. Henry Willoughby, your kinsman, and by you commended to my service, hath been and is a suitor to one of your daughters for marriage. The liking between them is great, but without your liking to proceed to a match would be thought hard. For your favour that is a suitor, and by me he hath chosen to make the means, because you first commended him to my service, and by his being with me I find him such a one as for good parts, honesty and good nature I may be bold to commend him worthy of much more than I am able to doe for him, and

<sup>1</sup> See page 538, above.

yet what I can doe for him he shall not want. I am bold to pray the continuance of your favour to him, and that in this his suit you would vouchsafe to shew it to him. If God send you no son, what Willoughby is there that can be more meet to tast of your liberall favour than this gentleman? I could say more than leasure will now serve me to write. Truly I wish with all my heart it may please God to send you a son of your own, but if that fail till I hear more I can't change my opinion which I have uttered. And so heartily praying your favour for this my Willoughby, with my most hearty commendations I doe commit you to the tuition of the Lord.

“‘Hastily from Mansfield, the 17th of Aug. 1581.

Your loving friend,  
H. Huntyngdon.’

“Upon the back of this letter from Lord Huntyngdon there is a query whither this Willoughby was a son of Sir Hugh's, writ by my father.

“Amongst the old papers I could nowhere find any copy of Sir Francis's answer to this letter, nor any other mention made of this Henry Willoughby except in Mrs. Fisher's letter page 148.<sup>1</sup> Which person, 'tis likely, might be the same Henry Willoughby who, she there writ, had practiced with Cludd and Dracot to have stole away and married Brigitt Willughby while she was in Mr. Fisher's house, and at the same time that Sir Francis Willughby was in treaty with Sir Percivall's friends.

“There are in the library severall letters which were writ some years after that which is copied above from this H. earl of Huntyngdon to Sir Francis Willughby concerning the match between his nephew Henry Hastings and Dorothy Willughby. Some of these letters were dated *An. D.* 1584, tho' by what I can judg from those old papers they did not marry till 1587, as is already noted page 130.<sup>2</sup> It is reasonable to think that the estate which the earl of Huntyngdon offer'd to settle upon his nephew might be less then Sir Francis thought his daughter deserved and that therefore this match was so long in debate.

“There is with the letters from Lord Huntyngdon concerning this match a paper which seems to be writ by a very good friend of Sir Francis Willoughby's, in which is drawn up ten considerations and reasons against the match between Henry Hastings and Dorothy Willughby, of which the most materiall were these, viz.

“‘That a great part of the land was designed to descend to the heirs of Francis Hastings, in whom and to whose issue the earldome was to be restrained.

<sup>1</sup> See page 577, above.

<sup>2</sup> See page 566, above.

“ ‘That the Lady Hastings hath a great part in joynture by act of parliament which intervein other demises.

“ ‘That the earl is about 20,000*li.* in debt, which may greatly charge his land, and that much of this money must have come by the credit of bonds of others.

“ ‘That in respect of procuring such sumes of money there may be hidden mortgages upon the land, except the earl upon his honour do confess them. The sale of Ware and Ware Park made by the earl to Mr. Fanshaw may teach you to beware.

“ ‘When you have paid two thousand pounds with your daughter, that is not their satisfaction ; they shott at another mark, for though you pay your money, yet at the marriage there shall be a key to your land, and their desire they think to bring to pass with the maintenance of their honour.

“ ‘God send you your heart’s ease : I doubt this match will not breed it.

“ ‘The young gentleman is half a Stanhop. A word to your wife is enough.’ ”

“I don’t understand why the author of this paper calls the young gentleman half a Stanhop : his mother was the daughter and co-heir of Sir John Port of Etwall in Derby Shire. . . .

“There is a letter from Francis Hastings (who was, I believe, the father of that child)<sup>1</sup> to Sir Francis Willughby in which he earnestly desires Sir F. W. to lend him a hundred pounds ; this letter is dated *An. D.* 1577.

“In this treaty of marriage there seems to have been many rubs before it could be brought to a conclusion, tho’ the particular reasons do not appear.

“There are severall letters writ by Henry Hastings to Sir Francis Willughby both before and after his marriage. In one of these letters to Sir Francis he expresses great fears that by the perswasions of some Sir Francis’s thoughts may be drawn from him, which he is very sorry for, knowing himself to be clear from offending him, and writes that my lord is easie to be drawn to anything that in reason shall seem fit and convenient. He hopes Sir Francis will weigh and consider a young man’s case, having settled his affection so deep that nothing but death shall alter it. He begs Sir F. W. will remember his own youth, and then he will the better consider of him who is determined as long as he lives to persecute him to death that shall go about to marry her, for he thinks ’tis better to dye and end his grief than to live without her. He assures Sir F. W. that it is not the heat of youth which causes him to write thus, but an honest affection so surely settled that he is sure never to have a quiet mind without her. This letter is dated from London, but not the date of the year.

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<sup>1</sup> That is Henry, son of Francis, the eldest son of George Hastings, brother of Henry, earl of Huntingdon. Dorothy Willoughby’s husband was a son of George.



"There is a letter from Henry Hastings to Sir F. W. dated from Loughborough, October, 1587, to desire a lute with 14 strings which he once gave to Sir Francis, and seeing it is not now occupied, (he writes that) he is the bolder to crave it again that his wife may sometimes use it. By this letter it appears that they were married before October, 1587.

"There is a letter from the earl of Huntynghdon to Sir Francis Willughby, dated from York, April the 9th, 1588, to let Sir Francis know that there is reason to believe that his daughter Hastings is with child, and therefore he thinks it will be inconvenient to her to have his nephew continue to sojourn with her so as they doe at present, and he has not any house in his own hands to offer his nephew, for which reason he is a suitor to Sir Francis Willughby to let them have the Woodland [co. Dorset], they paying him so much rent for the house and grounds about it as he now takes, which Lord Huntynghdon undertakes that his nephew shall truly pay. He desires Sir Francis will answer his request by a few lines to Harry.

"With this letter there is a copy of Sir Francis Willughby's answer, in which he writes Lord Huntynghdon word that he had sent for his nephew to come to him that they might confer together touching his request concerning Woodland. He writes that the burthen of his debts makes him not willing to grant a lease for the yearly rent of Woodland [makes other proposal regarding it, which he had already mentioned to the earl when he last spoke with him. Proposals for sale of other estates to meet his debts to the earl].

"The Lord Huntynghdon's answer to this letter from Sir Francis Willughby still remains in the library at Wollaton: it is dated May, 1588, and is to this effect:

"The bearer hereof, your son-in-law, being a father, he now the more earnestly intreats you to be good to him and his, and therefore renews his former request touching the Woodland. [Expresses regret that Sir Francis should have to sell any lands, especially his western lands. Advises him to sell lands in Essex in preference.] But if there is no remedy, and he will sell Cane, then he had advised his nephew to make certain requests to him, one of which, he hoped, he would be contented to grant to him. And the more favour he shew'd him, the more bound he should be to him, and himself and all his friends would think themselves the more beholden to him, to whose good favour he leaves his nephew and his cause. And whereas his nephew had desir'd them both to be godfathers to his child, Lord Huntingdon desir'd Sir F. W. would grant the same because his daughter was the mother.

"There is another very pressing letter upon the same subject from the earl of Huntynghdon to Sir Francis Willughby; it is dated from Wadley, August 22th, 1588, and in it [he presses

Sir Francis to let the latter's daughter and her husband have the manor of Woodland "at so reasonable a rent as might enable them to welcome both him and their other friends," and begs that he will not alienate the love that he once seemed to bear to his earl's nephew]. But he doubts his nephew's continuall absence and the ill offence from some about Sir Francis (whose villainy he hopes time will discover) has alter'd his mind towards him.

"There are a great many letters which shew that this Henry Hastings used his wife very ill, and 'tis likely some stories of that sort might have been brought to Sir Francis, and that Lord Huntynghdon might strive as much as he could to make his nephew appear innocent.

"There is a letter from Henry Hastings to Sir Francis Willoughby, dated from Hinton, May the 23th, 1593, to importune him again to let them have the Woodland. He writes that his wife does not like to dwell so near the sea side, and that the place does not agree with her. [Denies that he illtreats his wife, whom he desires Sir Francis to consult privily on the question.]

"There is another letter from Henry Hastings to Sir Francis Willoughby, dated from Duning Park, the 11th of April, 1593, in which he writes if he had known Sir F. W. would have spoken with him, he would have been with him this night. But now his journey is fixed, so that he must lye at Middleton to-morrow and set forwards towards the west upon Monday. [Desires to serve Sir Francis, affirms his honesty, and declares that he never served him or his lady for the sake of gain.]

"After Lady Willoughby's death and Sir Francis's second marriage Henry Hastings endeavour'd to make the second lady and her mother his friends in this affair of the Woodland, as appears by a letter from him dated from Middleton, October the 2d, 1595. [Abstract of letter.]

"I believe Sir Percivall Willoughby and Henry Hastings were very friendly one to another for some years. I shall hear (*sic*) copy two of their letters. [Copy of undated letter from Hastings to Sir Percival.]

"Sir Percivall Willoughby's answer :

"Sir,

"I shall be ever glad you would command me in any [thing], and am very sorry it was not my happ to be at Middleton; where and here you shall ever command both men and master and whatever the places may afford, though my troubles for Sir Francis's occasions and the Lord Chancellor's heavie undeserved displeasure have made me a stranger to my own houses and to have little pleasure in the world. And were it not that I am a recommended prisoner to the Fleet after so many heavie payments and chargable suits for not satisfying Sir William Brereton [for] 1500*l.*, I would both see you and tender my love and duty to my



Lord. My Lord and his house I have and ever will honour.  
And thus being very glad to hear of the health of my sisters,  
I leave you both to the tuition of the Almighty.

Yours ever to his power  
Percivall Willoughby.'

"There are in the library a great many letters from Dorothy Hastings to Sir Percivall Willoughby and his lady, some of which I shall here write an abstract off." [Abstracts of five letters, one dated 1615 and another dated 1619.]

"There is another letter from Mrs. Hastings to her sister, the Lady Willoughby, dated December the 10th, 1619, to desire she would give her tenants warning to pay no more rent to her brother Wood, who, she fear'd, would get Lady Day's rent before hand, for he had play'd her a vile part in disappointing her of her own before, which she desires her sister to get from him, if she can. She writes that she has found him very false in his dealing, but it is God's will to plague her with vile men. The letter which she [Lady Willoughby ?] sent by her [the writer's] son Henry she doubts was opened, because it was not her own seal ; therefore when she writes to her she desires she will take care who she sends her letters by, for she knows some have been opened and read and sealed again before she had them. Therefore she dares not write her mind to her at large, but desires that she and Lady Peckham will seal up her secrets and pray for her. She writes that Mr. Hastings gives her continually threatening words and she has her health very ill. She hears that her son Ralph will be with Lord Huntyngdon that Christmas, and she doubts he may do her wrong by getting her rent from her tenants if Lady Willoughby will not prevent it by warning the tenants not to pay to anybody but herself, for she knows all her children disemble with her for their own advantage. She concludes 'Pray God to send all her friends long life and herself speedily to heaven.'

"There is another very melancholy letter from her to her sister, dated from Woodland, July the 3d, 1620. She writes Mr. Hastings opened and read her last letter before he gave it her. She heartily wishes herself with some of her friends. She is daily vexed with false witnesses, which say she set her hand to that which she never did. She thinks they will poyson her eare longe, but hopes God will take her to his mercy, and desires her sister to pray for her.

"There are many such petious letters from Mrs. Hastings to her sister Willoughby. In one, dated April the 11th, 1621, she writes that she has been most vilely used by Mr. Hastings in words and deeds too long to write. He has threatned to lock her up and use her like a dog. She greatly fears that he means to poyson her. He wishes she could not write, and then he could doe well enough with her. He and Sir John Rives told her she had set her hand to writings which she



never saw. She writes that they care not what they say or swear to serve the turn they would have it. In this letter she tells of a great escape they had of the house being burnt by a barne which was set on fire by one shooting through a hole in it. The wind blew the powder into the thatch of the barn and so set it on fire, and had not the wind changed of a sudden so as to blow the fire from the house, it must have burnt it. She writ that she had never been well since this fright, and desired her sister if she could tell what was good for the trembling of the heart, she would let her know it.

"At the bottom of this letter is writ by Sir Percivall Willoughby's hand: "to garter your hoose below knee, for the gartering above is not good for them which have the panting of the heart."

[Abstract of letter, dated 30 April, 1622, to Lady Willoughby complaining of her husband's ill-usage and that he allows her meat and drink but neither clothes nor money, wherein he uses her worse than his servants, and desiring the loan of 60*l*. to help her in her extremity, which she desires may be brought sealed up in a box by the bearer. Abstract of another letter, dated Woodland, March, 1624, to the same, whom she desires to see, and complaining that Mountieque (*sic*) Wood "keeps both the use [= interest] and principle money from her, and that it is now near eight years since he had it, and he uses her vilely."] ]

"There is another very melancholy letter from her to her sister, in which she writes that she is alive tho' in great misery, being lame of one legg, and her sight fails her because of vexations which she has daily from Mr. Hastings.

"In another letter from Mrs. Hastings to her sister, dated from Woodland, May the 10th, 1626, she writes that her daughter Rives is big with child and intends to ly inn at Woodland, and she wishes Lady Willoughby would be at her groning and help to comfort her. She writes that she is sorry to hear that Sir George Peckham and his lady are like to lose Streley. Her brother Wood she fears will defraud her of her money which he has owed her (and she has forbore him) these ten years. She desires Lady Willoughby will perswade him to pay her before strangers, for she hears his land is extended for debt.

"There is a letter from Mrs. Hastings to Lady Willoughby, dated from Abes Court, May the 5th, 1628, in which she writes that she is now with her daughter Rives expecting her happy hour. She writes she would be very glad to see her this summer, if the journey would not be too painfull and too chargable.

"There is another letter from Mrs. Hastings to her sister dated from Woodland, October the 31th, 1628, in which she writ that she should be very glad to see her at Woodland, and desires she will bring the mare which she gave her with her, because she wants one to take the air upon, for Mr. Hastings uses the coach continually so that she [can] never have it except upon Sundays to goe to church. She writes that she is grown so very sickly that she doubts she shall not live long, and her daughter Rives is also grown very sickly with breeding her children, insomuch that she doubts neither of them will ever see Wollaton again.

"Upon the top of all these letters from Dorothy Hastings and many more of the old letters there is writ either 'Jesus' or eles 'Emanuel,' which, I believe, was an ancient custome in writing letters.

"With these letters there is the copy of one from Sir Percivall Willoughby's lady to Mrs. Hastings, dated from Wollaton, July the 9th, 1620, to this effect: 'The king's coming into the west this summer will, I believe, prevent my seeing yourself, my brother, and my neece Rives at Wollaton. And should I venture to come to you I doubt my brother would prevent it if he could, as he had thoughts to have done the last time. I will never come to doe either of you harme, for my heart desires to doe all the good offices that a loving, well wishing friend may doe between you, and happy should I think myself if I could by any means work your likings and contents, which I pray God quickly to begin and ever to continue, and that all jarrs and discords may be ended between you, and that they that are the causes may be banished from you.

"By some of the old letters one may believe that the first cause of the unhappiness of Mr. Hastings and his lady might proceed from his desiring to have her estate in land sold and her unwillingness to part with it.

"Concerning Margaret Willughby, the third daughter of Sir Francis Willughby.

"It has been already shew'd page 131<sup>1</sup> that this Lady married Robert Spencer, of Wormleighton in Warwickshire, but before this marriage there had been a long treaty of marriage for her between Sir Francis Willughby and his kinsman Thomas Markham<sup>2</sup> for Griffin Markham his son. . . . The relation between the two families had made a great intimacy amongst them, insomuch that Mrs. Margaret Willughby used to be often at Mr. Markham's house for a great while together when she was very young. It appears by letters that she was there when her cousin Griffin Markham

<sup>1</sup> See page 566, above.

<sup>2</sup> Of Ollerton, co. Notts. See Thoroton, *Antiquities of Notts*, p. 437b.

went to Cambridg. There are a great many letters in the library at Wollaton which he writ to her from thence, part of which letters I shall here copy.

“An abstract of letters from Mr. Griffin Markham to his cousin Margaret Willughby, dated from Caius College in Cambridg.

“In the first letter, which begins with ‘Dear Cousin,’ he tells her that he has never been quiet in his mind since he parted from her so suddenly and with so few words, good will and opportunity not being wanting, but such was his shamefacedness that instead of speaking he used blushing, nor would he have spoken more to her before he went to Cambridg, but that from thence he might salute her with his rude lines, which would not blush to let her perceive his stedfast, unfeigned and faithfull mind towards her, etc.

“‘If you will continue as I left you, I don’t dispare but my father will procure the good will of yours, and then I shall hope that by his perswasions and my mother’s instructions your good will will rather increase than diminish,’ etc.

‘Yours to trust

untill he be dust G. M.’

“In his second letter he tells her that her answer gave him great content because by it he perceived her affections to him and good will to his friends (as yet undiscovered), which shewed her great clemency, good disposition and singuler virtue. He could neither attribute to his friends sufficient thanks for providing him such a match, nor make such returns as was due to her, but would rest at her command, being ready to perform anything which might be acceptable to her. Her letter had so abandon’d fear from him that he hop’d at their next meeting he should without blushing declare to her the sume of his faithfull and unfeigned mind, etc. He desires to know as soon as she can certifie him what end their parents have made, and shall daily pray that it may answer their expectations, and that God would grant to her health, prosperity and virtue, and so entirely to knitt the knott of amity betwixt them that by no means it might be dissolved. ‘I cease any further to trouble you. From Cayus Colledg, Dec. the 24th.

‘Yours whilst life doth rule his vital breath

G. M.’

In his third letter he writes that their meeting did not so much rejoyce him as his departure doth grieve him, for what greater grief can happen to faithfull friends than in the begining of their familiarity to be separated. But ’tis fond to strive against a stream, and best for them both to comfort themselves with hopes to meet again shortly, and altho’ shortly, yet he should think it too long. But in the meantime he hoped they should often hear from one another by



letters, which should carry the true meaning of his mind, who would forsake all others for hir sake and vowed himself hers to be true to her so long as they both should live. 'If [you] accept this, I shall be sattisfied, and will labour by what means I can to deserve it hereafter. In the meantime account me yours and at your commandment. Caius Colledg, 28 April. Yours to command while life doth last,  
G. M.'

[Abstracts of eleven other love letters, in some of which he regrets his bashfulness before her and that his tutor labours to prevent his leaving Cambridge.]

"All these letters begin either with 'My sweet cousin,' 'My good Cousin,' or 'My dear Cousin,' but the date of the year is not set to any of them. Most of them are directed to 'My very good Cousin, Mrs. Margaret Willughby, at Kirkbie Bellers,' and some to 'My loving cousin, Mrs. Margaret Willughby, at Bestwood Park.' All these letters I found rolled up together and some remarks writ upon them with Sir Francis Willughby's hand, which makes me believe she had given them to her father, but with these letters there are no copys of Mrs. Margaret Willughby's answers to any of these letters, but there are other letters of hers which express resolutions never to engage herself farther than her father should approve of.

"There is the copy of a letter from Mrs. Margaret Willughby to a cousin of hers whose name is not writ, nor the date. [Copy of letter expressing surprise at the presumption of Mr. Thomas Markham, who 'useth liberall speeches that either my father or my self have made some promises of marriage to him or his son,' denying any liking for his son, and asserting that she would not in any case make any such promise without her father's consent.]

"There is a letter from Mrs. Mary Markham, who was the mother of Griffin Markham, directed to her good cousin Margaret Willughby, in which she writes that she had dealt with her father (Sir F. Willughby), who she found not only far from the matter, but he shew'd her no curtisie, which she took unkindly, but she would still follow it as earnestly as she was able, if Margaret Willughby would assure her of her friendship, but her word she could never get but when Mr. Markham commanded it, and goodwill by constraint was little worth [etc.].

"There is a letter from Mr. Thomas Markham to Margaret Willughby, in which he writes that at his return home he found his wife weeping and his son sorrowfull, but himself was pleased to see that she was so well beloved. Whereupon

he had writ a letter to Sir Francis Willughby, which he sent open to her to see, desiring to set the matter on foot again and to conclude with Sir Francis's own offer [of Middleton and Wyken] rather than break, if she would let the bearer, his cousin Marmione (a person she might trust for his knowledge; she had not a truer friend in England) know she desired it should be, and that hereafter she would frame herself to please his wife, whom she would find a loving mother-in-law. He concludes with blessing to her, his best beloved god-daughter. From Kirby Billars, October the 31th, 1586. [Copies of said letter to Sir Francis Willoughby and of Sir Francis's letter in reply, dated Wollaton, 1 November, 1586, declining the proposal on the ground of friendship and for other reasons.]

"It appears by this letter that Sir Francis Willughby was then satisfied of Sir Percivall's innocency in relation to Conrado's wicked letter and report of him, for by what he writes ('was the 3d cause against the match the dislike settled against some upon a light French report') he must mean the quarrel between Sir Percivall and Griffin Markham, which by Mr. John Adam's letters to Sir Percivall appears to have grown to such a height thtt it was hard to prevent their fighting.

"That Lady Willughby was much against this match appears by a letter which she writ to her daughter Margaret Willughby to this effect:

" 'My daughter, the motherly love I bear you (than which no love can be greater) constrains me to write hoping that you bear a dutifull care of my blessing and counsel. I desire the Almighty to bless you and continue you in that faith which your father and I carefully desired you should learn from your cradle, and as a mother I charge and exhort you not to enter into any union which may draw you from the same. Marriage is honourable, but if religion fail on the one party, it is in my opinion a wicked joyning of the faithfull with the ungodly. I write this because I hear of a marriage motion'd to you which, for the religion suspected or professed, is not to be received. I also hear that to procure your good will tokens have been given you which are markes and signs of popery: I mean crucifixes and such like. Either you must in time go back, or God hath lost a servant and my self a daughter. Remember your calling and your father's mind and portion to prefer you, and you shall find (I flatter not) that you may be sought in marriage of those who are able to treble anything you shall receive by this match. But were it to gain the whol world and lose God, your bargain were worse than I or any one can write or think. Be not bewitched by foolish love or blind superstition, etc. I am by God's pleasure and at his sufferance severed from my husband and children, and find some of them not so dutyfull as God and

nature commands.' She writ with some resentment that her daughter Willoughby had been very near her, but never came to see her. And what her son Willoughby had reported of her (she writ) she knew not. She blamed Margaret for shewing her letters and delivering them to others to keep and then telling her father they were burnt. But she cares not who sees what she writes. She concludes from Holbourn, Feb. the 26th, 1586[-7],

“ ‘Your loving mother, if you be an obedient child  
Elizabeth Willughby.’

“ There is a long letter from Margaret Willughby to Sir Francis, her father, dated from Eikle [Eagle, co. Lincoln], March the 28 [informing him, in pursuance of her promise, that she saw her cousin Griffin Markham on Wednesday, who told her that his father had met Sir Francis in London, that they had fixed a meeting in the country, and that he hoped his father's and his end would be obtained, but that she told him that it was vain for him or his father to labour any more in it. At which he, seeming greatly grieved, “ asked to know her mind, and if she would goe back from what she had writ if Sir F. Willughby's good will were obtained ; to which she had answered ‘ No ; if your good will were obtained, I would never goe back from what I had written.’ He then took his leave and went to Northampton to bed,” and wrote the enclosed letter next day, afterwards coming himself “ desiring to be resolved what I meant to doe ; to which I said I could give no other answer than what I had already given. He then took his leave, saying he hoped his father and you would agree. Thus, dear father, craving this one request that if you put an end to this match, began with both your consents, you will leave me to rest as I am, because I can never marry any other without offending my conscience.”]

[Abstract of letter from Robert Willoughby to Sir Francis, dated Eikle, 27 March, 1587, informing him of Griffin Markham's coming thither, and of his having some secret speech with Margaret Willoughby before her sisters and his wife after dinner, despite his wife's endeavour to prevent this, that he desired her to give him [Sir Francis ?] an account thereof and to send him the letter that Mr. Markham had sent from Northampton. He also mentions that Markham came again the next day, as her letter to her father shows, “ with this farther circumstance that he came from Northampton with his four men up to the house, and two other men passed at the same time by the gate, one having a broad buckler, the other was [*read with*]. a double gelding with a pillion ready furnished. He could not say these two men were of Mr. Markham's company, but he thought the presumption was great that they were.”]



"It does not appear who this Robert Willoughby was. Sir Percivall's grandfather who married the daughter of Sir Edward Willoughby of Wollaton perhaps might be then living as well as his wife. His name was Robert, and 'tis possible he might dwell at Eikle and that because of the double relation to them Sir Francis Willoughby might desire his daughters should live with them some part of the time that he lived from his lady.

"There is a letter from Sir Francis Willoughby to his daughter Margaret, dated from Wollaton, August the 12th, 1587 [desiring to know what promise, if any, she had made to Griffin Markham], and tells her there are many causes of dislike, and that the fear of God is the only rule to continue liking between man and wife. She had been warned by Mrs. Luce Bricknell what exact offices must be observed of pleasing the mother and grandmother, with offence inexcusable against the divine majesty.

"There still remains in the library at Wollaton a very handsome writ letter from Margaret Willoughby to her father in answer to this from him, which letter is to this effect: [abstract of long letter, dated from Newhall, August 15th, explaining her relations with Griffin Markham, who during the time she was at the Markham's house "made no shew of good will or affection towards her but what he was urged to by his father and the rest of his friends, and besides his indifferency in the matter, his mother's carriage was very unkind towards her, even when she had used what means she could to mitigate her displeasure; that she had told her that if her husband would be so overseen as to match her son with her (which she hoped would never be), all the rest of her children should have their portions well assured, and after that I must not look to live in the same house with her by my presence to disturb her devotions, but be placed in some cottage at their pleasure. And Mr. Markham had told her that if she could not frame and fashion her conditions to his wives and her mother's liking, she would have but a weary life of it in matching with his son."

[Abstract of letter from Margaret Willoughby to her father informing him that she had received three letters only from Mrs. Markham since she left her, and account of their contents.]

"There is a very obliging letter from Sir Clem[ent] Fisher to Mrs. Margaret Willoughby in which he writes that he as much wishes her well-doing as that of the dearest child he has. This letter is directed to Kirby [Bellairs?] and in it he tells her that he is very glad she is so well placed.

"Amongst these old letters at Wollaton there is one from Mr. Thomas Markham directed to 'the Right Worshipful Mrs. Spencer at Sandy.' The letter was to this effect: 'Because after so desperate an attempt as this has been, and now clearly broken, I don't think fit to trouble you nor myself with often repairing to your house. I send this letter to pray you to make my true excuse to that good lady your mother for not keeping my promise with my wife and daughter Margaret that we would wait upon you some time this summer.' His daughter Margaret lay ill of the small pox, and now might she be glad, and in that respect himself not sorry, that he had not concluded with Mr. Robert Spencer as he desired, for had Mr. Ro. Spencer affected his daughter Margaret, then her company might have bread his danger. 'By this you may see God doth all for the best. He hath shewed His love to you by preserving your son and his chastisement to me by punishing my daughter, which I doe (by his promise) also take for a note of his love. And even so in love I end from the Court at Tybbals, the 25th of July, 1587.

'Yours wherein I may  
T. M.'

"'Postscript. As for Mr. Spencer, tho' I have cause not to like of his hard dealing in matter of matrimony (whereof now I heartily free him), yet his good company and mutuall friendship I will like very well, as he shall perceive when he may have cause to use me.' . . .

"There are in the library at Wollaton severall very kind and friendly letters from Sir John Spencer (who was the father of this Robert that married Margaret Willughby). These letters are to desire Sir Francis Willughby to look into his affairs and sell land to clear his debts. One of these letters is dated April, *An. D.* 1595, in which letter he writes that he understood by his servant Mr. Russell that his debt is now 19,000*l.* (which debt was greatly increased since their last meeting) and that he was about selling land and raising money by fines to pay off 14,000*l.* of it. He writes that since he is now awake, he hopes he will not again fall a sleep and let the remaining 5,000*l.* rest a growing debt. He desires to see him in town the next term, and assures Sir Francis that himself with his best friends will be ready to help to restore him to a perfect good estate, whereby he might live with the reputation of his fathers. He concludes wishing him contentment and the speedy effecting his good purpose, with hearty commendation to himself and his sister. (I believe Lady Arundell might be with Sir Francis after his lady dyed.)

"There is another letter from Sir John Spencer to Sir Francis Willughby dated from Althropp, October the 15th, to let him know that they are to muster their horsemen on

Thursday at Northampton and upon Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday they shall deliver their foot to the captains to be taken to London the week following. In this letter also he puts Sir Francis in mind of his debts, and writes that knowing him to be forgetfull, he has also writ to his sister to call upon him, for that he thinks at All Saints Day he will answer the interest of very near 20,000*l*. and such returns are heavie.

“These, with other letters mentioned before from Robert Spencer the son, are sufficient to make one believe they were both very good friends to the Willughbys. . . . By the old papers one may also find reason to believe that Mr. Robert Spencer and his lady lived very happily together. [Account of their four sons and two daughters.]

“Concerning Winifrid Willughby, the fourth daughter of Sir Francis Willughby.

“There are many letters which shew that Lady Willughby used her daughter Winifrid with great severity. She seemed by her letters to have had a very tender affection for her sister Brigitt, and it is very likely that in the time that Sir Francis and his lady were both very angry with their son Percivall she might strive as much as she could to pacify them, and upon the same account I believe Mr. Thomas Willoughby might often send his second son Edward with messages in behalf of Sir Percivall to Wollaton or Nottingham or where else Sir Francis might be. Winifrid’s affection for her sister I believe made her always desirous to hear what news he either brought from or was to carry to Sir Percivall, and by thus conversing together they soon engaged each other’s affections. . . .

“There is a letter from Edward Willoughby to his brother Sir Percivall, dated December, 1588, in which he writes that what his father has offer’d him, he will perform at any time, and therefore he desires his brother to advise him whither he shall come down to Sir Francis now in the time of his being sheriff or not. His father, he writes, would send two men and a boy to wait upon him, but being a younger brother he thinks one man and a boy would be sufficient; but in this he desires Sir Percivall’s advice, as also concerning his liveries, whither they shall be green clokes or coats.

“Thus Edward Willoughby seemed to have great hopes of gaining his beloved mistris when yet the greatest difficulty still remained, and that was to gain Lady Willughby’s consent. In one of his letters he writes that when it was first proposed to my lady she flew into violent passions both with Sir Francis and her daughter Winifrid, and would by no means be prevailed upon to hear of such a match. And for fear least Winifrid should steal away and marry him privately, she kept her locked up by such hands as he could not convey a letter to her or get one from her.



"In a letter from Edward Willoughby to Sir Percivall, dated March the 18th, 1589[-90] he writes that Lady Willoughby uses poor Winifrid with such severity that he fears she will be lamed.

"There are severall very pittyoues letters from Winifrid to Sir Percivall and his lady. In one of her letters to Sir Percivall she writes that her mother's illness grows worse and worse, and the doctors advise her to goe to the Bath, which she believes she intends as soon as she can. In this letter she desires Sir Percivall will find some way to get her from her mother, who, she writes, leads her such a life as she is not able to endure, and now she does all she can to make her father angry with her. She has turned away her maids now and says Winifrid shall serve her in their room. In short Winifrid writes that she has not one quiet hour.

"In another letter from Winifrid Willoughby to Sir Percivall she writes that her mother's unkindness still continues, insomuch that at present she will not vouchsafe to call her daughter but Mrs. Winifrid.

"Amongst Winifrid Willoughby's letters there is a love letter to her from Richard Pudsey, in which he owns that he does not deserve her, and writes that words can not express the grief which he suffers for her sake; it is such as almost drives him to dispare when he thinks of his luckless love. He beseeches her to accept of a simple token as a testimony of his good will; which undeserved curtisie will bind him to be for ever thankfull.

"There is no copy of any answer from Winifrid Willoughby to this letter.

"There are severall letters from Edward Willoughby which express great concern for the ill usage which Winifrid suffer'd from her mother, which at last he found a way to free her from by geting her away and privately marrying her. Of which there is this account in a letter which he writ to his sister Brigit, dated from London, May *An. D.* 1590: that her mother's cruelty and unnaturall usage of her sister Winifrid had made him take an extraordinary course for her quiet, for which, he writes, Lady Willoughby threatens imprisonment and death shall be his portion with her; but he trusts as God has joyned them together, so he will help them and raise them up friends, and she hopes she will continue a sister's love to them both.

"There is also a letter from Edward Willoughby to Sir Francis dated May, *An. D.* 1590, in which letter he expresses great concern for his heavie displeasure, assuring him that if he had not been pleased to give his consent to his friends as well as to himself, he would never have been troublesome to him while he had lived, but having by his allowance settled his affections upon Mrs. Winifrid, pitty had moved him now to take her from such cruel hard usage as her mother had made her indure, being, he supposed, rather incensed by others than of her ladyship's own disposition so unnaturall to her

daughter. He now heard my Lady had vowed she would have him slayn, but he hoped her Ladyship would not commit that office to any of her friends for fear he get little by the match. [Craves favourable consideration of Sir Francis, and hopes that his course of life and usage of Winifrid will hereafter gain his favour and affection.]

"There are in the library at Wollaton many very melancholy letters from Winifrid Willoughby to her father acknowledging her great offence and begging he would forgive her. In one, dated January, 1595[-6], writ in very moving termes both to Sir Francis and his lady, begging if ever child was heard of father and mother, they would not now stop their ears to her, who came to them with a wounded heart, for years of experience had shewed her that the hand of God was streached out against her, which once again she begs them by their blessing to help to appease.

"In another letter to Sir Francis she begs if he will not look upon her as his child, yet he would not let her be less than his servants.

"By another letter I find Winifrid and her husband took a journey to Wollaton in hopes to have seen her father (which he refused) and also to remove some goods which I believe she had there which had remained from the time of her going away. Upon Sir Francis's refusing to see them, she writ to tell him that seeing their being there was offensive to him, they would seek some abiding place which should be far from him, but then she hoped he would allow her that 40*l.* yearly which he had vouchsafed to promise her towards her maintenance.

"Marrying as they did unknown to either of their fathers it is very likely that that settlement which Mr. Thomas Willoughby offer'd to Sir Francis to make upon his son if he would consent to the match might never be made, and perhaps Mr. Thomas Willoughby's second wife, to raise as much as she could for her own children, might prevent his being very kind to his son Edward. However this was, it is very apparent from both their letters, which still remain, that they were often reduced to very low circumstances. He was engaged in a law sute and by being bound for others was forced to pay more than he was worth and run himself so much in debt that he was committed to Warwick Gaol. Under these misfortune[s] Winifrid Willoughby writ her sister Brigitt many very melancholy letters. In one of her letters to her sister she desires she will send her a dish of fish against the assises, they being to have a great company of witnesses. In another of her letters to Lady Willoughby, her sister, she writ that she had been procuring money against the tryall, but she doubts it will fall short. She prays for patience, and complains of grievous pains in her head.

"There is another letter from Winifrid to her sister Willoughby which she dates from her aunt Moorows. In it she writ that she had been sent for to her sister Abigal's against



her lying inn, but fell so sick by the way that she was forced to stay at her aunt's, and shall now return home as soon as she was able. In that letter she writ that her husband had sent a petition to the king in hopes of<sup>e</sup> being released from his long imprisonment.

"In another very pittious letter to her sister she writ that the sickness was within four doors of her husband, and therefore she begged Lady Willoughby would solicit to get him released.

"There is in the library the copy of a letter writ in a very moving manner to Mr. Burrell and signed by Thomas Cartwright, Wusllia (*sic*) Hynton, Richard Eaton, and Edward Ped., dated April the 9th, 1602, to solicit him to release Mr. Edward Willoughby from his imprisonment, desiring him to consider his weak state of health and that in a short time, if he be kept there, he must be utterly ruined, both himself and family, and then Mr. Burrell could have nothing but his bones, whereas now the poor and wofull gentlewoman his wife to gain her husband's liberty, as they heard, would be contented to mortgage or sell all that she had, even to the bed which she lay upon. They desire he will consider that the debt was not his own but for suretyship for another. Therefore they beseech him for Christ's sake to shew some compassion to his miserable case, and if not to him, to his wife and children, who had no share in his suretyship.

"There is the copy of a letter to the same effect from Edward Willoughby to Mr. Burrell, dated July, 1605. In this letter he desires Burrell would let him have the use of his books.

"By Winifrid Willoughby's letters to her sister Willoughby it appears that under these bitter afflictions which she suffer'd Lady Willoughby was very kind in assisting her, for most of these melancholy letters are full of acknowledgments to her sister for her great bounty and kindness to her. Many of these letters give accounts of her being very sick and weak as well as in want through her husband's misfortunes. In a letter dated October, *An. D.* 1606, to her sister Willoughby she wishes her neece Brigitt a comfortable enjoyment of her marriage, and that her other neeces may have as good matches, and wished her neece would think her Bess han[d]some enough to wait upon her. . . .

"There is a very moving letter writ by Winifrid Willoughby to her father in behalf of her husband and children, begging that he would let them have one of his houses to live in that they might have some resting place, for her present state was so deplorable that she would rather chuse her grave. . . .

"There is a letter from Winifrid to her sister Willoughby, dated May, *An. D.* 1625, in which letter she write[s]<sup>1</sup> that she was under very great affliction to part with her dear son, who had been a great help to her, but was now going beyond sea,

<sup>1</sup> The s is erased, probably to alter the verb to the preterite "writ."



and write[s]<sup>1</sup> that her griefs and wants were more than she could express, her son and daughter Hanname with their children now lying upon her for maintenance till her husband could pay them her fortune, and her son Swift had sued her husband for that part of his wives portion which was not paid. With these afflictions she write[s]<sup>1</sup> that her grieved heart was much cast down.

[Account of children of Edward and Winifrid Willoughby. Hanname, who married the eldest(?) daughter, was "I think" a major in the king's service: they had many children, "but from them I think there now remains no descendants." Swift of Worcestershire, the husband of the other daughter, was ancestor of Swift, M.P. for Worcester for many years: "he dyed without heirs and so I think did the rest of her children." Thomas Willoughby, their son, was bred a Hamburg merchant.] "There is a letter still remaining in his grand-daughter's hands which he had writ to his wife, August the 25th, 1635, to desire her to receive 200*l.* then due to him and with it to pay severall small debts which he had left owing, which in all amounted to the sum of 206*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This letter mentions his being then going to Italy and gives an account of yarn and of wine, in both of which, I believe, he traded. There is an account of his being unfortunate in his business and that after sustaining some great losses he went to the East Indies and dyed there. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Payne of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, who brought to him the inheritance of the mannor of Barton Stacy in that county, being in value about 600*l.* *per annum*. They had two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter married Carpenter. Anne, the second daughter, married — Lassoe, a drugster on Cornhill. She had a daughter who dyed young and a son William, who married Jane Stokes, by whom he had a son Francis and four daughters: which five children he left at his death to the care of Mr. Edwards of Soho Square.

"Elizabeth, the third daughter of Thomas Willoughby, married Mr. Dards, an oyle man, but left no child.

"Edward Willoughby, the eldest son of Thomas, dyed unmarried by this accident: he was riding out to take the air with another gentleman, whose hat fell off. Mr. Willoughby by endeavouring to take it up fell off his horse and broke his neck and dyed upon the spot.

"Hugh Willoughby of Barton Stacy near Winchester in Hampshire, heir to his brother Edward, was a docter of Phisick. He married Rebecca, the daughter of Theophilus Pointer of Oxford, who was the son of — Pointer, who was Dean of Christ Church.<sup>2</sup> This Doctour Willoughby had a son that dyed unmarried at 25 years of age and three daughters; of which Rebecca, the eldest —. Elizabeth,

<sup>1</sup> The *s* is erased, probably to alter the verb to the preterite "writ."

<sup>2</sup> John Pointer was sub-dean of Christ Church from 1655 to 1662.

the second daughter of Dr. Willoughby, dyed young. Elizabeth, the third daughter, married Martin Wright, a counsellor, the eldest son of William Wright, a Welsh judg.

"Concerning Abigail, the fifth daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby.

"It appears by many of the old letters in the library that Abigail Willughby had the care of the house during her mother's sickness and after her death.

"There is a letter from her to her sister Willoughby, dated from Packington, June the 12th, but not the date of the year. In this letter Abigail writ that she hoped since it had pleased God to take her mother that she would come to Wollaton in her turn. This she hoped that herself and brother would be willing to doe because there were many things which her wits would not serve her to name that would be spoyled for want of her help. She assured her from the bottom of her heart that it was not want of good will in her that they were not there at present. She desired her sister would joyn with her to thank God for their happy deliverance from all their troubles, and prays God to send them a happy meeting at Wollaton. In the postscript she writ that her mother had given her clock to Russell. Had it been in her power, she should have had it as willingly as she could desire it.

"There is a letter from Abigail Willoughby to her father to give him an account of keys, where they were, and also of those inventorys which she had in keeping, and to let him know that the new napkins were at the weavers when he went up to London, and that there was a great bucke<sup>1</sup> of diaper and damask which had been ill washed laid in the diaper chest because they could not be washed again before he went to London. She concludes thus: 'I leave Packington the 15th of June.'

"There is a letter from Sir Francis Willoughby to his daughter Abigail in which he writes [desiring her to deliver to Nuport "the buttons set in a billiment and also the great pearl which your mother did wear in a necklace about her neck." Dated at Sherfield, 13 August, 1595.]

"There is Abigail Willughby's answer to this letter, in which she writes that she had sent the buttons that was upon the billiment, but the necklace which her mother used to wear was of two sorts of little pearl, laced with rubys or garnetts, and a diamond hanging down through the boots,<sup>2</sup> which was in a chest in his chamber, etc. [Dated 19 August, 1595.]

"Amongst the old papers I could not find any particular account of the time when Abigail Willughby married, but believe it was about two years after her father's death. There is a book of Sir Percivall Willoughby's accounts of money

<sup>1</sup> A washing-tub.

<sup>2</sup> Query meaning.



paid and received by him, in which there is set down 500*li*. paid in part of Abigail Willoughby's portion, February the 7th, *An. D.* 159, and that in April, 1599, he gave his sister Abigail a bond for a hundred pounds, and also that June the 15th, 1600, he gave her another bond for a hundred pounds. By this account book one may believe that she was married *An. D.* 1598. Her husband was William Pargiter, a Northamptonshire gentleman. [Abstracts of several letters from him to Lady Willoughby on business matters, etc.]

"Another sute he made Lady Willoughby in behalf of her son Henry, who was not only in want of maintenance, but also in want of liberty in respect of his engagements for his father, and tho' she had not a power to get him relieved from the latter, yet he desires her not to forget him for the former. He writ that what he desired was but ten pounds a quarter for his maintenance, which was as little as he could live upon.

"Greetworth was the name of Mr. Pargiter's house in Northamptonshire. They had five sons and four daughters. Dorothy, the eldest daughter, married — Kirby of Huntingtongshire and after his death her second husband was Sir John Washington of Northamptonshire. She had severall children, but they all dyed without leaving any children. Grace, the second daughter of Abigail Pargiter, married — Stratford of Merywell near Aderston in Warwickshire: by him she had six sons and three daughters, of which Grace, the eldest, married Mr. Rushton of Flower [= Flore] in Northamptonshire; Abigail, the 2nd daughter, married Mr. Trotman of Warwickshire; Dorothy, the youngest daughter, married Mr. Hood, a descendant from the famous Robin Hood, in Leicestershire. John, the eldest son of Grace Stratford, married the sister of Sir John Coomes of Davantry in Northamptonshire, by whom he had one son and two daughters: Grace, the eldest daughter, still lives unmarried; Abigail, his second daughter, married Pilkington, the consull of Aleppoe, by whom she has four daughters.

"John, the only son of John Stratford, married Mrs. Free, the daughter of the governour of the company in Ham-borough [= Hamburg], by whom he has one son.

"Edward, the second son of Grace Stratford, married Mrs. Taylor of Ansty in Warwickshire, by whom he has one son and severall daughters. He is still living and very near 90 years of age.

"Robert, the 3d son of Grace Stratford, was settled in Ireland, where he married Mrs. Welsh and by her had two sons and seven daughters. Of which Grace, the eldest daughter, married Burton; Mary, the second, married Mr. Pearss; Elizabeth married Mr. Hickman; Jane, the 4th, married Mr. Carlton; Abigail, the 5th daughter, married Mr. Canning; Catherine, the 6th, married Mr. Spencer, and Ann, the seventh daughter, married Mr. Eyre and is since dead.



"Edward, the eldest son of Robert and grandson of Grace Stratford, married Mrs. Beasley of Northamptonshire, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His second wife is the daughter of Sir Morrice Eustace of Ireland; by this lady he has no child.

"Francis, the second son of Robert Stratford, married Mrs. Free, the eldest daughter of the governor of the company in Hamborough.

"William, Theodore and Francis, the three youngest sons of Grace Stratford, who was the daughter of Abigail Willoughby, all dyed unmarried.

"Elizabeth, the third daughter of Abigail Willoughby (who married Will. Pargiter, Esq.) married Francis Smith of Worcestershire, by whom she had severall children, who dyed without leaving any children, and Ann, her daughter, now living. This Elizabeth Smith, who was the daughter of Abigail Willoughby, lived to be 98 years of age, and not long before her death she was visited by her sister Abigail Hickman, who was then 88 years of age, and came to let her know that her sister Pargiter, who was then 94 years of age, was very well recovered from a fit of sickness.

"Ann, the daughter of this Mrs. Smith, married William Friend of Northamptonshire, by whom she had three sons and two daughters. Ann, her eldest daughter, married Mr. Delangley, by whom she had one daughter, who now survives her. Elizabeth, her second daughter, married Mr. Dobson, a drugster in Ireland: she is also dead and has left two daughters.

"Robert Friend, her eldest son, now doctor of divinity and master of Westminster School, married Mrs. Jane Delangley, by whom he has three sons.

"William Friend, her second son, a clergyman, had the good fortune to gain the 20,000*l.* prize in the lottery, *An. D.* —. He married Brigit Glover, a minister's daughter, by whom he has two daughters.

"John Friend, her third son, who is a doctor of Physick, married Mrs. Ann Morrice, by whom he has one son John.

"Abigail, the fourth and youngest daughter of Abigail and William Pargiter, married William Hickman of Warwickshire. They had severall children that dyed and left no heirs, and a daughter Abigail, who never married; she is still living and about 83 years of age, but as active and gay as most young women. Charles Hickman, their third son, who was bishop of London-Derry, married Ann, the daughter of Sir Roger Burgoin, by whom he has left one only daughter Ann.

"Of the five sons of Abigail and William Pargiter Francis, the second, William, the third, Theodore, the fourth, and Ezekiel, the fifth son, all dyed unmarried.

"Robert, the eldest son, married Philipa Page, by whom he had eight sons, of which the seven youngest never married. The eldest son Sir William Pargiter married the widow of

Mr. Washington of Wiltshire; by this lady he had one only daughter, who married Sir Henry Dearing; by him she had no children. Her second husband was a younger brother of Sir Scroop How, by whom she had only one daughter Leonora, who married Peter Bathurst, the second son of Sir Benjamin and youngest brother of the present Lord Bathurst: she dyed *An. D.* 1720, and left three daughters, the youngest of which dyed soon after her mother. Francis, the eldest, and Leonora, the second, are still living.

“Concerning Frances, the sixth daughter of Sir Francis Willughby.

“There remains in the library at Wollaton but little account of this Frances Willughby, the youngest of Sir Francis’s six daughters, but by her own letters and some other letters which make mention of her one may believe that she strove to be her mother’s favoret and as a means to make herself so did help to aggravate those unhappy disputes which were in the family. But this course did not long keep her mother from using her with as much severity as the rest of her daughters, as appears by some of her letters, which are full of sad complaints of the hardships which her mother made her suffer. Her sisters, having, I believe, been before disobliged by her, were not very friendly to her under these misfortunes, and this prompted her to make friendships out of her own family and to goe away from Sir Francis and his lady unknown to either of them with Mr. John Drake. There remains in the library a letter which she writ to Sir Francis upon this occasion. Her letter is to this effect: that her mother’s cruelty to her had forced her to take this course, and tho’ she was sensible she ought not to accuse her mother, yet now such was her offence that only her mother’s wrongs could render her excusable and his knowing that she never used to displease him. She writ that Mr. Drake used her with great respect and took care to preserve her reputation and that her intention was to live for some time in his uncle Richard Drake’s house, whose wife had an extraordinary good character, and there she hoped to carry herself so well as to merit his pleasure. . . .

“But by a letter from her to Sir Percivall Willoughby concerning some trouble she had about her fortune, one may believe she did not marry till some time after her father’s death. . . .

“By many other letters one may believe that this Mountague Wood of Lamley was a very ill man as well as a very ill husband to this Frances Willoughby, who, I believe, married him while she was at Mr. Drake’s house. . . . There are many letters from her to her sisters which give an account of his barbarity to her, viz., that he had turned her out of doors, beat her, and made her suffer the want of necessarys for life, and other of her letters complain of the unkindness of his relations to her, so that, upon the whole, one may judg that she had a very miserable life.



"It appears by an old writing that the mannor and Lordship of Lamly did belong to Sir Francis Willoughby, who left it to his lady (after[wards] Lady Wharton) for her life; at her death it descended to the six daughters and co-heirs of Sir Francis Willoughby. The sixth part of that estate which fell to Brigit who was Sir Percivall Willoughby's lady and Sir F. W.'s eldest daughter, her son Edward sold; Henry Hastings sold his sixth part of the wood and wast grown[d] to John Wood; the Lord Spencer sold his sixth part to Edward Willoughby, his brother-in-law, which with his own sixth part went to Edward, his grandson. William Pargiter sold his sixth part with the wood and wast grown[d] to severall persons.

"Montieque Wood, Esq., and Frances, his wife, conveyed their sixth part of this mannor and lordship of Lamly to Francis Hawker, Esq., and George Lacock, gent., to the use of Henry Wood, Mary Wood, Abigail Wood, John Wood, Frances Wood, Elizabeth Wood and Edward Wood, the children of Mountague and Francis Wood. This writing shews that Wilsley Wright of Lamly married Mary Wood and purchased the parts of Henry Wood and John Wood, her brothers, and that Abigail Wood (since the Lady Darcy) conveyed her part to Elizabeth, her sister, who sold the same together with her own 6th part to Lawrence Palmer, clerk, and the wood and the wast ground she sold to John Wood, esq. . . .

"Having finished what account I could find (from the old papers in the library at Wollaton) of Sir Francis Willoughby's five younger daughters, before I return to Sir Percivall Willoughby and his lady and their perplexed affairs, I think it will be proper here to set down what accounts I have been able to find of the Willoughbys of Willoughby and Eresby in Lincolnshire, that being the family from whence Sir Percivall was descended.

[Account of Willoughbys d'Eresby down to Lord Robert, *tempp.* Edward<sup>1</sup> I and II.]

[This volume of the Duchess Cassandra's compilation came into the possession of Lord Middleton about twenty-five years ago. It contains these entries "Hy Jn. Kearney, 1785," and "No. 43 Somerset St., Portman Square," and, in a somewhat later hand, "Miss Kearney." The whereabouts of the second volume is unknown, but it was also in possession of Mr. Kearney, for Dr. Thomas Denman, *An Introduction to the Practise of Midwifery*, London, 1794, preface of vol. i, says, after giving some extracts from a MS. work on obstetrics by Dr. Percival Willoughby,<sup>1</sup> that (p. xl) "By a manuscript in the possession of — Kearney, Esq., it appears that this Dr. Willughby was one of the six sons of Sir Percival Willoughby, and grandson of Sir Francis, so famous in the time of Queen Elizabeth." The MS. in question was printed under the title of *Observations in Midwifery. As also the*

<sup>1</sup> See *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. lxii., p. 167.



*Country Midwives Opusculum or Vade Mecum. By Percival Willughby, Gentleman. Edited from the Original MS. by Henry Blenkinsop, F.R.C.S.E., etc. Warwick, Printed at the Shakespeare Printing Press, High Street, by H. T. Cooke and Son, 1863.*

The editor of this rare book<sup>1</sup> seems to have had access to the second volume of the Duchess Cassandra's work, as appears from the following quotations (page v) :

[“ We have not been able to procure any information respecting the early life of Percival Willughby, except that he received a first class education, the expence of which his father could ill afford ; and that he was a lad of great industry. Percival and his brothers, Thomas and Henry, were first sent to school at Trowbridge, and from thence were removed to Rugby. They were afterwards removed to Eton, and finally, all three were sent to complete their education at Oxford. The master of the school at Rugby wrote several letters to Sir Percival, in which he commended them all for their great industry. These particulars appear in a MS. account of the Willughby family, formerly in the library at Stowe, written by Cassandra Willughby, the second wife of James, the first duke of Chandos. This MS. in so far as it relates to our author Percival, appears to have been compiled from letters (p. vi) and papers which were in the library at Wollaton, and we extract from it the following interesting particulars :

[“ ‘ While Sir Percival was thus grievously oppressed with the want of money, his son Henry, and his son Percival (who were at Trinity College, in Oxford) suffered under the same calamity.

[“ ‘ There are, in the library at Wollaton, several letters written from Oxford, by Percival Willughby to his father, in which he very generously expressed his concern for the expence which Sir Percival was at, to maintain him at Oxford, and his desire to free him from that charge.

[“ ‘ There is a letter from him to Sir Percival, dated January, 1619[–20], in which he writ that now a fair opportunity offered itself, for his uncle Robert Willughby had proposed his being placed with Mr. Feames Van Otten who, for a hundred pounds, offered to keep him seven years, and to teach him Music, Physic, and Surgery ; and had promised to use him like a son, maintain him like a gentleman, and allow him the free use of his study, and to teach him the secrets of physic : that under him he should have time for his own private studies, and to keep his public exercises as before. And after this, his uncle Robert had promised that he should live with him, and that he would bring him into his business.

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<sup>1</sup> The Inspector is indebted for access to this publication to Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford. The work is interesting to the layman for the glimpses it affords of seventeenth century life. It is, according to Dr. Osler, an important work in the history of English medicine.

[“ ‘In other letters, Percival Willughby earnestly pressed his father to consent to this offer, and not to scruple his being so placed, as thinking it an undervaluing of him, for, with God’s blessing, he did not doubt but the profession of Physic would make him more happy than his two eldest (p. vii) brothers ; and by the help of that practice, he believed he should never stand in need of them, but he questioned not that they would stand in need of him.

[“ ‘It appears by the old papers that Sir Percival was at last prevailed upon by his son, and did consent to send him for seven years to this famous person, Mr. Feames Van Otten, who used Percival Willughby with great kindness, but died before his time was out. There is a very melancholy letter from him to Sir Percival, upon the death of Mr. Feames Van Otten, in which he grievously lamented the loss of such a master.

[“ ‘This Percival Willughby so well improved himself in the time he served so good a master, that he soon took his Doctor’s degree, and became a very eminent Physician.

[“ ‘He married the daughter of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, A.D. 1631, and settled himself in Derby town, where he practiced Physic, and lived in great repute, till he was near ninety years of age. He had by this wife two or three sons, who all died unmarried, and two daughters, the eldest of which married Mr. Hart, and the younger married Mr. Burton, of Derby.

[“ ‘Henry was not so fortunate as his younger brother, Percival, who, by his practice, gained such an income, as allowed him to live with great plenty, but Henry, who studied the law, did not live to reap much profit by it ; after following that study at Oxford, he removed to the Inward Temple, and, from thence, he writ a great many very melancholy letters to Sir Percival, his father, which still remain in the Library at Wollaton.’ ”]

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## APPENDIX.

## Page 53.

The deed of exchange between Robert Belet, son of William Belet, and Ralph Belet, his uncle, is probably dated too early, for there is an indenture in the same handwriting, dated in 1229 "ad proximum *hokadai* post Pascha," between the said Robert Belet, son of William Belet, and Sir Ralph Belet, his uncle, whereby Robert demises for seven years his portion of the meadow called "xij. acres," saving the third of Mabel, late the wife of Robert Belet, his grandfather. Witnesses: Robert de Wermewelle, Philip German, William Lude, Richard de Musteirs, Adam Schirard, and William Cup.

## Page 196.

Since this page was in type the New Palaeographical Society has published (plates 158, 159) facsimiles of a single leaf of an uncial bible in the British Museum (Add. MS. 37777), ascribed to "about A.D. 700-715," containing a portion of the Book of Kings (III. xi., 29—xii. 18), which agrees so closely with the Wollaton leaves (which are also from the Book of Kings) that the conclusion seems inevitable that they both once formed part of the same MS. bible. Mr. C. H. Turner has illustrated the importance and interest to biblical students and palaeographers of the British Museum leaf and its relationship to the famous Codex Amiatinus at Florence,<sup>1</sup> which was presented to Pope Gregory II by Ceolfrid, abbot of Jarrow and Wearmouth. It has been suggested by Canon Greenwell that the leaf came from one of the two copies prepared at the same time by order of Ceolfrid for presentation to the sister-monasteries of Jarrow and Wearmouth. The British Museum leaf and the ten leaves at Wollaton agree in the size of the parchment, the size and arrangement of the columns and lines, the handwriting, the ruling, the absence of punctuation (except later punctuation in one of the Wollaton leaves), the character of the headline "Malachim," its position on the page and its occurrence only on the right side of each leaf, the writing of the first line of each chapter in red, the rubrication (even to the alteration of the chapter-numbers in a later hand<sup>2</sup> and the character of the curled lines in red indicating the position of the numbers in the text). In the Wollaton leaves the sacred monogram, the "chrismon," (formed of the letters X and P) occurs with *a* and *ω* at its

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of Theological Studies*, 1909, p. 530 *sqq.*

<sup>2</sup> Probably by the late thirteenth century scribe who has written in red ink at the end of the third book in the Wollaton leaves: "Explicit Regum liber tercius. Incipit liber quartus."



sides in red at the end of the third book, and a large initial P is written in black ink with a single row of red dots running up the centre of the upright stroke, the curved part, and the front curl or serif.

Page 260.

"The copy of the kynges letters of grete tythynges." The original letter of which this is a translation must have been despatched from Rome early in March, 1492, although part of it may have been written before. The treaty between the pope and the king of Naples was concluded on 28 January,<sup>1</sup> and the marriage of the king of France with Ann of Britanny was celebrated on 6 December, 1491. The report of a project for the marriage of Philip of Burgundy with Elizabeth, daughter of Duke George of Bavaria, belongs to a slightly earlier date, for the preliminary contract was signed on 11 October, 1491.<sup>2</sup> The scheme fell through, and proposals for a marriage between Philip and a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, suggested by the threatening growth of French power, began to take shape early in 1492.<sup>3</sup> The writer of this letter seems to have been unaware of this change in the matrimonial project. During the writing of the letter the writer received King Henry's letters relating to the sees of Bath and Chester (p. 261). The king wrote to the pope regarding the see of Coventry, Lichfield and Chester on 8 December, 1491.<sup>4</sup> On the same day the king addressed a letter to the pope regarding the proceedings of the French.<sup>5</sup> The city of Granada capitulated on 2 January, 1492, but the news did not reach Rome until the beginning of February, and the pope attended a thanksgiving service on the fifth,<sup>6</sup> which is referred to in the letter. The latest event recorded is the discovery of a portion of the Holy Cross in the church of Santa Croce di Gerusalemme at Rome (p. 261), which was made a few days (*superioribus diebus*) before 12 March.<sup>7</sup> The letter, which makes no mention of the solemn service held in the church in connexion with this discovery on 12 March, must have been despatched from Rome before this date, for on 6 April "was shewed by my Lord of Caunterbury, chaunceler of England, how the kyng of Spayn had conquerid the cyte and contre of Grenade, and aftir was there a solempne procession generall and a noble sermon. And after *Te Deum* solempnely song in Saint Powles quyre, and in the said sermone was shewed that the same yere in

<sup>1</sup> Ferdinand Gregorovius, *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter*, ed. 3, vii, 294.

<sup>2</sup> Heinrich Ulman, *Kaiser Maximilian I. auf urkundlicher Grundlage dargestellt*. Stuttgart, 1884, i, 241, note 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, i, 241.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, Venetian*, i, 209.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 207.

<sup>6</sup> *Johannis Burchardi Diarium, sive Rerum Urbanarum Commentarii*, 1483-1506, ed. L. Thuasne, Paris, 1883, i, 445.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, i, 449.

Rome was founden in an old wall a pese of the Holy Crosse."<sup>1</sup> These announcements are evidently derived from this letter.

The ambassadors of the English king in the papal court about this time were John de Sherwood, bishop of Durham, who had served in that capacity under Richard III,<sup>2</sup> and John de Gigliis of Lucca, who was appointed on 15 July, 1490.<sup>3</sup> Sherwood was in England at the time when this letter was sent from Rome, being in London in February.<sup>4</sup> He was at Pavia on his way back to Rome on 21 May,<sup>5</sup> and entered Rome solemnly on 14 June.<sup>6</sup> Thus it seems clear that John de Gigliis, who subsequently became bishop of Worcester, was the writer of this letter. This conclusion is confirmed by the writer's reference to "Sebastiane, my cosyn" (p. 261), for that is an unlikely English Christian name, and a Sebastian de Gigliis, also of Lucca, received letters of denization on 25 October, 1491.<sup>7</sup>

#### Page 263.

This strange "prognostication," which purports to have been drawn up in 1431, would seem to have been written in 1491. From its entry in the present register it must have reached Burton before the death of abbot Thomas Field on 2 July, 1493.<sup>8</sup> It must be earlier than death of Pope Innocent VIII on 25 July, 1492, since it foretells his death in the following year. It is altogether at sea regarding the course of events in 1492, such as the result of King Henry's invasion of France. The prophesy of the capture of Granada might have been safely made at the end of 1491. This may therefore be the "prognosticacion" that was brought to King Henry on 8 January, 1492.<sup>9</sup>

#### Page 266.

Although the document from fo. 42 is entitled "The Copy of the Kynges Commission," it is clear that it is not the commission, but a memorandum drawn up to shew the advantages that were expected to accrue from the erection of the Staple of metals. As the erection of this Staple has received little or no attention from economical or other historians, it has been deemed advisable to print the memorandum in full. It should be dated in 1492, for on 1 April in that year the king

<sup>1</sup> London Chronicle in Cott. MS. Vitellius A XVI, in *Chronicles of London* ed. by C. L. Kingsford, Oxford, 1905, p. 197. From this Chronicle it was taken into Halle's *Chronicle*, fo. xxij, verso, Holinshed, 1585, iii, 772b, and Stow, *Annals*, 1592, p. 792.

<sup>2</sup> P. S. Allen, "Bishop Shirwood of Durham and his Library," in *English Historical Review*, xxv, p. 447.

<sup>3</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, Venetian*, i, 192.

<sup>4</sup> Allen, p. 452.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, Venetian*, i, 212.

<sup>6</sup> Burchard, i, 489.

<sup>7</sup> Patent Roll, 7 Henry VII, pars unica, mem. 32.

<sup>8</sup> 'Chronica Abbatum de Burton,' in *Monasticon*, iii, p. 47.

<sup>9</sup> 'Privy Seal Expenses of Henry VII,' in Bentley's *Excerpta Historica*, London, 1833, p. 88.

ordained by letters patent<sup>1</sup> that, owing to the neglect of merchants to take lead, etc. to Calais in accordance with the privileges of the merchants of the Staple of Calais, the Staple of copper and lead and all other metals found in England, Ireland, and Wales and the Isle of Wight should be held at Southampton, with the exception of lead found in Derbyshire, which might be carried at pleasure to York or Southampton. William Dalton, a Southampton merchant of the Staple, was created mayor of the Staple of metals for six years, and he and the constable and merchants of the said Staple were to be the commissaries and governors of the mines, with power to change the Staple to any more suitable place by the advice of the Lord Chancellor. There are many other clauses in the letters patent, most of which are represented in the memorandum. On 24 June a proclamation to carry into effect the provisions was ordered by letters patent to be made throughout the realm.<sup>2</sup>

“The Copy of the Kinge’s Commission.

“Thes articles folowyng conteyne and shewe a grete parte of the commodites and profettes that may growe by the staple of mettalles late ordeigned and establisshed by the kyng oure sover[ail]gne lorde under his lettres patentes, sealed with his grete seale of Englande, with the grete avayle also lyke to growe of silver mynes, th’establisshing and ordinaunce of which staples shalbe both honour and profette to the kinges highnes and to the universall wele and increse of alle his subyettes, lyke hereafter it may evydently appere.

“First, the settinge on werke the idulle peopulle of the realme that shall laboure in the said mynes shalbe a grete esshewinge<sup>3</sup> of thefte, robry and other mysrewles, which shalbe a goode and a meritorius dede.

“Also the continuall wirkynge of the saide mynes shalle dayly renew as welle golde and silver oute of the same as lede, tynne and copere, and thereby shalbe brought in to the realme bothe golde, silver, or ware to the value.

“Also the contynuyng of the same mynes shalle for the kynges parte be a grete advauntage as welle of his parte that commyth owte of the grounde, the which is the xv<sup>te</sup> parte of the golde and silver fyned,<sup>4</sup> as when it is in the marchaundes handes to be utterde over the see, that is to witte, of alle the marchaundes so to be caried, of a denysen xij*d.* of the *li.* and of a stranger xvd. of the *li.*, except tynne, wherof the

<sup>1</sup> Patent Roll, 7 Henry VII, pars unica, mem. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., mem. 7d.; R. Steele, *Calendar of Stuart Proclamations*, Oxford, 1910, no. 19. The “proclamacion for the mynes of gold, silver and other metals” was despatched on 1 July to Warwiek, Huntingdon, Stamford, and other places (‘Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII,’ in Bentley’s *Excerpta Historica*, London, 1833, p. 90).

<sup>3</sup> ‘Eschewing,’ avoidance or preventive.

<sup>4</sup> Refined.



straungers duety is to pay to the king of every xxs. in value ijs. iij*l.* for his custome and subside.<sup>1</sup>

“Also the lorde of the grounde where any suche silver myne shalbe labourede shalle have a grete avauntage of the xv<sup>te</sup> part of the ore that commys owte of the myne, where at this day yai have no thyng, by cause the saide silver mynes lye unwrought and be not occupied.<sup>2</sup>

“A[l]so the tynne wyrkers shall have also a grete profite, for where yai have bene glade a fore tyme to selle yaire tynne before hande, to yaire grete losse and hynderyng, be cause yai be not able ne of powere to kepe yaire tynne unto the tyme of the coynage,<sup>3</sup> neverthesse the tynne wirkers by thes estaples<sup>4</sup> shall have for every c.<sup>5</sup> tynne of the best xxijs. and other slaythere<sup>6</sup> after the rate of olde tynne<sup>7</sup> usede, beside the coynage, and the marchaundes to fetche it at the places of the coynage. And for as muche tynne as the tynners cann gete and bryng to the saide coynages<sup>3</sup> to have contentacion therfor, and that price to contynew goode chepe and dere in warre and pease, where by the tenners shall have a grete profyte, and all lede myners after the same, as in the lettres patentes is expressed.

“Also the marchaundes of the saide staples shalle also have grete profyte by meane of the same, for ther shall nother tynne ne lede be caryed oute of the realme bot it shalbe first stapled at one of the staples, and so the marchaunt shall have the tynne for xxijs. the c. and the coynage at the most is iijs. that is xxvjs. of the c. And the price of the staple shalbe xls. the c., so that the marchaunt shall geine and wynne the iij<sup>de</sup> penny, that is to witte l*l.* of the c*l.* in marchaundise.

“Also the marchauntes shall have grete profite by the silver mynes, where that every marchaunt shalbe bounde to expende x*l.* in the myne, and with [that] mony x. p[o]undes the myne must nedes be wonne; and so shall the king have the xv<sup>te</sup> part of the silver fyned, and the marchaunt for his costes the xv<sup>te</sup> partes, and the lordes of the grounde the xv<sup>te</sup> part of the ore, and the marchauntes the xiiij<sup>te</sup> partes for yaire costes and labure, wherby the marchauntes must also have a profyte.

“Also the peauterers<sup>9</sup> shalle also mow<sup>10</sup> selle peautere vesselle at a metely price, for yai shall have the tynne, as muche as yai wille bye and occupy, to serve the londe<sup>11</sup> at the

<sup>1</sup> Subsidy.

<sup>2</sup> Made use of.

<sup>3</sup> The official stamping of the blocks of tin. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. ‘Coinage,’ 4.

<sup>4</sup> Staples.

<sup>5</sup> Hundredweight.

<sup>6</sup> Sorts, kinds?

<sup>7</sup> An error for ‘tyme’?

<sup>8</sup> The towns where the official stamping of the tin was done.

<sup>9</sup> Pewterers.

<sup>10</sup> An error for ‘now’?

<sup>11</sup> The country or realm.

price that the marchaunt shall by it, so that the saide peauterers feche it at the coynage, as in the said lettres patentes it is expressede, and lede to be occupied within the londe,<sup>1</sup> and in lyke forme and maner to be bought and fechet ther as it groweth.

"Also the ceties, burghes and townnes where thies staples shalbe kepped shalbe enryched be meane of the same staple as welle in shippes as in habitaunces.<sup>2</sup>

"Also the derrer that alle suche commoditees that groweth or his gotten within the realme and oute of the grounde [be] solde for an highe price, the more profyte must nedes growe to the kyng and the hole lande, as every man may parfityly knowe.

"Also that no persone take upon hym to dygge or wasshe for golde or silver withoute knowlage gevyng to the governours of the saide staple, for yf he do it<sup>3</sup> is forfette, halfe to the king and halfe to the fynder, as app[re]areth in the saide lettres patentes.

"Also that if any personn or personns take upon yaim to dygge or wasshe for golde or silver withoute licens of the forsaide governowres, and it withdrawe and bryng it not in to the saide staple that the kyng may be aunswared of his right, the mayre and counsels of the same staple hath power to punysch the mysdoers in such forme and maner as the mayre and aldermen of Calice use to punyssh felawes<sup>4</sup> and man quellers;<sup>5</sup> wherfor it is gode that every mann see wysely how he demeneth hym self in medlyng with suche thynges as to this estaple belongeth, on lesse<sup>6</sup> that he be a marchaunt of the same staple. Bot a marchaunt admyttede into the fredome of the saide staple shalle know moo<sup>7</sup> grete profytes than here is shewed or opened.<sup>8</sup> And he that is willyng to have parfyte knowlage of more than is here in conteynede, lat hym see the proclamacion, and there he shall fynde more parfyte knowlage, and the hole knowlege in the kinges lettres patentes.

"And over this the kyng oure soverayne lorde wolle[th] and graunteth that if ther be any person or personns willing to be admytted a marchaunt of the forsaide staples, to come ore sende to the said mayre or to his assignes betwene this and the last day of August next commyng, shalle pay xls. to the saide mayre, and yai shalbe admytted for marchauntes, and yaire names registred; and that as many as shalle come after the saide last day of August to be admytted a marchaunt of the saide staples shalle pay for yaire<sup>9</sup> entre as by the saide marchaundes shalbe extemed.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country or realm.

<sup>2</sup> Inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> That is the gold or silver so found by him.

<sup>4</sup> An error for 'felons.'

<sup>5</sup> Slayers of men, homicides.

<sup>6</sup> Unless.

<sup>7</sup> More.

<sup>8</sup> Manifested.

<sup>9</sup> Their.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated, assessed.

"And for be cause the saide mayre hath to doo for the orderyng of the same staples, that if he be absent at any tyme before the said laste day of August, where any person or personnes wolde pay yaire money and to be admittede in his absens, it is appoynted that yai bryng yaire money and yaire names to thes places and persons aftere wrettyn, to witte : In London to John' Bracebrige or John' Bradman. In the West cuntrey to the prioure of Plumton. In Bristowe to John' Esterfeld. In Laycestre to the mayre. In West Chestre<sup>1</sup> to the mayre. In Yorke to the mayre or to Sir Richard York, knight. In the Newe Castelle opon Tyne to the mayre."

1406[-7], March 19. Will of Sir William Percy. "En noun de Dieu, Seynt Marie Sa mere, et de toutz Seyntez ! le xiiij<sup>me</sup> jour de le kalendys de April, l'an de grace et de Dieu M<sup>CCCC</sup>.VJ. Jeo Will[iam] Percy, chivaler, en sayne memoire, jeo devise ma alme a Dieu et a Sa mere et a toutz seyntes, et mon corps estre enterré deyns le esglise de Wodemancote. Item jeo devyse al cathedral esglise de Cicestre, xls. Item jeo devyse al esglise de Wodemancote, xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item jeo voile que unc fenestre que ore est comencé depart le *north* de dit esglise seït parfourné de mez biens. Item jeo devyse a William, parson du dit esglise, xxs. Item jeo devyse al covent de la priorie de Lewes en almoy[n]e, x. marcz. Item jeo devyse al covent des Freris de Shorham, xls. Item jeo devyse a William fitz monser de Ponynges, x. marcz. Item jeo voile et devyse qe [le] residue de toutz mes biens, vives et mort, apres mez dettes et ma volunte parfourniez, remaynount a Marie, ma compagne. En (*sic*) parfournier de mon devyse et de ma voluté, jeo ordeyne et devyse mez executours monser Robert de Ponynges, Gilbard, parson de Ebarton, et Marie, ma compagne."

[Proved on 2 July, 1407, before Roger, rector of the parish church of Ponyngg, diocese of Chichester, the commissary specially appointed in this behalf by John Perche, clerk, registrar of the court of Canterbury, in the parish church of Wodemancote, in the said diocese, with grant of administration to the aforesaid by the said registrar on 9 July.]

1558, June 18.—LETTERS OF THE SIGNET OF QUEEN MARY  
to ———.

"Marye the quene.

By the Quene.

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well.

"And whereas the presente state in which we nowe stande, being in warres with our auncient enemies the Frenche and Scottes, hath moved us to have a speciall care to the defence of this our realme and our lovinge subjectes of the same, for which cause we have not onely appointed our lieutenantes in sondry shires, but also by them taken further order for putting all thinges undre their charges in such a readines as apperteinethe.

<sup>1</sup> Chester.



"We let you wit that, mynding also to have a sufficient strength especially of horsemen put in a readines to defende our borders of the Northe against th'enemy there being ayded by the Frenche, we have for that purposse addressed our lettres to sondry of our nobilitie and gentlemen and appointed the like, as by thies we do appoynt you to put in ordre and a readines one hable man sufficiently furnished with horse and armour for a demylaunce. Requiring you therefore as we specially trust you to followe th'execution of this our pleasour and to have the same demylance in a perfecte readines by the xvijth day of July next ensuyng, at which day he shall shewe hymself before our right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and counsaillour the Marques of Wynchester, high treasurer of England, our lieutenante of that our countre of Warwicke, or his deputie, in such place as he or his said deputy shall appoynt, and there receave ordre and further knoweledge of our said lieutenaunte, or his deputy, of his setting forthe and whither he shall repayre; at which place so signefied unto hym he shall receave cote and conducte money by our appoyntment. And suche ordre as shalbe by our said lieutenante, or his deputy, given, our pleasour and comaundement is you see observed aswell as yf it were expressed in thies our lettres. Whereof faile you not as ye tendre our pleasure and will answer for the contrary.

"Yeven under our Signet at our manour of St. James, the xvijth of June, the fourth and fiveth yeres of our reignes."<sup>1</sup> 24.

1597, June 2.—PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY to WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY.

"Righte honourable, my humble dutie remembred.

"Being lately advertised of your Lordship's harde conceipte of me, towching the writte of searche broughte againste the Lady Wyllughby;<sup>2</sup> I thoughte it my dutie, for your honour's better satisfaccion therein, to signifie unto your Lordship, that there was not any violence or mysdemeanour whatsoever commytted in the execucion thereof, the sherifes of London theimselves being bothe of them present (as they are and wilbe readie to certifie your honour), and Sir Michaell Molyns and bothe the Ladies being firste acquaynted therewithall, and thereupon seemed not to have, nor had, any juste cawse of discontentment: And for myne owne parte, I nether did nor desired any thinge to be doone in that behalfe, but which by good advise and due course of lawe mighte be doone in suche a case; being the rather incited thereunto, for that Sir Mychaell Molyns, (as by sufficient prooffe I made it knowen to the judges of the common pleas) had practised with a gentlewoman in Nottinghamshier to exchange a sonne of hers (if neede weare) for a daughter of the

<sup>1</sup> The flysheet with the address has been torn away. <sup>2</sup> Cf. page 582, above.

said Lady Wyllughbyes; which practise of his, howe daungerous it mighte have proved to me (as my case stood), I leave it to your honorable censure and consideracion; humbly beseeching your Lordship that whatsoever myne adversaries shall upon a malignant spleene and spirit in this sorte untrewly suggest againste me, your honour will vouchesafe to suspende your harde opinion of me till suche tyme, as by my carriage in the Common Wealthe, I shall deserve the contrarie.

It pleased your Lordship of your honorable remembraunce to speake of the twoo names of the Wyllughbyes, th'one in Dorsetshier, th'other in Kente, of bothe which howses then matching together I am nowe leaffe a poor remnaunte, so that if your Lordship for any former regarde whatsoever doo reteyne any sparke of affeccion towardes their names, I truste your Lordshipp will the rather for their sakes vouchesafe me your honorable favour and patronage in any my honest and lawfull accions, tendinge to the recoverie of their ruinated howses, to which it was their meaning that in farre better sorte I sholde have succeded them. I am sorie that it is my harde fortune, being the laste of so worthie and memorable a howse, to be nowe exposed to suche a multitude of myseries by Sir Frauncis Wyllughbyes deathe, whoe, promysing and intending my advaancement in marrying with his eldest daughter, hathe leaffe me charged with dyvers greate annuities, 6,000 markes for three of the youngest daughters porcions, and with 8,000*li.* of principall debte att the leaste, besides other collaterall bondes and statutes of infinite value; leaving me onely (all deduccions made) not above *iiiij.c.li.* yerely revenewe, towardes the undertaking of so greate a burthen.

"But the greater my distresse is the greater cawse I have to implore your honourable commiseracion, for which I shalbe bound to reteyne a thankefull remembraunce thereof during my lyfe, and to delyver it successively to my posteritie for tyme to come.

"The Lady Wyllughby (as upon her mocion it seemed good to your honour) hathe (as I understande) gotten the commission for finding the office<sup>1</sup> after Sir Fraunces deathe into Dorsetshier, a place farre distant and remote from my dwelling and counsell, and where no tenure can be founde: so that thereby I shalbe dryven (to my greate travell and charge) to bringe another commission into Nottinghamshier, being th'onely place where any lande is of the tenure *in capite* or of Her Majestie which was late Sir Fraunces Wyllughbyes, and for which I muste sue my liverie. My humble suite therefore is that, for the easing of my said travell and charge, your Lordship wilbe pleased that I may joyne with her in commission for Nottinghamshier, or in any other countie neerer adjoyning, as to your Lordship shall seeme beste. And

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<sup>1</sup> The inquisition *post mortem*.

I shall thinke myself deeply bounde to your Lordship therein, resting allwayes att your honours devocion whylest I lyve.

"And as righte humbly take my leave.

"Lyncolnes Inne Graunge, this seconde of June, 1597.

"Your honour's humbly to commaunde,

"PER. WYLLUGHBYE."

[*Endorsed* :] "To the righte honourable, my verie goode lorde William, Lorde Burghley, Lorde Highe Treasurour of England."

[*Endorsed* :] "2 Junii, 1597."

"Mr. Percivall Willoughby.

"I shalbe content to heare any mocion in the Court of Wardes to morrow, towching this request. <sup>1</sup>And uppon profe of Sir Michaell Molyns practise I will chaunge my opynion.

"W. BURGHLEY." 24.

[1597.] ——. [PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY] to [WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY]. (Draught.)

"R[ight] ho[nourable] my humble dutie remembred ; I make myself bolde (humbly craving pardon) to implore the honourable contynuaunce of your Lordship's favour in recommending my former suite to Mr. Secretarie, towching the wardship of the landes of Sir Fraunces Wyllughbyes yongest daughter ; being the rather incited thereunto, for that I finde the nowe Ladie Wharton, the mother thereof, to be my earnest competitour therein, suggesting many thinges altogether untrue, to withholde the same from me, and thereby to procure it unto herself ; which if your honourable Lordship doo not helpe to prevente, my estate is farre more miserable then ever it was,<sup>2</sup> I shall hardlye be able ever to free my poore estate, or to make any dewe satisfaction to Sir Fra[nceis's] so many creditors. For she, which was so unkynde a wyfe to so over loving a husbände, as having absolutely contrived and gotten to herself and her heires the greatest parte of his landes, colde not afforde his dead corps the leaste parte of those rightes and obsequies which weare due to suche a man ; and hath bin so harde a stepmother to his children, as firste to withdrawe his fatherly affeccion from them in his lyfe tyme, to be a straunger, or rather an enemy, unto them since his deathe, and nowe of late [sought] by Sir My[c]hell Molins meanes<sup>3</sup> to invegle the yongest of them with faire promises of advaancement to come up to London, and within theis iiij<sup>or</sup> or fyve dayes to bestowe her in marriage upon an apprentice or petti merchant of lytle worthe ; she that hath in so many thinges

<sup>1</sup> This clause is an addition, written, like the rest of the note, in Burghley's hand.

<sup>2</sup> The words "my estate is farre more miserable then ever it was" are cancelled.

<sup>3</sup> The words "by Sir My[c]hell Molins meanes" are interlined.



(not unknown to the worlde) since her firste meeting with Sir Fraunces soughte the subvercion and overthrewe of his howse and name. What I may then looke for att her handes (if I be should be any waye<sup>1</sup> subjecte to her malice<sup>2</sup> whom she holdeth her professed enemy,<sup>3</sup> your Lordship in your honourable wysdome and consideracion may easily conjecture. And therefore humbly craving your Lordship's honourable care of my releife herein, doo still rest your Lordship's in all dutie and devocion and so righte humbly take my leave." 24.

1606, June 4.—Marriage settlement between Nicholas Strelley, son and heir of Sir Philip Strelley of Strelley, Notts, and Bridget, daughter of Sir Percival Willoughbie of Wollaton, Notts. 179.

1644, September 6.—Award by James Chadwick, the umpire, agreed upon by the parties to an action of trespass in the King's Bench, which was ready for trial at the last assizes held at Nottingham, between Huntingdon Shaw, plaintiff, and Francis Price, defendant, concerning a trespass supposed to be committed in a close called Bellper Close in Sutton Passes, co. Nottingham, wherein Sir Francis Willoughby and the inhabitants and parishioners of Radford are chiefly concerned, and also concerning all other controversies between Sir Francis and the inhabitants, concerning the parish or "constabulary" of Radford. The umpire awards (1) that the action shall wholly cease, and that the defendants shall give to the plaintiff 12*d.* in full satisfaction, and that the plaintiff shall then make to them a sufficient release in law of the action; (2) and the umpire declares that it plainly appears by sufficient testimony, both of records and otherwise, that Sutton Passes is within the parish of Radford and the precincts thereof; (3) and that it likewise appears that Sutton Passes is within the "constabulary" of Woollaton and the jurisdiction thereof. He orders that this declaration shall be entered upon record at the next general Quarter Sessions at the joint charge of the parties, so that the several and respective "leyes" and assessments may be assessed, levied and paid accordingly, that is for the "ancient constable leayes" with relation to the extent of the "constabulary" of Wollaton and other assessments with relation to the parish of Radford. 24.

#### BOOKS.

A parchment volume, measuring 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 16 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, in modern binding, written in a hand of *circ.* 1400, with illuminated borders and initials, including large drawing of Noah's ark according to St. Augustine and according to others,

<sup>1</sup> The words "should be in any way" are interlined.

<sup>2</sup> The word "malice" is interlined.

<sup>3</sup> The words "whom she holdeth her professed enemy" are cancelled.

containing John of Trevisa's English translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*, ending in 1357. Ends: "pis translacion is i-ended in a porsday þe eiȝt day of Averyl, þe ȝere of oure Lord a þousand foure score and seven, þe tenþe ȝere of kyng Richard þe Secounde after the Conquest of Engelond." At the end is written in a hand of the middle of the sixteenth century: "Mester gabryell Barwyke. Alys Jeaycotte."

A fifteenth century MS. on parchment of Lydgate's translation of Sir John Bochas's Book of Princes, with inscription at the end: "Syr Henry Wylloughby, knyght bannret in hast be thys delyvvyrt at medultun."

A copy of the Sarum Antiphonale, in folio, in original binding of wooden boards, leather covered, protected by overhanging cover of double white buckskin, through which the brass bosses go. The book is somewhat decayed through damp. Folio 180 *verso*: "[A]ntiphonarii ad usum Sar' volumen [secundum] vulgo pars estivalis nuncupata. [Ve]nalis habetur Londinii a Francisco [Byreckm]an in cimiterio sancti Pauli." Colophon: "[Im]pre]ssum est hoc preclarum opus in alma [Parisiorum Acade]mia per vvolffgangum hopylium impensis Francisci [Byreckman ciuis] Coloniensis. Anno post incarnationem dni. millesimo [quingentesimo] vicesimo."<sup>1</sup> Added in ink: "[Giv]yn by Ser Henry Wylloughby knyght and [banneret to] his Chapell' of Saynt Thomas . . . . ll' to remayne and he or sche . . . . . y intendyng not to bryng yt [back again] hawe Christys cwrs Saynt Thoms. . . . holly Chyrchys. Amen. Amen. Amen."

At fo. 161 were discovered two fragments, measuring  $2\frac{7}{8}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, inclusive of a margin of slightly over one inch in width, written in a hand of *circ.* 1300, which had been used as patches, but had been detached through damp, containing the following lines. They form part of the Life of St. Bridget, ascribed to Robert of Gloucester in Hardy, *Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland*, i, p. 111. This life is really a part of the great Southern English Legendary (*cf.* C. Horstmann, *Altenglische Legenden*, Neue Folge, Heilbronn, 1881, p. xlv), which has not yet been printed.

#### BRIGID.

A servant he hadde in is hous . Brochseth was hur' name  
 pis Duptac bysoȝte hure . of lechorie and ssame.  
 En hure he byȝat a child . in spousbruche and with wou.  
 þo is owe wif hit underȝet . sorry he was ynou.  
 Mest heo dradde hure of þat child . þat hit ssolde so wel  
 yþe

<sup>1</sup> See Francis Procter and Christopher Wordsworth, *Breviarium ad usum insignis Ecclesiae Sarum, fasciculus III*, Cambridge, 1886, p. lv.

To sormonte hure owe children . hor maister vor to be.  
 þervore heo criede on hure loved . to boe ywar byvore  
 And sulle out of londe þe servant . ar þat child were ybore.  
 þes hosebonde nolde hit grante noȝt . vor he hadde loþe  
 it do.

þis wif cride niȝt and day . ȝyf heo myȝte hit bringe þerto  
 So þat hit fel þer afterward . þat þis hosebonde  
 Wyp his servante alone wende . in a cart over londe.

A chantor was [in] þulke stude . as were by olde dawe.  
 As our Lovedr hit wolde, by is hous . þe cart gan evene  
 drawe.

He sat and hurde hou þis cart . by ys gate wende.  
 Anon he clupede on his men . and hasteliche out sende.  
 “Lokeþ” he sede hasteliche . “wat þing is þat ich yhure!  
 Vor þe son of þulke woel . is under a god creature,  
 þe nobloste creature . is wiþinne þulke tre  
 þat is nouþe in eny londe . lokeþ wat hit bee!”  
 þe ne fo[n]d by in þis cart . na mo bote hom to.

Vor þis womman ssal a doȝter bere . þat ssyne ssal so clere  
 Among alle þat on erþe beþ . in as cler manere  
 As among alle oþer sterren . þe sonne briȝte is,  
 Also ssal heo án erþe ssyne . among oþer men ywis.  
 In a god tyme ȝo worþ ybore . and wonderlich also  
 Vor noþer wiþinne hous ne wiþoute . þe dede worþ ydo.

Duptac was þo douterles . vor he [na]dde never er none.  
 Joyvol he was and glad ynou . vor he behet hure one.  
 Suppe hit byvel þer afterward . þat on oþer enchanteor  
 wend[e],

And of Duptac boȝte þis servante . as oure Lovedr grace  
 sende.

Vor þe wyf nolde nevere fine . ar it were þerto ybroȝt.  
 Ac þe child þat was in hire wombe . Duptac ne solde noȝt.  
 Vorþ he ladde þis woman . [þat he ha]dde dere yboȝt,  
 And weddede hure as his owe wif . and volwede is þoȝt.  
 So þat a quene of þe londe . gret myd childe was  
 And was upe þe point to habbe child . wenne our Lovedr  
 ȝef þat ca[s].

Of þe chanteor he let of este . wanne god time were  
 ȝyf hit were ybore þe oþer sede . as my boc me deþ lere,  
 In þe morwenynge to morwe . wanne me may þe sunne yse  
 þer ne ssolde in al þe worlde . þer childer þer beo.  
 þo bad þe quene vaste . þat it moste be þo ybore. 24.



## SUMMARY.

The deeds comprise papers of various sorts relating to lands in the following counties. This list, which is drawn principally from the medieval deeds, is not absolutely exhaustive, and there may be in a few cases errors in the identifications of the local names, especially in the very early cases, where the counties are not specified. In some instances the county has been identified by the aid of later deeds. There is a vast number of undated deeds of the thirteenth century. Among them are many hundreds of deeds, releases, and the like relating to small parcels of land in Willoughby on the Wolds, co. Notts, which are concerned with the acquisition of that village by the Bugge-Willoughby family. A careful study of these Willoughby deeds might throw some interesting light upon the small landowners and their tenure at this period. In the following list the modern names of places are given, with the older forms when advisable in parentheses.

*Deeds, &c.*

Bedford: Meppershall (Maperteshale); Polehanger, in Meppershall; Shefford, parish of Campton.

Buckingham: Bourton; Little Lynford; Newport Pagnell.

Chester: City of Chester; "Chetilton" (Cheddleton, co. Stafford?); Smallwood in Astbury.

Derby: Ashborne (Esseburn, etc.); Ambaston, parish of Elvaston; Brackenfield, parish of Morton (Brakynthweyt, etc.); Breaston (Breydeston, etc.); "Breylesford," parish of North Wingfield; Castleton; Elvaston (Aylwaston); "Estcote"; Heanor; Ible (Ibole), parish of Wirksworth; Ingleby, parish of Foremark (Engleby juxta Fornewerke, Ingilby, parish of Repingdon, *i.e.* Repton); Keddleston; Kilbourn, [parish of Horsley] (county uncertain); Kirk Langley; Langwith; Long Eaton; Mapperley, parish of Kirk Hallam; Morley; Offcote (Offedecot), parish of Ashborne; Oakerthorpe (Ulgerthorp, etc.), parish of South Wingfield; Osmaston (Osemundestun); Parwich (Peverwych); Risley; Smalley; Stainsby (Stannesby, etc.), parish of Ault Hucknall; Stanley; Swanwick; Thurlstone, parish of Elvaston; Ufton Underwood (parish of Ashborne); Wilsthorpe (Wivelsthorpe), parish of Sawley.

Dorset: Barnsley in Wimborne Minster; Bere; Blandford; Bloxworth; "Bradene"; Caundle Stourton (Candel Haddon); Chickerell, West; "Conyngesdich"; Cranborne; "Dodingbery"; Dudsbury (Doddesbury), parish of West Parley; Frome Billet (Frome Belet), parish of West Stafford; Gillingham; Harrington (Little Heryngston), parish of Charminster; Kingston Lacy, parish of Wimborne; Knighton, West; Knowlton, parish of Woodlands; Langton Herring; Langton Wallis (Langeton Walyssh in Purbyke), parish of Langton Matravers; Lytchett; "Londenesham"; Marnhull;

Mapperton (Mappilarton); Morden, East and West; Ryne; Shaftesbury; Stafford, West; Stoke Gaylard (Stoke Coyllard); "Stoke Lee," "Stokeley"; Sturminster Marshall; Wambrook; Wareham; Wilkswood, parish of Langton Matravers; Wimborne Minster; Winterborne Herringstone (Winterburne Herring); Winterborne Muston or Turberville (Mustereston), parish of Bere Regis; Winterborne Steepleton (Winterburn Billet); Winterborne Whitechurch; "Winterburne Minster"; Winterborne Zelston or Marwood (Winterburne Malreward); Witchampton; Woodland; Woodsford (Wirdeford).

Essex: Chingford; Danbury (Daningbir'); Plumberrow (Plumbergh), parish of Hockley; Steeple.

Gloucester: Barton in Wynescombe [parish of Temple Guiting]; Boddington; Guiting; Hardwicke; Hatherop; Winchcombe (Wynescombe).

Hampshire: Colemore; Crevequer manor in Farlington; Farlington; Fordingbridge; Ellingham; "Frendestapele"; Lasham; Millbrook; Nether Burgate, parish of Fordingbridge; the New Forest; Portsea; Tadley.

Hereford: "Dokelynton"; The Vern, parish of Bodenham; Bradford (=Broadfield) in Bodenham.

Hertford: Bushey (Byssheye, Bysshayeherttesheved); "Hunteland" manor; Puckeridge; "Rodington"; Standon.

Kent: Aylesford; Bore Place, parish of Chiddingstone; Borstall manor (parish of Rochester?); Brastead (Bracksted); Burmarsh (Burghwarmersh, etc.); Chevening; Chiddingstone; Dymchurch; Foot's Cray; Halstow; Haringe (Heringe), parish of Sellinge; Hever Brocas and Hever Cobham; Hoo All Hallows (All Saints Parish, Hundred of Hoo); Ightham; Leeds; Leigh; Lympne; Melbrook, parish of Chiddingstone; Penshurst; Romney Marsh; Sandwich; Sellinge; Sevenoaks; Shoreham; "Somerden"; Speldhurst; Sundridge (Sundresse, etc.); Woolwich.

Lancaster: Spotland, parish of Rochdale.

Leicester: Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Barkby; Bruntingthorpe; Cossington; Croxton, South; Evington; Gumley (Guthe-mundele); Hamilton, parish of Barkby; Kegworth; Leicester; Mowsley (Mousele); Oadby (Otheby); Sapcote; Segrave; Thurlaston; Worthington and Newbold; Wymeswold.

Lincoln: Barkby; Bracebridge; Dembleby; Dunsby (Dunnesby near Repinghale, *i.e.* Rippingale); Haconby; Manby; Scopwick (Skopwyk); Swayfield; Stainton-le-Vale (Staynton near Thoresway); Swineshead; Temple Bruer; Wellingore (Wellyngovere); Wigtoft.

Middlesex: Harefield; Stepney; All Hallows, Barking-church; manor of Pomfret on Thames and its ferry, in the parish of Stepney.

Norfolk: Frenze; Lynn; Sheringham; Thelveton; Weasenham; Wellingham.

Northampton: Benefield; Charwelton; Floore; Purston.

Northumberland : "Horton Schirref" ; "Hereford" ; Corbrigg ; "Stikelawe."

Nottingham : Algarthorpe, parish of Basford ; Arnold ; Attenborough (Adinbure', etc.) ; Barnby-in-the-Willows (Barneby near Coddington, i.e. Coddington) ; Barton in Fabis ; Basford ; Beeston ; Bilborough ; Bingham ; Bleasby ; Bradmore ; Bramcote ; Broughton Solney or Upper Broughton ; Broxtow, parish of Bilborough ; Calverton ; Carcolston ; Carlton near Nottingham ; Carlton-on-Trent ; Caythorpe, parish of Lowdham ; Chilwell ; Clifton, South (North ?) ; Costock (Cortlingstock) ; Cossall ; Cotgrave ; Cropwell (Crophull) Bishop ; Cropwell Butler ; Dunham ; Edwalton ; Gedling ; Gibsmere, parish of Bleasby ; Gotham ; Goverton (Gorton), parish of Bleasby ; Gringley ; Gunthorpe, parish of Lowdham ; Hickling ; Kelham ; Kingston-on-Soar (Kinston) ; Kirkby-in-Ashfield (Kyrkeby super Asshefeld) ; Kneeton (Kniveton) ; Lambley ; Leake, East (Esterleyk) ; Lenton ; Lound ; Lowdham ; Marnham, North and South ; Nottingham ; Normanton-on-Trent ; North Carlton ; Radford ; Ratcliffe-on-Trent ; Rempstone ; Ruddington ; Scrooby ; Shelford ; Skegby, parish of Marnham ; Sneinton ; Stanford-upon-Soar ; Staunton ; Sutton-cum-Lound ; Sutton-upon-Trent (Sutton near Suthemarnehame) ; Sutton Passeys<sup>1</sup> ; Teversall ; Tollerton (Torlaton) ; Toton (Thoueton), parish of Attenborough ; Trowell ; Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ; Wiverton, parish of Tithby ; Wollaton ; Woodborough ; Worksop ; Wysall.

The deeds supply the following additions to the lists of Mayors and bailiffs of Nottingham given in the *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, vols. i. and ii. The years of office (from Michaelmas to Michaelmas) are added in brackets and the date of the deed from which the information is derived is given after the names.

[1290-1291].—Roger de Crophull, mayor ; Adam le Flemeng and William de Normanton, bailiffs, Wednesday after St. Botolf, 19 Edward I, 1291.

[Circ. 1300].—Adam le Palmer, mayor ; William son of Roger de Crophull, and Adam le Flemeng, bailiffs (*undated*).

[1302-1303].—John le Paumer, junior, mayor ; Adam le Flemming and John le Bere, bailiffs, Sunday after St. Mark, 31 Edward I.

[1335-6].—John de Tumby, mayor ; Stephen Taverner and Ralph Colier, bailiffs, Monday before St. Gregory, 10 Edward III. (an error for 19, *decimo* [*nono*]).

[1342-1343].—Roger de Botchale, mayor ; John Larcher and William de Wodeburgh, bailiffs, Wednesday before St. Ambrose, 16 Edward III.

[1367-1368].—Richard Hanneson, mayor ; Peter le Mason and Roger de Sutton, bailiffs, Wednesday before St. John ante Portam Latinam, 42 Edward III.

<sup>1</sup> See pages 96, 621, above.



[1391-1392].—John de Plumptre, mayor; Nicholas de Wyndesore and Robert de Hathern, bailiffs, 15 Richard II.

Peter, prior of Lenton, is mentioned in a deed dated on Friday after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 40 Edward III. (1366). This is not in harmony with the list of priors given by J. T. Godfrey, *History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton*, 1884, p. 182.

Oxford: Steeple Aston.

Rutland: Martinsthorpe.

Salop: Callaughton (Kaluweton), parish of Much Wenlock; Longdon; Much Wenlock; Shrewsbury.

Somerset: Curry, North.

Stafford: Bromley (Abbot's?); Cheadle; Coton (parish of Hanbury?); Fauld, parish of Hanbury; Levedale, parish of Penkridge; Newland in Rushall; Rushall (Russale); Walsall; Wiggington, parish of Tamworth; Woollaston (Ullaston), parish of Bradley.

Suffolk: Mildenhall.

Surrey: Ashted; Beddington; Carshalton; Horne; Mortlake; Nobryghtz manor in Walkingstead and Horne; Sheen, East, parish of Mortlake; Walkingstead (Wolkenested), parish of Godstone; Wimbledon.

Warwick: Alspath (old name of Meriden); Ashow; Atherstone-on-Stour (Edrichestone); Bedworth; Bentley; Blackgreave, parish of Lea Marston; Brandon, parish of Wolston; Bretford, parish of Wolston; Calcutt, parish of Grandborough; Cliff (Clive), parish of Kingsbury; Coleshill; Coventry; Curdworth; Foleshill (Folkeshull); Grendon; Hurley, parish of Kingsbury; Itchington, Long; Kingsbury; Lea Marston? (Le Lee); Marston; Maxtoke; Meriden (Muridene); Middleton; Pathlow, parish of Aston Cantelow; Pinley; "Rynggesthorp"; Slately (Slaughteleye), parish of Kingsbury; Stoke; Stratford Lee; "Stubton"; Sutton Coldfield; Tamworth; Thurlaston, parish of Dunchurch; Warwick; Whateley, parish of Kingsbury; Whitacre; Wilncote (Wylmyndecote); Wishaw; Wyken.

Wilts: Devizes; Ogbury (Okebury), parish of Durnford.

Worcester: "Beckenovere," "Beckenore" manor, parish of Hanbury near Droitwich ("in parochia de Hanbur' iuxta Wyche"); Bedwardine (Bedeworthin); "Clopton" (near Crowneast?); Crowneast (Crownest), parish of St. John in Bedwardine County, Worcester; "Dokelynton"; Habberley, parish of Kidderminster; "Lawerna" (on the Laughern Brook, near Worcester); "Riggehall"; Spetchley (Spechesleg); Tenbury (Temedebury); Wick; Worcester.

York: Birdsall; Caldwell, parish of Stanwick; Cotherstone, parish of Romald Kirk; Cleasby; Danby; Halnaby (Halnathby), parish of Croft; Helperthorpe; Kirby Wiske; Lutton, East; Skelton; Swaythorpe (Swathorp, Swave-thorp), parish of Kilham.



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2 It is possible that (B) and (C) are identical.

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# HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
CHANCERY LANE,  
LONDON, W.C.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions, which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are :—

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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REPORT  
ON THE  
MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE  
EARL OF DENBIGH.

PRESERVED AT  
NEWNHAM PADDIX, WARWICKSHIRE.  
(PART V.)

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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 Mrs. S. C. LOMAS, who has also compiled the Index.



## INTRODUCTION.

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The manuscripts of the Earl of Denbigh have already been the subject of four short notices by the late Mr. R. B. Knowles, in Reports Four, Six, Seven and Eight of this Commission; but since the last of these appeared many more papers have been brought to light, and it has also been thought well to deal more fully with the correspondence of Isabella Countess of Denbigh, wife of William the 5th Earl. The long series of letters from the Marquise de Villette, Lord Bolingbroke's second wife, to Lady Denbigh, is especially interesting, and the letters from her cousin, J. de Pesters, and others contain much society gossip, and many remarks on the politics of the day.

The earliest document in the Collection is a letter from the Sir William Feilding of Henry VIII's time, grandson of that other Sir William who fell at Tewkesbury. It must have been penned in 1536, as it relates to the claims of one Master Coope (evidently the Antony Coope or Cope who was *persona grata* with Thomas Cromwell) to certain lands, and refers to the grant of the lordship of Brook in Rutlandshire by the King. It was Feilding's belief that these lands had been given to one "Mr. Harrington," but in this he was mistaken. It is true that in June, 1536, John Harrington of Exton reported to Cromwell the value of the small priory of Austin Friars at Brook, but the grant of its lands was made to Cope in the August following, and the manor of Brook was included in the grant. The lands now in dispute were in Martinsthorpe, and seem to have been a cause of contention in still earlier times, for Feilding says that Cope claims them "as did the priors afore him."

Following this 16th century document are two or three letters in relation to the curious quarrel between Lord Denny and Lady Mary Wroth, a daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and the author of *Urania*, a pastoral romance which was believed to have a satirical meaning. Denny bids Lady Mary to leave her "lascivious tales and amorous toys, and follow the pious example of her virtuous and godly aunt (Mary, Countess of Pembroke, "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother") who, no doubt, now "sings in the quire of heaven those divine meditations which so sweetly she tuned here below" (p. 3).

But the main bulk of the earlier part of the Denbigh Collection consists of the correspondence of Basil, Lord Feilding (afterwards 2nd Earl of Denbigh) during his embassies to Venice and Turin, *i.e.*, in the years 1634-1639.

Lord Feilding and his wife left England on the 9th of October, 1634 (see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1634, 1635, p. 234) and went first to Paris, where they were graciously received by the Queen, and were present at a court ball (p. 10). From Paris they travelled by way of Turin to Venice, a tedious journey, in exceptionally bad weather. They were hardly established in their new home when Lady Feilding died, and some of the earliest letters to Lord Feilding are those condoling with him upon his loss. Her death was followed by that of her father, Lord Chancellor Portland, and Feilding's troubles at this time were increased by money difficulties. But he found "some comfort in his great affliction" from the sympathy of friends, and more from the duties of his post, into which he threw himself with all his energy (p. 15).

Lord Feilding's most regular correspondents during the years of his embassies were Peter Morton, agent at Turin, and John Taylor, agent at Vienna, whose letters to the ambassador form a useful supplement to their despatches amongst the Foreign Office State papers.

Taylor, a Roman Catholic and half a Spaniard, was all for an alliance between England and the Emperor, and perhaps really believed that matters were as he wished them to be. In his private, as in his public letters, he painted the prospects and results of such an alliance in glowing colours. The Emperor, on his showing, was willing to do all things possible to show his love for the English King, while the Spaniards were so desirous of his friendship that they "would leave all the world for him." It only remained for King Charles "to bravely defend them for the good of Christendom," and thus become the arbiter of Europe's destiny.

How rudely this dream was shattered by the honest and clear-sighted Arundel, when he came to Vienna in 1636, is known from that ambassador's despatches; and in this Collection, two or three interesting letters from Col. Walter Leslie give notes of warning.

Colonel Leslie (best known by his share in Wallenstein's disgrace and assassination) was at this time Imperial Chamberlain, colonel of two regiments, and a member of the Emperor's Council of War; but he did not forget his British blood, and seems to have been sincerely desirous, though with but small hopes of success, to bring about a good understanding between the courts of St. James and Vienna. "I were nothing without him," Taylor told Feilding (p. 21). The important posts he held gave him every opportunity of knowing what was being done and said in high quarters, and we hardly need Taylor's assurance (written in cipher) that "there is none in this court that doth know more of affairs and is more trusted" (*ibid.*). In the spring of 1636, an ambassador was sent from Sweden with proposals of peace, but Leslie had little faith in them. The man, he said, was Oxenstiern's tool, and Oxenstiern had no desire for peace.



Therefore the war would go on, and he confidently believed that "who sal have most to eat sal be master of the field." As to the Palatinate, he hoped "his Majestie our sovarane sal resave full satisfactions from thes princes, bot they will demand gryt things of him." In his next letter, he warned Feilding of the danger that Denmark might make a separate league without the English King's intervention, in which case the latter would lose all his influence at the Imperial Court, his whole chance of being "a law giver to Christendom" depending upon his being the "bringer and persuader" of Denmark and other Princes to the league" (pp. 20, 21).

He mentions the subject again in a later letter :—

"For present, nothing hurts more than that Denmark wil make leag with the King of Spaine and whole house of Austria without ons [*i.e.* once] thinking of the King of Ingland, which doeth extreamlie hurt his Majesties reputation and crydet in this Court and al the Courts in Germanie" (p. 26).

Taylor's letters in 1636 are chiefly concerned with the affairs of the Palatinate, but also contain many details in relation to the approaching election of the King of the Romans. In April, it became known that the Duke of Bavaria was expecting an heir. Taylor gives a curious report that the Duchess had assured the Emperor of the contrary, and had declared that rather than hinder the good work in progress "by what was in her womb," she would wish to have never been born. In this same letter he mentions the proposed match between Elizabeth Princess Palatine, eldest daughter of the Queen of Bohemia, and the King of Poland, which was looked upon very coldly in Vienna (p. 25).

As the year drew to an end, Taylor's hopes of a settlement fell very low. Arundel's uncompromising terms had been rejected, and after considerable delay (caused by Charles' desire to appear to the King of France to be still on good terms with the Emperor), the ambassador had been recalled. The Electors, for the greater part, were against England, and even if matters were arranged, the Austrian alliance would not, Taylor feared, be of the advantage to King Charles that it might earlier have been. The Imperialists were beginning to be affrighted with the ill-success of their arms; they knew not where to find winter quarters for their army, and they had so many officers that they must dismiss a great many, which would mean danger of mutiny or desertion to the enemy. Wrangel, "a brave commander of the Swedes," had already had some success, and should the Emperor's generals be beaten, "the state of Germany for the House of Austria would be worse than ever." In any case, Taylor saw little hope of his business being satisfactorily settled, for both the Emperor and King of Spain had now bound themselves to maintain the Duke of Bavaria in the Palatine Electorate, and could do nothing without his consent (pp. 42, 46).



Taylor's last letter is dated on the 1st of January, 1639, just when his own rashness and the chicanery in England were on the eve of bringing about his downfall. He had at least no share in the double dealing which had negotiated with Spain and with France at the same time, and looked with frank alarm upon the ascendancy of the French, declaring that if not prevented and that very speedily, they would not only become masters of German liberty, but would control all Christendom. He still believed that the Court of Vienna, having too many enemies and wanting friends, would strive to give his Majesty what satisfaction they could. "I wish," he concludes, "he would accept of some reasonable one" (*p.* 65).

Morton's letters from Turin are chiefly concerned with the politics of that Court, and only occasional extracts from them are given in this Report. A good deal of curiosity and some anxiety appears to have been felt in regard to the proceedings of Walter (afterwards Abbé) Montagu in Italy in 1635 and 1636. His connexion with Queen Henrietta Maria and his leanings towards the Church of Rome (into which he was admitted while in that city) gave rise to fears that he was intriguing with France. In March, 1635, the Duke of Savoy's minister, Pellegnini, told Morton that Montagu was known to be "a busy and extreame interested spy," and a little later, Morton was further informed that "Montagu continueth strong practices with France, and laboureth by way of the Queen and the Duchess of Savoy to mix himself so in business as to render his service and employment in a kind necessary to his Majesty," wherefore his practices, especially with Mazarin, ought to be watched narrowly (*pp.* 12, 16).

At the end of December, Montagu left Savoy and went to Rome, though with the announced intention of returning in April in order to go into the field with the Duke's army. In reply to a message of enquiry from Secretary Coke, Feilding stated that both in Savoy and at Rome Mr. Montagu had been entertained in a manner equal to an ambassador, but that, if the report was true that he had instructions from Cardinal Richelieu to treat for a peace between France and Spain, that would be ground enough; adding that his change in religion was more excusable "if done because he might by it be rendered a more fit instrument for such a reconciliation" (*p.* 19). The Court of Vienna likewise desired information as to what Montagu was doing in Rome, having received advices "of something that should be there doing which causeth jealousies in them, and especially by reason that Mr. Montagu is held to be addicted to France, and there can be nothing done by him that is good for the Emperor or the King of Spain" (*p.* 25). In May, 1636, Morton announced that Montagu had returned to Savoy, and was about to go into the field "as a fighting man, not a spectator" (*p.* 27). In the following year, he set out for England, having received

presents of diamonds from the Duke and Duchess valued at many hundreds of pounds (*p.* 40).

The most interesting letters written to Lord Feilding are a group of about a dozen from Dr. William Harvey, the great physician, and relate to a quite unknown incident in his life (*p.* 28 *et seq.*). In 1636, as is well known, he accompanied Lord Arundel on his mission to the Imperial Court. Passing through the "ruined, desolate country of Germany," they arrived at Lintz, where the ambassador had his first audiences, and where Dr. Harvey went twice or thrice a-hunting with the Emperor. His impression of Ferdinand was very favourable:—"A pious good man, desirous of all love, quietness, peace and justice"; but as to the warfare in Germany, he clearly saw that in the lack of means of pay or sources of subsistence, it was "rather a licence to prey and of oppression than a just and laudable war to establish peace and justice." While waiting for an answer to England's proposals, Lord Arundel and Harvey went to Vienna, where they visited the Queen of Hungary and the Archduke, "and two very fine little babies, her children." Thence, Dr. Harvey went to Baden, near Vienna, to see the baths.

After this, we hear nothing more for three weeks, but it is evident that after parting from Lord Arundel at Ratisbon, he arranged to visit Lord Feilding at Venice. We may conjecture that he went by Munich, Innsbruck, the Brenner and the Putzerthal. At any rate we find that he eventually reached Villach in Carinthia, crossed into Venetian territory at Pontebba, and travelled by Sacile and Conegliano to Treviso. But there, when he was joyfully expecting to be that night with his friend at Venice, he was stopped by the podesta, on the plea that his passport was not properly *visé*, and that he came from places infected with the plague. The podesta even demanded that he should go into the lazaretto. In vain Harvey protested that he was travelling with pass and recommendations from the Emperor and the English ambassador, that his business required haste, and that if he had come from infected places, he would have been stopped at the Venetian frontier; the officer would listen to no reason.

Harvey absolutely refused to go into the lazaretto, preferring to lie out in the open field. Here, "scribbling on the grass," he sent off a hurried despatch to Lord Feilding, praying him at once to procure his liberation. After this, he arranged with the man who owned the field, to let him have "a little poor garden house, full of lumber, dust and knats, without window or door," and some straw for a bed; but even this poor place was not allowed to him, and the podesta forced him "with terror of muskets" to go into the lazaretto, where he had to share "a very nasty room" with his vetturino and two other men. Two days afterwards, the behaviour of the people improved, in consequence, as Harvey suspected, of



some message from Lord Feilding. The podesta sent to him, giving him permission to return to his hut in the field, or offering him a bed if he chose to stay where he was. Harvey replied that to make civil offers now was like "physic when a man was dead," and that what he demanded from the podesta was his freedom and nothing else. Having run the risk of entering the lazaretto, he probably thought it wiser to stay where he had at least shelter from the weather, but he did not dare to accept the offer of a bed, shrewdly suspecting that as they had so little reason to show for what they had done, they might send him an infected bed "to make their conjectures and suspicions prove true." On the third day, Saturday, August 6, a servant of Lord Feilding's arrived and went to interview the podesta, but without any result. By him, Harvey wrote again, urging Feilding to go to the College at Venice and procure orders for his liberation, and offering, if they made any difficulty about his coming to Venice, to go by Padua to Florence, and take Venice on his return.

Besides the discomfort of his position, he began to fear that the ill-usage, miserable place, and mental distress might bring some sickness upon him, "in this extreme hot weather." A few days later these fears were realised, for a severe attack of sciatica came on which left him much depressed and very lame. Just as he was recovering, he received a "heavy message" from the Senate at Venice that he must stay where he was until further order, and upon his asking how long, was told seven, ten or twenty days. The unhappy doctor, by this time nearly distracted, poured out re-iterated arguments as to the validity of his pass and the infamy of his treatment, declaring that his one desire was "in any way and on any condition to be gone from this base place and barbarous people," and that he believed they would cry him into the plague before they had done with him. This is the last of his letters from Treviso.

The next is written, three weeks later, in a very different mood. He had evidently been with Feilding at Venice, and was now in the fair city of Florence, enjoying "much contentment with health and mirth" and receiving many attentions from the Grand Duke, who had himself shown him many of his rarities, and treated him with great favour. So that the doctor's visit to Italy ended much more happily than it began.

One more letter, dated in November, announced his arrival at Ratisbon, where he re-joined Lord Arundel, and with him travelled home to England.

Other letters to Lord Feilding worthy of notice are :—An account of the terrible plague in North Italy in 1631 (*p.* 5) ; a letter from Lingelsheim on the victory of Gustavus Adolphus at Breitenfeld (*p.* 7) ; an interesting letter from Edward Nicholas concerning Lord Wentworth, then just going over as Deputy



to Ireland (p. 8) ; and a notice of "il signor Massarini," when he was sent in 1634 on a mission to France. Not wishing to be received *in apparada* at Turin, he avoided it by taking post, and "did silently glide into his house" by one gate, whilst the guards were issuing out to meet him at another. The writer's words proved prophetic :—"Certainly this minister, if he will be able to manage his purple with that dexterity as he hath done heretofore his spurs, we shall questionless see him a great man" (p. 9). This same correspondent, Anthony Hales, gave Feilding a graphic sketch of Videll, the author, then acting as secretary to the Duc de Créquy ; a man, he said, "of singular and rare qualities," well versed in the world, an esteemed poet, and beginning to show himself in press ; but "infinitely ambitious, unquiet, hasty," and passionate beyond reason (p. 10).

Another correspondent of Lord Feilding was Sir William Boswell, then English ambassador at the Hague. In the spring of 1637 a fresh minister, Giustiniano, was sent from Venice to Holland, and Boswell took advantage of Feilding's local knowledge to obtain some information concerning the new man, praying his lordship to let him have, in a word or two, Giustiniano's character, that he might fit himself unto him as occasion might require (p. 48).

In June, 1637, William Middleton, "examiner of the school at Charterhouse" sent news from London. "The way of France," he wrote, was now prevalent ; his Grace of Canterbury and the Lord Keeper (Coventry) were observed usually to concur ; and people were "altogether by the ears about altars" ; but the great opposer of them, the Bishop of Lincoln, was to be censured in Star Chamber, and after that it was believed little more would be heard of him (p. 49).

A letter from Aston, ambassador at Madrid, written at the beginning of 1638 gives a description of a literary fete in honour of the Duchess of Chevreuse, which began "with the opening of a scene from whence appeared Parnassus, set in several degrees, full of poets." This numerous and gifted assembly composed verses and prose (upon themes given to them), so witty and amusing that although the entertainment lasted three hours, "the time seemed very short" (p. 54).

In the spring of 1638, Lord Feilding was transferred to the Court of Turin. He had hoped to be sent to France, and believed that the King would have consented, if "ill-offices" had not been done him by a certain Count, not named (p. 57). Feilding remonstrated against remaining at Turin, and wished, failing the French embassy, to return to Venice, assuring Windebank that if left without an ambassador, the Venetians would certainly recall theirs from England. From this letter it would appear that the French ambassador was the enemy who had blocked his way to France ; an action which can hardly be considered surprising, seeing that all Feilding's sympathies were with Spain (p. 60). At this very time he was

“entertaining” a secret correspondence both with the Marquis Leganes and the Spanish governor of Vercelli (*ibid.*).

A letter from a friend in London in Jan. 1638-9 gives a glimpse of the friction which always existed between Coke and Windebank, the two Secretaries of State. Curiously enough, the Protestant Coke was by no means well disposed towards Lord Feilding (who was so soon to offend his friends by taking the Puritan side in the Civil War), and tried to prevent his having the superior title of *legatum extraordinarium* when he was sent back to Venice at the beginning of 1639; while Windebank took Feilding's part with the King, and managed to get the credentials sent off without his fellow-secretary's knowledge.

Lord Feilding was at this time looking about for a second wife, and his mother hoped to win for him the hand of the wealthy young widow of the 2nd Lord Bayning. But there were rivals in the field, and one of these carried off the prize (*p.* 66). Perhaps Lord Feilding thought it better to come home and find a wife for himself, for he made but a short stay in Venice, and, leaving Sir Gilbert Talbot in charge, came to England in May. In August he married Barbara Lamb, daughter of the Dean of Arches (see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1639, *p.* 452). There was often talk of his returning once again to Venice, but he never did so, although he remained nominally ambassador until 1643. Talbot continued to act there, and reported regularly to his chief, but his letters are for the most part devoted to Italian politics, and only a few extracts have been made from them.

At the beginning of 1640, he mentioned a curious prophecy, which had been sent to Cardinal Barberini, that in this year Rome would be without a Pope, Savoy without a Duke, Bavaria without an Elector, and Constantinople without an “Ottoman.” The Pope was very melancholy, and though there was reason enough for this in the “continual revolt of Christian princes under his obedience,” Talbot thought the prophecy increased his depression. And as to the Grand Seigneur, he might easily verify his part of the prediction “by reason of his sudden and severe change of diet, for having made himself ill by excess of wine, he had sworn a solemn oath never to drink more.” (*p.* 69). Whether in consequence of his previous excess or his sudden temperance, the Sultan did die during the year, but the other threatened potentates survived.

All who have studied the history of this period know the shrewd intelligence with which Giustiniano, now the Venetian ambassador in London, observed and commented upon English affairs. Just at the time when the Little Parliament had assembled at Westminster, Talbot saw one of Giustiniano's letters to his State. “The Venetian ambassador,” he reported, “hath sent hither in this week's letters, a prognostic of the disagreement between his Majesty and the Parliament, which he buildeth upon the power which the Puritans have already



showed in swaying the common votes in the election of knights and burgesses, and withal he addeth that not any who accompanied the King into Scotland are made choice of for their delegates" (p. 70). Lord Feilding's deputy often found himself put to it to smooth over the various difficulties which arose both in regard to public matters and his chief's own affairs. There were heavy household expenses which he could not defray, and people clamoured for payments which he could not make. He had to soothe the authorities in regard to the arrest of the Venetian ambassador's chaplain in London, and again when an English official took upon himself to break open the ambassador's letters. In this latter case, however, handsome apologies were made by Parliament, and the ambassador's "clouds were turned into bonfires" (pp. 74, 75).

The last of Talbot's letters was written in January, 1642-3, by which time he was at his wits' end. The "family" was unclad and penniless; they were ordered to leave the ambassador's house, and Talbot neither knew how to pay the rent of it nor where to find credit for another one. As "a last shift," he had pawned Feilding's pictures and diamond chain, and for his own part, he declared, he should have to quit the service and betake himself "to some army for four shillings a week" (p. 75). Seeing that Lord Feilding had upwards of thirteen thousand pounds owing to him from the King, it is not to be wondered at that his official payments had fallen into arrear. But by this time the state of the King's affairs made it impossible for him to pay anything, and in consequence, Lord Feilding's pictures, jewels and plate remained in pawn until after the Restoration, when he petitioned Charles II to redeem them "out of" his arrears, offering the pictures to his Majesty as a gift, which, he hoped, would no ways disgrace the royal galleries.\* The result of his petition does not appear, but it is to be feared that he shared the fate of many others, whose just claims the young sovereign found it not only inconvenient but impossible to satisfy.

Most of the Civil War letters were arranged in volumes before Mr. Knowles made his reports, and were calendared by him in *Report IV* of the Commission, but a few additional ones have since been found. In the March of 1644, the Earl of Denbigh (as Lord Feilding had now become by his father's death) who, as before said, had espoused the cause of the Parliament, was at Coventry with his troops, and was ordered to go to the relief of Wem, then besieged in somewhat loose fashion by the Royalists under Lord Byron. He was hindered by difficulties raised by the County Committees and by mutinies amongst his troops, so that many weeks passed by without anything being done. At the end of April the local Committee in Wem sent an urgent appeal to

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\* See note on p. 75.



Col. Mytton:—The enemy was plundering almost to the gates of the town, Prince Rupert, as they heard, was back in their neighbourhood, provisions were failing and their men were deserting; in fine, as they sarcastically wrote, they desired Col. Mytton not to trouble himself about a governor for the place, there being every expectation that the Prince would place one there before ten days were ended. As a matter of fact, the Prince was then at Oxford, and too anxious to go to the relief of York to think about attacking Wem (*p.* 78).

On the same page is a short letter from Lord Conway, who, just at this time, as we find by a letter from Lord Denbigh amongst the State Papers (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1644, *p.* 113) had left Oxford to make his composition with the Parliament. He writes that he had met with more difficulties than he expected, but had now liberty to go into all places except the Parliament House, and to spend as much money—as he could borrow!

Lastly we may mention three letters from "W. Aylesbury," travelling in charge of two young lords, evidently the Duke of Buckingham and his brother Francis, who had licence from the Parliament to go to Italy in 1646. Two pretty youths, as Carlyle says, "one of whom lived to become much uglier." Poor young Lord Francis was killed in the futile Kingston insurrection of 1648. Will Aylesbury was brother-in-law to Sir Edward Hyde. His father, Sir Thomas Aylesbury, had been the first Duke of Buckingham's secretary, and, by his means, had obtained lucrative office and a baronetcy, but had taken refuge in Holland soon after the outbreak of the Civil War. Hyde was fond of his "brother Will," and often mentions him in his letters.

Aylesbury's great anxiety during their travels seems to have been to get his young charges safely home again, and especially to prevent their going to Paris now that the Prince of Wales was there. "I speak it in confidence to your lordship," he wrote to Lord Denbigh, "that I fear nothing more than that" (*pp.* 79, 80).

The first group of letters stops at the Restoration. It is followed by a series of papers belonging to Everard de Weede, Sieur or Baron de Dyckvelt, the noted Dutch diplomatist, an intimate friend of Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and a man much trusted by William III. Dyckvelt's first mission to England was in 1672, when he was one of the "deputies extraordinary" sent over to negotiate with Charles II. Notices of their visit are to be found in the *State Papers, Domestic*, and also in a memorandum amongst the *State Papers, Holland*, at the Public Record Office. They arrived at Margate with due credentials from the States General, were met at Gravesend, politely escorted to Hampton Court, visited by a few irresponsible courtiers, took walks and drives, and vainly memorialized the King for an

interview.\* The only trace of any official result of their visit is the passport which they signed for the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Arlington, then about to start, *via* the Low Countries, to negotiate with the French King. The first of Dyckvelt's papers is a copy of Arlington's letter to Boreel, the Dutch ambassador, asking for this pass, and arranging to send his carriage to fetch "Monsieur Wede" to his own house (p. 82). A relation in the *State Papers, Holland* (in Williamson's hand), shows that Dyckvelt crossed with Arlington in the "Henrietta" yacht, hurried on to the Hague in time formally to receive the ambassadors, and escorted them on their visit to the Prince of Orange.

Dyckvelt's next journey to England was in 1685, a mission of condolence on the death of Charles II; but his first really important embassy was at the beginning of 1686-7, when he was sent ostensibly as ambassador from the States-General but came also charged with a private mission from William of Orange to the discontented party in England. The only letter in the collection which clearly relates to this embassy is one from Lord Mordaunt (calendared in *Report VII*, p. 559), evidently written soon after Dyckvelt's arrival. In August, 1688, he was again sent over by the States (see *Calendar of the Portland Papers*, ii., 160) but cannot have stayed long, as Burnet says that for two months before the Prince of Orange set out for England, Dyckvelt was constantly at the Hague, "making necessary arrangements." In January, 1688-9, he came as ambassador extraordinary to congratulate William III and seems to have remained in England until the autumn of that year (p. 82).

Dyckvelt's papers would appear to have come into the possession of the wife of the 5th Earl of Denbigh, Isabella de Yonge, who was related to the De Weede family (see p. 197). The importance of his position and the respect with which he was regarded are shown by letters from the Elector of Bavaria, the Duke of Holstein-Ploen, the King of Poland, the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and others (pp. 93 *et seq.*). There are also some five and twenty letters from Count Tirimont, written at Brussels in 1689, during Dyckvelt's residence in England (pp. 100-116). They give diplomatic and military intelligence, and were evidently written by desire of King William himself (p. 104).

The report on the Denbigh papers in the Appendix to the 7th Report of the Commission contains extracts from what are there called "newsletters," but which are not such in the ordinary sense, being private and confidential letters, and containing a certain amount of cipher. The editor, Mr. R. B. Knowles, on p. 196 of the Report, gave some interesting

\* See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1672, pp. 228, 255. Burnet says that they met secretly with many in England and informed themselves of the state of the nation; gave money liberally, and gained some in the chief offices to give them intelligence. But this hardly seems likely, as they were at Hampton Court and under surveillance all the time. Dyckvelt was only ten days in England, arriving on the 11th of June and leaving with Arlington on the 22nd. Halewyn stayed somewhat longer.



details in regard to the writer, but unfortunately just stopped short of identifying him. The letters are, as he says, unsigned, "except in the case of the first, which has only initials."

But these initials are "J. Bl." and in one of his letters, dated Dec. 8, 1691, the writer discusses a charge which he has in Jamaica, and the conduct of his deputies there, and speaks of the kindness of "38" (Portland), in writing to the governor, Lord Inchiquin, on his behalf. These points clearly identify the writer with the Sieur John Blancard, who was provost-marshal general in Jamaica from October, 1690 (see warrant for his commission *Cal. S.P. Dom.* under date Oct. 1 of that year). Mr. Knowles showed that the writer of the "news-letters" must have been *persona grata* at the Court. This also is borne out by the facts. In January, 1691-2, Lord Sydney wrote to Inchiquin stating that both their Majesties wished to show all possible marks of favour to the Sieur Blancard and that Lord Portland joined in recommending his business (concerning his deputies) to the governor's care. So anxious were they on this point that a week later, a duplicate letter was sent, in case the first should have gone astray. (These letters are enclosed in a later memorandum, *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1694-5, p. 36).

Another clue which Mr. Knowles had in his hand very nearly led him to the solution of his puzzle. He quotes a passage from the *Observer* of July 24, 1691, which is shown by one of the "newsletters" to relate to the writer of them. "There is a certain gentleman in England at this present day who has paid many thousands of pounds of the French King's money in order to enslave England. . . . Being in the service of a great foreign minister, the then distributors of the favours of Louis XIV, &c., &c." Mr. Knowles goes on to regret that the author of the *Observer* did not name the "certain gentleman," and therefore the clue had failed.

But it can be picked up from another source, for in a report sent by Bonnet, Prussian resident in England, to Berlin, (quoted by Ranke in his History), there is an account of this episode, closely corresponding with that given by Blancard himself (see *Hist. MSS. Comm., Report VII*, 208), and in this account, "le Sieur Blancard" is plainly stated to be the man in question. It may be added that the great foreign minister in whose service he is said to have been, was Ruvigny. He was sent over to England at the end of 1673 to try to bribe Charles II to continue the war with the Dutch, and to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament. In Vol. ii. of Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, p. 117, is an extract from "the Memorial of J. Blancard, secretary to Ruvigny," relating how, "en qualité de secretaire" he had frequently gone from France to England with the Marquis, had knowledge of a great number of very secret affairs between the two Kings, and carried to France the secret treaty written by the King of



England with his own hand. This memorial is said by Blancard to have been written to serve the States General and the Prince of Orange. Dalrymple found it amongst King William's papers at Kensington, under date January, 1686-7.

The letters from Blancard printed in the Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Commission contain certain names in italics, which are stated to be in numbers in the original, but "translated." The numbers standing for the names are not given in the Reports, but Lady Denbigh kindly sent up to the Public Record Office the volume containing these letters, from which it appears that 4 is the King (*i.e.* William III); 5 the Queen, 37 the Earl of Nottingham. Some figures are left undeciphered in the old documents, but the context shows that 23 is Dyckvelt himself and 43 Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador. 38 must represent Portland, being evidently a minister in attendance on the King in Holland, and as evidently not Sydney, who is mentioned by name in the same sentence. The letters noticed in the Seventh Report also contain a few words of cipher deciphered, and, with the help of these, it has been possible to construct a key which unlocks two interesting letters not there calendared. The key will be found at the end of this Introduction. The first (*p.* 83) is a very curious account of the relations between the King and Queen at the beginning of 1691, which, if this account be true, were by no means so happy as some writers would have us believe they had by this time become. The King was reported to no longer love his wife; the Queen to have said that a girl marrying at fifteen did not know what she was doing; he had rallied her upon her *embonpoint*, she was angry with him for his attentions to some lady, probably his old mistress, Mademoiselle de Villiers. To complicate matters, a third person, almost certainly Shrewsbury, was said to be enamoured of the Queen, and to be encouraged by the prophecy of a fortune-teller to believe that, should the King die, she would marry him and he would share her throne. The Queen, "who was virtue itself," having no suspicion of his passion and never having heard the prediction, was in danger of encouraging him by her frank kindness, and the King, equally unsuspecting, had often thrown them together.

Blancard, although apparently not without fear that there was some truth in the tale, flouted it to his lady informant, but she laughed at his emphatic disclaimers, assured him that husbands seldom loved their wives, however charming they might be, and declared that the lover in question was quite credulous enough to believe the prophecy (*p.* 83).

There are gaps in this letter which were supplied by words in cipher written on a separate sheet, for additional security, but a careful search amongst the documents has failed to bring this "separate sheet" to light.

The second letter (p. 86) contains a proposal to send a certain person, described as a poor governor without a government (probably Sir Edmund Andros) to James II with a letter from his daughter the Queen, in order to get information of the state of affairs in France. This letter has also passages on a separate sheet, but fortunately this sheet was found amongst the papers, although not with the letter to which it evidently belongs.

The "governor" had himself suggested the affair. He proposed to take a few lines of credence from Queen Mary to her father. It would need no signature (as King James well knew both the bearer and his daughter's handwriting), and, if discovered, none would know from whom it came, or for whom it was intended. And if, by any chance, the matter were discovered, and the "governor" arrested, he himself proposed that the Queen should deny that the billet was meant for her father at all, and if necessary should declare the bearer a traitor. If, however, the ruse succeeded, and the governor was well received in France, he would probably be able to learn many things concerning their forces by land and sea, their finances, their hopes from other nations, and the general inclinations of all classes of the people.

From Blancard's next letter (p. 88) it would appear, however, that Dyckvelt thought the plan too risky, and we hear no more about it.

The correspondence of Isabella de Yonge, wife of the Fifth Earl of Denbigh, extends (exclusive of two or three earlier papers) from 1735 to 1753. A few of these letters were printed in Report VIII. of this Commission (pp. 566-574), and should be taken in connexion with those printed in the present volume. Lady Denbigh must have been a very clever and lively person. One of her correspondents speaks of "*ce badinage léger qu'une Hollandaise est venue nous voler,*" and "*de l'esprit et du génie pour gouverner un royaume*" (pp. 226, 229); also there are many allusions to the charm of her letters, but unfortunately no drafts or copies remain among her papers. She and Lord Denbigh lived for a considerable time in France, and made themselves very popular there, in diplomatic and literary circles; while by her intimate friends, as the Bolingbrokes, Westmorlands, Stanhopes and her cousins the De Pestors, she was evidently greatly beloved. She never thoroughly mastered the English language; Horace Walpole refers repeatedly to her lack of ability to speak it correctly, even after living for many years in England. Her sister, Lady Blandford, also spoke it very badly, and does not appear to have known French accurately either, for the one short note from her, amongst these papers, is spelt in most curious fashion (p. 225).

The characters who most frequently appear upon the stage in Lady Denbigh's correspondence include her husband and

only son (the former usually spoken of as "le Prince Noir" or "Noireau"\* and the latter as the "dauphin"); Lord Bolingbroke (the Bacha or the hermit) and his lady; the Marchioness of Blandford and her second husband, Sir William Wyndham (le Chevalier) and the children of the latter, Charles afterwards Earl of Egremont, Percy, who took the name of O'Brien and eventually became Earl of Thomond, and Elizabeth, who, in 1748, married George Grenville. The Countess of Suffolk and her husband Mr. Berkeley, the eccentric Miss Anne Pitt and the equally eccentric Etheldreda Lady Townshend, with many others flit across the pages, where light society gossip is found side by side with grave and often shrewd observations on public affairs.

The long series of letters from Marie, Marquise de Villette, second wife of Lord Bolingbroke, begins in the autumn of 1735, when Bolingbroke had left England and been joined by his wife at the chateau of Chantelou in Touraine. In July they lent the chateau to the Duke of Richmond and wandered about a little, but at the date of the first letter, Nov. 29, Lady Bolingbroke had settled down there for the winter. Her husband was just then in Paris, with his friends Charles Wyndham and Will Chetwynd. This is the only letter written from Chantelou. In the spring of 1736 the Bolingbrokes removed to Argeville, near Fontainebleau, which was their home for several years. Here Lord Bolingbroke's great pleasure was hunting, for which the great forest of Fontainebleau (where his wife's step-son was governor) gave him every facility. As time went on, his wife wrote, his distaste for England increased; the death of the Queen, the quarrels of the Prince with his father and many other things conducing to prevent him from regretting his native land. At the same time, Lady Bolingbroke did not believe that he would be content to be always out of the world, although he might think so in moments "de noirceur et de bile." At any rate he was resolved to go over to England to settle his affairs; that is to arrange for the sale of his estate of Dawney in Middlesex, which he did in the summer of 1738. At this point there is a long break in the correspondence. A letter in the summer of 1741 states that her hermit (the name by which she generally designates her husband in the later letters) had had a fever, but was now better, and that "les eaux de Wals" had carried off his jaundice (*p.* 133). In the spring of 1742, his father, Lord St. John, died, and he went to England, but in August he was back at Argeville. At this time he suffered much from rheumatism, and for some weeks was not able to mount his horse. The following year he had another rheumatic attack, and Lady Bolingbroke was seriously alarmed least he should be completely *estropié*. The doctors ordered

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\* He probably resembled his father, who is described by Macky as "very black."



him to Aix, and his wife accompanied him, hoping that the waters might do good to her arm, which was also lamed by rheumatism. There is a letter from Lord Bolingbroke of this date in the *Marchmont Papers* (Vol. ii., p. 307), which says : " I am lame, and my wife has lost the use almost entirely of one hand. We are going to the pool of Bethesda, and we shall soon see whether an angel will descend and stir the waters for us." They reached Aix towards the end of August. People had alarmed them beforehand with an account of the kings and princes with whom the place was thronged, but to their great relief they found none. There were, however, ambassadors or envoys from nearly all the princes of Europe in the town, and this gave rise to the report that negotiations of some sort were going on, but Lady Bolingbroke feared they had only met there by accident. There seemed to be no English there at all (p. 137).

In 1744 Bolingbroke resolved to return to England. He came over early in the year and his wife made ready to join him as soon as his plans were settled.

In the end, he made up his mind to live in the old mansion at Battersea, which had come to him from his father. Lady Bolingbroke landed in England in July, 1744, and they took up their abode in the old " tanière " (as she calls it), although it appears to have been in a very ruinous state, requiring constant patching to keep it wind and weather proof. Their life here was a pathetic one. All through Lady Bolingbroke's later letters the sense of pain arising from her husband's complete political effacement is apparent, in spite of—indeed shown by—her protestations that they like nothing so well as to live a hermit life, the world forgetting and by the world forgot.

One of the most brilliant of England's sons had returned to his native land, and found no place for him there. Some of the old friendships remained, but his influence was gone. As he wrote more than once to Lord Marchmont, he was " civilly dead." Over and over again we are told how they lived in their chimney corner, near the great world but not of it ; that from day to day this world became more strange to them, their solitude less interrupted ; that their own uselessness freed them from those who would be useless to them. When Lord Bolingbroke had a cold and lost his voice, his wife wrote that he consoled himself by the fact that he seldom wished to speak, while, for herself, she could not understand a quarter of what was said, and that was too much.

For, if the life was sad for Lord Bolingbroke, it was still more sad for his wife. She felt, she said, as if she had fallen from the clouds, and as strange as if she were in Japan. Almost all those who had been her friends were dead or scattered, her servants were new, and distressed her by their English ways ; she hated the English climate and suffered much from the draughtiness of the Battersea house, where what they

built up on one side fell down on the other, and the workmen seemed never at an end, although they did nothing but what was absolutely needful to keep out the rain. She was in ill-health herself and always anxious about her husband. De Pestors gives a hint in one of his letters that Lord Bolingbroke was not easy to live with (*p.* 180), but his wife was, without doubt, devotedly attached to him, and after she came to England, they were seldom separated, even for a day.

The friends whose names most frequently occur in her letters from Battersea are Lord Marchmont; Will. Chetwynd, whom Lady Bolingbroke always calls "my brother"; J. de Pestors, a cousin of Lady Denbigh; Anne Pitt, who came with them from France, and more or less lived with them, and last but not least Lady Denbigh, with whom Lady Bolingbroke kept up a regular and affectionate correspondence but who was seldom in town.

Although Lady Bolingbroke's letters are full of allusions to her husband, she never mentions the painful controversy over the "Patriot King" which raged shortly after they settled in England; indeed she never speaks of his writings at all. Nor do we hear anything of the conferences with Mr. Pitt which Lord Marchmont records in his diary, but this is probably because no letter remains of the exact date when the visits appear to have been made.

In the summer of 1646, Lord Bolingbroke paid a visit to a friend in Surrey, and a little later he and his wife went together to Cornbury, the Earl of Clarendon's house. But their real host there was probably Lord Cornbury, who was one of Bolingbroke's closest friends. Curiously enough, although she says that Miss Pitt accompanied them, she does not mention Pitt himself, who, as we learn from a letter of Bolingbroke's to Lord Marchmont, in the *Marchmont Papers*, made one of the party.

A year later they went to Bath, and here the poor lady was more unhappy than ever. Her "hermit" was suffering from sciatica, and it made him woefully impatient. She did not wonder at it, but it increased her difficulties in a land where she could hardly make people understand her, even as regards the most needful things. Bolingbroke got worse instead of better, suffered terribly, and for three weeks lay in bed hardly able to move. She herself never stirred out of doors during all this time, and to make matters worse, their lodgings were uncomfortable and noisy. Small wonder that they were thankful when they once more found themselves in the old home by the river-side. Her own health was, as always, very indifferent, one day better, one day worse, but she was brave and uncomplaining, saying that perhaps it was as good as she could expect at her age and in such a climate (*p.* 158).

In January, 1748, a little excitement was brought into their life by the marriage of Lord Marchmont (left a widower about a year before) to a wealthy young lady in the city, with whom



he had fallen in love at first sight, at the opera. The event was quite unexpected to his Battersea friends, as he had visited them only a few days before, and had not said a word on the subject.

Bolingbroke's health showed little or no improvement as the months went on, and every evening he suffered from what his wife called "les horreurs," probably a sort of nervous depression. In a letter written in May, 1748, she mentions the possibility of his consulting the quack doctor, Mr. Ward. At the end of this year, Bolingbroke's brother, Lord St. John, died, and was succeeded by his son Frederick. Bolingbroke took great interest in his nephew, and "amused himself" as Lady Bolingbroke wrote, with his education, causing thereby much tribulation to the orthodox mind of the boy's other uncle (by marriage) Robert Knight, who had now been made Lord Luxborough (*p.* 167). The later letters are full of references to the ill-health both of husband and wife; their house had become a veritable hospital, and each was made worse by anxiety for the other. In November, 1749, they left Battersea and went to Soho Square, and here Lady Bolingbroke died, in March, 1750.

The touching description of Lord Bolingbroke's devotion to his wife during her last days, and his melancholy letters after her death have been already printed in *Report VIII* (*App.* I, *p.* 567). A letter from the Abbess of Sens (Lady Bolingbroke's step-daughter) calendared in the present volume, shows how hopeful he was about his own health, even so late as November, 1751, only a month before his death. "Notre cher milord," she wrote to Lady Denbigh, "me mande qu'il regarde le cancer comme totalement extirpé . . . que d'ailleurs ses forces reviennent et que sa santé est meilleur a tous égards; je juge par son style que la noirceur de ses idées s'éclaircit." She goes on to speak of the lawsuit brought against Lord Bolingbroke by his wife's family (claiming Lady Bolingbroke's property on the ground that she had never been legally married) as to which he had assured her, with words of the tenderest kindness, that if he lost it, his greatest regret would be that he would not be able to help her as he had wished (*p.* 272).

His hope of improvement in health proved delusive, and he died on December 12, 1751. A few weeks later, his old friend the Marquis de Matignon, who had very warmly taken Bolingbroke's part in the matter, was able to announce that the verdict had been given entirely in his favour, "ce qui met son memoire et celle de notre pauvre amie a couvert de l'insulte qu'on voulait leur faire"; and that the money thus recovered was bequeathed by Bolingbroke's will, not, as was reported, to his sister Henrietta, but entirely to "notre chère abbesse" (*p.* 275).

There are many letters from Lady Denbigh's cousin, J. de Pesthers, and several from her nephew Nikolaas de Pesthers.



The former lived in London, and sent Lady Denbigh gossiping letters concerning the court, society and the affairs of the day. He calls Walpole "*le vieux baudet à licol bleu*"; speaks of Hanover as "that place so dear to the King—and to us!"; says that Lord Stair is a "creep mouse" more fit for Lady Townshend's concert room than for a battery of cannon; and describes Ranelagh as a crowded bee-hive, where all the world turns and twists, and where one can hardly speak, or at any rate can hardly hear. He always speaks very warmly of Lady Bolingbroke; laughs, but not unkindly, at Lady Townshend and other fashionable ladies, and writes most affectionately to Lady Denbigh. His cousin, Nikolaas was at the wars, first in the Low Countries and then with Maria Teresa's army in Italy. He had an adventurous journey over the St. Bernard, but when encamped among the Alban Hills, "on the highland of Nemi," found it pleasant enough. He had, however, little faith in the success of the expedition, chiefly because he doubted the judgment of its leader, Prince Lobkowitz. This was in June, 1744. In July, they advanced to Genzano, where they were so near the enemy that they had continual alarms, and were on horseback at all hours of the day and night. Then came "the affair of August 11," that is, the brave but unsuccessful attack upon the Spanish camp at Velletri, "*une affaire des plus sanglantes et un carnage horrible*," in which Nikolaas de Pestors distinguished himself, as did many others in the Austrian army, but which put an end to the hope of gaining possession of the Kingdom of Naples (pp. 253, 255).

The next we hear of "Claas" is that he was in Brussels when it was taken by Marshal Saxe, in February, 1746, and became a prisoner of war (pp. 147, 191). He was, however, before long allowed freedom upon parole, the licence or "pass-port" for which, when it expired, was renewed by Lady Bolingbroke's kind offices (pp. 153, 260). His last letter is dated in 1750 from Utrecht, where he was in attendance on his mother, and whence he retails various items of family news for his aunt's amusement (p. 268).

A series of letters written by "Billy" Bristow (half-brother of the Duchess of Buckingham) in 1736, give an interesting picture of Italy as it appeared to a fashionable Englishman of the 18th century. He travelled with a friend whom he speaks of only as the "President," a learned man who was making a collection of the Provençal poets, and worked, as Bristow said "*comme un chien enragé*," in the libraries of Florence and the Vatican.

Bristow does not seem to have cared for Florence. He has not a word to say about either pictures or buildings, and declares that, without the pleasant English society, he would have been bored to death.

He found the journey to Rome disagreeable and tedious; stayed two days at Siena but did not like it. In fact, he said,

it had only one recommendation, viz., it was an excellent place in which to study the language, as the Italian spoken there was better than anywhere else, and there was nothing to distract the attention. Rome did not, at first, please him much better. The opera was bad, the comedies worse, and the assemblies appallingly dull. After being there awhile, however, he became much more enthusiastic.

He evidently worked hard at the antiquities, on one occasion telling Lady Denbigh that in order to write to her he had missed a lecture on a "very curious bas-relief" which he would otherwise have heard. He also informed her that he had proof positive that at one time the Roman ladies (who changed their fashions as often as the modern ones) wore wigs, for he had seen three statues where the sculptor had been so realistic that he had made the wigs to take off.

At this time Bristow suddenly demanded from ministers the post of resident at Venice, and declared that Walpole positively promised it to him but that Newcastle insisted on having it for a kinsman of his. As, upon his own showing, Bristow knew nothing of affairs, had no experience in diplomacy, and could not manage to learn Italian, it was, perhaps, just as well that another man was chosen.

He was in Rome for the Carnival, but thought it dull. They drove about every afternoon, he said, never speaking, and doing nothing but throw about confetti, and in the evening they went to gatherings where there was dancing but nothing else. People hardly spoke to those whom they knew, and never opened their mouths to anybody else. At the end of the Carnival, however, the "Cardinal nephew" (*i.e.* Cardinal Corsini) gave a magnificent ball and Bristow acknowledged that no one could manage these entertainments so successfully as the Romans.

Lady Denbigh asked him about country houses near Rome. In reply, he reminded her that for three-quarters of the year the Campagna was unhealthy, but went on to say that Rome itself was a campagna, for more than half of it was not built upon, and it was full of charming and perfectly healthy villas. At the same time, he thought she would not be comfortable at the Roman Court, which was "contraband" to the English (*i.e.* unless they were Roman Catholics), and advised her rather to go to Naples. He gives her a sketch of their life in Rome. They found living easy; provisions were cheap and plentiful, they had a carriage and very good double apartment, entertained their friends, and did not spend more than fifteen francs a day per head. All the mornings they spent in seeing Rome, and Bristow, who had nothing to say about the treasures in Florence, considered that not only the palaces, churches and statues, but also the pictures in Rome, surpassed in beauty those of all the other towns he knew. In the afternoon they walked and paid visits, and after coffee at 24 o'clock (6 p.m.) they went to the opera and comedies, or, in Lent, to assemblies



and concerts, these last being the best in the world. All play was forbidden, which accounted for the dulness of the assemblies, but the music was excellent, and accompanied by "superb collations." The Romans were extremely polite, and could all speak a little French. Bristow still complained that he could not learn the language; as for the President, "en vrai Français" he did not even think of such a thing.

In June, Bristow was at Naples, taking the "stufa" baths. The President was left behind in Rome, not being able to tear himself away from the Vatican library. The traveller was delighted with Naples, indeed its charms almost obscured those of Rome in his eyes. He knew no town, climate or land which approached it in beauty. The days were always fine, the country always green, and the harbour surpassed imagination. There were levées and comedies at the Court, and the gaities there would shortly be much increased, as the King was about to marry. Provisions were excellent, fish and vegetables the best in the world, but the cooks (as in all Italy) villainous. This, Bristow said, made travelling from place to place very uncomfortable, and moreover the inns were detestable, almost as wretched as those in Spain.

At the beginning of September Bristow had reached Venice, which he found charming "pour le coup d'œil et pour la curiosité," but, otherwise, he thought life there would be wearisome. They were badly lodged and badly fed, and there was no society except Italians. There did not seem to be a single foreigner in the place. This is the last of Bristow's letters. They were on their way home, but only because business matters called him there; travelling was his delight, and he thought no life was so agreeable.

Another friend, both of Lady Denbigh and Lady Bolingbroke, whose name appears often in these pages was Elizabeth or Betty Wyndham. Sir William Wyndham, Bolingbroke's old friend, married as his second wife the Marchioness of Blandford, widow of the young heir to the Marlborough dukedom and sister of Lady Denbigh. After Sir William's death his widow and her step-daughter lived together at Sheen, whence they are often spoken of in these letters as the Sheenoises or Chinoises. Lady Blandford alone is generally called "la reine blanche," the name given to queens dowager of France. Betty Wyndham was a general favourite and had many suitors, Lord Marchmont and John Stanhope amongst them, but the favoured one was George Grenville, whom she married in 1748. Her letters in the *Chatham Papers* show that the union was, in every respect, a happy one. As a girl she was handsome, but an attack of smallpox in 1737 destroyed her beauty. Her stepmother grieved about this, and was distressed that "Bess" accidentally saw a letter in which her loss of good looks was mentioned, for, as Lady Blandford wrote (in very bad French) "it is not at all pleasant to have it said that one is plain" (p. 224).



But Bess did not fret about the matter, and it certainly brought no loss of popularity. Her friends had hoped that she would be Lord Winchilsea's second wife, and he evidently admired her. She had declared to Lady Denbigh that she had no lovers at all. As to this, Lord Winchilsea wrote, she must mean none that she cared for; otherwise her statement was not "*tout à fait nette*." When she did marry, he could only hope that she would be as happy as he was quite sure her husband would be (*p.* 202). She was said to be an excellent correspondent. De Pestors wrote of her that she was as voluble with her pen as some others were with their tongue. Not many of her letters to Lady Denbigh have been preserved, but what there are, are bright and lively, and written in very good French. Her grandfather, on the mother's side, was the "proud Duke of Somerset," of whom so many curious tales are told. Betty Wyndham sometimes visited him at Petworth, but did not enjoy herself there, for she could neither eat nor sleep; the beds, she declared, were detestable and the food tasted of nothing but thyme and capers.

Other friends of Lady Denbigh, from whom letters will be found in this volume, are the Earl and Countess of Westmorland, John Stanhope, Richard and Hester Grenville and Lady Townshend.

Lord and Lady Westmorland were old and intimate friends of the Denbighs. In the winter of 1750 Lady Westmorland had a long and serious illness, and, perhaps in consequence of this, she and her husband, in the autumn of 1751, joined their friends in a visit to Pézénas in Languedoc, where they spent the winter. In the following spring they separated, and the Westmorlands went to Bordeaux, from which place the Earl sent Lady Denbigh a graphic account of the perils of their journey. Another letter records their enjoyment of a month's stay in Paris on their way home.

John Stanhope, brother of Lord Chesterfield, was at one time (as has already been said) in love with Betty Wyndham. Lady Denbigh, however, quite crushed his already faint hopes of winning her, and he took his rejection very philosophically. He was anxious that his brother the Earl should know nothing of the matter, as "nothing would be more natural than for him to say: I am glad to find you in this disposition; since this has failed, we'll find somebody else" (*p.* 222).

Stanhope was in Paris when Queen Caroline died. All the English there, following the example of Lord Waldegrave, their ambassador, put themselves into the deepest mourning, and Stanhope professed himself quite alarmed at the thought of coming to England, for, since it was necessary to mourn so very strictly out of the kingdom, he feared, in London, he might be ordered to black his face as well (*p.* 225).

There are three or four letters from Richard Grenville to Lady Denbigh, and as many more, written after he became

Earl Temple, to her son, the 6th Earl. On Pitt's resignation of the Seals in the autumn of 1761, young Lord Denbigh wished to resign also, and wrote to consult Temple on the matter. The elder man returned a very kind answer, explaining at some length the reasons which had induced Pitt and himself to resign, but very gently suggesting that there was no reason for Lord Denbigh to give up his post (in the Household) and begging that his "Eagleship (an allusion to the Denbigh arms) will not meditate flights too bold, or indeed any flight at all," unless circumstances arise to make it more necessary (*p.* 290).

There are two letters from Hester Grenville (the future Lady Chatham), the second of which is written just after she had paid a visit to Lady Denbigh. On her return home she endeavoured to give her friends an idea of the beauties and wonders of Newnham.

"I made a surprising tale about some painted glass in your ladyship's house, which I assured them was six hundred years old, but they had not quite complaisance enough to believe me in that, for it seems that was before the secret of making glass was found out. They forgive me tho' as a traveller, who, they say, always love the marvellous. I should be extremely glad to know how many years I have chose to add, to make my story so very extraordinary, for I am sure the date was prodigious old" (*p.* 243).

Lady Townshend's letters show no trace either of the liveliness or the bizarrerie which one would expect to find in them. She writes very affectionately to Lady Denbigh, gives many items of society gossip, speaks with concern of her son Charles' ill-health, and of an accident to her mother, and with much feeling of her "poor girl" whom she can only see and help by stealth, presumably in consequence of her own separation from her husband.

The only one of her letters which is at all amusing is one written in 1744, after Mr. de Pesters has made Lady Denbigh's apologies for not writing on the score of her bad spelling. This, Lady Townshend says, is no excuse at all to her, "who always spell very incorrect and was bred up in ignorance," but

"Upon this being declared to be the objection to my being favoured with your correspondence . . . I took the liberty to go immediately to my bookseller, and bought a dictionary by one Mr. B. N. Defoe, gentleman, the purchase being half a crown, which present I did and do still design for your ladyship; but, upon enquiry, I find it will cost two or three shillings more to send it down to Newnham than the book is worth, which I know my favourite, Mr. Rockambowl\* would absolutely disapprove of, and I am not ashamed to own that he is one of the very few men in this degenerate age that I desire to keep well with (*p.* 254).

Lady Denbigh had also many correspondents amongst her friends in France, including the Comte du Luc, M. de Chavigny (ambassador to Denmark and Portugal), the Marquis de Matignon, M. de Thomasson-Mazaugues, M. de Chateau-renard, and M. de Crebillon, all of whom wrote to her in terms of warm and apparently sincere admiration.

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\* Lady Denbigh's steward, but his true name appears to have been Rotembourg.

M. de Crebillon indulges in a good many jokes about his wife, and her inability to write attractive letters—jokes evidently meant for that lady to see, and not at all supported by the pretty graceful little note which she adds to one of her husband's letters.

In 1752, Lady Denbigh was staying with her own family at Utrecht, and M. de Crebillon begged her to try to find him some old books which had been printed at Brussels. Never having heard of the books, and not being able to find them, Lady Denbigh accused him of having invented the titles and set her to hunt for works which had never existed, but, with mock indignation, he vehemently affirmed that he had found them all "in the Catalogue of Madame de Verrue" and could find her plenty more with names quite as strange" (p. 284).

Of letters not written directly to Lord or Lady Denbigh two may be mentioned :—A letter from Lord Orford extolling the pleasures of country life at Houghton (p. 242), and a copy of a letter from Lord Stair, offering his services upon the alarm of a French invasion at the beginning of 1744 (p. 244). This letter is not given in the *Annals of the Earls of Stair*, but the result of it, viz., Stair's appointment as Commander-in-Chief, is there printed, dated February 24.

Finally, there are a few letters and other papers which belonged to Basil, 6th Earl of Denbigh, the "dauphin" of his mother's correspondence. In 1745 he was given a captaincy in one of the new regiments raised to oppose the Jacobite rising, and marched northward under the Duke of Bedford. There are several allusions to this in the letters of that year. In December, 1748, he was made Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, called out upon alarm of a French invasion. His regiment was stationed in Wiltshire, and Mr. Pitt wished them to encamp in the open field, but the Earl had an interview with the great man, and persuaded him to allow them to remain in Salisbury, assuring him that they could there be qualified for any duty, without the danger of losing many of the men's lives by lying on the ground in wet weather (p. 287). In February, 1760, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and the next year appointed Master of the Harriers and a member of the Council of the young King, George III.

Lord Temple's letters at the time of the crisis of 1761 have already been mentioned. On October 13, 1762, Lord Bute wrote personally to Denbigh to explain the alterations about to be made, when the King (as Bute said) "thought it expedient for his service to call Mr. Fox to the Cabinet"; in other words, when Bute, sorely in need of help, persuaded Fox to forsake his party and come to the rescue.

In 1763, Lord Denbigh was made a gentleman of the Bedchamber. Political affairs in this and the following years are discussed in letters from George Grenville and



Lord Sandwich, and there are a few incidental notices of Pitt. When Temple wrote of the resignation in 1761, he lamented the endeavours made to misrepresent and blacken him (in connexion with the King's grant of a peerage to his wife). "A reward from his sovereign for past services is christened a composition; but how he could refuse, or why he ought, so honourable a confirmation from the King of what the public have so long with one voice declared, I confess passes my comprehension" (*p.* 290).

In September, 1764, Lord Sandwich alluded to a report that Pitt was gaining ground, a report for which, in his opinion there was not the least foundation, as everything was in the utmost tranquillity. There was, he went on to say, just as little reason for the statement that the Duke of Bedford refused to attend the meetings of the Cabinet because he was "disgusted," the fact being that he was at Trentham, a hundred and fifty miles away, and so entirely approved the intended measures that he gave this approval as his reason for not coming up to town (*p.* 293).

Lord Denbigh joined the rest of the world in lamenting Pitt's desertion of the House of Commons in 1766 (*p.* 295). In the following year, Lord Camden was at Bath when Pitt was there, but wrote that the "great man . . . remains invisible and inaccessible. . . . He is not yet in a condition to do business, but he gathers strength and I have good hopes that the strength of his constitution will at last overcome his lingering disorder" (*p.* 295).

When Lord Bute's health obliged him to go abroad in the summer of 1768, it is evident that Denbigh offered to accompany him, but Bute, having made other arrangements, gratefully declined. He left England with great reluctance, and with the resolve that if the waters of Barège did not give him speedy relief, he should return home in the autumn, considering it as a proof "that matters are drawing towards a conclusion" (*p.* 296). The waters, however, seem to have done more for him than he expected, as after leaving Barège he travelled in Italy for a year.

Three letters written in 1775 allude to the war in America, and almost on the last page are letters of sympathy to the widowed Lady Denbigh on the death of her sister, the Lady Blandford whose name has so often appeared in this volume.

S. C. LOMAS.

The ciphers used by Blancard, so far as they can be constructed from these letters, are as follows :—

## CIPHER OF PROPER NAMES.

4	the King.	33	
5	the Queen.	36	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>
6	<i>James II.</i>	37	Nottingham.
7	<i>Mary of Modena.</i>	38	<i>Portland.</i>
19	Zell.	39	<i>King of France.</i>
20	Hanover.	40	<i>French Minister ?</i>
23	<i>Dyckvelt.</i>	41	<i>French Ambassador ?</i>
24	Denmark.	43	<i>Ronquillo.</i>
26	Sweden.	44	Oxenstiern.

[The names in Roman characters are deciphered in the letters ; those in italics are supplied by the Editor.]

## CIPHER.\*

46	A	88	fa
47	a	89	fe
48	au	90	fi
52	B	91	fo
53	ba	92	fu
54	be	93	faire
55	bi	94	G
56	bo	95	g or ga†
57	bu	96	ga
58	bien	97	ge
62	C	98	gi
63	ca	99	go
64	ce	100	gu
65	co	103	H
66	ci	104	ha
67	cu	105	he
69	D	106	ho
70	da	107	hi
71	de	108	hu
72	di	110	I
73	do	112	ja
74	du	113	je
79	E	119	L
80	en	120	la
81	ep	121	le
82	er	122	li
83	es	123	lo
86	ent	124	lu
87	F	127	leur

\* Only the combinations which actually occur, or are quite certain, are here given. If there had been more letters, many of the gaps could doubtless have been filled up.

† "95" is used both for "g" and "ga."

128 M  
 129 ma  
 130 me  
 131 mi  
 132 mo  
 133 mu  
 134 Monsieur  
 135 N  
 136 na  
 137 ne  
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 145 on  
 147 P  
 148 pa  
 149 pe  
 150 pi  
 151 po  
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 157 que  
 158 qui  
 163 R  
 164 ra  
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 166 ri  
 167 (*null*)  
 168 ro  
 170 roy  
 171 ru

172 S  
 173 sa  
 174 se  
 175 so\*  
 176 su  
 177 T  
 178 ta  
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 181 to  
 182 tu  
 185 U, V  
 186 va  
 187 ve  
 188 vi  
 189 vo  
 190 vu  
 191 vous  
 192 votre  
 193 x  
 199 y  
 200 z  
 201 za  
 202 ze  
 203 zi  
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 209 o  
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\* "si" has been accidentally omitted, and so has to bespelt when it occurs.





THE MANUSCRIPTS  
OF THE  
EARL OF DENBIGH  
PRESERVED AT  
NEWNHAM PADDOX, LUTTERWORTH.

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1.—EARLY LETTERS AND PAPERS. 1622–1663.

SIR WILLIAM FYLDYNG to SIR ANTHONY FITZHERBERT.

[1536,] Nov. 6. Newnham [Padox].—"Syr, aftur the dutie off mie recommendation had, I cannot guerden you ether with serves or pleasure for the hyꝛe peynes ye have taken for me as twchyng mye matter and mastur Coope's bothe, how be it, syr, I am ryꝛgte wel assured or ever ye toke thes paynes for us ye saw the full agremente betwene the Kynges grace and mastur Coope, that mastur Coope myꝛgte comen conclude and fulfyll the ordenaunce of youre awarde as concerninge his claymes he had to a passel off my manor off Martynsthorpe, by the names of Martensley, Esturwende and Westurwende, and vijs. and od money of chyff, goynge owte of Tymson's landes. Syr, the trothe ys, appon seynt Mathewes day before Myꝛhelmas last past Mastur Coope deliveryd to me a relese, thynkyng to me not accordynge to yowre awarde, wiche ys 'Syr William Fyldyng shal have for his parte to hym and his heires for ever all the landes [&c.] wiche the forseid Antony Coope hathe or claymyth to have within the towne, parisshe or fylde off Martynsthorpe forseyd, and that the same Antony Coope shal beffore the fest of seynt Michel the Arkangel nexte comynge aftur the date here off Relesse unto the seid William Fyldyng al his ryꝛgte tytle interest that he hathe or any to his use hathe yn or to the same premisses in Martynsthorpe forseyd, and off every passel thereof, to the seid Syr William Fyldyng and his heires for ever, and also shal deliver to the seyde William Fyldyng or his heires before the seid fest of seynt Michel the Arkangel nexte comynge all syche evydens and wrytynges as onlie concerne the same premisses in Martensthorpe forseyd or any passel thereof. Syr his relese gothe in particuler wordes and not in general by cause it lackyth this worde omnibus . . . more over Syr by cause he claymyd Esturwende and Westurwende as the priors before him dyd

and ylche of them, conteynyng xx akers off lande and also vijs. and od money for Tymsons thyngge, Syr at the same selfe date he delivered me xxiiij peses of dedes and in al thos ys ther no mention made of Esturwende and Westurwende, or in the relese forseid, nor of any rent goynge owte off Tymsons landes. . . . And on the same Seynte Mathewes day, I delivered hym his relese with these words '*de aut in terris et tenementis [&c. &c.], in villa et campis de Broke ac Mertensleys in comitatu Rutland*' . . . and also mye xxli. for Esturwende and Westurwende, and for the vijs. and od money forseyd, and at that time I browȝte unto hym, by the virtue of yowre awarde, all tyle dedes, evydences and wrytynges as spake of Mertensleys, the copy wherof I browȝte afore yow to Covyntre, as wel as the dedes for my clayme and ryghte I had in Martensleys, Esturwende and Westurwende wiche of truth ys mye owne, althawȝe I had never payd xxli. for them . . . and by cause ther was other landes conteyned in every of the same dedes as passel of my manor of Mertynsthorpe, he upon the syȝte and redyngge of them redelivered me them agayne. And syns that tyme he hathe made to me a request for the delivery of the awarde that was made by mayster Brynknel and other, wheryn ys conteynynd Esterwende and Westurwende and Tymson's thyngge. Syr for yow to se I have delivered to Mayster Wygston the same and the same boke off the cople off the evydences I shewed to yow at Covyntre, to the entent ye shulde se them and to deliver them to me agayne, for yf I shulde deliver that [aw]arde, I shulde have nothyngge to shew what they claymyd and wherfor I payde mye money, seying the Abbot of Kenelworthe hathe the cownterpane under the scale of my armes wiche Mayster Coope may come by off the Abbot at his pleasure, for yf I schulde not have hit agayne it schulde be contrary to the wordes of yowr awarde, wiche ar these [recites the award, giving Coope the lands in Broke and Martinsley, but no others]. Syr, now have I wrytten unto yow the copy of our releases and the wordes of your awarde and owre whole demeynor and desyres on to an other, hartelye besechyngge yowe, by cause I have susteyned so myche wronge, I may have myne awarde of Mayster Brynknels agayne and the dedes . . . for and yff I cannot attayne those, then I am enforseyd to bryngge thys matter be fore yowe, and yow to be a juge yn yowr owne awarde. And furthermore as I am credablye enformyd by on that harde mie cosyn Staysmore reporte that maystur Harrynton was thorow with the Kynges grace for the lordeschyppe off Broke to hym and to hys heires for ever,\* so that and maystur Coope had bowȝte this off hys grace, maystur Harrynton schulde have had no nede to have

\* This was an error. The manor of Eroke was included in the grant made to Cope of the lands of the priory in August 1536 (*Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. 2 m. 18*),



bowȝte hit of no man but of maystur Coope. Syr, this beynge true, I am put to no little hasarde, wyche I beseeche yow ryȝte wel to consyder and that I may know your further pleasure therein and so fare ye wel in God from Newnham the syx day of November by your lovyng frynde to hys litle power for ever." *Signed, Wyllm Fyldyng.*

LADY MARY WROTHER\* to LORD [FEILDING ?].

[1621-2, March.] Enfield.—Emboldened by your favours, I presume to send these things to you, unfit for you to read and unseemly for me to publish, if innocency guarded me not; but the falseness of his [Lord Denny's] accusation makes me willingly cast myself upon the same jury he talks of, and humbly beseech right. My loyalty and truth shall speak justly for me, and your favour may make all well with his Majesty. I humbly desire your favour, and "for my Lord Denny, I hope he sees his error." *Holograph. 1 p.*

*Enclosing :*

(1) EDWARD, LORD DENNY to [LADY MARY WROTHER].

[1621-2,] Feb. 26.—Yesterday the 25th of this February, he received from her an invective letter, with rhymes enclosed which she supposes to be his, from the father in law of Sirelius to Pamphilia. He cannot conceive their relation to him or to her, but the whole world believes him to be meant in one of the weakest and unworthiest passages of her book, and although she denies the thing, a private negative "is but a small recompence to be the onely chosen foole for a Maye game before all the world."

And whereas she taxes him with the odious vice of drunkenness, which he utterly abhors, he prays for one more favour, that she would be present at his execution, and with her white innocent hand throw the first stone. He could have borne her trampling upon him, if she had not made him a scorn to the eyes of his dread and dear Sovereign and Master; nor can he but suspect her denial, when so many noble witnesses aver that with her own mouth she has proclaimed him the man. Yet whatever courses she takes against him, he will ever wish her well, and pray that she may redeem "the many ill spent yeares of so vaine a booke . . . with writing as large a volume of heavenly layes and holie love as you have of lascivious tales, and amorous toyes, that at the last you may follow the rare and pious example of your vertuous

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\* Daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and widow of Sir Robert Wrothe. Lord Denny believed that, in her *Urania*, she had traduced him and his daughter, Lady Mary Hay. In return, he wrote some bitter verses against her. See Chamberlain's letter to Carleton, under date March 9, 1621-2. *S.P. Dom.*

and learned Aunt,\* who translated so many godly bookes, and especially the holie Psalmes of David, that no doubt now she singes in the quire of heaven those divine meditations which so sweetely she tuned here below."

*Postscript.* "For the greate honour I beare some of your noble allies and my dearely loved frends, doe forbear to write what I might." *Copy.* 2 pp.

(2) LADY MARY WROTHER to LORD [DENNY].

1621[-2,] Feb. 27.—For the verses of Sirelius' father in law to Pamphilia, she did not take them as concerning herself, until told that his lordship had taken that part to himself, used all "ill and curst courses" he could to the King against her, made and acknowledged the rhymes, and "with all rage and spleen" proceeded against her. She never thought on him in her writing, but since he accuses her, she challenges him to produce his witnesses, and she will not fear to stand before them. He need not fear to say what he pleases, as her noble allies will not thank him for forbearing her; nor, if the time shall serve, spare him for what he has done. *Copy, signed by herself.* 1 p.

(3) EDWARD, LORD DENNY to [LADY MARY WROTHER].

[1621-2, March.]—Professes himself ready to justify what he has averred but repeats that he has not done, nor ever will do her any wrong. She is a noble lady, and for those noble allies of hers, he will ever honour and serve them, even when she has "made the worst" of him to them that she can devise. *Copy.* 1 p.

BALTHAZER GERBIER to [the EARL OF DENBIGH?].

[Undated.]—"I knowe you well remember howe his Majestie when he sent me to Bruxells† dyd encouradge me to affect his service of that kynd, protesting itt shold bee but a tryall and a schoole for a better imploiment and for the honour he intended me. And howe well his Majestie was satisfyed with that service? Howe I went and came with more expedition and less chardges by the halfe then ever dyd anie, the world knoweth. And some of the lords heard his Majestie protest I shold have the first, a good and a continued employment, with wordes of that sweetness as they are yet my cordiall."

Therefore I am a suitor to your lordship (the great dispenser of the King's grace) to put his Majesty in mind of me, and that—all his ambassadors leagers having run out their

\* Mary, Countess of Pembroke, to whom Sir Philip Sydney dedicated his *Arcadia*.

† Gerbier was first employed to Brussels in 1622, and again in 1627. His "continued employment" there began in 1631.

usual times in France, Spain, the Low Countries and Venice—you will get me his nomination for Spain, or where else you hold most proper.

“I neede not open my hart to your lordship. You knowe it. And my Lord Feilding can tell you I meane not to be unthankfull to your lordship.” 1 p. [*Signed Ge only, but in Gerbier's handwriting.*]

#### JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1630, Dec. 11, n.s. Vienna.—Before I left Ratisbon I wrote a letter to your lordship which I entreated Monsr. Rusdorf to send. The Diet ended on Nov. 13. My lord Ambassador had audience of the Emperor that morning, before the Emperor went away, and three days after, the answer was brought to him in writing. I believe another place of meeting will be appointed for this business. If your lordship holds your resolution for Italy, this would be a nearer and fitter place for you; the plague increases exceedingly in those parts, especially at Venice; no one can tell how far it may extend in summer. 1½ p.

#### MONSIEUR DAIMONT to LORD FEILDING.

1631, Feb. 10, n.s. Augusta [Augsburg].—“This wil certefie in what estat Lumberdie remains, whear death hath triumph with more violence then as yet historie doth mention, acting her worst of illls by famine, warr and pestelence.” As the infection is not quite ceased in Milan (and great difficulty to leave if once in the city), we are come back into Germany, from whence we send messengers, who stay in huts in the fields, and only communicate with any at a distance. The letters they bring are used with such ceremony that instead of perfuming they sacrifice them, for many are so burnt that they can hardly be read. In the state of Milan there hath died above 600,000, and those dead in the city and lazarettes surpass 140,000; in Cremona, one third, and in Pavia and other cities one half are dead. The towns and villages of Lombardy are almost dispeopled, but nowhere so much so as in the city and state of Parma, the Duke offering house, cattle and land gratis for a time to those that will come and inhabit. I believe the Duke of Mantua\* will do no less at his return, he being as yet in Ferrara, “expecting certaine cerimony from the Empouror” to be established in the Duchy. We fear new embarssment from the death of this second Duke of Savoy,† “the Cardenal pretending the Dukedome, being the elder brother and assisted by the Empouror; the Kinge of France desiring to establish Prince Thomaso, he being married to a princess of the bloud, sister to the

\* Charles de Monzaga, Duc de Nevers.

† This was a false report.



Count de Soissons. But to returne to my funeral discourse":—Of the Venetians, in four months almost the third part of their state are deceased, chiefly the city of Verona, which is almost dishabited; now thank God in all these parts it is almost ceased. The city of Venice is the most suspected, for there yet die there weekly about three hundred. A captain lately come from thence assured me that "for a moneth together during the violence ther dyed dayly above on thowsand in the citty and lazerettes, and many nobles, and that at his parting it seem'd desolate, by reason those that remaine go not forth ther howses." All the courtezans are sent away, but few of them have died. It is feared that the plague will progress through Italy; "the state of Florence is suspected, Romania is not secure, Naples is infected, Genoa and Luca I feare have a touch, the citti of Millan by al liklihood after they have ended this second quarantaine." The first quarantine there was performed with very exact diligence; each house visited, all the beds and woollen covertures where any dead had lain burnt, and all the merchandise and household stuff aired and perfumed, which amounts to infinite expence and trouble, the city recompensing those who cannot support the loss. "Ther is also a great search for thos detestable damnable spirits which for certaine have bynn the first autours of this infection with untious powders and waters. Divers have byn executed with cruel torments, having confest to have byn agents, amoungst which a surgent that at the place of exsecution confest to have aplied the said untion upon the garments of many hundred, whose operation houlds so great antipati with man's nature that non which are touched escape except the actours which have the counterpoison. This seems a fable; your honour ought to believe it for certaine, for I have spake with divers of qualite that have bynn present at the exsecution of many of them. . . . Ther remaine yet many imprison'd for the sayd fact, and som great ones, whos names I wil not trust the paper with." The sickness there, however, is nearly over.

Tilly has departed from the siege of Maidenbourg [Magdeburg] leaving Papeenheim before the town, and marched with the greatest part of the army of the League "to joyne with the Imperialists, not without hazard, the King of Swedia armie being in the midst, with designe to give battel. The King not desiring the incounter, marcht away for Pomeranie; the regement of C<sup>t</sup>. Graits [? Kratz] falling on the reare hath slaine many and taken twelf smal peeces of ordinance. . . . Those of Maidenbourg remain without hope to be suckered by the sayed King, also those of Augusta are much dishartned for this bad news. . . . "When I took pen in hand I was resolv'd to writ a letter not a booke, but the times do present so many accedents I could no les then thus amply satisfie your honour." 4 *pp*.

## LOUIS A. DU MAURIER to LORD FEILDING.

1631, April 12, [n.s.]. Paris.—Is only consoled for his lordship's departure by knowing that he is doubtless called by the King his master to be employed in great affairs and invested with high dignities. Prays him (in fulfilment of his promise to send some curiosities from England), to honour him with his portrait, and with that of his late uncle the Duke of Buckingham. Never had the honour of knowing this noble duke, except by his great reputation and virtue, and so desires to have the means of contemplating his image, as well as that of the most accomplished gentleman alive. *French.* 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

## M. LINGLESHEM to VISCOUNT FEILDING, at Geneva.

1631, Sept. 23–Oct. 3. Serasbe.—We have certain news of a great victory which God has given to the brave King of Sweden near Leipsig, on the 8–18 of September.\* Tilli, having obtained Leipsig by composition and put a garrison there, went to meet the Elector of Saxony, coming to its help. A fierce fight took place and the Saxon army was already in disorder when the King of Sweden, coming to its support, made such a vigorous attack upon Tilli's main battle that after a fight of eight or ten hours he routed the whole of the enemy's army with terrible carnage, and gained their cannon and baggage.

Tilli has retreated to Halle, whither the King is following him, and it is said that he has caught him. The accounts of the victory are very various in detail, but of the truth of it there is no doubt; as also of the notable victory the States have had over Nassau's fleet,† totally ruined. Praise be to the God of battles. The Commissary Ossa has mustered the troops of Lorraine, which are marching towards Worms, to Tilli's help, or else against the Landgrave of Hesse, who is said to have already repulsed the troops of Fuggar. I hope soon to hear of Mr. Mason's recovery, and send greetings to him and to Mr. Godefroy. *French.* 1 p.

## HENRY PERCY to LORD FEILDING.

[1631, Nov.].—Has business which may prolong his visit but it shall not trench upon his lordship's service. The ambassador has certain news that the King of Sweden has relieved Nottenberg [? Nuremberg], and has overthrown two regiments of Lorraine and four Imperialist ones. Prague is taken by the Duke of Saxe‡ “but by the meanes of La Tour, a great captaine, and one that heretofore hath served the Venetians.” The English are before Magdebourg. 1 p.

\* *i.e.*, the battle of Breitenfeld.

† The Spanish fleet under Count John of Nassau.

‡ The Saxons entered Prague on Nov. 11, 1631 n.s. “La Tour” is the Bohemian general, Count Matthias Thurn, but the commander who actually occupied Prague was Arnim.



## EDWARD NICHOLAS to LORD [FEILDING].

1631, Dec. 13. Westminster.—“ Albeit I beleeve my lynes cannot be any ways serviceable to your Lordship, yet I cannot forbear to be troublesome, because I would willingly expresse my affection to serve you though I am but an unprofitable servaunt. Mr. Church (your Lordship's affectionate and industrious servaunt) I beleeve hath before this returned 100*l*. to you which your noble grandmother sends. I have herein sent your Lordship a list of the names of those that are of his Majesties maske. The King goes the next spring into Scotland, and hath for that journey appointed diverse of his servaunts by special commaund to attend him. The Lord Wentworth goes Lord Deputy into Ireland this next summer, he kepes alsoe his place of Lord President of the north, which he will execute by a Vice President. He is a strong champion for the King in all affaires, and by his profitable services in the country hath gotten very good credditt with his Majestie. Some conceive that his ambition is wrought on by his greatest freinds to give him this ymployment in Ireland, that he may be att a further distance from Court and because it wilbe easy in the various and great affaires he shall have in that kingdom in a short tyme to rayse upp some persons, and pick some specious occasions to asperse him, for never was there as yet such an officer that lost not ground att Court throughe his absence, and the envy of malignant persons. The Earle of Suffolke lyes very sick, but of late there is a little hope of his recovery ; he was so neere death, as both his places have been reported to be promised that of Lord Warden of the Cinque Portes to the Earle of Dorset, and that of Captaine of the Pensioners to the Earle of Salisbury, this last goes this way upon this Earles surrender of the reversion of the place of Master of the Wardes unto the Lord Cottington. The Earle of Carlile is very great with my Lord Treasurer, and a most dilligent wayter att Court. The King hath lately made new orders for reforming and ordering his servaunts and others that come to Court, by which (amongst diverse other things) he requires the Lord Chamberlaine to kepe his table every Sunday and offring day in the great chamber ; and the other white staves (officers of the household) in the hall. Likewise it is ordained that every pensioner shall keepe three great horses apeece, and be mustered once a moneth and to waite quarterly, but soe as half of the band be continually attending. There is noe preparacion here as yet of sending any ayde to the King of Swede, but the Lord Craven is gonne to his Majestie from our King as I heare, and it is conceived that upon his returne there wilbe levyes here for his victorious Majestie, who (as wee heare) does what he list alreddy in Germany. There is a whispering as though there would be a Parliament here this next yeare and I am tould that there hath bene lately a reconciliation betweene our great Lords and some of the



chief delinquents in the last session of Parliament. All here beleve that if wee send ayde to the King of Swede wee shall have a Parliament, but this wilbe shortly resolved to more certeynty. I beseech your lordship to pardon my scribbling and impute my tediousnes to the desire I have to tell your lordship soe much as might induce you to beleve that I am really and humbly, Your Lordship's most affectionate and humble servaunt."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### ANTHONY HALES to LORD FEILDING.

1634, Sept. 21-Oct. 1. Turin.—Whilst your lordship was in England, I doubt not but my Lord Weston communicated to you what we did in these parts. I hope this will bid you welcome to Paris or to Lions. [Italian and Spanish news.] "The vice-legat at Avignione and extraordinary nonscio into France, il signor Massarini, knowing that the Duke of Savoy would not bee wanting to receave him in *apparada*, did shunne it by taking post, as he drewe neare to this towne, and meeting by the waye (as it was agreed) this nontio's coache, he did silently glide into his house by one gate, whilst our guards were sallying out to meete him at another. His audiences haveinge beene short and briefe, as his Highness was pleased to tell mee, there hathe beene nothing handled of vawew. What shall succede before his departure, I am promised to be made acquainted with all. Certainly this minister, if hee will bee able to mannage his purple with that dexterity as he hathe done heretofore his spurrs, wee shall questionlesse see him a greate man."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1634, Nov. 4, n.s. Turin.—" . . . Your lordship will bee infinitely welcome unto this Court and princes, as well for the glory and splendour of your quality and character as for your owne particular honors and virtues. Madame is impatient to see you and there is no question but hir Highnesse will renue hir dancing quarrell. Wee have still brave ladies in this Court, but those that were fayrest in your lordship's time, as the fatt Busca, the dainety Chalais and the wanton Princesse of Masseran are married and gon awaye."  $1\frac{1}{4}$  p.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1634, Nov. 8-18. Turin.—Since my last "we have done nothing here but feasted and caressed the greate Mareschiall di Cricquy and the truth is wee would faigne be rid of him, for under pretext of visiting Mirafiori, he negotiateth with the Marquis de Villeroy, governor at Pignarol. . . . It is sayd this great minister will depart uppon Monday next, first for Pignarol, and then for Grenoble. His domesticks do talke of him as if he were a demy God, name him not without

vayling a bonnet and applaud his actions beyond the state of common or humaine apprehension ; but the truth is that like an ancient Recorder of London, he hath a secretary wiser than himselfe, one Videll, a man of singular and rare qualities, well versed in the world and accompanied with a most excellent and exquisite delivery of his minde ; hath much of an esteemed poet, and beginneth to shew himselfe in presse, into which if he would put some of his vices and strangle them, he were a *nonparill*, for besides his original sinne of being a Frenchman, he is infinitely ambitious, unquiet, hasty, and fomenteth passions beyond reason. . . . 1½ p.

[WILLIAM] CROFTS to LORD FEILDING.

[1634,]\* Dec. 1. Paris.—“ After having ridden post a day and a whole night to have the honour to kisse your lordships hands before you left Paris, it was my ill-fortune to come one day to late.” I came from a place where I made bold to present your service, and your desire to have made a journey thither if you had thought it would not be prejudicial to her. She commanded me to give you many thanks and to present her service to you. I need not name her, for the Queen told you whither I had gone. “ I found at my returne much speeche of your lordship and my lady your wife, and as much good as could bee, especialy the gracious queene, to whom your lordship hath an infinite obligation and my lady too. . . . Some of the other Caviliers that daunced at your ball indeede did not take so well, especialy my Lord Hambleton, whose dauncing was not liked at all. There hath since bene another ball, at the three greate weddings of Monsieur de la Vallete, Monsieur de Pioran and the Counte de Giche,† who were all married in one day to three of the Cardinals kinswomen ; where the Queene hath continued her favour to our nation in giving expresse order for the letting in of my Lord of Devonshire, my Lord Hambleton and my Lord Dobigny, where my Lord Hambleton was taken to daunce and everybody sayes he did acquit himselfe much bettar than before. They were made to suppe at the Cardinal’s owne table with him, and there treated with all the respect in the world.”

I pray present my humble service to my lady your wife and Mr Benjamin Weston. *Holograph*. 1 p.

[BASIL, LORD FEILDING,] to his father-in-law, LORD  
TREASURER [WESTON].

[1634, Dec. Venice.]—Your daughter [Lady Feilding] is safely and in perfect health arrived at Venice, after a tedious

\* Year date given in endorsement (in error) as 1635. Lord Feilding left Paris on Nov. 1–11, 1634. Lady Feilding died in March, 1634–5.

† Les trois mariages du Duc de la Valette, de Puy Laurens et du Comte de Guiche avec les damoiselles de Pontchasteau et du Plessis Chivré se doivent consommer tout a la fois dimanche prochain. *French newsletter*, Nov. 14–24, 1634. *S.P. Foreign, France*, under date.



journey and such extremity of weather as has never been known in these parts ; which inconveniences she overcame with a courage above that of her sex. Mr Rowlandson is very punctual in the discharge of his duty to the King and his obligation to your lordship, whereby I receive great advantages. I find in him so much worth and merit that I shall not use the letter of revocation till I receive further orders. He has taken great pains in making provision for my house, making ready my gondola and furnishing the rooms for receiving visits. As the furniture is hired of the Jews, who exact near a hundred pound a month for it, I have made bold to take up moneys to buy it outright and so avoid paying yearly a greater rent for the goods than their worth. I pray you to allow of this bill, as the merchants will never trust me hereafter if once my bills be protested. *Draft. 2 pp.*

[LORD FEILDING] to SIR JOHN FINET.

[1635, early in. Venice.]—"Such is the barrennesse or reservedness of this place, that it affords nothing but what's impossible to be conceal'd, the preparations and noise of warr. No man walks St. Marks without naminge France, Spaine and their enmity, discoveringe at last his owne inclination by resolvinge which is strongest. No discourse but of a sharpe warr speedily in Italy, which most conclude for the stage whereon those two great Princes will try their strengths. Peradventure some of the wisest will take notice howe the greater princes of Italy are courted, and the lesser frighted, to declare themselves parties ; howe the Duke of Modena might have been spar'd to be used like an enemy by the French party, because hee was willinge to continue a friend to both ; as also howe the Pope and the Vatican (consideringe howe Italy stands nowe distracted) might have chosen a more convenient time to disagree in. The grounde of whose difference I will the more particularly expresse, . . . conceivinge it to be the more remarkable from its appearinge but a trifle. Some fewe months past the Pope caused to be altered an inscription belonginge to a picture plac'd in the Sala Regia at Rome, which did expresse some benefitts which that see and the then Pope, Alex. III., did receive from this Republique, which alteration, whether commanded because the olde inscription made too glorious a mention of what this Pope is not well satisfied to be done at all, or els (what this State conceives) because hee woulde thereby discover the weaknesse of their title to the absolute jurisdiction which they pretend unto in the Gulfe, by questioninge the cause which might induce the same Pope, Alex. III., to make a graunt thereof unto them, let time and themselves determine." It has certainly produced angry passages which, if not composed, may grow into a solemn quarrel. *Draft. 1½ p.*



## P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1634-5, Feb. 17. Turin.—I have to-day received your lordship's of the 10th inst., with the good news of your safe arrival at Venice. Her Highness this evening in a full Court made many enquiries concerning you. The carnival is going on here "after the accustomed manner, soe as if all other affaires were suspended untill that be ended. . . .

"Here is a report of the losse of Philipsberg, taken by assault, in which Duke Carolo of Lorraine and Galasso are said to have beene the first in the scalada. This I have likewise confirmed by *Padre Magnau*\*. . . . He likewise telleth me of an ambassador extraordinarie which hee heareth is either gonn or to goe suddainly from France to England, to informe himselfe of the intentions and designes of the great preparations by sea which are observed to bee made there. . . .

"This day there came to see mee a gentleman who, upon our first discourse, entreated mee not to enquire his name, which for som reason hee concealed. Hee cometh from Brussells, and is going a long jorney to Jerusalem and farther, as he telleth mee. . . . I have since lerned by my man that hee is Sir Alexander Gordon.† . . . Upon Sunday night last was the greate balletto, which indeede was a very good one; the subject of it, the judgment of Paris, but the ball assigned to the Queen of Cyprus." 3 pp.

## THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1635, March 11. Turin.—Signor *Pelegnini* has assured knowledge "that there is a greate correspondence betwixt *Montagu*,‡ the *Daumer* and *Russeau* of *this Court*, and that the first is knowne to bee a busie and extreame interested spie, which peradventure your lordship may make use of. . . . I heare Mazzerini is much disgusted in France at the ill successe of som part of his businesse, but the particulars I heare not. . . ." 3 pp.

## THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1635, March 17. Turin.—The opening of a packet I sent you, and my not receiving any letters at all from Venice this week, makes me "to suspect something of malice" towards our letters, and *Pelegnini*§ is of the same opinion. These I send under his cover. "My jealousies are from severall grounds, and one is, that the ennemies of *Pelegnini* having peradventure observed some intimacy *betwixt him and mee*, may be curious to pick something out of my letters, which

\* The words in Morton's letters, printed in italics, are in cipher in the original. The decipher is usually interlined, and there is a key amongst the papers.

† See p. 23 below.

‡ Spelt out, letter by letter. Cf. letters on p. 16 below.

§ The words in italics are in cipher, deciphered.

they may doe by the helpe of *Hales*, who hath of late discovered himselfe too much of their partie . . . He doth publicly oppose and affront Mr. Predis in what he can. . . .

"Concerning Geneva, Touston answered mee first that the Duke did noe more to them then to their neighbours ; to which I replyed that they had a treaty apart, which the Duke promised . . . that he would innovate nothing in, and besides that they were forced to take their *billietta* at St. Julien, a new course and of greate prejudice to them." He afterwards said that the Duke would send and inform himself of the matters, and then give his answer. "Here is a strong *faction*, composed of *F[rench] A[mbassador] Plessis,\* his wife, C. Philippi, la Marquise St. Germain, P[adre] Magnau*, the marquesse of *Salusse* [Saluces] who have drawen in *M. St. Germain*, and all theise together protect *Buonfiglio*, who is favourite of *Salusse*, which the Duke is not ignorant of, and wee hope will begin first with the worst of them." 2 pp.

#### P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1635, March 24. Turin.—Upon Wednesday last, being the 21st† instant, Signor Agostino arrived and brought me your Lordship's letters of the 8th. "Heere is a report of som civill jarrs betwixt Messieurs De Vic and d'Augier‡; that De Vic should have complayned to the Cardinall de Richelieu that d'Augier did write to England in a stile prejudiciall to the good correspondence betwixt the two crownes, which being complained of in England, the King to shew his dislike of any such thing in his Ministers, would have recalled d'Augier; which the French King hath desired may not bee with soe publique an infamie, but that he may remaine untill there shall com an ambassador. . . ." 3 pp.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1635, March 31. Turin.—Concerning the grief and sympathy exhibited by the Duke and Duchess of Savoy on Lady Feilding's death.

Mr. Hales has gone away reporting that he has lost his employment by an invention betwixt Lord Feilding and the Lord Treasurer, without the knowledge of the King. 2 pp.

#### MONSIEUR CHATEAUROUX to LORD FEILDING.

[1635,] April [3-]13. Paris.—Condoling with him on the loss of his wife. *French*. 1 p. *Seal of arms*.

\* César de Choiseul, Sieur du Plessis-Praslin, afterwards Duke and Marshal of France.

† This shows that Morton dated new style.

‡ Co-agents for the English King at Paris.

## P. MORTON to WILLIAM PARKER.

1635, April [5-]15. Turin.—Hears that he may pass this way shortly “to conduct our gentlewomen to England.” Wishes it might have been on any other occasion, being most sensible of his lordship’s sufferings in his loss.

Prays Parker to buy two books for him in Venice; one entitled *De sensu rerum*, which he will find at the next shop or next but one to the Europa, going from St. Mark’s to Rialto, and likewise *The Rebellion of Wallenstein*, published there the last year. 1 p. *Seal with crest.*

## G. FILDING to LORD FEILDING.

1635, April 12.—“I knowe the losse of your good lady whom you so dearly loved, and also my lord hir father, must needes in you ad sorrow to sorrow, though these things may bee daylie expected amongst frends; first I am sorry your honoure hath lost so good a wife at home and so sure a frend as my Lord Treasurer her father was to you here.”

I do not conceive that your debts can be met in any other way but by mortgaging your lands and taking up a sum of money to stop the mouth of clamorous tradesmen, and then by setting aside a 1,000*l.* or 1,000 marks of your entertainment and pension, which, with reasonable good husbandry, you may well do. But if you “shall exceede abrode and runne yourselfe upon ground like a carless pilot, you will now finde that there will hardly com a spring tide here to fetch you off.” The jewels you left in pawn Mr. Olliver has long desired to be free of, but I find no warrant for redeeming them. If you have no extraordinary affection to them, I believe it were better for you to sell them and discharge the debt.

I have delivered 40*l.* to Mr. Percie Church, with which he has bought plate and delivered it to Sir John Pennington, according to your directions.

Sir Richard Minsholl and Mr. Calthrop, your counsel, have spoken together about resigning his trust of Monkes Kirbie to your trustees, but he will not, though we offer to secure him to the full. Mrs. Cook of Kirby wished to plough up the close “on the backside the house called Denmark,” but I refused. Your trustees are not willing to remove my cousin Garrat from Newnham, nor he willing to go. I will not trouble you with news, save only this: “hir grace [of Buckingham], God send hir much happinesse with hir choyse, is married to the Lord Donluse.\* And your sister, my lady Desmond, is now suing a divorce of your brother, accused of that I have hard fewe Fildings guiltie of, insufficiencie to please a resonable woman.” They are in the High Commission court. 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

[The letter is dated 1634, but under the signature is “1635” which is the true year.]

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\* Randall McDonnell, afterwards Earl of Antrim.



## GEORGE, LORD GORING to LORD FEILDING.

1635, April 15. Whitehall.—“Your heape of sorrows ar now soe pressing as time nor perswasions can yet possibly give you the least ease. Exspect me not now therefore in words but believe me affectionatly watching to serve you. . . . Your wisdom must lay that way wherby you may divert your passion, and remember that this is noe abiding place; we must on and away, and happyest they that finishe theyre course soonest, soe they prepare for it, and be not surprisid in it. Your Lordship sees I now take the liberty of a father; the next shalbe the duty of a servant, in accounting to you how we are all heere.” 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

## MARQUIS DE POUIGNY [French ambassador in England], to LORD FEILDING.

1635, April [15–]25. London.—Condoling with him upon the death of his wife and father-in-law. *Signed. French.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *Seal of arms.*

## LORD FEILDING to MR. MORTON.

[1635, April?] Venice.—“It is some comfort in my great affliction to meete with such generall complaints for my wife’s unexpected death, which, as it hath rendered me of all others most miserable, so could I willingly entertaine myselfe in the contemplation of my present unhappy condition, but that his Majesties service, and in the next place the desire I have to satisfie the Duke’s expectation, did not recall me back to the consideration of my duty, and the discharge of my conscience and honor, which I know is much engaged in the happy conclusion or the handsome retreate from the difficulties I shall encounter in that businesse, which you may tell the Duke [of Savoy] I have bene vigilant in and have proceeded as farr as I dare venture.”

I will not be too prodigall of their honour, or too rashly thrust myself into a treaty which needs to be nicely handled. In general terms I have laid open his Majesty’s pious intentions to the quiet and peace of Italy, and the necessity of the good correspondence of this State with their neighbour princes; and that his Majesty believed they would wisely pass over the private discontents with the House of Savoy, “their owne interest and consequently that of all Italy being implied in the good or ill fortune of that Prince.” In reply, they assured me of their readiness “to embrace a perfect intelligence with all theire neighbours, but more especially with those who had best corresponded with them with a constant friendship, which me thought did a little reflect upon the Duke, and discourag’d me from proceeding anie further.” *Draft.* 2 pp.

## P. MORTON TO LORD FEILDING.

1635, May 5. Turin.—“ . . . *Montagu*\* continueth strong practices with *France*, and laboureth by way of the *Queen* and *Duchess of Savoy* to mixe himselfe soe in businesses as to render his service and imployment in a kind necessarie to his Majestie.” He that sends you this advice likewise says “that the practices of *Montagu*\* with *Sennaterra* and *Mazzerini* are fitt to be observed narrowly.”

On Monday last Mr Parker went from hence with his charge, and carried with him both a fever and the gout. Lord Bayning left to-day for Florence (having been here six days), and in his place is arrived the Lord Duglas. 2 pp.

## THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1635, May 12. Turin.—Giving an account of his audience, “this day” with the Duke of Savoy, who assures him in regard to the treaty with 115 [France] that nothing is concluded between them but what is contained in the last treaty of Pignerolle, by which he is obliged to give their troops passage. Monsr. de Villeroy has been here three days to arrange for this. “how farr this is from casting himselfe intirely into the armes of the French” his lordship will best judge.

The Duke is anxious to know how far his lordship will appear publicly to serve him in the accommodation [with Venice] and Morton prays to know whether there is an indisposition in his Majesty to interpose, or whether his lordship “apprehends an obstinacy in the Venetians to incline to a reconciliation.”

Lord Westmay (*sic*) has this morning arrived, and has gone forward by post this evening. The Duke and Duchess (with whom Morton acted as interpreter) received him very courteously. The Duke has sent Monsr. Cize towards England. This week he has received a letter from the Emperor, taking notice of the entry of the French into the Valtoline, and advising him “to have a care to the peace of Italy.” 2 pp.

## THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1635, May 20. Turin.—“Concerning the correspondence betwixt *Montagu*,† *Senneterre* and *Mazzarini*, this last beeing commanded to retire to *Avinion* because the *Pope* accounteth his negotiations now in vaine with *France*, it will bee difficult to penetrate any further,” but if anything shall come to knowledge, his lordship will be sure to have part.

\* “94,” which is deciphered in the first place as *Montagu*; in the second as the French ambassador. 94 is the symbol for the French ambassador, but other letters show that here it is a mistake for 93, i.e. *Montagu*.

† “94,” but deciphered as *Montagu*. Cf. p. 12 above.

## ELIZABETH [LADY] WINGFEILD to LORD FEILDING.

[1635?] Oct. 29. Rowehampton.—“Your lordship favor to me gives me the bolnes to present thes lines . . . and to give you many humbly thankes for your goodnes to my pore sune, for you doe make me muche bound to you for him, and I beshiche you that acording to your noble prommised that you will be pleased still to contue your goodness to him thought she be gone and Mr. Bengement\* com away yet I know your honors goodnes will be still the same to my child and me . . .

“My Lord, I leve all to gether with my lord and lady Portland for my old lady have desred har compney.”† 1 p. *Seal with crest, a hedgehog. Endorsed, “Lady Winckfeild.”*

## MARQUIS DE POUIGNY to [LORD FEILDING].

1635, Nov. [*MS. torn*].—“Si vostre esloignement n'estoit advantageous a vostre fortune, et ne devoit vous rendre plus considerable par la cougnessance et grande experience que vous aqueres des choses du monde, je serois tres fasché de nous voir privés si longtemps de vostre douce conversation. Je croy assurement qu' il le sera, et que comme vous le merites ; je vous verray dans les plus eminentes charges de cette cour.” 1 p.

## WILLIAM PETTY to LORD FEILDING.

1635, Dec. 1. Rome.—“I heare from White Hall that Mr. Mountegue haith made a faire relacion to his Majestie of the kind enterteynment of the English gentlemen here. The Pope will grant no licence to the King of Poland, yet likes his purpose well, with (*sic*) wishinge the marriage‡ had beene made without sueinge for his licence.” . . . 1 p.

## LORD BAYNING to LORD FEILDING, at Venice.

1635, Dec. 5-15. Rome.—My first aim was to kiss your lordship's hands, but the heats at my arrival in Italy were so violent that they forced me to Florence and Sienna “where the small pox seased uppon mee.” I am now returned to Rome, where if I can do you any service, I shall affect the place the better, and hasten the sooner to Venice, the perfection of my journey. *Holograph. 1 p. Seal of arms.*

## MR. PREDIS to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Jan. 2. Turin.—Mr Montagu left Vercelli for Rome by way of Milan on the 25th of last month. He will be back at the beginning of April, intending then to go into the field with this army.

\* Benjamin Weston. “She” probably means Lord Feilding's late wife.

† Sir Richard Weston, 1st Earl of Portland died March 13, 1634-5, leaving Roehampton to his widow.

‡ With Elizabeth, Princess Palatine.



It is reported that the Pope (by persuasion of the Spaniard) has commanded Masserini to retire from the French court to his vice-legateship at Avignon, but that the French King has sent a message to the Pope that if his Holiness persists in favouring the Spaniard by recalling Masserini, he shall forthwith send away the ordinary Nuncio also, and will treat no peace or truce with the Emperor and Spaniard upon any terms whatever by any other person from his Holiness but the said Masserini; and that, moreover, he will "never hereafter intermeddle himselfe in the Pope's affaires for what cause so ever, and will come forth of his owne as well as he can. . . ." 3 pp.

#### LORD BAYNING to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Jan. [9-]19. Rome.—"I'me still fettred here, but tis not with the delights of the carnevall, for that is better att Venice, nor with the expectation of Cardinall Barberinoe's action, for to kiss your lordship's hands would bee a greater loadstone . . . but tis the indisposition of Mr. Pierrepont, yett unfitt for soe long a journey, which delayes my greater carnevall, your lordships service.

"We are here (I cannot say English) of his Majestyes subjects above fifty, most of them flocking hither uppon the rumor of this action, and all soe civilly treated by the Cardinall (our Protector) that if wee might make the Conclave, hee should succede his uncle. On Fryday next is this show, which threatens to put downe our English masks, but I suppose your lordship will have that decyded by better judgments. . . ." 1 p.

#### THOMAS KILLIGREW to LORD FEILDING.

1635[-6], Jan. 17. Varsell [Vercelli].—"I will not be faltey of so much wanetey as to belief I chan desserfe such a sevilletey as your lettar brought . . . but though it be not in my powr to desserfe, yet grattitude is myne as freiley to bestoe as obligastianes yourres, and with that coyne, if it be currant in Vennis, I dare hope to pay sum of your sevilletes backe.

"But I am so faltey to you as to breake my prommis which was to waet apon you befoer my jurney to Rome, which ressolussion Mr. Mountecu has changed and commanded me to waet apon him to Rome for to [*i.e.*, two] month . . . but after that is expired, I shall repaer to Vennis and kis your handes, for by that time the Duke of Savoys armi will be in the feild, wher Mr. Mountecu is desined to be all this yeare. . . ."

*Postscript.* "Pray tell Gurddine\* I am his servant, and wil not faell to waet apon him to Jerussalim if he wille stay." 3 pp.

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\* Sir Alexander Gordon.

## LORD FEILDING to SECRETARY COKE.

[1636, Jan. ?].—In conformity with your verbal command by my servant Bashford, I give you what account I can concerning Mr. Montague.—“At the Courte of Savoye his entertainment was very noble and not unequall to an ambassadors, which hath been since likewise afforded him at Rome, where hee is defrayed and lodged in the Cardinall Barberino’s pallace; who, though as protector of our nation there, hee bee very courteous to all the English, yet hath hee not shewne that height of respect unto any as to Mr. Montague.” The cause thereof I know not, but if the report is true that he has instructions from Cardinal Richelieu to treat for a peace between France and Spain, this would be ground enough. “I must confess his change in religion the more excusable if done because hee might by it be rendered a more fitt instrument for such a reconciliation.” *Draft.*  
1 p.

## P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Feb. 3 n.s. Turin.—In my last audience I tempted the Duke to say something of the present treaty of peace. He has little expectation of any good success thereof, believing the Pope’s present designs to tend rather to innovations than to accommodations, and seeing the great preparations making on all sides. He concluded, however, that *his Majesty* could not but do well to treat, with his arms in his hands. *Count de Verna* spoke more plainly, “saying that he did not believe that as yet the animosity of *the Cardinal Richelieu and Conde d’Olivarez* would permitt either of them to desist from using all means of subjugating the other,” that the treaty in Holland was only to gain time, and that it would be much to our King’s advantage to be ready betimes this spring, with a good fleet in the sea, there being so little hopes of recovering the Palatinate by way of treaty; “grounding this last part of his discourse upon two poynts, the peace betwixt the Emperor and Duke of Saxe, and the marriage of the Emperor’s daughter with the Duke of Bavaria.” 3 pp.

[The words in italics are in cipher, deciphered. There is a copy in *S.P. Foreign, Savoy*, where the cipher words are not deciphered.]

## COL. WALTER LESLIE to LORD FEILDING.

1636, March 1 n.s. Vienna.—The Duke of Saxe still lies beside Hal, and Banier by Madenburg [Magdeburg]; he burns and spoils the whole country. An ambassador called Frankenburg [*sic*] is come from Sweden to the Elector of Saxe, with offers of peace if the Emperor will treat with them as with a sovereign kingdom, and if all of their league and faction may be admitted into the treaty. “Bot Oxenstarne hes noe desire to peace, and this Falkenburg hes bene his page, and

al his fortunes cume from him, so that he wil say nothing at his returne into Sweden bot what Oxenstarne sal think fit." Much corn is to be transported "from the Donow to the Ryne to proviant the armie this cuming summer. I assure myselfe who sal have most to eat, salbe master of the feilds . . .

"I hope his Majestie our sovarane sal resave full satisfacti-  
one from thes princes, bot they wil demand gryt things of him." 2 pp.

#### JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, March 1 n.s. Vienna.—I will tell you the best news first. The Emperor, being pressed by me to declare what he will do for the Prince Palatine Elector says that the ban shall be taken off, and "that they will restore him to such parte of his lands not to be contemned; and as for the clame to the Electorate, there shall be a faire way left open to him wherein the Emperor doth promise that he will carry himselfe so that the King shall have a great argument of his love, as the Count Palatine of his grace . . . and to restore all the Lower Palatinate, Heidelberg, Manham and all, except the Upper Palatinate. . . .

"The Conde of Ofiate told me that they would not have the King halfe theirs but wholly, and would leave all the world for him. I do see their hearts are sett on itt, and the King of Hungarie most of all. I shall long to heare againe from England . . . and make no doubt but that the King will bravely befreind them for the good of Christendom, whereof his Majesty is sole arbiter this day."

One Falkenburg is coming from Sweden to Saxe. The Swedes are not violently bent on continuing the war and have written to Oxensterne that if the Emperor will treat with them as a sovereign crown, as he treats with England and France, they are willing to make peace. There is to be a diet at Ratisbon, but the time not yet known. The Electors have all promised to chose the King of Hungary King of Romans.  
2 pp.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1636, March 8 n.s. Vienna.—My negotiation has made a good beginning, but is short of what his Majesty expects. I have now again put them roundly to it, requiring particular answers, for it is not now time for the King to dwell upon generalties, and there is no way under heaven for settling a peace but by giving his Majesty satisfaction. This they know, and it has made them send again to the Duke of Bavaria, "to have his full consent concerning the dignitie after his dayes, without which the whole lands would not content us. Indeed they are a desert, and not worthy to bee putt in ballance with those great obligations which the house of Austria and the whole Christian world must receive from his Majesties powerfull arme."



I pray you to esteem very much your correspondence with Col. Leslie. "I were nothing here without him." 1½ pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, March 15 n.s. Vienna.—The occurrences of the time you will understand from Col. Leslie's letter. *There is none in this court that doth know more of affaires and is more trusted.\** The substance of my negotiation here is "that the Emperor upon the conclusion of a league with the Emperor, the Kinge, the Kinge of Spaine will free the Count Palatine from the Band [*i.e.* ban] and all censures which through his father's trespassse he might have incurred, restoring him to such a part of his landes as ought not to bee despised; hee will admitt him into the ranke and dignitie of the Princes of the Empire, And when the Electorat shall come to bee treated of, his Majestye shall have an ample argument of the esteeme the Emperor makes of his love and freindshipp, and the Count Palatine of his grace towards him. I know they are resolved to goe farther then this, and to give his Majestye an entire satisfaction, but by some who should bee our freinds in this Court they are hindred till those persons have drawne their owne ends and conveniences from us." I have let them see that his Majesty will not be contented with what they offer, for that "all they can doe for us is not worth that great benefit which the House of Austria must receave by his Majesty's strong arme and power," and am insisting upon a categoric answer to the points in which he demands satisfaction. "Because the cheife difficulty is concerning the Electorat, which at the longest must remaine in the house of Bavaria for the tyme only of this Duke's life, they have sent one Curtius, a great counsellor of this Court unto him, to induce him thereunto, since there is no other way left under heaven to compasse a generall peace but by his Majestyes intervention. That Duke was reasonable well disposed heereunto before, so I hope this partye will bring his full assente unto it. . . . "They have named one Verdemann that is of the *Consilii Aulici Imperialis*, and hath beene agent in France, to goe for England." He is to depart within a few days. 2 pp.

COL. WALTER LESLIE to LORD FEILDING.

1636, March 20 [n.s.]. Vien.—We hear that the Elector of Saxe has defeated the Swedes, and has proclaimed all his subjects who remain in the Swedish service traitors.

Doubtless our King will receive satisfaction, "if he doe for this house what they have need off, which is noe smal matter . . . bot the King most take good head that the King of Denmark with the sea touns make noe particular leage or acord for themselves without his Majestie, els his Majestie sall run hazard to lose the esteme he hath with other princes

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\* The words in italics are in cipher, deciphered.

at this Court; bot if he be the bringer and persuader of the King of Denmark, other princes and steats to this leag, he alone sal have the honor and obliedge this house for ever, and, which is more, be accounted a law giver to Christendome." 1½ p.

#### SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1635-6, March 10-20. Hague.—Since the return of Don Martin d'Aspar, secretary of the other side, and of this Greffier (Musch) each to their place, the overtures between these States and Spain were apparently closed up, but the *entremetteur* (Capt. Wittenhorst) has now returned for a fresh parley. The States are busy and bent upon prosecution of their wars; they have prohibited the transport of victuals or military provisions into the Catholic provinces, "though ever a matter of very great profit unto them"; have commanded all popish priests, reutmasters and other officers of the Spanish side to depart from the Mayoralty of the Bosch, the territories of Flanders and other places under contribution, and have forbidden the boors to lend any means of transport to the Spanish side. The States ambassador extraordinary (Heer van Beveren) is to leave Dort to-morrow and embark [for England] with all possible speed. The States forces, under Counts William and Maurice (under show of an attempt upon Cleve) on Sunday last (Palm Sunday) surprised Griet-huysen and the Spuy fort, whereby Schenck-schank is wholly shut up from relief, unless these two places are taken again. 2 pp.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1636, April 5.—"Dr Juckson [Juxon], late Bishop of London, is made Treasurer, to the admiration of all, which the King assured the Lords was his owne election. They say he is a good, morall, honest man. London is full of soldiers there being not only a presse for the fleet, but gathering allso for Spaine, yea and for the Pertian, one being lately come from the Pertian for that end." A great fleet is now setting out from England, it is not known whither. Lord Northumberland is declared Admiral and Sir John Pennington Vice Admiral. Lord Linse [Lindsey] and Mounson are not, the King professes, removed for any mislike of their persons, but only that he "intendeth to make many new fitt for commanders." Some write that Mr. Taylor's letters from Vienna have not satisfied the King, but it is hoped that when Count Oneate arrives from Spain, better satisfaction will be given concerning the Palatinate. [News of the war.]

There has been a great battle at the fort called Schincksconse between the [Spanish] King's army and the Hollanders, who have recovered all they had lost.

"In London is prepared a brave pallace for Count Ogneate the younger, who comes extraordinary Embassadour from Spaine to treat the double match betwixt Spaine and England." 2 pp.

SIR ALEX. GORDOUN to LORD [FEILDING].

[1636 ?] April [5]–15. Genoa.—I beseech you think of me sometimes as of one that honours you more than all the world. The gentleman who brings you this desires the honour to kiss your hands. I do not recommend him so much for his good company to me on the way as for the esteem he has of your lordship. He can inform you of some dangers we had in our journey. “My dear master, lov me, and I vou ther shall nevir be a more faithfull servant then,” etc.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1636 ?] April [6]–16. Niss [Nice] in Provins.—“I found so mutch suspision in all the Spaniards at Millan that I durst not adventur to stay abov two nichtis ther . . . I haid all the tym of my stay tuo spyis that folued me up and down the toun. They found the most pairt of my bisines to consist in waiting upon the braiv Julia, qho is the most teaking curtisan that evir I sau in my lyf tym. Scho hes mor knowledg in evry bisines, both stait and galantry, then could be expectid in any sutch creatur. [Speaks of a noble friend whom he had met the day before he came from Venice.]

“Efter my comming from Millan to Genua (quhar hearing of the Princes of Cariniack’s [Carignan’s] being), I went to see a gryt frend of myn (the Contess de la Somail) qho is hir first lady of honor. Scho brocht me to hir princes, quileh I found as ougly as proud, quileh was both a lairg proportion. Scho tould me that the Prins Thomas hir husband had sent to our King for to caus som of his schips meet hir in Spain to carry hir to Flanders for hir husband. Scho speiks of no less then a fleet, qhen indeed a resnable cok bot may carry all hir train; and withall said that scho did intend to visit our quene (qhom with gryt pain scho cald hir kinswoman). This was all the honor I had, qhen scho without teakin notis of any, turnd into hir schamber, and left me to hear hir women swear scho was the hansomest woman in the world.” 3 pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, April 19 n.s. Vienna.—“. . . The Electors intend to meete at Ratisbone and thence in great diligence to goe to Frankeford very *a la legiere*, whither they will call the King of Hungarie as King of Bohemia from the army, and choose him King of Romans; but many things may happen to hinder these designs . . . It is not possible that the affaires in Germany can have or receive any accommodation without his Majestie, and unlesse he be associated I shall laugh at any league or confederacy they can make,” and so I have told the Danish ambassador here, and (in substance) these Princes’ ministers. His Majesty has offered “to lend his strong armes to so blessed a work . . . and if he be refused, the shame and curse will fall on theirs that are the cause.”  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.



## LA TOUR [SIR ALEX. GORDON\*] to LORD FEILDING.

1636, April [18-]28. Avignon.—“Efter I left Italy, I found poor France the most miserable countray that ever I did se. The first night efter I parted from Neess in Provins I lay at a litell toun called Caen, just over against the yland of St. Margaret, quhar I found 2,000 Frencch and M. le Maraschell de Witray qho vas in an extreeme anger becaus som body had teaken that sam day a pictur of the Frensch Kinge and had stabed it with a gryt many vounds and had wreiten som thing upon it quich I could not learn. This I wreit of to your lordship to lett ye knou qhou this discontented peopill expressis ther discontentments. The teaking of this iland in my opinion imports this countray mor then I beliv your lordship was informed of, becaus it lyis within a myll of the land and keeps all the coast that no Frensch schip dar go towards Italy. They hav fortified themselvis extremly, and keeps both the poor people and all the sogers in extrem fear.”

Mr. St. Orme has carried me to see all the dames in this toun, “qho ar the ougliest bot the kyndest creaturs that ewer I did se.”

If you write let it be by this address “a Monsieur Mischell merchant drapier a Lion, and within, a Monsieur de la Tour,” but do not put your name to the letter. “I will wreit my name still La Tour, and it may be I shall be so happy as to express qhou gryt my desyr is to serv you. My deerest lord, lov me still, and I swear by hevins I will liv and dy your lordships most humbell and faithfull servant.” 2 pp.

## SYNDICATE AND COUNCIL OF GENEVA to LORD FEILDING.

1636, April 20 [o.s.]. Geneva.—Complaining that in spite of the treaty made at St. Julien between them and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, by which it was expressly agreed that the subjects and inhabitants of the lands “de St. Viator et Chapitre” were to be free from all aids and other charges (as they were in 1589, in pursuance of agreements made by Amed Comte de Genevois and the friar of St. Viator, confirmed by Agnes Countess Genevoise in 1304, approved by bull of Pope Felix in 1444 and ever since inviolably observed) the Duke’s officers have endeavoured to enroll some of the said inhabitants, who on their refusal have been sentenced to arrest and confiscation of their goods. They have complained to Dom Felix, governor for his Highness “deça les monts” and this having proved fruitless have now had recourse to the Duke himself. They know that Lord Feilding’s intervention would have great weight and pray him to employ it in their favour. *Signed, Voisine. French.* 2 pp.

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\* The letter is in Gordon’s handwriting, and with his peculiar spelling.

## W. EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to LORD FEILDING.

1636, April 22. Florence.—Thanking him for his kind offers of help, but stating that he has resolved to go home by way of Genoa, not by Venice and Milan, for he is told, “though there be no danger for an English man from either Spaniard or French that proceedes from the nation, yet there may be that proceedes from their libertie in this troublesome time. because soldiers going up and downe, though they were not before, may become theives upon a good occasion,” and he would be loth to be the first example. *Holograph. 1½ p. Seal of arms. [Probably dated new style.]*

## JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, April 26 n.s. Vienna.—There are now better hopes of the Diet, but it is not assuredly certain. The Bishop of Cologne excused himself by reason of the troubles of his countries. Bavaria did the like, but now promises to come, and to persuade his brother [*i.e.* the Bishop] to do so. Brandenburg protests he cannot come in person. The rest of the Electors will either come or send ambassadors, but the Princes dislike “to have their affaires treated in the last place, which when once the election of the King of Romans shall bee past, they conceive will bee done at leasure.”

The Emperor will set out as arranged and the King [of Hungary] goes about the 10th of the next to Monacho [Munich], “to induce the Duke of Bavaria as much as he can, *to what is treated with England*. Hee makes heere faire shews to a better disposition unto it then was conceived hee would, which doth awaken some little suspition that it is for ends of his owne, and that when they shall bee assembled hee will doe as formerly. Notwithstanding his Dutchesse, though certainly now (as they say) with child, *hath given the Emperor assurance of the contrary*, and that *she would wish*, rather then to hinder so great good by what was *in her womb*, that she had *never bene borne*. They expect here even with impatience the plenipotentiary from England. . . .

“I should bee glad your lordship would lett mee knowe what it is that *Mr. Walter Montague* is doing at *Rome* and whether it bee with commission from *the King*; for sometimes they receive avizoes in this court from thence of something that should bee there doing, which causeth jealousies in them of us, and especially by reason that *Mr. Montague* is held to be addicted to *France* and there can bee nothing done by him that is good for the *Emperor* or the *King of Spain*.”

“The Conde de Sora is already departed some dayes agoe for Polonia. They begin now to feare more the conclusion of that match with the Princesse Elizabeth\* wherein I thinke

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\* Princess Palatine, eldest daughter of the Queen of Bohemia.



they are to blame, because that wee and they agreeing, it may availle them highly." 3 pp. [*The words in italics are in cipher, deciphered.*]

COL. WALTER LESLIE to LORD FEILDING.

[1636, April?—"The collegial day is appointed with consent of al the Electors to be the 7 of June; the Electors have promised al to appeare in person, and have assured the Emperor to think upon noe [one] for to be King of the Romans bot the King of Hungarie, and have desired him . . . that he in person sould repaire to the armie and stay ther till they sould cal him to appeare at Frankfort to be crowned. . . . The Emperor intends with the whole Court to pairt the 15 of Maii; he is somewhat sicklie and beginith to be verie old, I feare he sal not live long. . . . We heir that Leslie who was Major General to the Marquese of Hamiltoune is maid Marishal de Campo generale to the Frenche . . . and that Revthene,\* who is lovetenant general to Banier's armie is seated [? cited] by the King our soverane to cum for Ingland. The duchese of Bavaria is reported for certane to be with chyld, which if it prove meal [male], might much disadvantage the Prince Palatins busines; bot for present, nothing hurts moir then that Denmark wil make leag with the King of Spaine and whole house of Austria without ons thinking of the King of Ingland, which doeth extreamlie hurt his Majesties reputation and crydet in this Court, and al the Courts in Germanie." 2 pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, May 3 n.s. Vienna.—The choice of the Earl of Arundel for Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor, "assureth the mindes of this court of the King's wholesome and princely intentions for them. They see indeed his Majesty is resolved to come home unto them, notwithstanding the great endeavours of their adversaries." As to the people of England not knowing that the Duchess of Bavaria was with child, nor of the diet appointed, which facts might cause those who do not wish well to this treaty to put scruples into his Majesty's mind, they assure me here that neither of these can do us any harm, for as to the first, the Duke "was before no lesse desirous that the Electorat should remaine in his house as now hee can be," and as for the impediment he may cause in the election of the King of the Romans, they think themselves assured of him and of the rest of the Electors; saying "that the Duke of Bavaria must not oblige them to what might both to them as also to himselfe prove dangerous, nor stand betweene the peace of Christendome, which they assuredly doe hold this treaty doth bring along with it. Indeed I am most confident of it, and that his Majesty will bee the gloriousest King the world hath." The King of Denmark is

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\* Patrick Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Forth and Brentford.



also well inclined to the Emperor's party, and they will give him satisfaction concerning the bishopric of Bremen, but will expect him to do lusty things for it. The Swedes have again offered to treat of peace, "so as the Emperor will treat with them as with a souveraine crowne. . . .

"The Irish and Scotch coronels which under General Major Butler lay in Silesia this winter, are to goe for Italy . . . they will bee effective very neere ten thousand . . .

"The good offices which Col. Leslie hath performed to the businesse here in hand have bene very well taken and esteemed in England." 3 pp.

#### P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1636, May 11 n.s. Turin.—Mr. Montagu is arrived at Vercelli with one Mr. Magdevall, lodging as before with the Marechal Toiras. He has had audience of the Duke, and intends to go into the field with the army, discoursing of himself as a fighting man, not a spectator, upon this occasion. My Lord of Devonshire has arrived here and one Mr. Frizell, who is going to Rome and Naples, "and soe to meete my lord of Arundell at Vienna." Lord Herbert is expected here shortly. 2 pp.

#### JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, May 17 n.s. Vienna.—I am going post to my Lord Marshal [Arundell], who left Cologne on the 8th inst., new style, and whom I hope to find at Noremburg. The Emperor departs on Monday for the Diet, which I believe will be at Linze [Lintz]. "The Elector of Mayence is already upon his way, hee of Brandenburg departs the 6th June, but sends before the Count of Swartzenberg, our speciall freind, as the Elector himselfe indeed is. Sax saith that he will depart as soone as Brandenburg is upon his way." His agent here tells me he has presented a memorial to the Emperor for a general amnesty. "This is a great point . . . for there is no other way under heaven to peace . . . Bavaria pretends excuses for comming that hee is not well, and that it is impossible for his Duchesse, but the King hopes to remove that difficultye, to which purpose hee is gone to Monacho, and to dispose him to our business, which certainly hee will hinder what hee can, but hee that will not bend must break, and we have no way but *fortiter et suaviter*. Schinkesconce is lost, of which I am not sorry, because I hope it will secure the Spaniards from losing more, and open their eyes at last, which selfe-pride and conceit had blinded so many yeares." I pray you to impart these advices to my Lord Ashton [Aston]. 1 p.

#### SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1636, May 19. Hague.—Since the recovery of Schenkshank by the States General (for which they have exprest their joy by ringing of bells, bonfires and thanksgiving in their

churches) the French ambassador, Monsr. Charnacé, has informed the States that the Pope's nuntio had certified the French King that the Spaniards were ready to treat for a general pacification, either at Constance, Auxbourg, Francfurt or Spire; whereunto the King answered "that he would not desert his allies in peace or warre, that he disliked all those places, and had proposed Colen or Liege," as being conveniently near. His Majesty referred the whole matter to their Highnesses, who after consulting the provinces have desired July for the time, and Colen or Zante [Xanten] for the place, "if it might not be at Utrecht, a pleasant and fit towne . . . where all accommodations for all parties might be had the better."

An ambassador from the King of Poland (who was two years since in England or Scotland with his Majesty, Zavaisky) came lately hither, and had audience of the Queen of Bohemia. "His business is about the Princesse her daughter, which is to be treated as occasion shall require in England."

My last from the Lord Marshal tells me of his departure from Colen on May 7 by boat for Francfurt. The Polish ambassador goes hence to Brussels, thence to England and afterwards to France. *Holograph. 5 pp.*

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

[1636,] June 9-19. Lintz.—"Right honourable, My sweete Lord, Soe much the more I now condemn my self (having att this hower receyved such sweete and loving lines from you) in that I did not send those letters I intended by the bearer heareof. His suddayne and unexpected departure was the cause that from Nuremberg I did not by writing present my humble service, which I beseech you to accept in excuse, and not lay on me soe fowle a fault as neglect of one soe extreamely well desearving, and to me ever soe kind and frendly.

"I thank your honor that you vouchsafe to advertize me of one whome I hard before would write agaynst me, butt till now never heard he did, or ever yett saw that booke. We are heare lately arrived thorough that ruined desolat country of Germany into Austria, and att Lintz have had only twise audience.\* Our bysenes, to expecte the delivery of the Palatinate, is not unknown to your Excelency. My lord will omitt noe dilligens or labour to effect it. This day sum of us accompanied his Majesty the Emperor a huonting, which was the killing of too deere encompassed by a toyle in a little wood, and soe putt forth for the Emperor and Empres to shoote with carabines, which they performe with greate dexterity.

"The post stayeth for this letter upon thornes, and therfore I must deferr any farther untill the next occasion. Yf ever

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\* Dr. Harvey was in the train of the Earl of Arundel.



I have done and may be able to doe service to you, ther is nothing wilbe more comfort and joy unto me, wheare all good endeavours bring forth soe much good frute, and all service is soe plentifully acknowledged.

"I should be glad of any occasion to see Venis once more, soe much the rather to have the happiness of your conversation, untill which time I will live in hope to see your Eccellent lordship, and in certenty ever to remayne your Excellent lordships humble at command, Will. Harvey."

*Postscript.*—"Your letter receyved by James Quirke." 1 p.

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

1636, June 16-26. Lintz.—"Not to lett slipp any occasion of presenting my service and thanks to your Excellency for your letters, att this time I am bould to write, and to congratulate with your Excellency of the honorable fame and esteeme of your dispatches and abilityes, whereof I heare in that honorable employment you are in, with the expectation of your future increase and perfection therein, as wilbe to our Master and the Kingdom of greate and beneficiall use, and to your self honnour.

"My lord here hath not yett had answeare. We hope it wilbe good and satisfactory, though we are not out of feare of delayes. Our greatest certenty groweth from the necessity they have heare of making peace on any condition, wheare ther is noe more meanes of making warr or scarce of subsistence; and this warfare in Germany without pay is rather a licence to prey and of oppression, and threateneth in the ende anarchy and confusion, then a just and laudable warr to establish peace and justice. I have been twice or thrise a hunting with the Emperor, who certenly in his owne disposition is a pious good man, desierous of all love, quietnes, peace and justise. How the concurrents and interests of the times will permitt him I know not.

"Yesterday my lord was feasted by the nobility att the house of the Count of Melan, the cheife major-domo of his Majestie. We drunke hard, and had many expressions and many good wishes. What will succeed is of noe less expectation and consequences then our desiers are to know it.

"We heare from England the plague increaseth not much, yet is soe feared as the tearme is for that cause put off. James Querek earnestly desiers to have his service remembered to your Excellency, and hath done well, though he lost his *fede*. My sweete lord, with all the commendation I can, I desier to remain your Eccellencys humbly at command, Will. Harvey." 1 p. *Seal [with interlaced triangles]*.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, June 28 n.s. "Linth."—I could not but make suit to this noble gentleman, Mr. Borough,\* to testify my

\* Sir John Borough, Garter King-at-Arms.



manifold obligations to your lordship. "I neede say nothing of the esteeme this Courte hath had of him, his meritts are so well knowne allready unto your lordship, butt that all the Cavaliers are exceeding sorry to loose so soone the content and honour of his company, and I most of all, though I have been least able to serve him." 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

1636, July 9. Baden.—"So greate is my desier to doe your Excellency all service as I cannot lett slip any occasion whereby I may give any testimoney thereof. This gentilman, whoe is now comming for Venise, although I love, yett I a little envey, that he should enjoye the happines of that place and your Excellencys sweete conversation and that I cannot. My lord ambassador, heare now att Vienna, did receyve att Lintz such an answeare to his demands as caused him to send an express to Ingland, before whose retorne I thinke we shale not see the Emperor agayne. Yesterday we visited at Vienna the Queene of Hungary and the Archduke, and too very fine little babyes her children. To-morrow my lord intendeth to retorne by Prage in Bohemia to Ratisbone, wheare is expected the diett wilbe; wee finde heare greate expressions and many wishes for the success of my lord his embassadg; how the effects will prove we hope well, butt cannot certeynly assure our selves. I thinke the miserable condition of Germany doth more then requier it. I am this night heare by chance with this gentleman, to see these bathes, wheare such is my bad pen and inke and the shortnes of my time as I am humbly to intreat your Excellency his pardon for this hasty and rude scribblinge and soe, your Excellency his assuredly devoted servant, Will. Harvey." 1 p. *Seal of arms [but not his own].*

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Aug. 6 n.s. Ratisbone.—I conceive each day better hopes of our business, and believe that when these ministers and the Earl Marshal meet again in a few days it will be brought to a good maturity. "They yeeld that a restitution *in integrum* is practicable but not to bee hoped for at once." In the full powers which the Emperor granted his commissioners, they say that "by me the King had offered a league offensive and defensive with them and their house *contra communes hostes*," but by this they mean not enemies of the house of Austria, but of the common peace. "I hope the conclusion of this business will bee to his Majesties immortal glory, and that Christendome shall owe his peace unto his Majestie, for though I see the Princes generally do desire peace, yet they will not bee able to obtaine it but through the King's power and assistance . . ." 2 pp.

## DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Aug. 3-13. Treviso.—“My sweete lord, I came this morning to the gates of Treviso with greate joy, and hoped this night to have had the happines to have beene with you att Venise, butt I have receyved heare a very unjust affront, being stayed and commanded by this podesta to have gone into the lazaretto, without any cause or suspition alledged. I tooke my first *fede* under the seale of Ratisbone, a place free, and now destined, as your Eccellency knoweth, for the meeting of the Emperor and all the rest of the princes, which yf it had not beene soe, they would not have com thither, it being infected or suspected. Since, in every place as I came, I caused my *fede* to be underwritten, soe that there is no ground for them to lay any suspition upon me. And att this sentence on me by the podesta (that I shoud goe to the Lazarett) I absolutely refused, and sayd and offered to shewe that I had the pass and recommendation of his Majesty the King of Greate Brittane and of the Emperors Majesty and of my lord Embassador his Eccellency, and that I had to goe to princes and men of quality, and that my busines required expedition, and desier'd they would not hinder me, butt, as my passes required, further me and that I mought not bring that suspition and infamy on me, besides my own security, to goe to such a place as lazaretto, whear they use to putt infected persons, and that I had shewed them sufficient *fede*. Notwithstanding all this, heare I am to lye for ought I see in the open base [*sic*] feilds, God knows how long. The podesta refuseth to see or reade my passes, and I cannot cum att him to speake and use my reasons. I am afrajd this lying in the feild will doe me hurt in my health. I beseech your Eccellency to lament hearof. It is unjust to proceed with any man thus without cause and otherwise then Venetians are used in England or soe merrit to be used heare, and otherwise then is fitting for the respects there shold be used to the passes forenamed.

“I pray pardon this scribbling on the grass in the feild, and procure with all expedition my freedom from this barbarous usadge. Your distressed frend and humble servant of your Eccellency.” 1½ p.

## THE SAME to THE SAME.

1636, Aug. 6-16. Saturday.—“I perceyve heare by there behavior to me how much your Ecclency is pleased ther to stirr and laber for me, for yesterday after I had sent my letters to your Ecclency, they sent sum in a coatch to me, as from the podesta, that I should goe to the other place, wheare I was before (yf I would) or that I should have heare a bed, or that he would doe for me what he could, to which I answered, that since it had pleased him with soe much rigour and cruelty to inflict upon me the greatest misery he could and had brought soe much infamy upon me as to putt me into this



lazaretto without any just cause, without any respect of the recomendations I had from my lord Ambassador his Excellency or from the Emperors Majesty or from his Majesty my master, not soe much as to reade them or give notice of them in his first dispatch to Venis, nor to make any difference of a servant of his Majestye the King of Greate Brittan, butt by force and threatning of muskets to compell me into the very nasty roome wheare the vitturin and his two servants and saddels lay and not att my request granting me a bed or any commodiy scarce straw; his offers now weare unseasonable and like phisick when a man was ded and that I had now hardened my self and accomodated as I did content myself and resolved, since it had pleased God by his hands to humble me soe low, I would undergoe it as a pennance and that I had written to your Excellency and hoped by your intercession within sum few days to have release, and therfore determined to receyve and acknowledg all my comfort from you and to troble the podesta with noe other request but that he would with all expedition free me and shew a respect to my master and my bysines; and debating the bysines and urging them for a reason of all this and that it was unjust to detayn any man and not shew him the cause, or to receyve a man into ther territoryes and then imprison him, they should have denied me entrance att the first and then I had gone sum other way for they should have putt those townes they suspect into ther bands and then I had shunned them or make known att his entrance to every man what he was to doe, otherwise this was to surprize and catch men; and they knowing not well what to answer sumtime alledged that Villach was suspected, sumtime I had not gotten my *fede* subscribed att Conian or Sacile, sumtime that the vitturin had brought a boy with him, his son to gett a master, whose name was not in the vitturins *fede*, soe sumtime I was stayed for him, sum time (they sayd) he and his horses stayed for me.

“ Touching ther suspition I answered Villach tooke as great care and examined my *fede* as strictly as they could and had given me *fede* of ther safety which they ought in civility to trust, and that the Duke of Alkalay [Alcala] viceroy of Naples with 100 persons choosed to stay there. And that upon bare suspitions of ther owne without any just ground, ought not to be thought cause enough, to use me in all respects as if I had the plauge for certentye on me, and that if I had had it would they not have granted me in charity a house, bed and succour for my money though all had beene burned after, and I have payd for it. It was agaynst all manhood and charity. And for not having my *fede* subscribed in ther own towns as we passed, they knew well I could com noe other way from Pontevi and that they weare all without suspition and that I was towld, and it was and is in every man’s mouth ther was noe neede, and that it was upon accident for our vitturin whoe should have directed us being strangers gott his own *fede* subscribed att



Connian, and for the horses we rood on, and did not tell us untill it was to late, thinking his was sufficient. Butt for all these cavills, I sayd the word of an honest man or his oth in this case ought to suffice. I write the larger to your Eccelency of those passages because I know not what they may make of my conference in ther letters that ye may know the truth, and indeed my lord I am a little jealous of them, and to take anny beds now of ther sending, for since ther manners and cruelty hath beene soe shamefull to me, and they have soe little reason for what they have done, it would be like the rest of ther proceedings yf they sent me an infected bed to make ther conjectures and suspitions prove true; therfor I choose to ley still to be redeemed by your Eccelency oute of this inocent straw. Yesterday likewise the patron that owed the howse wheare I first took my straw bed (a little poore garden howse full of lumber, durt and knatts, without window or dore, open to the high way att midnight) was to offer me that agayne, because I had chosen that to shun the infamy of this lazaret and the suspicion I had that sum infected person had lately bene heare, and from which they forced me with terror of muskets, I write this to shew your Eccelency that all they doe heare upon your stirring is butt formal to salve ther own errors. I tell them I desier nothing of them, or expect or will except, but only beseech the podesta that I may be att liberty with all expedition, and that att last he will have respect to princes recommendations and to my bysines: and now as I am writing I humbly thanke your Eccelency, your servant is arrived and hath beene with me and is gone to the podesta according to your order. He will tell you of a trick to burn my pass and the injury they have offered me therein.

"When your lordship shale marke how tedious I am in writing I pray give it this interpretation, I have noe other thinge to doe and infinite greedy to be gone, and that I scribe thus, in hast and the want of good pens and inke, etc.

"Yf your Eccelency goe to the Colledg ye may justly lament the little respect this podesta hath given the recommendations I have from my lord Embass. and his Majesty, or the bysines I am sent on, whoe would not soe much as receyve it and read it being offered nor send information thereof to Venis, nor make difference thereupon betweene me and the vitturines servants, would give me noe releife or assistance, not soe much as a barne or stule free to myself butt force that infamy, danger, suspicion and base usadg of ther lazaret upon me, not to suffer me to write to your Eccelency untill 5 or 6 howers past, that in the meane time he mought procure an order from Venis to countenance his act and injure me upon unequal relation; and your Eccelency may justly resent that the dispatches to you and bysines of yours should be thus used and not upon your letters released and that ye may have that respect therein which is due, and that I may

have reparation and testimony for the burning my pass and for the clearing me of the suspition and infamy of having beene in the lazarett, and my unjust stay, and that I may have agayne my *fede* to make appeare to the world wheare soever I goe that I am cleere, or els that I may have a full *fede* from this state. Yf they make difficulty of my comming to Venis, I pray that I may have sufficient *fede* from hence and I will goe by Padua to Florence and see your Eccellency as I retorne. I pray pardon me for propounding this to your Eccellency whoe know better hearin what is to be done which I doute not but you will performe, that I may be free and we rejoyse together heareafter; and in good sober truth I feare least this ill usadg and base place and the unquiett of my mind may not bring sum sicknes on me this extream hott wether therfor I beseech etc. Your Eccelencys humble servant." 3 pp.

DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

[1636, Aug. 9-19.] Tuesday afternoon.—“My sweete Lord, this place is soe incommodious to me, and affordeth me soe little comfort, as I beseech your Eccelency to pardon me yf I take the bowldnes herein to make my complaynts unto you. The great longing I have to be gon and free maketh me thinke these 4 days past (since I had the comfort to see your servant here) to appear soe maney yeares, whearin I hoped ether they would have relented of ther cruelty or your Eccelency effected somethinge for my releife. I had thought with joy to have presented my service unto you, and now am sory instead therof to putt your Eccelency to the troble I knowe ye take for me.

The ill diett I have heare, and the wors usadg hath produced this ill effect that now these two nights I have had a sciaticque in my right thigh and legg that much discourageth me, and maketh me lame. I would fayne Signor Francesco [Vercellini] would come unto me. I will pay for his coatch and expence, to direct and advise me, and to deliver him the busynes I have to him from my lord Embassador and the letters I have els to Venis; and yf he bring my freedom with him, I shale have the more joy; yf not, he may gett me heare sum garden house, with fier, bed and other necessaryes, least I fale wors. Yf his being there effect better for me, then that som man be hired theare to com and goe between, by whom I may heare often what is or can be done, and may certefy me of the receyte of my letters att the least, that I may heare what I may hope or looke for. They tell me heare, yf there be any truth in them, that they have sent to the Duke for my liberty, and that they desier I would write this to your Eccelency, that by your joynt helpe it may be procured. I pray that Signor Francesco would come. Thus in hast, I pray pardon and releve. Your Eccelencys humble servant.” 1 p.

## EARL OF ARUNDELL AND SURREY to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Aug. 9-19. Ratisbone.—I thank your lordship for your advertisements, and wish “that in requitall I could send you certaine newes of some good progresse and successe in my negotiation, which as yett remaines upon doubtfull termes. But I hope very shortly to make a cleare dispatch one way or other. The Emperor is here, expecting the comming of the Electors. Yett, none of them are arrived, but this day Bavaria is expected and Mentz on Thursday next. None of the rest intend to come in person, but send their plenipoten-tiaries, of whom some are already heer. What the progres or end of this long intended and expected Diet will be is alto-gether incertaine.” I am sorry to hear that of the many letters I have sent you, few or none are come to your hands, but I hear of others of mine that have been intercepted and suppressed. I hope however, that Dr. Harvey is long before this come to you, who can make you a large narration of what passed before his departure. *Signed.* 1 p.

## DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

[1636, Aug. 12-22,] Friday. Treviso.—“Although I know your care and dilligence for my liberty, and make noe dowte butt your Eccelency doth what is possible and omitteth noe occasion, yett the longing I have to be out of this thraldom and the dayly hope from you maketh me soe often look oute as having not heard from you sinse your man was with me (on Saterdag last). I desier much to know how the case standeth, what is the cause, what I may expect. Ther is nothing can beare any color of just objection butt that my *fede* was not underwritten att Conian [? Conegliano] and Sacile, which towns they know well enough are cleare, and by the computation of my journey from Pontevi [Pontebba] it is not possible I could take any other way, butt that I passed those townes wheare it was tould me that it was not necessary for my *fede* to be underwritten since I had the seale of St. Mark att Pontevi, and yett the vitturin had his *fede* under-writte att Connian for him and the horses we rode on and owers had been underwritten too but that he which was to guide us tould us when it was too late, and sayd his under-written was sufficient, and whearas it was sayd we had one in our company more then we had *fede* for, that was not soe, for that party had a *fede* for himself att Pontevi though after not underwritten.

“I feare lest there may be some other matter in it then I imagin and they meant to stay me, had I the best *fede* could be (as I thinke I have) and that they seeke butt cavills to colour ther intent, otherwise the word of an honest man or his othe would easily give satisfaction for such slight douts; they have since and before letten pass others upon as little testimony. I hoped much on your Eccellenneys complaynt to the Colledg



butt now because I heare not I dowte much least they neglect you too. I have now bene heare 10 dayes and my *fede* giveth me testimony of health for 40 days almost before that, soe that I cannot guess other then sum malis in this, considering with what cruelty and severity they have proceeded with me. My sciatiq which I gott heare by injurious lodging, I thanke God mendeth well. I beseech you my sweete lord lett me hear from you att least that I may know these letters com to your hands which I write, and what I may hope for, and what reason ther can be of the greate neglect they have used to the recommendation and the passe I brought from my lord Embassador, the King his Majesty and the Emperour. I would be glad since my stay is soe long to have a trusty messenger to send all my letters I have to Venis, and to that end I have sent to Signor Francesco [Vercellini] to whom the greatest part are, that he would com hither, my lord Embassador in my last letter from Ausburg commendeth him unto your Eccelency, and sayth ther is nothing yett fallen out worthy of your knowledg, otherwise he would have written to your Eccelency er this. Even as this morning I had finished thes lines, came one from this podesta to vew us how we weare in health and sayth within these 2 days we shale have liberty, butt what trust may be given to there words I cannot tell. I feare it is butt a shuffel to deteyne me heare yett a weeke longer, which is the extremity they doe to the worst *fede* and meanest man; likewise it is tould me that Signor Francesco should write soe much to a frend of his heare who is restreyned to his howse, who sent, I thinke, him to me to excuse him. I wonder Signor Francesco, I having written so earnestly to him he did not write a word to me, I know not the passages of your Eccelency being in the Colledg, but suer I am they have used a neclect and contempt of his Majesty's recommendation in his pass and of the Emperor worthy to be hotely complayned of, and to me have done barbarous injustise and incivility. Ther is a post commeth every day from Venis. I beseech your Eccelency to be a comfort to me that I may have butt one word. Of your Eccelency an humble servant and faythfull frend."

*Postscript.*—"I humble desier to know when the soonest post goeth for Ratisbone, that I may provide letters." 3 pp.

DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

[1636,] Aug. 13-23.—"My sweete Lord, becaus I see heare nothing, nothing butt injury, deceyte and jugling every day this eleven days, that to-morrow and att night and to-morrow and shortly I shall be released, and doe not heare from Venis any certenty by any hand; and I ley heare in a miserable case; I pray pardon me yf to your Eccelency I seme in this often sending importune; eexcept by your Eccelency his means (in whom is my only hope to gett release from these barbarous oppressions) they delight hear soe to exercise there tirenny as

I am like lye for every day they promise a weeke. I feare none of my letters com to your Eccelencys hand or to Signor Francesco ; I make noe dout butt your Eccelency hath don for me what is fitting and have procured my releas long befor this time butt that your letters and your help is kept from me. Therefore I pray earnestly I may have but one word in answeare, that I may knowe my letters come to you and what is done, which was my chefest requeste to the gentleman your Eccelency pleased to send to me seven days agoe. The post commeth every day, and even to him that night this podesta sayd he expected from Venise, and soe will doe by his good will I feare this month, to your Eccelencys humble servant."

HENRY DE VIC to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Aug. 15-25. Paris.—It is so long since I wrote to your lordship that I know not how to excuse it, and though I do not want some reasons for what I have done, or rather for what I have not done, these few lines shall only be to recommend the bearer of them, my friend Mr. Hammon, whom I pray you to oblige the more at your servant's entreaty.

His Majesty having been pleased to recall me and Mr. Augier jointly, we took our leave of this King ; but now Mr. Augier has orders to continue in the quality of secretary of the Embassy. "How this hath beene wrought, your lordship may better ghesse then I dare write . . . When I am in England, I shall have the happines to resume that freedom whereof I have beene debarred too long." 2 pp.

DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

1636, [Aug.] 16-26. Treviso.—"I wrote to your Eccelency yesterday what a heavy messadg these of the Sanita hear delivered to me from the Senate att Venis, which was that I must stay heare yett untill farther order ; and asking how long, they sayd seven or ten or twenty dayes, soe I perceyve they doe butt abuse your Eccelency, to beare you in hand that every day I shale have my liberty, and therin they betray me and make me loose my time, with whom yf they had delt playnly and rowndly, I mought have gone back att the first to Villach and from thence to Gorilia, and there gotten shipping and beene by this time at Rome or Florence, and sene your Eccelency and dispatched my bysines att Venis comming back. Now yf I stay a weeke or ten dayes more heare, I shall loose soe much time as the intent of my jorney wilbe broken, and I must retorne without going farther. Good my lord, I beseech you, putt them spedily and rowndly to it, ether that I presently goe (having now beene 15 days) or that I may retorne, which is a thinge is usuall heare, and a little while agoe they did it, sending ther officer with them untill they weare oute of ther territorye, and in justice they cannot deny your Eccelency one of these and indeed nether, yf ether they did respect any thinge your intercession or would doe justice.



I perceyve I am fallen into the handes heare of most base and evel people, and now they begin to accuse one an other, and when I aske them the cause of my stay, they forge lyes, as that I was att Saltburg, and that Villach hath the plauge, and I know not what, and in this place they have talked soe much that to-morrow and to-morrow I should be free, and when they heard your Eccelency stirred in it, expected noe less than present delivery, that now they begin to disesteeme what your Eccelencys favour can doe for me. My lord, I pray therfore urge further the disesteeme and neglect of his Majestys pass, and your intercession, that they stay me for comming from Villach and yett itt is nether a towne in ther bande, and they lett all others pass from thence but me, two having passed by *fede* from thence since I ley heare.

"I beseech your Eccelency to pardon me and not thinke this often writing importune, for having soe often written and receyving noe answeare from you, which in all my letters I did soe earnestly requier, and it did soe much concerne me to know the particulars as fearing my letters come not to your hands, I send this messenger of purpose to bringe me or write me, whether your Eccelency have any hope, or have or intend anything, and what answeare they give and wheather ye have or intend to complayne of the unjust and barbarous dealing with me att the first, soe much to neglect the King his Majesty's pass and recommendation as not to reade it, not therupon to have made some difference betwene the usadg of me and the vitturin and his servants, butt chiefly in staying me and putting me into ther lazarett, having brought sufficient *fede* and such as they lett others pass with all, butt yf of these they will not be sensible of, to give present reparation, then to demand my *fede* back agayne oute of the Sanita and a testimony of my being heare in lazarett, and my passe burned, and that I may goe back (which I now (yf I cannot goe presently forward) would be glad to doe with Signor Francesco). Ether to goe forward or backward presently they cannot in any justise deny, and I never longed for any thinge in all my life soe much as any way and on any condition to be gone from this base place and barbarous poeple and fearing lest I should be sick and then they would crye me into the plag, and keep me and cheate and tyrunise over me, God knoweth how long. Signor Francesco was with me on Sunday last and tould me (I humbly thanke you) with what desier and earnestnes your Eccelency dealt for me, and that ye hoped every day, butt other perticulars I could not learne by him, nor since. I send by this bearer the letters I had to deliver att Venis both to your Eccelency and others and a packet for my lord Herbert which was caryed to Ratisbon by James Querck and my lord being not in those cuntries, is retorned back. Your Eccelency please to pardon this troble which my unfortunat change hath inforced me to put you to. Your Eccelencys humble servant." 2 pp.



## DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

[1636,] Sept. 7-17. Florence.—“My sweete lord, with many thanks I humbly present your Eccelency for all the favour I have receyved att my being att Venise. Since I came safe to Florence, I have seene this fayer citty and enjoyed much contentment therin, with health and mirth. The Grand Duke his highness receyved my letters and me with greate curtesy, favour and respect; talked often long and familiarly with me, presented me with frute, fowle, wine &c., gave order for one of his coatches to attend me whearsoever and whensoever I went abroade, shewed me himself many of his rarities, would have given order for a gally to have carryed me from Leghorn to Naples, and when I thanked his highnes for his affection and love to his Majesty and his affayres, sayd there was nothing in his court or power that was not at the King of Ingland his service, seemed to love and honor him very much, much enquisitive of him, his health and welfare, customs and vertues. I tould him, as your Eccelency commanded me, of your devotion and promptenes and order ye had to doe him all service, which he accepted very kindly, and commended him unto you, and certeynly yf ye came hither, would doe you all possible honor. It may be his mariadg is shortly to be consummated; it wilbe a fitt occasion to have order to congratulate. I perceyve heare myself to have much acceptance, access and familiarity, whereby it may be (att least I desier) to performe his Majestys service, or for your Eccelency or any your affayres.

“Here is a greate coort. The Duke of Loreyn and his Dutchess, to whom the Grand Duke giveth the hand; the Duke of Guise, his lady and his sonnes, Prince Janviel [Joinville], the Duke of Joyeux and too little ones, knights of Malta, and a daughter marriedgale, besides the Dukes sister, his too brothers, and the Cardinall and one of his uncles. Your Eccelencys humble servant.” 1 p.

## P. MORTON to SECRETARY COKE.

1636, Oct. 25 n.s. Turin. It has been discovered, by some passports and other writings of Prince Thomas, that he has in them entitled himself, “TOMASO PER LA GRATIA DI DIO PRINCIPE DI CARIGNAN” (which place with some others near are part of the provision his father left him in this country). The Duke is inquiring about this; some find it *crimen læsæ Majestatis*, others advise to make sure that there is neither fraud nor error of a secretary in the writings. 2½ pp.

## SIR ALEX. GORDOUN to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Oct. [19-]29. Millan.—“My dear lord and master, som particular occasions of my own hes caused me underteak a jurnay for Rome. . . . The schort stay I will meak at Venis will schou you that I haiv no other busines ther bot to se you

and resaiv your lordships commands . . . I haiv mutch to tell you from Turin, and I haiv a particular messag to ye from Madam and from [*symbol?* the Duke]. If you haiv anyneius of a litell (I can not call it quarrell) I had ther for my masters interests (I mean my dear master), they ar only lafing toyis. . . . The Frensch imbasador qho vas ther qhen your lordship was ther is mutch siviler then this, and he is mutch your servand. I did se Mester Muntagu." 2 pp.

P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Nov. 1 n.s. Turin.—I have performed your instructions to the *Duke of Savoye*,\* whom I found, as always, full of affection towards *his Majesty*. "He tould me that he beleaved *his Majesty* saw now cleerly how little was to bee expected by way of *treaty for the recovery of the Palatinate*, and that the birth of a *sonn to the Duke of Bavaria* seemed to confirme most strongly the probabilitie of his endeavouring not to part with what hee possessed." For himself he would concur with his Majesty to the utmost of his power, and gladly receive any instructions your lordship might offer, and believed that when his Majesty should declare himself he would not want for friends in Italy, who would be ready to embrace the justice of his cause. He also said that "*his Majesty* intending to *make war* and being, as was probable, to *make league with the French*, som French humors might peradventure exprobate *his Majesties* using this means," in which case, he himself would try to "menage" them, so as they themselves would urge it on him. 5 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1636, Nov. 6 n.s. Turin.—Mr. Montagu has gone post towards England, having received from the Duke a present of a diamond ring valued at 800*l.*, and from Madam a jewel of diamonds in the form of a rose. Madam has been safely delivered of two daughters. 1 p.

THO. TURNER to MR HYDE,† Secretary to the English Ambassador at Venice.

1636, Oct. 28. London.—I understand by Mr. Rowlandson and Signor Francesco Vercellini the great favour I am like to receive on behalf of my son-in-law by favour of his Excellency, and by means of your solicitation, for which I cannot be sufficiently thankful. I have sent Signor Vercellini moneys to disengage my son, but his misfortunes have transported him to Lara, where he might perish if the Ambassador did not assist him. 1 p.

\* The words in italics are in cipher, but deciphered.

† This Hyde appears to have died before Feb., 1637. See Weckherlin's letter of Feb. 15, below. The hand in which Feilding's letters are written changes in November, 1636.

## DR. HARVEY to LORD FEILDING.

[1636,] Nov. 5-15. Ratisbone.—“Right honorable and ecelent my sweete lord, I have within the time prefixed at my departure from Venis, now safely atteyned my Lord Embassador att Ratisbone, where I find him ready within too days to depart for England, having his letters of revocation, and yett visited and visiting as yf all weare on better tearmes then as yett it seemeth to me to be, but more certeyne particulars your Eccelency, I presume, shall understand by himself. I only write thus much to be an introduction to present my humble and harty thanks to your Eccelency for my kinde enterteynement and the rest of your many favors to me, which as I can never forgett, soe will I never omitt any occasion whearin I may (by performing to your Eccelency any service) testifie my gratuity or get any opportunity to wish and pray for your Eccelency all happy success and prosperity. Your Eccelencys humble servant Will. Harvey.” 1 p.

## JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Nov. 25 n.s. Ratisbon.—“I hope your lordship will pardon me if I have not continued my weekly service since my Lord Marshalls [Arundel’s] comming to this Court, for the businesse being wholly in his hand, I was the more sparing in wryting out of the obedience I ought to yeeld unto him. His lordship tooke his journey hence on Tuisday last, the 18th of this, and though these Princes much indeavoured to have stay’d him here, yet being commanded to returne, and fynding no assurance to have grownded his aboad upon, he thought itt not fitting to have attended longer their resolutions. Att his departure, both the Electors and ministers of the Emperor gave great hopes that he should not be many dayes journey from this place butt that he should receive good newes from them. The chief difficultie is concerninge the Electorate, and to accomodate that point, the Emperour hath required the Colledge to give him their opinions. . . . I am left here alone, and shall not fayle to presse these princes to a speedy resolution.”

The election of the King of Romans is appointed for the 9th of this month (*sic*). Of the Swedes’ advance in Saxony we hear nothing. I pray you convey the enclosed, from the Lord Marshal to Lord Aston, safely. 2 pp.

## P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Dec. 1 n.s. Turin.—The French ambassador resident here (M. d’Emmerie) is departing hence, leaving it doubtful whether he will return. The Jesuit Padre Moynau is going to supply the place of Count St. Mauritio with the French King from this Duke, the Count being to assist at the conference at Cullen. The Duke of Savoy and four of his children assisted



at the solemn Te Deum for the French King's recovery of Corbie, which gives hopes of speedy supplies from France.\*  
2 pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1636, Dec. 2 n.s. Ratisbon.—Last Monday the Lord Marshal departed from Noringberg, and intended to be at Frankford in eight or nine days. There has been nothing omitted by him that might have helped to produce a good effect, but nothing appears, though I am certainly informed the Electors labour to give satisfaction. "Some of them are certainly for us, but the greater partie against us; of Bavaria and Colen [Cologne] there is no doubt, and Saxony, which I would have hoped should not have bine, is an enemy into our b[usiness?]. He hath bene much offended with Mr. Avery's association with Oxenstern, and with the speech he made unto him." What will be the end I know not, for though I believe these Princes will at last be forced to give the King satisfaction, I fear the change of affairs will be so great, that he will not benefit them as he might have done had they in due time obliged him. They already begin to be affrighted with the ill success of their arms. Gallazzo† is retired into Burgundy, and where to lodge the army they know not, for though they have a mighty extent of ground, it is so destroyed that they will have to bring part of the soldiers into their own countries; and "there are so many officers that they must reforme a great many, which may endanger mutiny, or make many goe to the enemy." The Swedes are about Erford, very strong and by this time are thought to be come into Franconia. Hanau, by Frankfort, has been treating with the Emperor but will by this means be hindered. The Hollanders are said to be marching to relieve Hermestein, by Coblens, and the Landgrave [of Hesse] has gotten some forces again together; so in all the lower Sax and Westfalia, I believe the Emperor will have little command. Bohemia and Silesia fear that Wrangle, a brave commander of the Swedes, will fall into their countries, he having already defeated some Saxon regiments which he pursued into Silesia, and certainly the Swedes will do all they can to molest their quarters this winter time. Should Hartsfeild and Gotts‡ (commanders of the Emperor's and the Duke of Sax's armies) be beaten, the state of Germany would be worse for the house of Austria than ever. "Banier and Lisle do putt them manyly unto itt, and they give ground, so that to save their army, which is now past 9,000, they must yeild them the country." A post from France to the Nuncio here demands a pass for the Cardinal of Lions, which they refuse to give. They begin to fear that

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\* See letter to Secretary Coke of same date. *S.P. Savoy.*

† i.e., Count Gallas, Austrian General.

‡ Hatzfeldt and Götz.

England will join with France, "by which means, the businesse of the Palatinate and Lorraine would be accommodated without them, and a peace not much to their advantage enforced upon them."

The diet holds for the 9th inst. The Queen of Hungary is with child.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1636, Dec. 9 n.s. Ratisbon.—The election of the King of Romans, fixed for to-day, has been put off to the 22nd. The cause is said to be because the Duke of Bavaria will be here then, and also that the Duke of Sax, though he has given leave to his ambassadors to treat about the election, did not give them commission to name any person. One of them is going post to him, and the Emperor will not give him occasion of distaste by proceeding to the election without him.

Some think that there is another impediment. A post has come from France to the Nuncio to demand a pass from the Emperor for some that were to go to the treaty of Colen, and it is conceived that he may have brought letters to the Electors which have caused the demurra. Others think the Electors are disgusted that the army of Galazzo is to return into their countries, contrary to promise, and so make difficulties, "but this I do least believe."

The Swedes are very strong, near 20,000, and make excursions even to Bamberg, some sixteen Dutch miles hence. They are well provided with artillery and ammunition, and the Imperialists in ill order, so that the others "goe up and downe at their pleasure, burning and spoiling all the country, and certainly will strive to spoile all the others' winter quarters."

They continue here to entertain me with hopes of some speedy expedition, and "even last night, a principall minister at this Courte, and our best friend, assured me upon his knowledge that the Electors had returned their opinions to the Emperour, and that itt would be presently communicated to me."

News comes from Flanders that the French King's brother has fled to Spain, and the Count of Swesons [Soissons] to the country of Liege. It is also said that we have concluded a league with France "and here goe some copies of the articles up and downe, which yet I am not certaine of. Should that of Monsieur and Soysons prove true, I should not like the joyning with France, by reason of the great distractions of that country, and the confusion which one man's life, that is much hated, might bring that kingdom into." 3 pp.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1636, Dec. 30 n.s. Ratisbon.—I could not write by the last ordinary, being (as is the custom) ordered out of the town

for the day of election. The King of Romans hath to-day been crowned,\* and I hope they will now be more at leisure for other affairs. At my last audience, he renewed the promises which he made me before, and I believe they will give us some answer before this Assembly ends, but whether to his Majesty's satisfaction I cannot say.

My Lord Marshal passed by Colen on the 15th. He was not well used at Coblens upon the Rhyne by the Emperor's governor there, but the particulars are too long to relate.  
2 pp.

[The DUC DE CANDALE† to LORD FEILDING ?]

[1636 ?]—" Je puis servir dans l'armee des princes de Scavoye et aussi me doner au roy d'Espagne, en la qualité de colonel. Ma passion est pour l'Angleterre, pour les resons qui ont este dites a vostre exelance, de sorte que je voudrois employer ceste intelligence que je puis avoir avec les autres coronels a mieus servir sa Majeste qui mon coeur reconnoit son roy come [le] vostre. Si vostre exelance trouve ma vision bone, ele est que je pourrois aler voir le Marquis et les princes, negocier avec eus de plusieurs choses, puis passer en Engleterre portant, outre leurs nouveles, celles que j'aprandrai passant en France, s'il n'i a pas rupture, et si ele est faite, je neguotierai encore passant par Loraine, Olande et insi comensera a servir avant estre de la. J'en avise vostre exelance, afin que si ele tardoit a venir et m'envoioit, ele sache ce que je puis faire en chemin faisant. Ele m'envirra en ce cas un passeport sous un nom enpronte pour passer aus estats neutres ou declarés.

Je le cacherai si je passe en France.

Si vous ne poves pas nous faire axepter presentement au service du roi, et nous faire aller en Engleterre, nous pouvons encor prendre cest expedient pour meriter cest honeur d'i estre apelés, que ma fame aile a Paris sous pretexte des affaires qu'ele a, et done tous les avis en Engleterre, puis que le roi n'i a plus d'ambassadeur, car ele est cognue de toute la cour, est fort cognue de la roine et toutes les princesses, ele est tres adrite [? adroite] et je pourai aler tenir la province de Guienne en bone humeur pour moi, ou aler inconeu ou le roi m'ordonera pour son service jusques a ce qu'il nous apele, apres avoir veu les preuyes de nostre fidelité. Mais j'aimare mieus aler droit a son service avec ma familie, car mes parans me fourniront asses d'avis de tous costes et les envoiront a Londres. [Four pages entirely written in a large clumsy cipher.

\* Accounts vary as to the exact day of the coronation, but this date is no doubt correct, agreeing with Ferdinand's own statement in his proclamation issued shortly afterwards.

† The letter is not signed, dated or addressed, but the statement of the writer that he may perhaps go to Guienne, to keep it in a good humour towards himself, makes it probable that he was the Duc de Candale, who, after a roving life, had been commander of the Venetian forces, but in 1636 became lieut.-general in Guienne under the Duc d'Epemon, his father.



*The decipher is interlined, but so faintly that, having found what the alphabet is, it is often easier to spell out the cipher symbols. The letter begins abruptly, and possibly the first sheet of it is wanting.]*

SIR ALEXANDER GORDOUN to LORD FEILDING.

[1636 ?] Venis.—“Ther was nevyr man thocht himself mor happy then I do sins I am persuadit your lordship does me the honor to lov me, and qhen I putt that happines in the ballans with any other, may I day miserabell. The deuk of Candall is come. He did speak to me with so mutch respect of your lordship that I durst not ax him qhy he did not wreit to your lordship” and believe he is truly your servant. “I am teaking cotch ; the forther I go from your lordship the further I leav the creatur in the world I lov most.” 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1637, Jan. 2 n.s. Mantua.—Praying his kind favour for a gentleman of Padua, Signor Paolo Leone, who for some slight cause has been banished for a time from the State of St. Mark, and who wishes to hear of a healthy lodging in Venice, whither he is going to liberate himself from his banishment. *Italian.* 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1637] Jan. 3. Mantua.—His letter in Italian was written only to please a friend, and the matter is quite indifferent to him. Wishes to tell his lordship what he has done since leaving Venice. “Qhen I cam to Ferrara, I did meet the Marquis Bentevolio, qho did euss me extrem sivili and caried me thorou all the citi ; did schou me a company of ougli ladies, did present me with wyn and swet meets. The Cardinall legat was indifferent curtius, bot I most not forgett to tell your lordship the good neuiis I have had from him qwich is that Cardinall de Bichi is, be this tym, at Rom, and is to go legat to Bologna as is beleved. This will caus me hasten my jurnay thither. . . . Ther is com just nou a gryt frend of Mr. Maserneis to this toun. He is his only tutor. He tells me he has a mynd to go for Venis. If he do . . . I pray your lordship speak with him. He is very witty, and ye will fynd gryt satisfaction. . . .

“I do most humbli besetch ye for the lov of hevins to command me, my lyf, my soull and my all, for I besetch God I may nevyr liv longer qhen I am not all and absolutely yours. My dear Master, lov me, and I am extrem happy. 2½ pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Jan. 6 n.s. Ratisbone.—The Swedes are in Franconia, have taken Swynford and other smaller places, and make excursions as far as Wirtzburg without resistance. But it is hoped here that they will be stopped by the extreme cold,

and the Bishop of Wirtzburg believes that he can keep them from making further progress. Piccolomini has orders to join Götz and they long for Gallazzo to come back. It is said the Swedes desire to treat with the Emperor, and the Hollanders continue to press for neutrality with him. "They must here of necessity agree either with one or other, for to make warr against France, Sweden and Holland is impossible." Arnham [Arnim] and Sax are at Leipzig, which makes them suspect some plot against them. It was said that Brandenburg was there also, and Burgsdorft, his favourite, a great friend of the Swedes. This diet will end about the 24th, they have done nothing but make a King of Romans. They are still busy about our business, "but Bavaria's ambition hindereth their resolution, who cannot be drawne yet to any reason, and the Emperor and King of Spaine having bound themselves unto him to mayntaine him in the Electorate . . . have bound their hands, and can do nothing without his consent." The coronation of the Queen of the Romans is to be in a day or two. Much time has been spent in feasting and other pastimes. 1½ pp. *Seal of arms.*

P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Feb. 16 n.s. Turin.—I have signified to the Duke of Savoy his Majesty's intentions concerning the assistance of the Prince Palatine, which he received joyfully, "adding that this is the chrysis in which is to bee expected to see what forme the affaires of Christendom will take, and that this assistance must needs bee judged to bee in a very good conjuncture and that hee hoped it would be with as good successe, to which hee would bee allwayes ready to contribute his best endeavours. And thereupon tould mee what promises of succourse hee had had out of France for the continuance of the warr in Italië, which hee doubted not but would facilitate much his Majesties designes."

My lord of Desmond\* is arrived here. I leave to Mr. Reyms the relation of his treatment, which has been to his full satisfaction, both from the Duke and Madam. She has promised him to write to the Queen, which he is now expecting, and will then go forwards, if we can procure any money here, which is a difficult business. I will do my utmost to serve him, especially from my respects to your lordship. 2 pp.

R. WECKHERLIN to LORD FEILDING.

1636-7, Feb. 15-25. Whitehall.—As Mr. Secretary [Coke] (who is now again at home at Tottenham) writes but seldom I make bold to give you some slight account of what happeneth here. And fearing the Venetian ambassador (whom I know

\* George Feilding, second son of William, Earl of Denbigh, cr. Earl of Desmond in 1628.

to be curious) might send what your lordship might with good reason much marvel at, I do present to you a copy of the Prince Elector Palatine's protest, approved by his Majesty, and published here by authority. Monsieur Augier, having brought a proposition of a treaty betwixt us and the French, is ready to go back again. We believe there will be a good acceptance there of our desires. Meanwhile, on "the round dealing of the Earle of Arundel, in telling his Majestie that all faire meane with Austria is in vaine for doing any good for the Elector Palatine," the King has given his nephew leave to use his friends' assistance and to set forth a fleet, to try his fortune at sea against those who have taken his lands of the Lower Palatinate, now for the most part in the Spaniard's hands. "And indeed without the Spanish meanes, we should never have lost all our meanes (I speake now as a German, that also hath lost there his patrimony) in Germanie. And I hope the Prince Elector shall within these two monthes have together some twelf good ships, which I doe not doubt but will well bee liked by the French.

"Bothe their Majesties are now here, the queene being resolved to keepe her childbed at St. James, though the sicknes doth much threaten us, and (I feare) will cause us againe to keepe the countrie.

"I am sorry to understand of Mr. Hyde's decease." I pray you tell me if I may in any way serve your lordship. 2 pp.

#### BULLEN REYMES to LORD FEILDING.

1636[-7], March 17. Turin.—The short stay we made at Milan prevented my writing. At our arrival here, the Duke sent a gentleman with a coach to invite my lord [Desmond] to a palace; "but my lord very well excused it, and two hours after was presented with frute, fowle, wine and such like things; since when he hath seen both the Ducke and Madame, and this day is to receive her letters to the Queene and then to depart for Lions." He has followed the advice of Mr. Morton here, as your lordship desired. The Count de la Verou has been to visit him, and he is about to return it. The President Pelane [Pelegnini] has also been. 1 p.

#### WILLIAM RYPLINGHAM to VISCOUNT FEILDING, Ambassador extraordinary at Venice.

1637, March 30. Wardrobe.—Your servants, Mr. Basford and Mr. Church, will send you the news better than I can, so that I shall only acquaint you with the estate of the Wardrobe, "where in my declining age I yet unwillingly undergoe a wearisome employment under your noble father, being ingaged in great summes." We have long been taxed for not making our accounts, and as the Lords would not distinguish the ordinary services of the Wardrobe from the extraordinary, it was impossible, by your father's patent, to do so, "being by the



Earle of Middlesex put into a new way." We are now told to do it in the old way, which I have done accordingly. When they have passed the auditor's hands, his Majesty gives hopes that the arrears shall be paid and the Office settled with a better assignment, "whereof as yet there hath been no augmentation, though the charge be twice so much as it was in the late King James his tyme, which draweth many clamours upon us and maketh the place contemptible."

We are very hopeful of your lordship's speedy return. The moneys trusted to myself and others have been ordered for your best advantage and the content of your creditors, but the debts so much overbalance the receipts that some of them grow clamorous. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1637, April 6-16. Hague.—The Emperor's death has caused a surseance of the preparations here for the meeting at Colen. Your lordship will know better than I how the Fishing business stands; an Advocate of the Court of Holland (Theodorus Graswinckelus, author of *Vindiciæ libertatis Venetæ*) has finished a book against Mr. Seldon's *Mare Clausum*, but it is not yet allowed to be printed.

Their ambassador, Joachimi, is waiting for his despatch into England, which he will probably obtain next session "if the report of the Prince Elector's making a voyage hether about his affaires doth not somewhat retard it; upon which their Extraordinary (Beveren) will be revoqued, as himselfe hath desired."

Their ambassador de Liere, who came (removed from Venice) to Paris, is expected here on leave, and Boreel (who is to go for Venice) is called upon to hasten thither. Dorp's fleet, which is going to protect these subjects from those of Flanders and the Spanish party, is gone to sea. 3 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1637, April 6-16. Hague.—My Lord Marshal, at his return by this place into England before Christmas prayed me to recommend a business of his by the Venetian ambassador here (Signor Michaeli) unto his successor (Signor Hieronimo Giustiniano), which I have done; yet for better security, I pray you recommend the enclosed memorial to Giustiniano before he departs from Venice. I have long laboured by Mr. Gerbier to obtain passport for Giustiniano with title of Ambassador, but the Cardinal Infant has utterly refused to admit this quality, although the Marquis d'Aytone granted it to Michaeli.

"I beseech your lordship to let me have, in a word or two, the character of Hiero. Giustiniano, that I may accordingly fit myself unto him as occasion may require for his Majesties service." 2 pp.

## SIR ALEX. GORDOUN to LORD FEILDING.

[1637 ?] April [9-]19. Rome.—I intend to part from Rome this week, and hope soon to let your lordship see that I have studied to know this court indifferently well. The gentleman who does me the honour to carry this has shown here a great deal of wit and learning. He is now going for England and desires to kiss your hands. 1 p.

## BULLEN REYMES to LORD FEILDING.

1637, May 5. Paris.—My lord [Desmond] made his first visit to my Lord Scudemore, and the Sunday following was invited to dinner and most courteously received. "The same day my lord wayted on him to my Lord Lester's (where both the ambassadors christened a childe of Mr. Ogers [Augier's], and where was also married a grand-daughter of the Marshall de la Force), but in this visit my lord receaved so littell respect and such coold entertaynement from my lord Lester, as he is resolved to goe there no more. But with my Lord Scudemore he is often, and yesterday wayted on him to Monsr. de Kendales, who enquired earnestly after your lordship's health, and hath promised to visit my lord." They talk of great preparations for war, but understand (it is reported) there is a treaty of peace, and in the mean time nobody is paid, in so much as here are many murders and insolencies committed by the soldiers, even of the regiment of the guard. We daily expect Mr. Ireland's arrival, and then to go straight for England. 1 p.

## WILLIAM MIDDLETON to LORD FEILDING.

1637, June 23.—I humbly thank your lordship for your letters and the acceptance I found from the noble persons I delivered them to, especially my much honoured lady your mother. I pray you to move them to recommend me to his Majesty and my lord of Canterbury as one who has endeavoured to serve your honour, and maintain the credit of that church whereof I am a member. My reason for this is that the court is full of persons and business, "and I myself backward to put myself forward." I have presented myself to others of whom I was received the better for your lordship's sake, Secretary Windebank and my Lord Cottington are very really your friends, and none, that I can hear, your enemies.

"The way of France as now, is more prevalent.. My Lord's Grace and my Lord Keeper are observed usually to concur, especially att Starr-chamber. Wee are together by the cares about altars, and the greatest opposer of them is my Lord Bishop of Lincoln,\* whose cause has now been heard twice in the Starr-chamber, and it is thought after his censure, wee shall hear no more of him. The things layed to his charge are

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\* Bishop Williams' *Holy Table, Name and Thing* had lately appeared.

suborning of persons to forswear themselves, and blaspheming King and Counsell. My lord Marquesse [Hamilton] is a most diligent waiter upon the King, and so evenly carries himself that he offends none and gaines some. Bishop Wrenn is a true honorer of your familie, more especially of yourself. By his appointment, since I came home, I was deputed examiner of the school at Charter House, who when he laid that charge upon me, told me perhaps it might prove an introduction to somewhat else. . . . His advice was that after term I would break the business to my Lord's Grace, and according to his direction I will, leaving the successe to God." 3 pp.

SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1637, July 10-20. Hague.—I shall ever acknowledge your lordship's noble favours to my nephew, your servant Thomas Raymond, but now I have humbly to beseech you to grant him leave of absence ; "for his fortunes and hope of an estate depending much upon the affection and bownty of some frends in England who are of a faminin complexion," I am advised that he ought to repair thither, lest his hopes should suffer by his too long absence. 2 pp.

BULLEN REYMES to LORD FEILDING.

1637, July 11-21. Paris.—Since my lord [Desmond] here received your invitation "to the sweete frescoes and musike on the greate Canalle, he is on fire to be there ; to which purpose he despatched his man yesterday with letters to my lady, intreating her either that he may come presently for England, or that she would send him money whereby he may goe for Venis." The event I shall not know till his servant's return. 1 p.

WILLIAM MIDLETON to LORD FEILDING.

1637, July 13.—Talking with the younger Windebank, he let fall "that your resolution of not returning to the Colledge before you heard from his Majestie, especially your expressing so much unto them, was somewhat too feirce. It may be it was the judgement of his father and some body else, and therefore I thought fitt to signifie it unto you. Your lordship, I know, is wise, and therefore will make use of this or eny other report I shall send unto you . . . The bearer kist the King's hands at his departure ; fairly took his leave of most of the great ones . . . How my business at Charterhouse will goe I am not certain. That it may doe well I have some hopes. Counsel I have had, and assistance I shall when time serves, both from my Lord's Grace and B[ishop] Wrenn. In the mean while they have advised me to break it to the King by my Lord Marquesse and the Countesse of Denbeigh and by those joyntly. My lady has promised me her furtherance and my Lord Marquesses. If they prevail with the



King, the busines is done, and when it is done, next under God I shall acknowledge your lordship and those noble personages my greatest patrons." 2 pp.

WILLIAM MIDLETON to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Sept. 1.—Upon my lord of Norwich [Bishop Wrenn] his advice, I myself broke the business of the Charterhouse to my Lord's Grace [of Canterbury], who promised me all favour. "Upon that, I moved my lady, she the King, and alone, without the assistance of any else . . . The King's answer was he would be engaged for none till the place fell." From this I conceived little hopes, but when I told it to his Grace, he said it was usual with the King to give such answer. Upon this I asked my lady to thank the King in my name, and I pray your lordship to write to my Lord Marquesse [Hamilton] that when the place shall fall void, he would be pleased to speak to the King. "I know he is strong in the King's favour and so that none more." 1 p.

THOMAS RAYMOND to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Oct. 13. Westminster.—Immediately on my safe arrival hither, I repaired to Mr. Church (according to your orders) who not having received any information from your lordship touching me, I was almost disheartened from tendering my service to any of your friends at court. However, I took the boldness to wait upon my lady, your mother, who honoured me with a favourable audience, but as a stranger, not as your servant, having received no notice touching me. I pray you to send her some few words of information.

On Sunday last the Venetian ambassador, Correro, took his leave of the King and Queen at Hampton Court, where he received the honour of knighthood. The same day, at three o'clock in the morning, the King's great ship called the *Sovereign Royal* was launched. Her tonnage is just so many tons as there have been years since the incarnation, viz., 1637; her breadth is 48 feet, her utmost length, from the beakhead to the after end of the stern, 232 feet; her height, from the bottom of the keel to the top of her lantern, 76 feet. She bears 5 lanterns, the biggest of which will hold ten persons without pressing one another. She has three flush decks, and a forecastle, a half deck and a quarter deck with a round house. Her lower tier has 30 ports for demi cannon and whole cannon; her middle tier has also 30 ports for demi and whole culverin; her third, 26 for other ordnance, 13 for murdering pieces, and 20 pieces of chase ordnance. She carries 11 anchors.

It is reported that the Poland ambassador to whom his Majesty has so long refused to give audience, has at length obtained to have it, and is to be lodged in Sir Abraham Williams' house and entertained as other extraordinary ambassadors

have been. St. George's Feast was celebrated at Windsor on Tuesday was seven-night, and yesterday his Majesty dined upon his great ship, which yet lies before Woolwich. 3 pp.

GEORGE BAKER, HEN. FARINGTON and JOHN GOULD to  
LORD [FEILDING?].

1637, Oct. [17-]27. Naples.—Informing him that according to his desire, they have bought two very curious "tawny ebboni scrittories" one garnished with silver and the other with brass gilded, and have laden them on the *Dolphin* of London, consigned (as ordered) to the "Lady Marques Hamelton."  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Oct. 19-29. Hague.—". . . The death of the Landgrave of Hessen is much lamented here. The Prince Electour hath sent his Maitre d' hostel, Cornell Horninck, to condole with the Landgravine, and learne the state of those forces left by the Landgrave, under command of Milander, for the sonnes behalf. The Landgravine is come with her husband's corps unto Groninghen. . . ." 2 pp.

SIR HENRY MILDMAY to LORD FEILDING, at Venice.

1637, [Oct. 26-]Nov. 5. Bolonia.—I was fully resolved to have kissed your hands at Venice, but "findinge myselfe straitned to sixe weekes and a fewe daies to our Christmas, at which time your lordship knowes I am tide by vertue of my place to attende at Corte" I can only present my faithful service to you. My obligation to your noble family is such that I am grieved to let slip any occasion of respect.

"This doctor came with me from Rome; an exalant phesition and a wise man and a brave companion." He lives in Venice and is worth your knowledge. I took my leave of his Majesty at Wanstead in July and so have no news to give you. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Nov. 30-Dec. 10. Hague.—I presented your letters myself to the Queen of Bohemia, who much esteems your lordship's worth and loving respects, as you will understand by the enclosed in her own hand [*wanting*]. I am sorry that your books for her are not yet come to hand. I crave pardon for putting the enclosed (to Mr. Petty, an old fellow philosopher of mine) under your lordship's cover.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

ANTHONY HALES to LORD FEILDING.

1637, Dec. 1. London.—A long letter concerning a dispute with Percy Church, culminating in a quarrel in Westminster Hall, when Church threatened to cudgel him. Church declared that 300*l.* allotted to Hales in his lordship's

extraordinaries had been abated, but on application to Sec. Windebank his honour stated that the King had allowed his lordship his full bill of 2,400*l*. "notwithstanding which, like his Majesty's good husbands, they [the secretaries] did cut off 300*l*," but not from any particular item. The Lord Dorset, who had known Hales at Turin, lately sent for him and heard his tale, and upon this the two disputants were summoned before Windebank, but with little profit, and Church still continues his ill proceedings. 3 *pp*.

SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL to LORD FEILDING.

1638, Jan. 8 n.s. Hague.—The deputies here are earnest for the removal of the Hessian army from East Frise, and their own dismissal, but hitherto have no answer save *bona verba*. The Imperialists are quartering themselves in great numbers on the skirts of these provinces, and have so far startled the States that, for prevention of the worst, they have put garri-sons into the neutral places of those parts, but with strict orders not to act against the Imperialists. There is to be a meeting at Lubeck, between the Swedes and Commissaries from the King of Hungary, who are to discover the intentions of the Swedes in regard to a meeting with France, and to interrupt the same on their master's behalf. "But that the Swedes are already in any measure engaged to a pacification on that side, is not so much beleaved here. . .

"I have not yet heard of your lordships books intended to the Queen of Bohemia, but have acquainted her of your lordships most noble affection and care therein . . . whereof she was very glad, commanding mee to give your lordship notice thereof, with many thanks." Pray let me know "whether John Barnes (doctor of Sorbon and Benedictin English) be living still in Rome ; what he doth or is done with him ?" 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  *pp*.

WALTER, LORD ASTON to LORD FEILDING.

1638, Feb. 13. Madrid.—The time has lately been mostly spent in feasts at the Buen Retiro in honour of the Duchess of Chevreuse, the most remarkable being "a running at the ring and estafirme, and Toros." At the first, the King assisted, attended by sixty of his nobility, all dressed in black velvet with cloth of silver sleeves. His Majesty ran for three prizes and won them all. On Wednesday was the feast of Toros ; "the bulls proved very good, the cavalleros performed their parts with great successe, and the feast hath bin the best that I have seene of that kinde. . .

"The Conde Duque [Olivarez] hath lately told me that to hasten the coming away of the Conde de Oñate from England, his Majestie intends to send Don Martin de Aspra, cavallero of the habit of St. Jago, and who hath bin much employed in this King's service in Flaunders, to remayne there as his



Resident untill his ambassador shall arrive." Don Martin is to go with the Duchess of Chevreuse, who this day begins her journey for England.

Last Thursday there was a special fiesta for the Duchess in a fair room of the Buen Retiro. "It began with the opening of a sceane from whence appeared Pernassus, sett in severall degrees full of poetts." The poets read papers of verses and prose composed upon themes given to them, "which were so witty and full of entertainment that although it lasted three houres, the tyme seemed very short." Noble prizes of plate were given to them, and the rest of the entertainment consisted of music of several kinds and "an excellent mask extraordinarily well performed." *Signed.* 2½ pp.

#### B. GERBIER to LORD FEILDING.

1637-8, March 10-20. B[russels].—The great news of Duke Bernard Weymar's defeat lasted but Saturday (3-13 present) and part of Sunday. The Infant Cardinal was ready to assist at a Te Deum for the same when a courier came "with news of the chance turned. The Infant Cardinal commanded the Te Deum should serve for Hanaw. . . . Duke Bernard, led by boores to an easy passage of the Rhyn, fell on John de Weerts quarters, wherein the said John de Weert could get together not above 30 horse, was taken, with Duke Savelly, Speeren-Ruyter and many other officers. The Croates, who were sent over the Rhyn to seeke food, after repast to assist John de Weert, many were drowned. The Governour of Brissac alsoe came too late. In fine the overthrow said [to be] greate. Duke de Rohan hurt but in noe danger. 1,500 of John de Weert's men tooke service with Duke Bernard." The Infant Cardinal and Piccolomini are consulting how to send men with all diligence. It is thought Rhynfelde will now be taken.

"The Infant Cardinal said John de Weert was good to execute, not to command. The fault committed was the sending fower regiments over the Rhyn, whereunto constrained for want of food." Piccolomini's troops near Maestricht, are said, for want of pay, to be running to the French. 4 pp.

#### SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON to LORD FEILDING.

1638, April [2-]12. Rome.—The King of Hungary's extraordinary ambassador is expected here about the end of this month, but the preparation for his entry is so magnificent that it will scarcely be finished by the next. The like bravery hath not been seen here these many years.

"The renderinge Breme upon soe shorte a siege makes diverse heere suspecte the governour's faith, and that hee was plyable to another batterye then that of the cannon; especially hee marching out with soe manye soldiers and leaving behinde suche sufficient store of munition and other provision, for at

leaste two moneths." It is believed that Duke Frederico Savellye is escaped from Duke Bernard Waymar's soldiers, and some report that John de Wert was rescued by the governor of Brisack, as they were conducting him prisoner to Bingefielde [Benfeld].

"The King of Hungary will finish his dyet in Presburge, but not to his owne greate content or satisfaction, the differences betwixt the Chancelour and the Palatine hindering his designes."

There has been a great earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples, overthrowing many places. At Messina, during the sermon, the great church was thrown down, and the preacher and people slain. 2½ pp.

#### LORD SCUDAMORE to LORD FEILDING.

1638, April 6-16. Paris.—Concerning the refusal of the *Chambres des Enquestes* to transact business until the interdict upon their third chamber is removed. The King has sent *lettres de cachet* to the Grand Chamber, ordering them to find out and notify the disobedient parties. Four of those sent away are put in prison, viz., President Barillon in the Castle of Amboise, Salo in Loches, Tibeuf at Caen, and Sevin at St. Malo's.

[Disposition of forces.] The Swiss deputies are much dissatisfied that the King will not promise them neutrality for French Comté. It is said that orders have been sent to the French ambassador at Rome to accept a truce if the Pope offers it, and this town is very hot upon the report of a general truce near at hand. *Signed.* 2½ pp.

#### SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1638, April [7-]17.\* Venice.—"The 27th of the last moneth there happined such a terrible earthquake in Calabria and part of Sicilia, that there are supposed to be slaine above 10,000 soules; twenty-four townes being wholly (or the greater part of them) swallowed up; which will be an unconceivable dammage to the King of Spaine, for besides the loss of soe many people, he cannot give less than ten years exemption from tax to the survivors, to repaire the spoile of the country.

"The hopes conceived of a generall peace begin to degenerate into doubts, since a whole yeare is unprofitably passed at Cullen, and the extraordinary nuntios move slowly, yet something may be presumed if theyre dispatch goe forward, for it is not likely that the Pope will draw that expence upon himselfe, but upon some assurance of success. . . .

"The Spaniards here conceive noe small hopes of the good offices that Madame de Chevreuse may doe for them in England, who (as they conceive) may have the opportunity to insinuate those propositions which an ambassador cannot soe conveniently doe."

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\* Internal evidence proves that Talbot's letters were dated new style,

I have already told your lordship "how Giustiniano had sent to me for the under partition of your house ; but the count who should have taken it is a noble Venetian, and cannot live under an ambassador's rooffe, soe that unless I can perswade Giustiniano to take it all, this last motion will come to nothing. Coronel Duglas and his lady are come to Venice, and make use of a part of your house, till they can accommodate themselves elsewhere." 4 pp.

#### LORD SCUDAMORE to LORD FEILDING.

1638, April 20-30. Paris.—The King and Cardinal Richelieu are gone towards Compiègne, where the King will be between Marshal Chastillon's rendezvous at Beauvais and Marshal de la Force's at St. Quentin. His presence is the more necessary, as the soldiers "having retired themselves into those parts with their booties, the licence they have bin permitted to live with all this winter being very great" the generals may not find them repair to the rendezvous in such numbers as expected.

Divers commissions are sent to gentlemen to raise troops, and when they ask for money, Monsr. Bullion has none for them, yet they are expected to do the service. Most of the churches of the frontier towns of Picardy have corn and ammunition put into them. "The troopes for Italy march very slow and thinne," being unwilling to go. It is said that Monsr. D'Estré at Rome has much offended the Pope "by his height of language in the favour of some bishops of France whose, to the number of one or two and twenty, have not bin able yet to obtain their bull of the Pope, and they finding their consciences charged with the revenue of their bishopricks," have applied to the King. But some are willing to make use of the revenues to help the charges of the war. I congratulate your lordship's arrival at Turin, whereof I have the happiness to be assured. *Signed.* 3 pp.

#### B. GERBIER to LORD FEILDING.

1638, May 11-21. Brussels.—"These make great account of the taking of Meppen by Baron Kettler, thereby to have put the Prince Elector from his bias in that nooke, and broken the Holland States designe, [be]cause, as they conceive, the States of Frise will keepe their men at home, which will retard the Prince of Orange's setting forth. . . .

"Queen mother hath now several times spoken in publicke, resolved to make for Spaw to take the waters, and declared disposed to begin the journey forthwith, but is putt off for a fortnight, some thinke it may be for good and all, others that the Queene would not thinke on this journey but that it may tend to another [to England], of which noe apparent likelihood as yett." 5 pp.



## GEORGE VERNON to LORD FEILDING.

1638, May 17. London.—I have told your lordship in my former letters of the ill offices done you here by that Count who was the cause of the King's altering his first determination to settle you in France. I beseech you to write to my Lord Cottington, my lord Bishop of Canterbury and my Lord Treasurer, who may do you a great deal of right, especially my Lord Cottington, who has shown himself most willing to do you any friendly office. Mr. Church and I have this morning been soliciting Sec. Cooke once more to get your lordship's bills of extraordinaries allowed of. He promises to give them dispatch, but I much doubt we shall not get the whole. My Lord Marquis is suddenly to repair to Scotland, but promises to see your affairs finished before he goes. My Lady Marquis your sister's death has delayed them. Signor Rittano writes asking an absolute order from the Marquis how he should dispose of his pictures, who immediately went to the King to ask if they should be sent upon the currant ships. To this the King would not consent, but commands me to desire Rittano to keep them till they can be sent upon some other ship, coming direct to England. 3 *pp.*

## JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1638, May 29 n.s. Vienna.—There is a rumour here that Meppen is surprised, and all the money which the Prince Elector had there to raise men taken. "It hath made me madd, for they begunne to be very apprehensive of him. . . . The Danish embassadour is on his departure. They have required the King his master to enterpose and mediate with the Prince Elector that he would not presse things suddainely to extremity, for that they were seeking meanes to give him speedily satisfaction. They would have desired him to have done the like with Spaine, but that wee and that crowne are entering into treatys which they hoped would be ere long concluded, and then that the whole Lower Palatinate might be had; which the embassadour seemed to thinke was very faire, and to be very apprehensive that otherwies things would goe ill for both us, the Prince Elector and Spaine, should wee enter into armes."

Bavaria is diligently fortifying Monacho, yet those here are somewhat jealous of some new tampering between him and the French. I shall be glad to hear from your lordship what inclinations to the peace you find in them, and if it be true that they will acknowledge this man for Emperor.

"I heare the Dutchesse of Chevreux is arrived in England with great presents and powers from Spaine. If wee and they agree, all will do well, for they have bene the only hinderance our businesse hath had for above this yeare." 3½ *pp.*

## JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1638, June 5 n.s. Vienna.—“The newes of the losse of Meppen is too true, comming confirmed from all parts. What alteration it may breed in his Majestie I know not, though heere they protest their desire to bee no lesse then formerly to accomodate the Prince Elector's affaires. I perceave in England they expected much from his armes, and I doubt they will finde the House of Austria not to bee in that weakenesse they imagin it. The King of Hungarie will be strong in the feild and his partye, and I perceave they hold the French armes to bee more in noise then in effect. . . . Of the Swedens little is spoken. They say they will receive great succours from home, which I hardly beleeve, and yet without them they can do nothing, the King of Hungarye, Sax and Brandenburg beeing farr stronger and augmenting dayly in those parts. . . . They conceive heere that the Pope becomes every day more a friend to the Austrians then other.” 2½ pp.

## CHARLES I to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1638, June 9. Greenwich.—Sympathising with her in the new difficulties into which she is plunged by her enemies, praising her generous resolution for the defence of her children and estates, and assuring her of his friendship. His ambassador, “the Baron Feilding” (who, as she wishes it, is to continue with her), will more fully signify his desire to serve her. *French. Copy.* 1 p.

## SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON to LORD FEILDING.

1638, June 29 [n.s.]. Rome.—Cardinal Barberini has been indisposed, but now is in very good health. The Pope also is very well, and yesterday received the tribute for the Kingdom of Naples from the Spanish ambassador, “but went not to St. Peeters, the Cardinalls beinge there this morninge at chappel without him.” I told your Excellency in my last of the ambassador of Hungary's private audience, where, having to pronounce a few words in the presence of the twelve cardinals who came to honour his arrival, “eyther the majesty of the Pope and the place, or as some conceive, some hastye and roughe wordes of the mayster of the ceremonyes, soe struck him that he almost lost himselfe, nor did he perceave the signs made him by the Pope to rise, and his Holinesse havinge return'd him this shorte answer rose up and departed, leavinge him upon his knees. The Spanyards are angrye with him for soe greate an oversight, the French laughe at him.” He lays the blame on superior powers, imputes it an affront to his master and threatens to go home without rendering obedience, unless some satisfaction is made him. The Pope says he made him the sign to rise, and he must blame himself if he did not; the Pope's *maestro di caso* has been often with him, to try to find a remedy, but they have not yet done so. He expects



another answer from Vienna, and meanwhile they go on with their treaty, he remaining very rigid in his pretensions.

The ambassador of Savoy has arrived, and on Sunday had his first audience. The hopes of peace are not much advanced, but as the Austrian affairs seem to be in better state than the French, the latter may be induced to think more seriously of an accord.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1638, July 3 [n.s.]. Rome.—The courier the Pope sent to Vienna is returned with orders to "Prince Echenberte" to give his Holiness satisfaction. The Prince is waiting for his own courier to return, but the common opinion is that he will not depart till he has made his solemn entry and had public audience.

They are sending a prelate hence to France to congratulate the birth of the dauphin. 3 pp.

#### B. GERBIER to LORD FEILDING.

1638, July 7-17. Castle of Droesleeke at Laken, near Brussels.—Giving an account of the taking of Nivelet and other forts respectively by Prince Thomas, Piccolomini and "the Irish" and of an encounter with the Duke de la Force by Count John of Nassau and young Col[lo]redo. "These good successes, which made one say to the Infant Cardinal, their ennemyes wonted valour was come to theise, and theise their wonted adverse fortune gon to them," has given a spur to the grants of money demanded for this campaign.

"The Infant Cardinal comes to Bruxelles this night to assist to the great procession of the Holy sacrament of miracles (as these call itt) and to the great bonfires for theise their good successe in their defensive warre. . . . From the castle of Droesleeke [*as above*] to see the bonfires farre off, cause (*sic*) many Scotch his Majesties subjects captifs here." 3 pp.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1638, Aug. 11-21. Brussels.—Whatever design of Queen Mother's ministers moved her to bend towards the Busse, they have vexed many, especially the Prince Elector of Cologne, to whom they had applied for assistance and who had taken a great palace in Liege for her residence, and made great preparations for her reception. The burgomaesters who went to salute her were told to return and she would follow, the inhabitants and train bands stood ready for her till twelve o'clock at night, but no sooner were the burgomasters gone than she took her course for the Busse. The Prince of Orange met her outside the town, and came again from the army next day to visit her. Monsr. de Riollant, her physician, writes as follows:—"On dit que nos ministres sont venus icy pour y brouiller ces Estats ou les obliger a la treave; deux points qui nous rendront odieux icy et en France," and a correspondent



writes to me that there is a merchant ship in one of the ports of Zeeland ready to carry her to England, where it remains to be seen "*si le Thamise sera susceptible de ces monstres que vous avez excommunié de la part de vostre roy.*" It is no secret that the Queen has been afraid that difficulties would be made about receiving her in England. 4 pp.

PERCY CHURCH to VISCOUNT FEILDING.

1638, Sept. 6. London.—“ . . . My lady had indifferentlie overcome her last rancounter for your sister Marqus,\* but at this time her greefe is stronglie renewed, my lord Marquesses eldest sunne lying daingerous ill of a most malignant fever; wherefore your lordship may doe well in your next lines to give her som good consolations concerning the mortallitie of those children, they all beeing both weake and sicklie. My lord Marqus arrived at Oatlands uppon Saterday last, and is, notwithstanding his greefe for his boy, suddenly to goe backe againe for Scotland, where your lordship's father now is.”

I have accepted a bill of exchange for your lordship of 800*l.*; it is in the hand of one Chamberlaine, a merchant who has authority to receive the money.

“My lady Duchesse of Buckingham with the Earl of Anteram [Antrim] parted yesterday from this towne toward Ireland, where (as it is reported) she intendes to spend two or three yeares.

“The joy for the Dolphine is in our Court verie great, and Sieur Ravie† is the man sent from the King to congratulate, and Mr. Henrie Jermain from the Queene. They part upon Monday next. The Lady Rich is lately dead, and Sir James Bage; Madame nurse in great danger, for which the Queen much greeveth.”

*Postscript.*—“Capt. Feilding and I remembered your lordship's good health with guns at sea, and Mr. William Smithesby remembers his humble service.” 2 pp. *Seal with crest.*

[LORD FEILDING to SECRETARY WINDEBANK.]

1638, Sept. [19–29].‡ Turin.—Does not think it conducive to his Majesty's honour to remain at Turin, and if not thought fit “for the employment of France” hopes to do the King better service by returning to Venice. If no ambassador is sent there, the Venetians will certainly recall theirs from England. Thanks his honour for his kind advice not to burden himself with errors which do not belong to him, but as what he did had “a particular aim at the Queen's service,” he cannot wish it undone. Besides, he was almost confident “that the

\* Lady Mary Feilding, wife of William Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Hamilton.

† *i.e.*, Sir William de St. Ravy.

‡ The letter (in Lord Feilding's own hand) actually sent to Windebank is at the Public Record Office in *S. P. Savoy*, under this date.

distaste the Dutchesse had publicly exprest against his Majestyes treating the Countess of Soissons with equal titles with hir, and hir unkindnesse taken at the denial of the addition of *Altesa Reale*," which she expected at his arrivall here, to be differenced from the other, might justly have borne the blame of all thos disorders which happened at his first entry into this court.

"The complaynts the *French ambassador*\* hath made against mee shall not divert me from seekinge what if known might give him new cause of distaste if his Majesty can gain any advantage from my endeavours, my opinion being firme that when we shall have made use of all our allyances for the restitution of the Palatinat we must still have recourse to the easiest and surest way of recovery, I mean *the King of Spain*. . . . Wherefore my zeale and devotion to his Majesties service would not suffer me to let passe a faire occasion which was offered me to entertayne a secret correspondence with *the Marquis Leganes*, who is very ambitious to crowne all his actions, which have been very prosperous, with such a glorious work . . . and to that purpose hath writ into *Spaine*, though *Don Francesco de Melo* have plenipotence to treat of that business as well as of the affayres of *Italy*. There passeth interchange of letters betwixt *Don Juan de Vasques*, governor of *Vercelly* and *my selfe*. He professeth great devotion to *his Majesty*, havinge had the honnour to kiss his hands in England, where he receaved great courtesyes. By this entercourse, and other advertisements I receive from *Milan*, . . . I cannot conceive the treaty altogether unseasonable, considering the ill success of theyr affayres in Germany."

My secretary Reeves, who began his journey eight days ago, will shortly wait on you, and give you a full relation of this court.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. Copy in *Henry Downhate's hand*.

JOHN, LORD SCUDAMORE to LORD FEILDING.

1638, Oct. 8 n.s. Paris.—"Upon Saturday the Earle of Leicester and myselfe presented Sir William St. Ravy and Mr. Jermin to this King and Queene, who did both expresse with many most affectionate speeches how extreame kindly and thankfullie they tooke the extraordinarie testimonies of joy which theire Majesties have bin pleased to manifest for theire happinesse in the birth of theire sonne. Whom being conducted to see wee found asleepe, and must truly report to be very well featur'd, of a fine manly complexion and in good plight.

"Cardinal Richelieu hath bin some daies this weeke indisposed with a fluxe and small feaver, of which he is now well againe. . . . It is whispered here, as I understand this morning, that Marshal Brezé is to be sent extraordinary ambassador into England. Duke Bernard Weymars succours

\* The words in italics are in cipher, and are deciphered by Windebank in the original letter,



march soe slowly and weakely that his agents here are much unsatisfied, it being plaine that that Duke's courage . . . will cause him to runne the hazard of his person and forces upon too much disadvantage."

The King is said to have assigned the absolute government of Guienne to the Prince of Condé, but it is thought this is only until better information be had of what passed at Fontarabia, to which purpose one Monsr. La Boderie, the Prince of Condé's friend, is to be sent thither. *Signed.* 2½ pp.

[DON ALONSO] DE CARDENAS to LORD FEILDING.

[1638 ?] Oct. 28. [London.]—Entreating him for the continuance of his favour, and assuring him that he has no servant that desires more his health and happiness, and safe return to this Court. *Holograph.* 1 p.

JOHN, LORD SCUDAMORE to LORD FEILDING.

1638, Nov. 5 n.s. Paris.—“ . . . This Queene came to Paris upon Tuesday last; the next day she received the communion at Nostre Dame, where there was a greate affluence of people to see hir, the Parisians reverence of hir person being much augmented by the birth of the dauphin. . . . They are now upon settling a course for the maintaining of twenty thousand men to enter Spain the next yeare, about which it is sayd the Prince of Condé is to come hither shortly, he being Lieut.-Generall in Guienne and Languedoc. . . .”  
*Signed.*

*Postscript in Scudamore's hand.*—“ Mr. Petty is gone for England. Madame Senecey is commanded to retire from Court, and yesterday took her journey towards her house in the countrey. This Queene hathe beene at Paris these four or five dayes in very good health, this being her first journey hither since her childbed. Nov. 9 n.s. 3 pp.

[LORD FEILDING to SECRETARY WINDEBANK.\*]

[1638,] Nov. [2-12]. Turin.—“ By two of my former I gave your honour account of some correspondence begun betwixt *the Marquis Leganes and myselfe*, since when I have receaved letters from *the President Pelegrini* wherein, moved out of a true devotion to *his Majestye and the Duchess of Savoy*, he hath given me particular relation of some discourse which passed betwixt him and one that was sent to treat with him from *Leganes* in his way to *Venice*. The substance was, the *Cardinall of Savoy*, mediating a better correspondence betwixt *his Majestye* and the *King of Spain*, and the uniting them in league for the restitution of the *Prince Elector* and the preservation

\* This letter is in Downhale's hand, and by a curious oversight not only has he signed it himself “Your honour's most humble and most affectionate servant, Hen. Downhale,” but Lord Feilding has endorsed it “Mr. Downhall to myself.” The letter (verbatim the same) in Feilding's own hand, actually sent to Windebank, is in *S. P. Savoy* under the above date.



of *Savoy*, not without the communication and consent of the *Cardinall of Savoy*, which *Leganes* seemed to be so much taken with as he earnestly desired *the President* to breake the business to me, and to worke my co-operation with him for the effecting thereof. What did most displease me was the feare the person had, who was employed in this business from *Leganes*, least *his Majesty* should conclude his treatyes with *France* before this could be brought to any ripenes, that concerning the *Prince Elector* being a busines of length and time, not from the difficulties which would rise from *Spain* but from *Germany*, wherefore it was much insisted upon that the benefit of thes might not fall and bee taken away by the too much precipitation in the other treaties, whereby I finde them more carefull to gaine time than ready to give hopes of present satisfaction. Howsoever, thes treatiss were not fitt to be left of, were it only for some secret intelligence I gayne by the by, and the disposing of *the Spaniards* to a more ready entertayninge of [what] *his Majestye* shall interpose his authority in, in *Italy*, wherein *Leganes* professeth a great desire of concurring with his ministers for the good and quiet of these princes."

I am glad to find that you concur with me in the unfitness of my stay here, which I am every day more confirmed in by the ill proceedings of these ministers. The other night my coachman was clapt up in prison by the sbirri, only for being without a light, and I only got him out after great contestation. But I do not wonder at the insolence of the under officers when I am told from a very good hand that Count Philippe has written to a friend of his "that if his Majestye did not shortly remove me from hence, I should receive in my usage such distast, as I should not be able to stay out till the last" and certainly, were it not in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I could not thus long have seen with patience the disrespects done him, "as thes here are glad by any demonstration to assure the French of the Dutchesses undervalewing any other protection but theyres. . . . It may be doubted that this comedy, by the violence and indiscretion of the actours may be drawn out into a tragedy, wherein I have so ill and dangerous a part to play as I heartily wish, if I may not be thought fit for the employment of France, that I might return to serve his Majestye in thos quiet and calme seas at Venice, till a more favorable winde shall carry me to more active services." *Copy. 3 pp.*

SIR ARTHUR HOPTON to LORD FEILDING, at Turin.

1638, Nov. 3-13. Madrid.—Since my coming to this court in July last, I have had no answer to any letter I have written to you, which makes me conclude that the passages of writing between the court where your lordship is and this are wholly stopped. I am therefore sending this by way of Venice. All things here are quiet. They speak of sending an extraordinary

ambassador into England, and the birth of a son in France and a daughter here may give occasion of mutual embassies. We have sent home the Duke of Modena, full of honour and contentment. I pray you tell me if you know of any way of correspondence between here and Turin. 2 pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING.

1638, Nov. 27 n.s. Vienna.—“Wee have our eyes here only fixed on Brisack with such attention that wee see and hearken to nothing else. Here arrived one thence four dayes agoe sent from Rynacker, the governor. He writes that going to serch the burgess’ houses and beginning with one he conceived very rich, he sayd unto him, ‘Why will you serch my house; when you want breade, I will maintaine the whole garison a moneth.’ Another in like manner sayd to him, ‘Let me alone, when I have no more to give you to eate I will give you my children.’ This hath much revived them and they hope the towne may hold forth yet some months.\* Goch [Götz] is taken in arrest, and the succoring the place followed with more ardor than before. They lye betwene [Duke Bernard of] Weimar and thoes places from whence his proviant doth come, whereof he beginneth to suffer. . . . If he get no newe supplies it will be a difficult question to take the towne. The fortune of Germany seemeth to depend thereon, for if itt be releaved, they will have the countreys entire to themselves, and will bring great forces against the summer into the feilde.” Galazzo’s and Banier’s armies are both suffering great extremities. They send forth parties against each other, “but neither will sett the stakes at rest.” The Duke of Brunswick makes some difficulty in giving up his army to them here, but since Saxe and Bavaria have give up theirs, he will no doubt follow their example, so that according to the treaty of Prag, there shall be no army but the Imperiall in Germany, and those of the Catholick league and all other will have an end.

“Prince Rupert is sent for. They will lodge him att Newstat and use him with all honour and respect, and itt may be they will bring him to court not long after. The towne is full of his prayses, they hope here he may be a meanes to do much good, and I do well believe itt, if things bee not carried with too much violence.” 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

B. GERBIER to LORD FEILDING.

1638, Dec. 21–31. Brussels.—Notwithstanding Don Louys Spinola’s expostulations, some of Count Piccolomini’s troops are quartered in the land of Juliers, though with fair promises of payment, “which doth not quiet Don Louys, on the contrary makes him (with the newes of the surrendry of Brissac) speake more big then before. . . .

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\* This report was, doubtless, sent out purposely, but at this date the town was suffering all the horrors of famine.

"The losse of Brissac is much resented here, and the resent appeares even among ladyes, who intended baalls to make this a merry Christmas time. Theise have used all possible industrie to possesse the people that Brissac was succoured. Couriers fained come with the newes, and letters confirming the same from severall parts, though the ordinary from Spaine (come this weeke) assured here he had seene fiestas att Paris for the surrendry. . . .

"Prince Thomas is much agitated with apprehensions touching the affaires of Italy, and many would have him repaire thether to take care of his Patria and house, but as yett hath not sett his resolution on the journey." 3 pp.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1639, Jan. 1 [n.s.]. Venice.—Has acquainted the Prince with Lord Feilding's intended return to Venice, who expressed very warmly the desire he had to see his lordship again. The ambassador from Malta is arrived. 2½ pp.

JOHN TAYLOR to LORD FEILDING, at Turin.

1639, Jan. 1 n.s. Vienna.—Your lordship will have heard of the loss of Brisach. It is feared, too, that the French will soon possess themselves of Burgundy and all the towns upon the Rhine. "Their affairs are in a great ascendant, and if not prevented in tyme and very speedily, they will not only be masters of the German libertie, but controule all Christendom. They see now here that they have too many enemys and that they want friends. . . . His Majestie is the most considerable of all unto them, and I beleive they will strive to give him the satisfaction they may, and I wish he would accept of some reasonable one."

*Postscript.* "The Prince Elector is at Hamburg, and lodged with Sir Thomas Row. The English merchants there have presented him with a cupp of gold and 2,000 duckatts. Prince Rupert hath bene sick, but is now on his way hither." 2 pp. *Seal of arms.*

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1639, [Jan.] 15 [n.s.]. Venice.—[Chiefly in relation to Venetian politics.] The King of Hungary can promise no help to Venice, as he is bound in honour to employ all the next spring for the recovery of Brisach, and preventing of Duke Bernard's further march into his country. The Ambassador of Malta has made his public entry here.

The College have expressed their pleasure at your lordship's return. "It is generally believed that you are in the town already incognito; the French Ambassador is much busied to discover it. I answere doubtfully to all that aske me, to confirm them in the opinion. Here is a she masquera very like you, and that is it which deceiveth all men.



I intend to bring her into your lordship's palco,\* to make their errour the more compleate. . . .” 4½ pp.

JOHN REEVE to LORD FEILDING.

1638[-9], Jan. 18-28. London.—I hope my proceedings will be satisfactory to your lordship, since “my discovery of Mr. Secretary Cokes ill intentions towards you hath produced by my Lord Marquis his power and complaints to the King so notable a redresse and reparation, in obtaining you newe credential letters with the title of Legatum Extraordinarium, which your lordship will receive by this post from Mr. Secretary Windebanke, without the knowledge of Mr. Secretary Coke; whom my Lord Marquis did so reproach before the King (as I am informed) as I know not how Mr. Secretary will disgest itt.” Weckerlin tells me that it had been before decreed at the Council table that you should have no other title than legatum only. I tried to get a copy of your credentials from him for Secretary Windebanke, “from whom all formes in this nature are kept as much as can bee by the sayd Weckerlin, to render himsele the more necessary,” but could not do it without giving some jealousy; however Mr. Read assures me they will be as advantageously written as possible, “so great a care and love hath Mr. Secretary Windebanke of and to your honor.”

Mr. Church will tell you what has been done in your behalf by your mother and sister with my Lady Bayning. “You have for rivalls Mr. Russell, whom his father offers to estate in 4,000*l.* a yeere and get him made an Earle, my Lord Grandison, and my Lord Harbourt, my Lord of Worster's sonne, with many others† . . . but the generall discourse is of my Lord Marquis, though he doth absolutely abjure itt and hath proffered all assistance in your behalfe, but hath not yett performed anything, which augments that suspition. I did hope long ere this time to have been with you to have brought you home to have tryde your fortune amongst the rest,” but if I cannot come, I shall do my utmost to fulfil your commands here. 3½ pp.

HENRY HYDE to LORD FEILDING, Ambassador in Venetia.

1638[-9], Feb. 9. Zante.—“Mr. Talbott hathe sincerely defended his nation's right, and much obliged my particular. But because the V[enetian] state bee awed into greater esteem of your lordshipps personage, I renewe my suite for havinge Aquelaes (our common Adversarie) processsed to bee examined by this Proveditor,” without which we cannot prevail against his malice.

\* His box or balcony at the theatre.

† Lady Bayning, widow of the second Viscount, was only daughter and heir of Sir Rob. Naunton, Master of the Court of Wards. Lord Herbert was the successful suitor, but he was son of the Earl of Pembroke,

Our Beasio Vendagnio will inform you of my sufferings, and send hither such suffrage as you can procure. I pray you to countenance him.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1639, March 6 n.s. Turin.—The Carnival recreations are now going on here “with solemn tiltings in the Court gardens, commedies, balls and other devises, although itt is not difficult to perceave a cloude in the height of theise jollities in the faces of some, to whom Prince Tomaso his comming into Italie is perhaps the more apprehended as itt was the lesse expected. Some heere (amongst which the Nunce is one, who hopes for honor in his treaty of an accommodation betwixt the Duchesse and the brothers) are of opinion that hee will use none but faire and peaceable terms, which for my part I see soe little ground for as I expect rather that itt will bee of worse consequence to this state than the Cardinall his brothers practises have hitherto beene, and that hee will give the Duchesse too just an occasion of putting some other places into the hands of the French; for, for his admission into this state, I hold itt a thing not to bee thought of, and see noe other way left him but violence and force.” 2 pp.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1639, July 15 [n.s.]. Venice.—Hearing that the nobility here were treating with our merchants for the drawing of English ships into this service, I called them together, and forbid them to undertake any such treaty, “letting them know how prejudiciall it would be to his Majesties honour to be neglected in a matter of such consequence, and how dangerous an enterprise it would be for them to attempt without particular order from his Majestie, to deprive thereby his Majestie of the honour of such obligations and acknowledgments as would be due to his favourable assistance.” I shall to-morrow write to all the English consuls in these parts, to give the same warning to the masters of English ships coming into their ports, until we know his Majesty’s intentions. I pray for an order how the captains of ships may engage themselves, whether for transportation only of men and provisions or for warlike service, and whether for offensive or defensive only; “and in such case whether they may carry their owne flag, because I know not what inconveniences may befall our marchants in Turky thereby.” 8 pp.

HENRY ROBINSON to LORD FEILDING.

1639, Aug. 19. London.—Has a great desire to know whether the sight of his pictures gave his lordship satisfaction. Was ten years collecting them and believes that Mr. Pettie, Mr. Jerome Lanyer and Mr. Frizell will affirm they are no bad collection. Lord Maltravers also has seen them, which

he only mentions because he thinks his lordship examined them but hurriedly.

Prays that if his lordship establishes an agent at Florence, he may have the place. Understands likewise that the Queen has bought Wimberton [Wimbledon] house and park, and conceives that his lordship may prefer a servant of his own to be keeper of them. For either of these places he would gladly give his lordship his pictures, and even if neither of them is to be obtained, the pictures are his upon his own terms. 2 pp.

#### P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1639, Oct. 28 n.s. Turin.—The truce between the city and the citadel has ended. Yesterday the French appeared before Chieri, and this night Prince Thomas, with some of this garrison are gone to the help of the places which rendered to the French, “and opens them a passage towards Casall if they have pulse enough to undertake that enterprise.” Prince Thomas remains yet at the Erimo, expecting the Marquis Leganes to help him to besiege the French at Chieri, if they stay; but the people murmur at his absence, “in whose valor and vigilancy they wholly place the security of Turin, which they apprehend may bee sharply visited this night from the cittadell” unless he and his forces return. 1½ p.

#### SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1639, Nov. 4 [n.s.]. Venice.—The letters in Pregadi give us hopes of your speedy return, but I hear nothing of it from any other hand. I could wish you were nearer, for Mr. Downehall has spent both his money and credit, and I am not able to help him, unless I can procure more money on your chain, which I will attempt rather than suffer your household to be dispersed. President Pellignini is at a stand about your house, for want of some merchant's security.

Understanding that Dr. Turner's son in law was come upon the galley to Venice, I petitioned the Prince for the performance of his promise to you for the poor man's release, and lest he should be shifted upon some other galley, as formerly, I desired that he might be put in the school galley at St. Mark's, till the debt pretended were proved due, which I undertook should be punctually discharged. “The Prince told me that as soone as the copy of the *ducale* should be found, the slave should be sent me. . . . In the meane time the secretary assureth me that he is sequestred by the Signori dell' armamento, that he may noe more be sent out *in curso*,” but as yet we cannot find the copy of the *ducale*, on which his release depends. *Holograph*. 1¼ p.

#### THE SAME to THE SAME.

1639, Dec. 2 [n.s.]. Venice.—“President Pellignini and his sonne are both retired this day into your house. . . . What the



true ground of this chaunge in him is I enquire not, but conjecture that his new wife is no second cause, though he give out that Prince Thomas hath called him, and that he hath a brother desperately sicke and the like.

"The facteur of the Theater at St. Giovanni et Paolo sent to me to know if I would renew your lordships palco, which (because I understood nothing of your lordship's resolutions) I would not adventure to take, but (to prevent any other ambassador in pretending to it) I sent word to the Count de Levall that he might, if he pleased take it for himselfe till your lordship should returne to Venice, which he hath willingly done, to entertaine his new mistress.

"The discourse which I used to your lordship the last weeke was grounded upon the sight of the copy of a letter of my Lord of Canterbury, which a friend of mine sent to me." I pray you conceal this. *Holograph.* 1 p.

#### SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1640, Jan. 13 [n.s.]. Venice.—" . . . The Pope is very much indisposed, and his chieftest disease observed to be melancholy, which, though grounded upon the continual revolt of Christian Princes from under his obedience, yet it is thought to be increased by a prophesie presented to Cardinal Barbarini, that in the year 1640, Rome shall be without a Pope, Savoy without a Duke, Bavaria without an Elector, and Constantinople without an Ottaman.

"It is not improbable that this prognosticke may find credit enough at Rome (where superstition hath soe much force) to hasten the promotion of Cardinalls, whereof Mr. Con will not (in likelihood) participate, being given of by his doctors, and having already received extreme unction. The Grand Signor may easily verify his part of the prophesy, by reason of his suddaine and severe chaunge of diet, for having not long since fallen in to a dangerous surfett by excess of wine, he hath made a solemne vow never to drinke more, and hath caused all his vessells of that use to be broken."

I have given the Prince thanks in your lordship's name for the releasement of Dr. Turner's son. 2 pp.

#### P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1640, Jan. 18 n.s. Turin.—The Nuncio is again proposing the depositing of the citadel of Turin for a year in the custody of the Swiss. The Marquis Leganez says he has no power to conclude this, but will consult the King his master. Both city and citadel seem weary of the fruitless expence of their cannon and fireworks, and appear to use them now only to publish that there is no peace; and I believe there is a tacit truce for the *bomboli*, which have not by many degrees answered

the expectations roused by them. They produce strange effects in the houses where they break aright, yet I hear not of three persons killed by them, which in so crowded a city, "seemes to have in it more then of heedlesse fortune or humane providence." 2½ pp.

P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1640, Feb. 29 n.s. Turin.—"The French here have lost noe parcell of the extraordinarie fairenesse of this season, their cavalerie having ranged all the country without any opposition." They are now gathering in their harvest in all the villages between Turin, Asti and the Millanese, interrupting coaches and couriers and intercepting the provisions for this place; whilst these soldiers repose securely in their garrisons, where (besides the contributions which they extort from their hosts) "they participate largely of the substance and goods of those who, abandoning the weaker places for fear of the French, doe but escape from one ennemy to another." Stores of hay and straw have been brought in here, and orders published which argue the apprehension of a siege. 3 pp.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1640, April 27 [n.s.]. Venice.—"... The Venetian ambassador hath sent hither, in this weekes letters, a prognosticke of the disagreement betwixt his Majestie and the Parliament House, which he buildeth upon the power which the Puritans have already shewed in swaying the common votes in the election of knights and burgesses, and withall he addeth that not any who accompanied the King into Scotland are made choice of for their delegates.

"Sir William Hamilton is returned to the court of Rome in long robes, which argueth that he standeth in competition with Mr. Montacute, from whom he hath already gained the voice of the people.

Sir Sackvill Crow and Contarini (the Venetian baylif at Constantinople) are fallen into very fowle termes with one another. I am ignorant of the occasion (unless it be the interception of letters) but Sir Sackvill intendeth to complaine of him to the Prince, and is very inquisitive after your lordship's returne to Venice. . . ." 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1640, May 5 [n.s.]. Venice.—"... It is reported that the Republic hath sent a secretary to Parma, to invite the Dutchess to the Ascension, and that they will make choice of twelve of their chiefest ladies to accompany her, who for that time shall not be subject to the lawes which restraine excess in apparrell, but shall have liberty to appeare in their greatest bravery. . . ."

Monsieur du Pay's servant having received some affront from the *sbirri*, after he told them that he belonged to your house,

I complained to the *Capi del consiglio di X*, "who answered me that they would give them due correction for their insolence, and charge them hereafter that if they met any stranger, they should first enquire if he were of your family before they meddled with him; which I could not choose but understand to be spoken in derision, because your servants have no livery to be known by." 3 pp.

P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1640, Sept. 29 n.s. Turin.—Sends an account of the last part of the siege.—The Count de Harcourt has courteously invited him to remain as long as he shall think fit. Prays for his lordship's directions, which he will promptly obey, never having found himself in better health than since the beginning of the siege.

*Enclosing*: A narrative of the siege of Turin from Sept. 7.

"The last trial" agreed upon between Prince Thomas and the Marquis Leganes was on Sept 14. The resolution of the besieged carried them successfully into the enemies forts and upon their bridge, which they kept for a competent time, expecting the Marquis to come to their support, which he might certainly have done, "but the glorious issue of this long enterprize was reserved a prize to the valour and vigilancy of the Count de Harcourt who arrived immediately where there was greatest need of his presence." When day dawned, the Marquis not having appeared to aid those of the town, "these brave actors were forced to quit the stage." The enemy's cannon played upon "whole naked squadrons" without interruption, and the Prince, perceiving no signs of the Marquis, without whose aid all that he had done was in vain, commanded to sound the retreat, which was executed fairly and without disorder. That evening the French sent a trumpet into the town, and the next day the yielding up of the city was agreed upon. Two points were long debated; the manner of the rendition (which Prince Thomas desired should be directly to the Duchess) and the security of the inhabitants; it being finally agreed that the city should be put into the Count de Harcourt's hands for rendition to the Duchess, and the Count promising, in her absence, faithfully to respect all the rights and privileges of the city and the citizens.

On the 24th the Prince marched out with all the ceremony and honour that could be desired, "in the midst of his guards of horse, marching leasurly with their swords drawne; trumpetts sounding cheerefully before him. At the first outward barrier was the Vicount de Turene, betwixt whom and the Prince their passed courteouse salutations, as afterwards betwixt his Highnesse and the Count de Harcourt



neare to the Baston Verde." The way was guarded by French foot soldiers, "behind whom, in a faire plaine, was the rest of the army in battaglia." After the Prince went the Infante, his sisters, with divers ladies and gentlewomen of the town. "Three nights and as many dayes, since the entrance of the French, are passed with lesse trouble and confusion then the inhabitants expected; the apprehension of the contrary having driven away greate multitudes, especially of the better sort." Sept. 27 n.s. 1640.

This night, Signor Mazzerini is arrived from France, whose coming is thought to be for an accommodation betwixt the Duchess and these Princes. 3½ pp.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1640, Nov. 16 [n.s.]. Venice.—Those of the *Monte* in Padua (where your chain lies engaged) give me notice that if I do not redeem it within the allotted time they shall sell it. Your lordship will have time to redeem it if you send a supply upon sight of this, but if the least delay is used, I cannot prevent their proceedings. There are many expences which fall on me in your service which I cannot defray; I pray you to consider me and your own honour here, which I am not otherwise able to support. The patron of your *palco* (at St. Luca) has seized it, and will not deliver it up till he be paid the two last years rent. I have told him you are upon departure, and that he shall suddenly be satisfied, but in the meantime it will be a dishonour to you if he dispose of it to any other. He exclaims publicly of the wrong done to him, and will hearken to no reason but money. The same man has disposed of the French *palco* to the resident of Florence, without giving any notice thereof to the French King's secretary, "which he understanding, entered the *palco* the two first nights of action, with a full company well armed, and keepeth ever since possession of it. I hear the Collega hath examined the matter, and given it to the secretary.

*Postscript*.—"Mr. Tho. Sommerset (sonne to the Earl of Worcester) is gone to Rome, and he is voiced to be the man that shall be promoted, since others of our nation doe shew to modest an ambition of the dignity." *Holograph*. 2 pp.

P. MORTON to LORD FEILDING.

1641, Jan. 15 n.s. La Torre.—"There is a persecution rayeing against the inhabitants of this valley of our religion which may perhaps grow into som greate disorder." I cannot return to Turin until I have the necessary letters, so that I must partake of the fortune of these people, and will endeavour so to govern myself that I may not be ashamed to give an account before any tribunal whatsoever. 1½ p.

## P. MORTON TO LORD FEILDING.

1641, Feb. 8 n.s. La Torre.—Piedmont, it's doubted, will still prove the seat of war, "Signor Mazzerini, since his return from Nizza, having given noe apparent signes of satisfaction in his negotiation there with the Princes of Savoy," and the reported removal of the Marquis Leganez from the government of the State of Milan giving occasion to believe that the Spaniards have regained Prince Thomas. "The return of the Duchesse into Savoy is likewise spoken of, though I cannot beleive that she has any apprehension of the re-asseiging of Turin so long as the French continue masters of Carmagnola and Civas. The persecution which I have formerly mentioned against those of the religion in theise valleys is begunn, and allready the inhabitants of Bibiana, Finile and Lucerne have abandoned their houses and possessions."

The friars here report that Signor Filippis (for whose freedom from the inquisition at Turin your lordship interceded with the Duchess, and who was carried to Rome) has been burnt, but we have some reason to believe the contrary. I venture to refresh your memory of him, if peradventure you may find any means in England for his liberty, "which perhaps the inquest which I heare is made amongst those that are affected to Rome may make some offer of." 2½ pp.

## THE SAME to THE SAME.

1641, June 1 n.s. La Torre.—My sense of your lordship's loss is beyond expression\*; I hope I shall not offend if, amongst the sad rights and rites of nature, I propose something of business which may suffer by delay.

Hearing that the Spanish ambassador in England "hath made offer of six that are in the Inquisition in forraigne partes for the liberty of one who is in the hands of his Majesties justice, I will crave leave to putt your lordship in mind of that poor man, Signor Filippis," for whom you interested yourself at Turin. He has now been carried to Rome, but even there, if he may be included in the six, I doubt not but that your pious intentions may be fulfilled.

Since the raising of the siege of Jurea the armies have lain quiet. The French are quartered on the Po, above Turin, and speak of great supplies out of France, which it is supposed Signor Mazzerini is gone to solicit. 2 pp.

## THE SAME to THE SAME.

1641, July 12 n.s. La Torre.—Complains that for two years and three months he has received nothing for his maintenance in his employment, and in all this time has received only one letter from his lordship. Was engaged by his lordship, and "with reference only to his Majesty's service"; therefore it

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\* Lord Feilding's second wife, Barbara Lamb, died in March, 1641.

cannot be expected that his own fortune, that is his father's purse, should maintain him, although it has assisted him not sparingly. Prays his lordship to have consideration of him and of his creditors (amongst whom are many widows and orphans), and by his compassion, enhance the pleasures which he enjoys in the sunshine of his Majesty's presence. 3 pp.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1641, Aug. 9 [n.s.]. Venice.—According to your order, "I have given the Prince notice of the arrest of his ambassador's English chaplaine, with an assurance in your lordship's name that all moderation will be used towards him, and that theyre ambassador shall not have reason to complaine of his Majesties proceedings herein. The Prince told me he had not any light of the business from the ambassador . . . but he hoped that his ambassador having lived four yeares in the country would have learned soe to understand himself that he might not call any publique affront upon his person, not doubting of his Majesties favours and your lordship's good offices in this particular. . . ." 2 pp.

THOMAS RAYMOND to VISCOUNT FEILDING.

1641, Oct. 22. Paris.—When I divers times came to receive your honour's commands before leaving England, my ill fate kept me from finding you at home or at leisure. My infinite obligations to your lordship oblige me to give you an account of my present charge, as to one who has been pleased to stand cautionary for me (a favour I shall never enough acknowledge). "It will be a perpetuall honour unto me to have had the conduct of soe noble and hopefull a cavalier as my Lord Mordaunt, who (to speake without flatterie or ends) is of a sublim'd and brave sperrit, and endued with many excellent naturall parts. Hee is nowe in his horsemanshipp, mathe-maticks and dancing. I could have wish'd he had a little looked over againe the foundation of learning (phisicks) but his disposition and abler friends hath counselled him otherwise." I shall not cease to give him the best counsel I can, and hope never to deserve ill of him or his friends. "I have taken myselfe out of the number of the gazettiers, the better to applie myselfe to my private studies." 2 pp.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT to LORD FEILDING.

1641, Dec. 27 [n.s.]. Venice.—The Venetian ambassador [in England] has so represented his grievances to this State in the particular of his letters\* that the Senate proposed to recall him,

\* See letter from Sir E. Nicholas, dated Nov. 18:—"The Venetian ambassador and the Duke of Florence's agent are so much displeased with having their letters broken open by the Parliament that they have made their several protests." *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1641-3, p. 168.



but Signor Bertuccio Valier (one of their principal men) opposed it, alleging that as the affront was by a particular person, and the reparation "by the body of the States assembled" they ought not to be aggrieved. Hereupon I thought to have renewed my former discourse in the College, and to have pressed the Prince to accept the satisfaction made, but understanding that Contarini (who is to succeed Giustinian) has received part of this journey money, I waited to know by this week's letters whether the ambassador continued in his discontents or no, "and now finding his cloudes are turned into bonfires, I shall wholly desist from renewing that unhappy discourse." 1 p.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT TO LORD FEILDING.

1642, June 20 [n.s.]. Venice.—The Duke of Parma has entertained Sir John Douglas for Mareschall of the camp, and pressed him to make all speed to him. Sir John applied to this Senate for leave, but has gone without waiting for the answer. "His intention is to pass the time with the Duke of Parma till matters are better settled in England, and the Palatin cause be taken in hand, whereunto here are other able officers of the religion which stand very well affected, and would quitt theyre employments here to serve the Prince Elector, as they have often told me, and desired me to acquaint soe much into England in theyre behalfe." 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1642[-3],\* Jan. 16. Venice.—I long since advertised your lordship that for the necessities of your family † I was enforced to impawn your pictures in August last for 400 crowns, with condition that unless redeemed within six months, the merchant might have power to make sale. "Time runneth apace . . . ; your debts are greate and clamorous, your family unclad and penniless, we are commanded out of this house nor know I how to pay the rent or find credit for a new." I cannot touch a penny from the King or my friends in England, and am forced, as a last shift to impawn your diamond chain yet deeper for 200 crowns (making in all 800), the gentleman having liberty (unless the whole be redeemed in three months) to make it his own upon paying the rest of the price. For my own part, if present order be not taken, I shall be enforced to quit the

\* Endorsed "The duplicat of my letter of the 9th of Jan., 1643." There is a brief extract from this letter in Report VI, but put to the year 1643-4.

† *i.e.* the ambassador's household. For an account of Lord Feilding's arrears see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1641-3, p. 377, where, however, in error, he is called "Edward," by the editor. The document is calendared much too early, as the account goes down to Jan. 1648-9. "The late king" (whose name does not appear in the document itself) is not James but Charles. Its probable date is the end of 1660 or beginning of 1661. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660-61, p. 479.

service, "and betake myself to some army for 4s. a week." I have several times fully stated my wants to Mr. Secretary but find no redress, and now pray you to consider my condition and to be assured "I should not have misplaced your pictures or chaine without order, if his Majestys honour were not so farre engaged." 1 p.

CAPT. WYLLINGTON and others to BASIL, EARL OF DENBIGH and the rest of the Coventry Committee.

1643[-4], March 8. Tamworth.—A friend from Lichfield brings us intelligence that this day we shall be fiercely assaulted by 1,500 foot and 500 horse, and that four pieces of ordnance are advanced upon their carriages towards us, and that their rendezvous is upon Hoppas Hill, where we now discover divers troops of horse and great companies of foot. They are making up Hoppas Bridge, which may be for the passage of their carriages and foot. Our scouts and theirs have fired one against another. *Signed*, Waldyne Wyllington, Thomas Hunt, Richard Harvey.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

WALDYNE WYLLINGTON, Governor of Tamworth to the EARL OF DENBIGH, Lieut. General of co. Warwick &c.

[1644, April]—One Lieut. Col. Moore came yesterday to Tamworth with a party of horse, and after them came several complaints by poor country men (who pay weekly tax to me) that he had taken their horses from them by force, without leaving others in their stead. I sent to Lieut. Col. Moore requesting him to come speak with me, but he answered the officer that I might come to him, for he was a governor as well as I; and said further to the officer that if he spake another word he would cut off his head. Upon this affront, I sent a party of musketeers, who brought him to me. He justified taking the horses, but I restored them to their owners. I hear that since they left Tamworth, however, he has taken others out of my assignations, and I much doubt that in their return towards Stafford they will continue the practice.

I have intelligence from Ashbie that on Friday night last, at a town in Leicestershire called Breedon on the Hill, Derby and Leicester forces fell upon 700 horse and foot (or as some say 300) marching northward from Oxford (I have forgotten the name of their commander, but I named him in a letter to Sir Richard Skeffington). The Derby and Leicester forces pursued them, "hacking all the way" for three miles, to within carbine shot of Ashbie, and slew seven or eight, wounded many, and took sixty prisoners (of whom Sir John Digby is said to be one) and about a hundred horses. 1 p.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH to LIEUT.-COL. MOORE.

1644, April 16. Coventry.—I am informed of differences between you and the Committee of Shropshire which trouble

me much. It will advantage you every way to hold a fair correspondence with them, paying them the respect due to persons entrusted by the Parliament, and who being in their own country deserve to be preferred before strangers in managing its affairs.

I am now preparing to advance with all speed into those parts, to fulfil the Parliament's commands, who look upon Wemme as a place of great consequence and desire it may be kept. I doubt not but you will performe your part, for your own credit and mine, who shall take care to see your pains rewarded, as soon as I can settle that town and the forces there in a greater command over the country.

[The first paragraph is substituted, in Lord Denbigh's hand, for that in the draft, which is expressed in much stronger terms, stating that Moore was made governor of Wem because the town was in danger of a siege and near a potent enemy, but not that he might divest the gentlemen of the County Committee of their authority; wherefore he must consult Mr. Clive and Mr. Hunt upon all occasions, and try to gain the commanders and their soldiers to join in the preservation of that place, remembering "that gentlemen and others who voluntarily ingage themselves for preservation of their owne countrey, are not acquainted with the rough usage that mercenary soldiers must be subject unto."] *Draft.* 1 p.

#### THE EARL OF DENBIGH to MAJOR FRASER.

1644, April 19. Coventry.—Is content that the town of Fenicmpton [Fenny Compton] "which lieth so near Banbury"\* shall be discharged of bringing in any horses, upon payment of 12*l.* to the bailiff of Warwick. *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### CAPT. RICHARD TURTON to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1644, April 24.—Is not insensible of the incessant pains taken by his honour in settling the distractions of "these associated counties." and thinks himself happy to have so noble a person to appeal to. He has had 130 men under him for twelve months in constant pay, but cannot possibly keep them together unless he continues the same, which he cannot do, in regard he is deprived of his assignations.

Prays that some payments may be assigned him and also horses, with saddles and pistols to recruit his men to a full troop. If summoned to wait on his lordship, other "late captains" would come in with full troops, while he, who has "never appeared in the county upon service but with a far greater number" would not be able to do so. 1 p.

#### COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR SHROPSHIRE to COL. MYTTON.

1644, April 30. [Wem.]—When you left us, we hoped you would have returned with a considerable strength to our

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\* i.e., to the King's garrison.



relief before now. We can fetch no provisions, "the enemy lying so neare us round about and plunderinge everye day almost to the very walles of our towne." We fear our late governor, since he went from us, has possessed you and the Earl of Denbigh that our condition is far better than it is. "Tonge Castle is now lost, and noe place now left for our active enemy to fall upon in these parts but onlye this, whither they are most strongly importuned to come with all speed possible, the Prince beinge returned to Ludlowe, as we are credibly informed. The enemy is sensible of our present want of money and provision, and are well assured (and that upon good grounds) that we are not able to subsist above seven days at the most, theire beinge not two days provision of flesh nor one weeks provision of cheese. Our souldyers doe see us soe much neglected doe runn away daylie, and those that stay will passe upon noe duty unlesse they be punctuallye paid to a day. . . ."

Yesterday a hundred Irish rebels came to Salop, and a great number more landed with them and are daily expected out of Wales. There is a new press of ten out of every allotment, and 6,000*l.* a month required from this county for their maintenance. There is no hope of their removing hence, but rather it is expected that the King will draw down into these parts. "We desire you not to trouble yourselves with the thoughts of a governor of the place, theire beinge noe expectacion but that the Prince will place one here before ten days be ended. . . . We hope you will do us that right to vindicate our honor to the world in case we perish or escape, and what blood shall here be lost, we doubt not but it wilbe required of those which have neglected us soe long."

We much wonder the General has not sent into Lancashire and Cheshire to make ready the forces ordered by the Council of State to join him from those parts; it makes us almost despair of relief in time, for so great a body cannot be got together so quickly as our necessity requires.

"If noe releife can come, you shall doe us a speciall favour to send us speedye notice, whereby the shedding of much blood may be prevented. If we may expect any, we desire to know how soone, that we may stand it out unto the last yf our men will stande firme to us. Sir, next under God our lives are in your hands." *Signed, Rob. Clive, Tho. Hunt. Copy. 1 p. Endorsed, "A copy off a letter sent from the Committee off Wem to Collonell Mytton."*

#### LORD CONWAY to LORD [DENBIGH?].

1644, May 28. London.—". . . I did meete with more difficulties heere then I did expect, for I did not thinke to have fownd any other then those which the nature of my cause would have brought forth. . . . I have now liberty to goe into all places but the Parliament howse, and to spend as much money as I can borrow; for the rest I hope I shall doe well enough.

I have companions, and I shall fare as well as they. I beleave you will doe well to continue your friendship where you have begun, and not onely with him, but with all that side. I send you a cyphar, but it is not soe perfect as it should have bin, if I had had more time." 1 p.

SIR JOHN MELDRUM to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1644, June 25. Namptwiche.—“ If Prince Rupert had a thousand barrells of powder, ther is an unavoydable necesitie that it must passe throw Lancashire, wher he shall find a very hard passage, if it be not passed this day. I am glad of your noble resolutions in this service, wherein I am confident your lordship may draw more honor upon your selfe then in any other occasion whatsoever, and ther is nothinge can be be more advantagious . . . then celeritie in the quick march of the souldiours, lest we com to late.” *Signed.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

Petition of HENRY FINCH of Dudley to the EARL OF DENBIGH, General of the forces for this and the adjoining counties.

[1644?].—Petitioner, being an ironmonger, has hitherto vented his commodities in other parts, travelling in the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and the like. Upon his late journey he carried such wares as are useful for the Parliament forces, as bits, stirrups, spurs and other necessities, which if he were molested in his travels they would be destitute of ; but upon his return, bringing bags of hops and a barrel of soap, he was stayed at Birmingham by Col. Foxe, who will not let him proceed without his lordship's warrant. He is a man well affected to the Parliament, and constantly employs a hundred men at work, so that if he may not pass with his commodities it will be a general loss to the whole country. He therefore prays for a free pass into the associated counties and to London. 1 p.

JULIAN, LADY CAMPDEN to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1645, May 25. Brooke.—Is prosecuted with much violence and spleen by the Lord Grey, “ who, upon bare fancies of his owne suggestion, would prove my Lord deceased\* a delinquent.” In her absence and paucity of friends, prays his lordship to own her cause so far as it is just.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *Seal of arms.*

W. AYLESBURY to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1646, May 11–21.—We have this day begun our journey, so you may the better compute how long it will be before my lords† can wait upon you in London. My unhappy infirmity

\* Sir Edward Noel, second Viscount Campden, who died in the King's garrison at Oxford in March, 1643.

† The young Duke of Buckingham and his brother Francis. Will Aylesbury, brother-in-law of Sir Edward Hyde, was travelling with them as their governor.

makes them move the more slowly, and I confess I have a great desire to see them safe at home, but if haste be necessary for their business, they shall come with all the speed they may and I will follow after ; yet I conceive it may be prejudicial to their health at this season to ride so long a journey post.

I am confident their friends at London will be so just as, before they go out of France, to see me cleared of the engagements that lie upon me for them. In this I know I shall need your lordship's favour. My next will be from Venice. 1 p.

W. AYLESBURY to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

[1646 ?] June 16. Venice.—My lord Duke has written to your lordship concerning Mr. Sainthill of Livorne, to whom his obligations are so great that I do not believe that my two lords could advance towards England without his help, seeing that your messenger has not come, or remitted me either money or credit. He is also a very worthy person and well thought of by the merchants there. I pray you therefore to second what his Grace has written to my lords of Northumberland and Pembroke, and to Sir Robert Pye. 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1646 ?] July 21-Aug. 1. Geneva.—My lords on Saturday last arrived at Geneva, and this morning go for Lyons, where they must stay till they have more money. I am sure you will not let them lie there longer than is necessary, "nor yet to be detained at Paris, especially now the Prince is there.\* I speake it in confidence to your lordship that I feare nothing more then that " ; and therefore pray you and all their friends to hasten their return home. 1 p.

ELIZABETH ROOPER to LADY [DENBIGH].

1647, Jan. 23.—I have to thank your ladyship for the braun, the fine ring (by Captain Lidiante) and now your letter, than which nothing can be more welcome. "We are in the country, as many as care for anything but themselves, very sorrowfull for the distance betwixt his Majesty and the Parliament ; it portents ruin I feare to the whole ; the Lord in his mercy think upon us for good.

"We heere of profisies and visions that Mr. Saltmarsh shoulde see and reveale before his death ; wee suppose hee might bee under some distemper in his brayne by mellincoly, for that humor abounds this winter in many places. Heere is two mayds within a litle of us : your tenant Smith's daughter of Brockt is under a mighty sullen sadness, but there is a yonge mayd of Binly, a parson's daughter shee was, that is thought to be possessed. I have not seene her but there is very strange

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\* The Prince of Wales went from Jersey to France at the end of June, 1646. See *Cal. Clarendon S.P.*, i, 323.



storyes of her. And now I am talking of melencoly, I must tell your ladyship that old Duck and Nan Wayte (though you have the losse) must be comforted, for they hevly bewale the losse of two of your Moscow ducks, a turky cock and two turky henns. . . . The ducks they had thought a fox or some of Mr. Langham's hounds had gott, but since the turkys are gone, they beleve they are taken by hands, because the turkyes sitt out of the others reach. . . ."

Capt. Burton lately saw your sister, my Lady Grey, in good health and great with child, but very desirous to be at London. Your little boy, Mr. Bagott, is exceeding well, a brave boy as ever I saw of his age; his mother sent word she would come see him as soon as Christmas was past, but she is not yet come. I am extreme glad you and my lord mean to be in the country before it be long. My husband is coming to London next week; he sends his humble service with mine to your ladyship and my lord. I humbly thank you for remembering my poor children. 3 pp.

#### THE EARL OF DENBIGH'S Assessment.

1650, Aug. 2.—Certificate that Basil Earl of Denbigh is assessed by the High Constable of Knightly Hundred, co. Warwick, for the Militia, for his demesnes in Monks Kirby parish, 5 horses and 10 foot, being his proportional share of 500 horse and 1,200 foot to be levied in the said county. *Signed*, Jo. Smith.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON to THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

1662, Nov. 11. Castle Ashby.—Being required to inform himself of the value of all estates of peers in county Warwick (in order to their assessment by the Militia Commissioners) he desires rather to receive from his lordship an information of the yearly value of his estate, than to learn it by inquiry from others. *Signed*. 1 p. *Seal of arms*.

*Addressed to* "the Earle of Denby at Newnham."

#### SAM HANE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1663, June 15. Staple Inn.—I have shown the enclosed book to a knowing person, who gave me a modest approbation, and thought I might venture to present it, even though it come short of some men's works. "Upon the account of a second challenge betweene my Lord of Bridgwater and my Lord Middlesex, my Lord of Bridgwater is committed to the Black Rodd (where his Countesse comeinge to see him fell in travell, and as soone as delivered, both her and her child dyed), and my Lord Middlesex committed to the Tower. Itts reported itt was on the score of a young lady in my Lord Middlesex custody, which he designed for a relation of his, but my Lord of Bridgwater prevented it."

No further news of the Parliament adjourning. 1 p. *Seal of arms*. [*Fesse with 3 escallops between 3 fleurs de lys.*]

## II. LETTERS AND PAPERS OF THE BARON DE DYCKVELT.

The EARL OF ARLINGTON to [MONSIEUR BOREEL].

1672, June 20. Whitehall.—Requesting passes for two agents going to France, and also for the Duke of Buckingham and himself, and Mr. Williamson, appointed secretary to their embassy.

*Postscript*.—Le roy agree le depart de Monsieur Wede,\* ainsy je luy enverray mon carosse pour le mener coucher chez moy demain au soir, s'il luy plait. *French. Copy. 1 p.* [See *Cal. S.P. Dom. under same date.*]

EMILIE DE HESSE† to M. DE DYCKVELT.

1684, June 18 [n.s.]. Vitré.—Praying him to protect and assist her daughter, the Countess d'Altembourg, whom the unhappy state of affairs has obliged to retire with her son into the land of Booverth near Utrecht. Is writing to the States General on their behalf, and as Dyckvelt is a member of that illustrious body she begs him to use his influence in their favour. *Holograph. French. 1½ p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1685 or 1686].—Thanking him for the kind interest which, as she hears from M. de Chevrete Montauban, he has shown as regards obtaining permission from the States General to remove her furniture from their provinces; and recommending to his protection the said M. Chevrete Montauban who is a gentleman of a very good house and great merit; was for three years with her nephew the late Elector Palatine, and since then with her sister ‡ the Electress [dowager] as gentleman of the chamber. *Holograph. French. 1½ p.*

JAMES II. to [the EARL OF FEVERSHAM].

1688, Dec. 10. Whitehall.—Copy of the letter in which the King announces his intention to quit England. (Printed in the *Life of James II* and in Kennet's *History of the reign of James II.*) This copy agrees verbatim with that given by Kennet, but has the following postscript:—

“I must add this; that as I have always found you loyall, so you have found me a kind master, as so you shall still find me to be.”

*Overleaf*: Translation of the above letter into Dutch.

M. BIELKE to [M. DE DYCKVELT].

1689, Nov. 30. Stetin.—Expressing his pleasure upon Dyckvelt's return to Holland, and recommending his cousin,

\* Everard de Weede, Baron de Dyckvelt, by which latter name he is generally known.

† Daughter of William, 5th Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

‡ The sister was Charlotte (widow of Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine), who died in March, 1686; the nephew, Charles, died in May, 1685.

who is in command of his (the writer's) regiment in the service of the States General. 3 pp.

PRINCE DE BARBANÇON to [THE MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA ?].

1690, Dec. 29. Namur.—Those who say there are but two or three pieces of cannon here, can certainly never have been here, for there are more than fifty, in the castle and in the town. The commissary has been busy demolishing *Sampson*; it has been very difficult to get into the old towers, where the cement is harder than stone, however, it is done at last, and the mines are ready to be charged, for which I only await your Excellency's orders. I pray you send them quickly, for we must not let the French occupy this post before it is completely destroyed. *French.* 1½ p. *Endorsed by Dyckvelt.*

[JOHN BLANCARD]\* to the BARON DE DYKEVELT.

[1691,] Jan. 10–20.—“J'ai hezité plusieurs fois, Monsieur, si je devois vous ecrire sur une petite affaire mais delicate, parce qu'elle interesse un seigneur et une dame de votre conoissance, et que vous et le Lord† qui est depuis peu auprez de vous, ayez extremement. C'est parce qu'il est aupres de vous que je me determine a vous faire cette relation, car vous jugerez, l'un et l'autre, incomparablement mieux que moy, si la chose merite que ce Lord en parle à son retour. Je n'ay jamais ozé ecrire ceci à 4 [the King] quoy qu' autrefois il agreat que je lui fisse part de tout ce qui venoit à ma conoissance. Vous aurez besoin d'un petit ecrit separé de celui-cy pour entendre l'affaire. Je vous l'envoye. C'est toute la precaution que j'ai pû prendre, avec celle de notre chiffre pour empecher que les curieux, s'ils voyoient cette lettre, ne püssent conoitre les noms de ce seigneur et de cette dame.

“Une dame qui ne veut pas etre nommée, et qui a pris des precautions avec moy, m'a dit en grande confidence que comm'il ne paroît plus que my Lord 4 [the King] ayme autant Madame sa femme qu'il faisoit autrefois, qu'elle aussi de son coté ne se soucie plus de luy temoigner cette grand inclination qu'elle a toujours eu pour luy, et qu'elle commence a perdre (je suis persuadé que cela est faux). Qu'elle disoit, il n'y a pas longtemps, que quand on se marie si jeune, et a quinze ans, qu'on ne sçait ce qu'on fait; et qu'avant que l'on en ayt trente, on se lasse l'un de l'autre. Qu'on a recueilly de ce discours et de quelques autres, applicables à elle, qu'elle n'est pas contente, d'autant plus que non seulement my Lord son mary la raille quelquefois sur son embonpoint, mais aussi parce qu'il luy manque de fidelité conjugable; qu'il couche de temps en temps pendant quelques heures avec

\* For the identification of this writer, see Introduction.

† Probably Portland, who left London with the king some days before this, although their crossing was delayed by storms.



Mad[emoiselle Villiers] et qu'on la croit grosse; qu'elle a beaucoup d'argent, qui lui est donné par 38 [Portland?], que quelques personnes jouent souvent avec elle, qu'ils luy gagnent beaucoup, et luy tirent adroitement le vers du nez croyant qu'elle sçait bien des choses. Mais voicy ce qui est de plus important Monsieur, et qui est la principale cause qui m'oblige à vous entretenir, vous deux. C'est qu'on dit à l'oreille parmy quelques speculatifs curieux et envieux que 36 [Shrewsbury ?] est amoureux de 5 [the Queen], sans qu'elle le sçache, et qu'il fonde son amour sur quelque chose de plus important que l'amour, et qui me fait trembler en ozant l'exprimer; c'est en deux mots sur la mort de my lord 4 [the King], parce qu'une fameuze [blank]\* nommée [blank] a dit à 36 [Shrewsbury ?] il ya longtemps, en luy predizant l'avenir, qu'il [blank]. †

"Luy et ses amis ont toujours traité cela d'absurdité (en effect cela est fort absurde) n'y ayant jamais eu nulle aparence que cela peut arriver, mais qu' à present ils voyent que si my Lord 4 venoit à mourir (Dieu l'en preserve) il n'y a point de [blank] qui puisse mieux pretendre [blank].

"Que cette dame de son coté, ne se doutant nullement de son amour, car c'est la vertu meme, et ne sçachant rien de la prediction (qui est une plaisanterie de pure folie) l'envoye chercher assez souvent pour jouer, et luy fait plusieurs honnetetez, qui le persuadent de la prediction, et qui sont remarquées par certaines gens, qui en sont prevenus. Que my Lord 4 temoigne d'etre fort content de 36 [Shrewsbury?]. Qu'il contribue à le bien mettre aupres de 5, et qu'il dit à Madame sa femme, en riant, qu'elle fait tant jouer et [blank] qu'elle le gatoit. Que dans cette pensée de [blank] il ne veut point [blank] quoy qu'on le recherche. Que memes il commence à ne plus aymer ny frequenter de femmes, ny de filles, luy qui en a tant aymé; qu'il est reveur &c. Elle ‡ m'a prié de l'observer lors qu'il est [blank] et que je reconoitray son amour. Je l'ay assurée fortement qu'elle se trompoit, et que je scavois que 36 [Shrewsbury ?] depuis la [blank] ayroit ailleurs, et je n'ay rien oublié pour luy oter de l'esprit cette imagination d'amour, mais elle a toujours soutenu son party et moy le mien. Je l'ay meme assurée que my Lady 5 ayroit autant son mary que jamais et qu'il ne luy etoit pas infidelle, quelque fragilité qu'ayt l'homme, temoin le sien, luy ay je dit. Qu'on ne parle plus de cette demoiselle, dont on a parlé autrefois à tout hazard; que je sçay de science certaine que my Lord 4 ayme fort Madame sa femme, qui est assurément plus aymable, à tout bien prendre, que toute autre femme ou

\* The "petit ecrit separé" by which these blanks would be filled up, is wanting.

† Probably the same fortune-teller to whom Mrs. Lundee alludes in a letter to Shrewsbury (printed by Cox in his *Shrewsbury Correspondence*, p. 22); "What the fortune-teller said of you runs in my mind: 'You were one that would often stand in your own light,'"

‡ The lady informer,

filles que nous connoissons. Outre que si elle a une vertu et une piété à toute épreuve, my lord son mary craint aussi le bon Dieu, et ne voudroit pas, à present, commettre un peché qui pourroit traverser le bonheur de sa vie &c.

“ Elle rioit assez de ces choses, qu’elle ne goute pas, jusques à me dire que les marys n’ayment guère leurs femmes, quelques belles qu’elles soient, et qu’ils sont acoutumés de s’attacher ailleurs. Je n’ay jamais encor pû luy oter de l’esprit que 36 [Shrewsbury ?] fut assez credule et assez mal habille pour ajouter foy à la prediction ridicule, et je l’ay exhorté de n’en plus parler à personne, car cela luy feroit tort à luy, et on se moqueroit d’elle &c.

“ Je suis bien fâché Monsieur, qu’il y ayt dans cette lettre tant de chiffre, qui vous donnera bien de la peine. Il y a unze petites lignes que j’ay marquées par numero, le mieux que j’ay pu. Je prevoy que vous et 38 [Portland ?] vous moquerez de cet entretien qu’on m’a fait en confidence, comme je m’en suis fort moqué, extérieurement, en raisonnant avec cette dame, mais il est de mon devoir de vous en rendre compte à tous deux, et de vous demander si je dois encore parler sur ce sujet avec cette dame, qui me dit souvent de vous faire ses complimens, et qui m’a deffendu bien expressement de dire qu’elle m’ayt fait la relation cy dessus.” 4 pp.

#### The MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA to WILLIAM III.

1691, March 22 [n.s.]. Brussels.—“ Sire, je viens de recevoir la lettre que vostre Majesté m’a fait l’honneur de m’écrire de Loo le 20<sup>me</sup>, et j’ay veu avec beaucoup de consolation que vostre Majesté est toujours dans la resolution d’employer toutes ses forces pour le secours de Mons ; et en effect, l’occasion est si importante, et les suites d’une telle consequence, que j’ay esté toujours persuadé que vostre Majesté voudroit faire les derniers efforts. J’espere Sire, que nous jouirons du bon succes que meritent les bonnes intentions de vostre Majesté, car asseurement quoy que l’affaire est bien difficile, elle n’est pourtant pas impossible, et je suis bien informé que les ennemis ne tiennent pas le succes de leur entreprise pour certain, et que mesme ils jugent, que s’ils n’emportent pas la place en peu de temps, ou avant que le secours arrive, il leur sera mal aysé d’y reussir. Tout ce que je puis supplier à vostre Majesté est, de faire presser la marche de troupes avec la dernière diligence, n’en estant jusques à present arrivé aucune icy ni à Louvain, et il est sure que les ennemis presseront la place avec une violence inouïe. Pour ce qui me regarde, j’ay donné tels ordres pour les dispositions de vivres, fourages et voitures, que j’espere que vostre Majesté trouvera à son arrivée, qu’il ne manquera rien. J’envoye à vostre Majesté un mémoire de l’estat auquel estoit hier les affaires du siege, et je suis avec le dernier respect.” &c. *Signed*, 2 pp.



[J. BLANCARD to the BARON DE DYCKVELT.]

1691, July 5-15.—“Le pauvre gouverneur\* remercie bien fort 23 [Dyckvelt] d’avoir encore parlé a 4 [the King] sur son sujet. La reponce qu’il a fait, quoy qu’incertaine, l’oblige a se tenir prest de partir, a ce qu’il m’a dit, au premier ordre qu’il recevra.

“Puis que ce gouverneur sans gouvernement vous communique toutes ses pensées par mon moyen, agreez que je vous entretienne d’une qu’il a depuis longtemps dans l’esprit, et dont vous lirez a loisir le plan que voici en chiffre.

“Ne pourriez vous pas imaginer, dit-il, un expedient ou un pretexte plausible pour *le faire aller en France*† sans compter pour rien sa vie ? Il luy semble que s’il y estoit, il apprendroit le veritable *etat* des choses qu’on ignore : quelles sont *ses forces* par mer et par terre, ses *finances* assurées, ses ressources, ses esperances *étrangeres*, l’inclination generale de *la noblesse*, du *clergé*, des *parlements* et du *peuple* ; quel est le degré de leur *mizère* et de leur desespoir, et generalement tout ce qui pouroit servir a 4 [the King] et a *ses allies*, afin que la campagne *prochaine*, on puisse prendre *les meilleures mesures* &c.

“Après que ce Gouverneur a en bien revé à l’expedient, il luy semble, et a moy aussi, que faute de meilleur, on pouroit luy donner deux lignes en general *de creance* de la propre *main* de 5 [the Queen] pour 6 [James II] sans que le nom de *ce roy* parut en aucune maniere. Il y auroit seulement a peu prez cecy :—

“*Je vous prie d’ajouter foy a ce que un tel homme vous dira de ma part. Je vous l’envoye exprez à l’inscuse de toute sorte de personne. Il sçait parfaitement mes intentions à vostre egard. &c.*”

“Un discours si vague se peut expliquer et apliquer à *qui que ce soit* aussi bien qu’ a 6. Il conoit bien *le gouverneur*, et il conoit bien aussi *la main* de 5, *sa fille*. Et cela suffit.

“D’abord, le gouverneur en arivant a la maison de *ce roy* prieroit le *Marquis d’Albiville* de luy *faire parler en secret* a 6, a *qui* il diroit avant toutes choses d’obtenir une *sureté* pour sa *personne* qui seroit *sans cela pendue* (ce ne seroit pas une grande perte pour personne que pour *sa fille*). Il ne faut pas douter que 6 n’obtint facilement de 39 [Louis XIV] *cette sureté*, et la liberté *d’ecrire a l’amy froid*, qui ne sçait encor rien de cecy. On luy manderoit certaines choses, et l’on auroit *d’autres voyes cachés pour* *ecrire* en attendant le retour qu’on *eloigneroit* autant qu’il seroit possible, afin d’avoir le temps de s’instruire, et de faire quelque *course en provinces*, ou l’on a beaucoup d’habitudes.

\* Probably Sir Edmund Andros, formerly governor of the American Colonies. See letter praying Nottingham’s influence for him with the King, Feb. 13, 1691 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, under date).

† The words in italics are in cipher, but the decipher is on a separate sheet, found amongst the papers.



“Si nonobstant toutes les precautions, le gouverneur etoit *mis en prison*, on ne sçauroit jamais faire un mechant usage du *petit billet de 5*, sans *subscription ni soubscription ni datte*, et si l’on vouloit *faire de l’eclat d’un tel billet*, 5 pourroit dire, ou d’autres pour elle, que le gouverneur l’a *trahie*, qu’elle n’*ecrivoit pas au roy son pere mais a une autre personne*. Elle pourroit etre bien, et tres-bien assurée, et 4 aussi, que le gouverneur *leur seroit fidelle*. Il m’a protesté cent fois sur son salut, qui luy est plus cher que toutes les choses du monde que *ni la question extraordinaire ni les promesses ne luy feroient jamais dire que 5 l’a envoyé à 6*. Il est si *rezolu à la mort* et a quelque chose de *pis*, qui est une *rigoureuse prison*, que je compte certainement sur cela, et vous y pouvez compter, et en faire le fondement d’une *tel voyage*.

“Pour ce qui est des choses que le gouverneur *auroit a dire à 6*, pour *l’amuzer*, comm’il le fut sur *mon employ de rezident*, dont il n’est pas encore éclaircy, l’on peut imaginer plusieurs *affaires*, et c’est ce qui requiert *matiere de conversation*, et les *instructions* de 23 [Dyckvelt], de 38 [Portland?], et non de 4 ni de 5. Il faut leur epargner les *detours* parce que si 6 et 39 prenoient le ridicule party de *faire eclater cette affaire*, 4 et 5 *pourroient dire qu’ils* n’ont jamais rien dit au gouverneur pour 6, et que ce gouverneur est *un traître qui*, après avoir reçu des *bienfaits*, il les a *trompéz pour* des raisons a eux incônues.

“Mais il y a à esperer que cela n’arriveroit pas, et qu’au contraire l’on tireroit quelque utilité. Cest à 23 à mediter un peu sur cette ouverture, s’il luy plaît, et si elle est de son gout.” 5 pp.

S. DE PAZ\* to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1691, July 17. Westminster.—No doubt your Excellency has already heard the news in regard to my patron, Lord Dartmouth; but he has desired me to tell you all the circumstances. Last Sunday, a serjeant at arms arrested him at his country house,† thirty miles from London, and brought him up for examination upon certain informations of high treason preferred against him. On Tuesday he was examined by the Cabinet Council‡ and acquitted himself so well that, although not released, he is merely a prisoner in his own house until the King’s pleasure is known. He believes that the accusation against him is founded upon the confession of Lord Preston; he is charged with having betrayed the weak places near Portsmouth, and with having received a commission from Queen Marie. He protests before God that for eighteen months he has not seen Lord Preston (although he is related to him) excepting a day or two before his intended journey to France, and that they talked only of passing affairs, blaming

\* Lord Dartmouth’s secretary.

† The Holt, in Hampshire. The serjeant was Philip Ryley.

‡ Dartmouth’s own account of his examination is in the *Report on the Earl of Dartmouth’s MSS.*, i, 285 et seq.

the government for not guarding better against danger from France on that coast, a thing which has been said by a thousand other persons. Although my lord has nothing to fear for his life or his honour, yet valuing greatly your friendship, he earnestly desires the continuance of your good opinion, and assures you upon his honour that he is entirely innocent of the crimes laid to his charge by his enemies, of whom the Jacobite party are not the least, they fearing lest he should enter the service of the fleet, and bring maritime affairs into a better state than they are at present. Others are they who are now in possession of his employments, and lastly his old antagonist, who having long sued for his place as Master of the Ordnance, imagines that the King is keeping it to give to Lord Dartmouth when he shall call him into his service. My lord assures you that he has comported himself in accordance with his promise to you, and believes he has a particular claim to his Majesty's protection, with whom he prays you to use all good offices on his behalf. What vexes him most is that this has happened just when he was about to submit to his Majesty a project concerning the fleet, for the next campaign. He has been visited by all his friends, and the best friends of the King—including the Lord Mayor of London—have offered to be his sureties.

*Postscript.*—My lord has to-day returned to his country house, there to await the King's answer. *French.* 3 pp.

[JOHN BLANCARD to the BARON DE DYCKVELT.]

1691, July 31–Aug 10. A Londres.\*—"Depuis trois jours que j'ay eu l'honneur de repondre, Monsieur, à votre lettre du 30, je l'ay relevé plusieurs fois pour mieux remarquer les temoignages de bonté que vous m'y donnez, et celle de 4 [the King]. Je voudrois assurément luy en pouvoir temoigner ma reconnoissance par quelque service utile. The gouverneur [Sir Edmund Andros?] est dans le meme sentiment. Puisque que vous n'approuvez pas la proposition qu'il vous a fait, a cause des explications desavantageuses que la critique ne manqueroit pas de faire, ne pouriez vous pas imaginer quelque autre expedient ou 5 [the Queen] ni 6 [James II] n'entreroient pas? On ne les a nommé qu'a cause que par ce moyen on tromperoit 39 [the French King], et on exigeroit de 6 qu'il le priat de ne point parler du billet de question de 5. Ce seroit la premiere condition qu'on demanderoit à 6, qui seroit ravy en ce temps de decadence de 39 que 5 lui offrit une honnete subsistence. Il n'y a point d'aparence qu'il s'en choqueroit, n'y qu'il fit punir le gouverneur . . . 39 et 41 [the French ambassador?] (qui pourrait etre consulté touchant le gouverneur, de qui il est fort connu) ne pourioient conclure autre chose de son voyage sinon que *la reyne* a eu pitié du

\* The original of this is in the bound book of letters, calendared in Report VII, but this letter was omitted in the Calendar.



*roy Jaques*, et que sa tendresse l'a porté de luy faire des offres en cas qu'un nouveau malheur le met en état de les accepter &c. De quelque générosité que *le roy de France* se pique, il ne seroit peutetre pas fâché d'être déchargé *du roy Jaques* et de sa compagnie. Et 33 [France?] en seroit bien aise.

"Voicy une autre affaire secrette que le chevalier qui vous a tant envoyé de memoires par mon entremise sur les affaires de 33 m'a dit hyer en confidence. C'est qu'un marchand luy a fait voir, a cause de son employ, un passeport de 37 [Nottingham] pour embarquer icy des marchandizes, et les porter tout droit en France au Havre de Grace, proche Rouen. Cela a été negocié sous le nom d'un marchand Danois, qui charge à Londres dans un temps de guerre, et que cela est deffendu aux marchands Anglois, comm'etant une espece de trahison. On ne doute pas que quelque domestique de 37 [Nottingham] ne luy ay arraché ou surpris un tel passeport pour profiter d'environ 300 guinées que le marchand dit avoir donné pour l'obtenir. . . . Je vous supplie, Monsieur, de faire en sorte si vous parlez de cecy, que ce chevalier ne soit jamais nommé qu'au *roy* et a 38 [Portland?] à qui je n'en ecrie rien, puisque c'est la meme chose que si je luy ecrivois lors que je vous ecris. . . . [Ce chevalier] a de tres fortes raisons de se menager avec 37 [Nottingham] qui n'est pas si coupable que ceux qui luy surprennent ces graces deffendues."

[M. DE MOZEAU to M. DU HERLAY.]

[1692, March 3.].—Ventures to write on a matter which may be considered beyond his powers, but is emboldened by his lordship's love for the public good, and by the fact that the subject was mentioned to him by one so well known as M. de Dyckvelt, who did him the honour to visit him before his return to the Low Countries. Their conversation then fell upon the question of the duration of the war, and Dyckvelt remarked that it would be well if some one could privately ascertain whether France would seriously listen to an accommodation and on what conditions; adding that he had friends and relations in France, and amongst the latter a person of distinguished merit, who would, he believed, manage the affair better than anyone else. The idea, he said, was entirely his own, and he had mentioned it to no one. On this footing the writer is charged to pray his lordship to speak to the King or one of his ministers, and to send an answer, in which he is not to mention Dyckvelt's name. *French*. 5½ pp.

M. DU HERLAY to [M. MOZEAU?].

1692, March 17 [n.s.].—Must acknowledge that his correspondent's letter of the 3rd instant has much embarrassed him, making him fear that (not being connected with these sort of affairs) he could not do what was wished without being



suspected of correspondence with foreign countries, which is in some sort criminal in those not authorised. However, consideration for the public good, and the reputation of the person making the suggestion has emboldened him to impart the matter to M. de Croissy, who promised to speak of it to the King. The next day de Croissy told him that the King had much esteem for the person in question, and would willingly negotiate by his channel; that his Majesty “ne faisoit la guerre que pour parvenir a une paix equitable et solide,” and that if the friend would explain the means to be adopted, the matter might be entered upon further. *French. Copy.* 1½ p.

*Endorsed:* “Monsieur du Herlay. Particuliere correspondentie rakende de Vredehandelinge.”

[M. DE MOZEAU to M. DU HERLAY.]

[1692, April 28.]—Has communicated to the person he knows of his letter of the 17th ult. He was pleased with the passage ‘that they onely made war in order to arrive at a just and firm peace’ but said that the matter must be put rather more explicitly before he could speak of it; that is to say, on some such footing as was proposed by the Swedes at Ratisbon some months ago. Then an interview might be arranged, and when he was at Brussels or with the army, it might be possible to send a confidential person, under pretext of some affair to be arranged with the Spaniards, who could speak with him without arousing suspicion. *French. Draft, corrected by Dyckvelt.* 3 pp.

M. DE MOZEAU to [M. DE DYCKVELT?].

1692, May 23.—Sends the reply to the second letter which his correspondent had desired him to write. Has nothing to add, except that he will always be ready to execute his orders. *French.* ½ p.

*Enclosing:*

[M. du Herlay to M. de Mozeau.]

[1692, May.]—Has received his letter of April 28. Obeyed orders in writing only generally concerning the peace. The King is still of the same mind, but says that as to conditions, it is for the other to suggest them, as it was from him that the first propositions came. As regards overtures from Sweden, the King does not know of them. He desires peace on fair conditions, but is far from wishing or needing to listen to it on any others. As to the proposed conference at Brussels, the place would not suit, and the friend must suggest one to which he could come. He should have all assurance of safety and his secret should be carefully guarded. 2 pp.

*Headed* “Copie de la response a la lettre &c.”

GEORGE FREDERIC, PRINCE DE WALDECK\* to M. DE  
DYCKFELD.

1692, Nov. 8-18. Arolsse.—“L’amitié que nous avons si sincèrement conservée entre nous, pendant le tems que j’ay eu l’honneur de servir l’Estat, ne me permet pas que je quitte ce monde avant que de vous en avoir remercié, et tesmoigné me reconnaissance. . . . Je prie l’Eternel, qui vous veuille rendre en abondance ce dont au bout de compte, je vous demeure redevable. Adieu, donc, mon cher amy; vivez toujours content, accomply d’honneur et des prosperités. Protegez les miens, et croyez que je cesseray plustost de vivre que d’estre vostre tres humble serviteur.” *Signed, in a very tremulous hand, G. Frederic, P. de Waldeck. 2 pp.*

*Endorsed by Dyckvelt as written on the eve of the Prince’s death.*

[MAX. EMANUEL, ELECTOR OF BAVARIA†] to WILLIAM III.

1693, [Jan.] 5 [n.s.]. Nieuport.—“Il y a longtemps que je ne me suis donné l’honneur d’écrire a votre Majesté, ayant toujours esté dans l’attente de choses qui en valussent la peine. A cette heure il n’y en a que trop.” N’ayant que des esperances de remises d’Espagne, j’ai mis mes pierreries en gage pour payer les troupes, et quoique par le dernier courier j’ai reçu 125,000 ecus, c’était avec ordre de les employer pour les fourrages des troupes de Brandenbourg. J’avais envoyé le Marquis de Bedmar avec une somme d’argent pour travailler à cette place ici, et dans le même temps j’eus avis que les ennemis marchaient a Huy. A mon retour à Bruxelles, j’eus nouvelle qu’ils avaient investi Furnes et qu’ils paraissaient à la veue de Nieuport; ce qui m’obligea à faire mouvoir les troupes de Flandres, et m’avancer moi-même jusques ici, pour être “plus a portée de juger et m’opposer aux desseins des ennemis, qui sont, a ce que je croy, d’attaquer Furnes, et de nous empêcher de la secourir,” Par leurs dispositions,‡ . . . et par une inondation qui vient vers la ville, ils ont retreci extremement le terrain par ou l’on peut aller a eux. Leur ligne ne parait pas fort garnie, mais ils mettent leurs troupes a couvert, et l’on voit derrière eux de grandes fumées ou leur troupes sont cantonnées. Votre Majesté jugera mieux que personne “du chagrin que j’ay si l’on a trouvé des difficultez insurmontables de pouvoir secourir cette place. C’est le sentiment de tous les generaux, auxquels les fortes raisons

\* The last of the branch of Waldeck-Wildungen. He entered the service of the States General in 1665, was Lieut.-General of their forces and Governor of Utrecht. He was afterwards in the service of the Emperor, who created him a Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a prince of the Empire. He died, as stated above, on Nov. 9-19, 1692.

† See letter of Duke of Würtemberg to the King. (*Cal. S.P. Dom.* under date Jan. 6, 1693.) The Duke of Bavaria was now Governor-General of the Spanish Netherlands.

‡ Described at considerable length.

qu'ils ont dit, et que je trouve moy mesme, m'ont fait conformer. . . . Voyant toutes ces difficultés, j'ay cru devoir songer à la conservation de la garnison qui y est comme votre Majesté pourra voir par la copie de la lettre que j'ay escrit au Comte de Hornes. Sur les advis que j'ay eu ce matin que le corps de Villars devoit se renforcer pour investir Dixmude, j'ai tenu conseil de guerre, où tous les generaux ont esté d'avis unanimement de l'abandonner, sur le rapport du Comte de Thian et de l'ingenieur Tobias, qui asseurent que la garnison seroit perdue si elle estoit attaquée. J'avoue a vostre Majesté que c'est un grand chagrin pour moy de ne pouvoir soutenir ces deux postes, mais aussy il faut que j'advoue qu'ils ont sauvé Nieuport en nous donnant temps d'y arriver. . . . Je viens d'avoir encore un advis que les ennemis sont forts, et attendant la maison du roy, que l'on m'ecrit devoir estre arrivée a Ypres. Ils pâtissent et souffrent extremement, car il a fait des vents et pluyes tres grandes. Je prie vostre Majesté de croire que je feray tout ce que je pourray au monde pour le service de la cause, et pour me faire toujours plus connoitre, de vostre Majesté, tres humble et vray serviteur et cousin." [No signature.]

*Postscript.*—"De 8 heures du matin ce 6 de Janvier. La mousquetterie a tiré toute la nuit a Furnes, et ce matin les batteries des ennemis tirent. Ainsy la place est attaquée."

*Copy.* 3½ pp.

*Enclosing:*

*Extract from letter to the Count de Horne.*

"Par les postes que les ennemis ont pris, je vois toute apparence que Furnes sera assiégé. Nos troupes arrivent, et s'il est possible, nous tascherons de vous secourir . . . mais vous sçavez prendre vos mesures pour ne pas attendre la dernière extrémité, ce que je me trouve obligé de vous dire positivement, puisque la conservation de votre garnison est de plus grande importance que celle de la place mesme." ½ p.

COUNT DE HORNE to MONSIEUR DE DYCKVELT.

1693, Feb. 10 [n.s.]. The Hague.—Stating that the loss of Furne was due to the lack of water on its north side, the governor of Nieuport never having given them enough to prevent the disaster. The said governor is trying to persuade men of the contrary, and produces a letter written to him by Horne, but this letter was only on the subject of the fosses and not at all on that of the inundations which alone formed the security of the town, and for lack of which it was lost. Has sent his Electoral Highness a memoir which clearly proves this. *French. Holograph.* 1 p.



JEAN ADOLF [DUKE OF HOLSTEIN-PLOEN]\* to the BARON DE WEEDE, SEIGNEUR DE DYCKVELT, RATELY, &c, Envoyé Extraordinaire des Provinces Unies a Bruxelles.

1694, Jan. 31 [n.s.]. Malines.—“J’arrivay hier icy ; mon beau père m’a voulu accompagner. Je crains Bruxelles a cause des bals et masquerades . . . . Je ne puis assez me louer de la Haye, ou j’ay reçu toutes les civilités possible, et ay mesme reüssy dans ce que j’ay demandez pour le public assez bien . . . .”  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1694, Feb. 3 [n.s.]. Malines.—Praying Dyckvelt to come over to see him, as he is anxious about the affair of Liège, and wishes to consult him thereupon. Will send an escort to meet him. *French. Torn.* 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1694, Feb. 17 [n.s.]. Malines.—The Comte d’Athlone and the Duke of Wirtemberg think it necessary to have a conference with M. le Conseiller Pensionnaire “pour regler beaucoup de choses,” and propose Breda as the place of meeting. *French. Torn.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

*Also :*

Three other letters from the same, dated Feb. 23 and 28 (the date of the third torn off), on the subject of the same conference, but too much mutilated to be intelligible.

M. DE CALLIERES to M. DE DYCKVELT.

1694, July 31 [n.s.].—On the subject of a proposed conference between deputies of the King of France and of the States General, to treat of a general peace. Dyckvelt has objected to the French proposal—that the meeting should take place either in one of the towns of France or in one belonging to the States General—on the ground that it would not be possible to maintain the necessary secrecy, and has desired that the conference should be in Brabant or Spanish Flanders. He has further said that it could only be a preliminary conference, the affair not being yet ripe enough to be settled.

To this Callieres replies that he sees no advantage in a Spanish town, but on the contrary, thinks that the French deputies would be more noticed there, and possibly exposed to insults ; therefore the King holds to his former views. And as to the scope of the conference, he considers that the preliminaries have already been sufficiently discussed, and that the object now must be to conclude a peace, for which purpose the States’ deputies must bring full powers, so that the public meeting which will follow will only be for form’s

\* Governor of Maestricht and Marshal-General of the armies of the States General. His father-in-law was the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

sake, and for the signing of the treaty. Is convinced that Dyckvelt will endeavour to persuade the other side to agree, in order to secure the repose so necessary to Christendom. May God bless his efforts. *Signed. French.* 6½ pp.

JEAN III, KING OF POLAND, to the BARON DE  
DYCKVELT.

1694, Nov. 11. Varsovie.—Thanking him for his good offices in the business of the marriage of the Princess his daughter to the Elector of Bavaria. *Signed. Jean Roy. French.* ½ p.

*Addressed,* “A Monsieur le Baron de Dickfeld, Seigneur de Weede, Dickfeld et Radels, seigneur Foncier de la Ville Odewater, President des Estats de la province d’Utrecht, Deputé aux Estats Generaux et envoyé extraordinaire des dits Estats Generaux.”

M. EMANUEL, ELECTOR OF BAVARIA, to M. DE  
DYCKVELT.

1695, Dec. 9. Brussels.—Hears that Kaunitz is complaining on all hands that the Emperor has cause to be ill-satisfied with his proceedings. Thinks that on his side he has small reason to be grateful to the Emperor, considering the services he has rendered him, and especially complains of the Emperor’s proceedings in relation to Spain. Must be enlightened as to his intentions before he can take measures in the future. Cannot see that the articles he has given in reply to Kaunitz are so exorbitant as the Count says. The only stumbling block is the county of Neuburg. Now, during the siege of Vienna in 1683, the Emperor offered the Bishop of Augsburg (who was a baron of Freiburg) the Marquisate of Bourgau for 400,000 florins, so it is evident that alienation is possible, although they now say it is not, and most certainly two counties of Neuburg do not equal in value the Marquisate of Bourgau.

Since then, I have sacrificed in the war of Hungary thirty-six thousand subjects and twenty-two millions of money. You will see plainly how much aid I shall need if they fail me on that side. I hope they will not abandon a prince who has sacrificed himself for the common cause and is resolved to live and die for it. *French.* 5½ pp.

JOSEPH CLEMENT, ELECTOR OF COLOGNE, to the  
BARON DE DYCKVELT.

1696, March 11 [n.s.]. Liège.—Recommending the Comte de St. Maurice, his Master of the Horse and brigadier of his army, and praying Dyckvelt to assist him. *Signed. French.* ½ p. *Seal of arms.*

The BARON DE HEECKEREN to the BARON DE  
DYCKVELT.\*

1696, July 27. Stockholm.—Votre lettre m'a donné une double joye, parce j'y vois que vous ne m'avez pas oublié, et que le roi est satisfait de ma conduite. Je vous assure que je fais "tout ce que je puis, et qu'un honest homme doit faire, mais nous avons a faire icy à des si estranges gens, pleins d'intrigues et de fourberie, qu'il ne faut pas estre surpris que mes dernieres lettres contredisent tres souvent ce que les premieres avoient avancez quelque fois. Pour le present, pourtant, le roy de Suede est dans la meilleure disposition que je ne l'ay pas vu si longtemps que je suis icy, et il a dit, il y a deux ou trois jours, en presence de quelques uns de ses senateurs, parmi les quels estoient quelques uns du parti contraire, qu'il ne souffriroit point, à l'esgard de la France, qu'elle pretendit de faire aucun changement dans les traittés de paix de Westphalie et de Nimeghen, et qu'il n'y admettroit point d'equivalent, mais qui valloit que le Conte d'Avaux disoit oui ou non la dessus, et lui verse vin clair; faute de quoi, il seroit obligé de satisfaire ses engagements avec ses alliés. C'est tout ce, Monsieur, que nous pourrions esperer si cela fut ainsi executé, mais que voulez vous que je vous dise, quoy que je m'en flatte, je ne vous promets pourtant rien." J'ai fait dire au roy qu'il ne faut pas que la Suede se flatte qu'on leur confiera la mediation devant qu'elle nous aura procurée une declaration positive et sans detours de la France.

"Le Conte de Chinsky [Kinski] escrit dans le mesme sens et substance au Conte de Starhembergh, aussi bien que le Conte de Caunitz, que ce soit son sentiment. C'est pourquoy je crois, Monsieur, qu'il faut dire tout net a Lillieroodt que les dernieres reponces du roy son maistre du 29 May—8 Juni, sont entierement satisfactoires, à l'esgard de l'obligation de la Suede mesme . . . mais que tout cela n'est rien si longtemps que la France ne le dit pas de mesme . . . . Veritablement ces gens icy temoignent avoir trop d'envie pour avoir la mediation, pour la leur donner devant qu'ils auront entierement satisfaits à ce à quoy nos alliances les obligent et les engagent."

Le Conte d'Oxenstiern m'a dit que sur sa representation au Conte d'Avaux que le roi de Suede "n'entendoit pas que le roi de France pouroit demander qu'on faisoit du changement dans les deux susdites paix, non plus qu'on proposeroit des equivalents pour Strasburgh et Luxenbourgh—que d'Avaux avoit dit la dessus que ce qu'il avoit avancé icy sur ce sujet estoit par ordre, et la sincere intention du roy son maistre pour mettre tous ses intersts entre les mains du roy de Suede, pendant que les Alliez ne faisoit rien pour luy . . . qu'il esperoit pourtant que l'intention de la Suede n'estoit point

\* A very lengthy document, much of which, however, concerns only the politics of Holland, and is therefore omitted. Heeckeren was minister plenipotentiary from the States General to Sweden.



de vouloir contraindre la France de ne pouvoir pas faire ses demandes et propositions à une negotiation de paix generale, aussi bien que les Alliez, à qui la Suede, par sa dite declaration, laissoit un champ libre pour cela. Je repondis au Conte Oxenstiern que pour ce point (que les Alliez ne faisoient pas paroistre aucune consideration pour la Suede) . . . le roy mesme par ses declarations susdites recognoissoit un *jus quisitum* que nous avions sur luy, en vertu de nos alliances, et quand cela seroit satisfait, qu'alors on verroit qui auroit plus de consideration et de deferance pour la personne de sa Majesté Suedoise, les Alliez ou la France : que nous æstimions la Suede comme effectivement engagée dans nostre partie, jusques à ce qu'elle nous auroit procurée l'entier retablisement des deux susdites paix de la France (soit par ses bons offices, soit par le secours des troupes que la Suede nous doit fournir en vertu de nos traittés) : que pour le second point—que l'ambassadeur avoit dit que le roy son maistre se conformeroit indubitablement à la declaration que la Suede nous a donné du 29 Mai et 8 June—je disois au Conte Oxenstiern (qui me paroît entierement persuadé de la sincere intention d'Avaux) que si cela estoit, je me tromperois fort agreablement ; je le priois de vouloir faire seulement reflection aux dernieres paroles du Conte d'Avaux, qui renversoient totalement (parce qu'il demandoit et se reservoit de faire des demandes et des propositions, aussi bien que les Alliez) tout ce qu'il avoit avancé du commencement pour se conformer avec la declaration de la Suede, et que je l'assurois . . . si on souhaitoit de sortir promptement de cet affaire, et de jouir de la mediation pour entrer ensuite dans la mediation d'une paix generale, qu'il falloît pousser avec vigueur le Conte d'Avaux icy, et la Cour de France en mesme temps par le ministre de Suede qui y reside ordinairement, pour se declarer dans un certain temps et terme, de la maniere que la Suede mesme y trouve sa seurete, pour n'estre pas exposée à un disavu, aussi bien que les Hauts Alliez, puis qu'il y alloit de leur tout d'estre bien sur leur garde pour n'estre pas surpris, la France ne cherchant qu'un' assemblee generale et congres, pour y avoir l'occasion de faire des intrigues et mettre de la jalousie et de la division et mesme debaucher quelques uns des Alliez, si cela seroit possible, pourquoy je ne pouvois pas me dispenser de luy dire (au Conte Oxenstiern) pour mon sentiment particulier, que j'estois persuadé que l'Empereur aussi bien que S. M. le roy de la Grande Bretagne et les Estats Generaux ne consenteroient jamais dans aucune negotiation avec la France devant qu'ils fussent bien seurs du fondement que la Suede estoit obligée de leur faire avoir. Sur quoy le bon Seigneur me repliqua que vostre secrete negotiation, Monsieur, avec Callieres temoignoît le contraire, sur quoy j'estois Hoc, et n'avoit point de replique, n'estant pas informé de rien que par les bruits de gazettes, et que les ministres des Alliez en ont faits du commencement . . . . .

“ Si ce ne seroit pas alors de nostre interest de profiter de cette occasion, et leur tenir une partie de ce que M. Robinson et moy leur avons faits esperer de la part du roy et de l'Estat, autant plus que nous obtenons ce que nous demandons et à quel prix nous avons mis ces gratifications ; c'est a dire les deux pais sans reserve et exception pour fondement de la negotiation ou le secour. . . . 520 est un homme d'importance pour nous, tres honest homme autant qu'il m'est connu, lequel je n'ay jamais vu marqué dans nos anecdotes, et il est certain qu'il sera employé dans la mediation, si ce n'est pas comm' Ambassadeur, ce sera au moins conseiller de l'ambassade, qui aura la confiance du Conte Oxenstiern, estant aussi le plus capable qui j'ay vu icy en Suede dans les affaires, et je puis bien dire l'unique. Je vous dis cecy pour vous faire voir combien qu'il est necessaire qu'on le menage bien, ce qui s'est fait par Robinson, de qui il est grand ami, de sorte que je n'y suis pas entré que pour luy faire un compliment en general, pour luy faire comprendre que ce que Robinson avoit fait estoit avec ma communication. Au sujet de nostre nouveau canal . . . j'ay donné toutes les informations necessaires à M. Robinson pour dire au roy, à vous et a Monsieur Heinsius, l'importance de cet affaire . . . ”

Je ne me suis pas engagé pour aucune gratification, mais il sera necessaire d'employer deux ou trois mille ecus a ces messieurs que s'emploient aupres de ceux du canal, pour les rendre plus zelés de nous servir. J'ai deja donné entre cinq et six cents ecus des petits presents, en vin et autres choses. Je vous dis ces bagatelles afin que vous pourriez assurer le roy et le pensionnaire conseiller “ que je ne pretend rien gagner la dessus, ni *fees*, comm' on fait en Angleterre, ou tout le monde vole impuniment, ni quoy que ce soit au monde, jusques a un sol,” mais je ne vous veux pas cacher, qu'en cas que cette bonne affaire reussisait à la satisfaction de notre grand roi, qu'alors je ne refuserais pas si sa Majesté me voudrait faire la grace de payer les dettes que j'ai fait depuis huit ans, et qui augmenteront toujours ici. J'ai eu tant de marques de votre amitié, que j'espere que vous me pardonneriez encore cette fois la liberté que j'en prends de vous entretenir avec ces bagatelles. 46½ pp.

[ERNEST AUGUSTUS] DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LÜNEBURG  
to M. DE DYCKVELT.

[1696.]—“ Monsieur, on me donne avis que S.M. B[ritannique], suivant la priere que je luy en avois faite, vous avoit chargé d'appuyer de sa part à la cour de Baviere la negotiation de Monsieur le Comte de Cauniz de laquelle depend mon introduction dans le college Electoral. Cette nouvelle me fait d'autant plus de plaisir que, persuadé aussi fortement que je le suis de l'affection que vous avés pour moy par toutes les preuves que vous m'en avés données, J'ose esperer que les puissans offices de S.M. B[ritannique] entre vos mains



termineront heureusement cette affaire. Je vous la recommande encore le plus fortement qu'il m'est possible, dans l'assurance que votre credit, joint à l'inclination que vous avés de m'obliger, sera fort avantageux à mes interests. J'auray une reconnoissance entière des soins que vous voudrés bien y prendre, et dans toutes les occasions je me feray un plaisir de vous marquer toute l'estime et la consideration avec laquelle je suis, Monsieur, Votre tres affectionne pour vous rendre service, l'Electeur Duc de Br. Lun." 2 pp. *The last few words in the Duke's own hand. Year date given in endorsement.*

————— to the BARON DE DYCKVELT.

[1696 ?]—Assuring him that the ministers at Copenhagen, Guldenleu, Reventlau, Plesse and Jessen speak of him always with great esteem as one of the first ministers of Europe, and stating that on the previous day Chief Secretary Jessen had told him that the King had long wished to see Dyckvelt at Copenhagen, and thought that the present negotiation might furnish a pretext. Jessen had therefore suggested that the articles might be settled at the Hague and that Dyckvelt might then bring them to Copenhagen and sign them there. He was particularly desirous that a man of Dyckvelt's abilities should become personally acquainted with the Danish ministers, and thus learn that they are not what they are represented to be by their ill-wishers. Moreover the King was anxious to have the opportunity, not only of making Dyckvelt a substantial present but of conferring on him the order of the Elephant, as he had done upon the late Monsieur d'Amerongen.

Monsieur de Faleseau, the envoy from Brandenburg, with whom the writer lives on very intimate terms, desires his very humble services to his Excellency, of whom he always speaks as the first minister of the day. *French. End of letter wanting.* 4 pp.

JEAN ADOLF [DUKE OF HOLSTEIN-PLOEN], to the  
BARON DE DYCKVELT.

1697, Oct. 24, o.s. Ploen.—Je puis assurer votre Excellence "que je n'ay pas songez a quitter toutes mes charges, aussy peu qu'a demander au Roy la conservation de mes trois regimens; je me suis, de tous ce qui me tousse, remis a son bon plaisir. Si je perdois toutes mes charges, on en feroit des feux de joye a Dennemarc, puis que j'ay estez en quelque façon cause de la rupture du troisieme party dans l'Empire, dont on vouloit estre le chef. En fin, comme j'ay deja dit, je m'en remets a la bonne volonte du roy . . ." *Holograph.* 2 pp.



FERDINAND GUILLAUME, DUC DE WIRTEMBERG, to  
his Excellency [M. DE DYCKVELT].

1698, April 2. Copenhagen.—Regrets that the unforeseen arrival of M. Bosen at this Court (to negotiate some troops for the King, his master,) has detained him so long that he cannot visit Dyckvelt before he goes to Poland, where his British Majesty has permitted him to make the campaign.\* Prays that Dyckvelt will assure the States General of his entire zeal and attachment to their interests; that he is going on this campaign with the sole purpose of making himself more capable of serving them in the future, and that in case of the least alarm he will hasten to return to his post. *Holograph. French. 3 pp.*

FR. BAEK to [M. DE DYCKVELT ?].

1699, June 2 [n.s.]. The Hague.—Has had M. d'Arssen arrested in the Pays de Cuick; his brother-in-law, M. de Nerisse being surety for him. Begg that their High Mightinesses [the States General] will order the execution of the sentence of the year 1637 which they were pleased to grant him, and hopes by this means to obtain satisfaction; yet M. d'Arssen and his surety are very obstinate and bring forward exceptions, so that he must pray for his Excellency's protection against all sorts of attempts, and that he will forestall them with the Duke of Bavaria and the ministers of the King. *French. 3 pp.*

M. EMANUEL, DUKE OF BAVARIA, to M. DE DYCKVELT.

1699, Dec. 6 [n.s.]. Brussels.—“J'ay esté sensiblement touché, Monsieur, d'apprendre que Messires les Estats Generaux ont trouvé bon de faire cesser vostre commission en cette court, puisque je suis privé par la de la satisfaction de vous voir icy, qui (par l'estime et amitie parfaite que j'ay pour vostre personne) est tres grande; mais je vous conjure d'estre persuadé qu'en quelle endroit vous puissiez estre, rien ne pourra diminuer ma sincere amitie. Continuez moy la vostre, et procurez moy tousjours celles de Messires les États Generaux, ce que de mon coste je tacheray tousjours de cultiver avec tous les soins imaginables. Vous vous souviendrez, Monsieur, de ce que vous m'avez dit lors qu'il estoit question de faire approcher les troupes de Messires les Estats Generaux de cette ville pour pouvoir soutenir la justice en cas de besoin. Ce cas là pouvoit se presenter en peu de jours, . . . et j'espere qu'ils voudront tousjours donner les mesmes assistances pour le bien et avantage des interez de S.M. Chatolique.” Je vous prie de procurer les ordres necessaires aux troupes qui sont en ce pais, et cela sans aucun delai, car “entre nous,

\* Cf. Luttrell iv. 366, under date April 9. “The 3,000 Danes coming from Hungary are ordered for Poland, and to be commanded by the Duke of Wirtembergh, who is to be Field-Marshal General there.”

on est resoulu de mettre les gens en question a la raison, et cela vers le 15 or 16 de ce mois, aynsi il n'y a pas de temp a perdre." *Holograph.* 3¼ pp.

ALBERTINE, P[RINCESSE] DE W[ALDECK] to [M. DE DYCKVELT].

1702, April 18. Cobourg.—"Je pui bien comprendre combien vous doit estre sensible la mort de nostre grand Roy, dont toute l'univer est consterné, comment es que vous ne le serraï davantage, ayent este ataché si particulierement aux interet de la republique pour laquelle ce grand Hero ce srai [? se serait] sacrifié plustost que de la laisser sucomber, et de plus, ayent tousjour este dans une estime si distingue aupre de cest illustre Prinse. Pour moy, qui n'a pas eu la bonheur de frequenter le Roy aussi familieremen que vous, outre que bien souven nous avon cru qu'il negligea la famille de son zélé serviteur, je pui dire cependen que j'en suis tant atendri que je ne pui songe a la perte fatale de ce gran monarque sans donner de pleur a sa memoire." 3 pp.

COMTE D'AVAUx to his Excellency [BARON DE DYCKVELT ?].

[1702 ?].—I am very sorry that M. de Nieuport has not written to me, or addressed himself to you, instead of letting himself be amused by the promises of the Spanish envoy, which have lost him three months of time and me a great deal of money. Without your Excellency's help I should not even now have got out of it. I now anxiously await the decision of the States General upon my destiny. It would be very trying for me, at this season, to undertake a sea voyage, and I hope I shall be spared it, in which matter I pray for your good offices. *French.* 3 pp.

### III.—LETTERS TO THE BARON DE DYCKVELT FROM COUNT TIRIMONT, WRITTEN AT BRUSSELS.

1688, Nov. 7.—Praying Dyckvelt to forward a letter from the Marquis [de Gastañaga], Governor General, to his Highness [the Prince of Orange] and enclosing an extract from a letter "de notre ministre a Paris" showing the views of that Court upon the success of the fleet.

*Postscript.*—"J'ay resented extremement les incommoditez et le resourdement que son Altesse a deub souffrir par les tems contrairs ; je suis pourtant de sentiment que cela n'aura fait aucun prejudice au principal de l'affaire, et qu'au contrair les esprits de pardela s'animeront plus par l'opposition qui se rencontre a ce qu'ils souhaitent." *Holograph.\* French.*  
1½ pp.

*Enclosing :*

*The Extract alluded to above.*

"Paris, Nov. 2, 1688.—On est fort irrité contre ceux de Treve pour ce qu'ils ont admis des troupes Imperiales dans leurs places et autres de cette évesché ; on parle de les bombarder, enfin on veut que tout le monde flechisse. Il n'y a que la flotte d'Hollande que l'on dit avoir mis a la voile le 15<sup>me</sup> du passé, qui fait ombrage a cette cour, qui craint que, si Monsieur le prince d'Orange reussit dans ces desseins, ou qu'il se mettrat la couronne d'Angleterre sur la teste, ou pour le moins qu'il obligerat sa Majesté Brittanique a faire conjointement la guerre a la France, pour l'obliger a observer les traittés de paix et de treve. Je scay que des personnes du ministere ont fait ce raisonnement."  
1 p.

1689, March 4.—[Concerning the continuance of the negotiations at Vienna (although the lack of the envoys of Poland's commission has produced a protest from the envoys of Turkey) ; the large demands of the Emperor, and the illness of the Duke of Bavaria, who has the small-pox.]

"L'on mande de Coblenz par lettres du 27, que l'on y tenoit le siege pour asseuré ; que le General de bataille Wallis y estoit arrivé pour commander, et que sept regimens Imperiaux estoient commandez vers Francfort, pardessus ceux que l'on y avoit de cidevant envoié. Mais que le general Monclar descendoit pour sieger ladite place de Coblenz avec une armée de 30,000 hommes, et que pendant ce siege le Dauphin feroit teste vers le haut Rhin avec une autre fort nombreuse, et le duc d'Orleans vers le Rhin Inferieur.

"Nous avons eu ce jourd'hui confirmation de Paris que le roi Jacques II. estoit parti asseurement pour Brest, affin de passer en Irlande. L'on ne peut avoir plus de joye des bons succez des affaires de Londres que nous en avons par ici." 2 pp.†

1689, March 18.—[On the success which the troops of the States General and of Brandenburg have had over the French, who will now be obliged to retire "plus haut vers le Rhin,"

\* Unless otherwise stated, the letters are only signed by Tirimont. They are all dated New Style.

† The next letter, dated March 8, is printed in *Report VII*, p. 229.



leaving the provinces of Gueldres and Oberyssel in safety, and perhaps also freeing the archbishopric of Cologne.]

"Quant aux affaires d'icy, c'est tousjours la mesme chose. L'on ne parle que des grandes dispositions qui se font dans les villes de France, mais il n'y a encor aucune declaration. Les lettres que nous avons eu de Paris sont que le roy Jacques estoit embarqué a Brest, et que d'Avaux estoit parti en poste pour l'aller joindre. . . .

"De Vienne . . . que les ambassadeurs Turcs ayant voulu discontinuer les conferences jusques a ce que le pouvoir des Polonois seroit arrivé, l'on leur a fait connoitre que l'on ne vouloit point ce delay, et ayant lesdits Turcs repliqué qu'ils abandonneroient plustot la negotiation et retourneroient a Constantinople que de traiter sans que tous les Alliez y entrevinssent avec pouvoir suffisant, l'on leur a demandé leur menace par escrit, mais au lieu de la donner, ils baillerent le lendemain un memoire par lequel l'on a veu qu'ils vouloient la paix a toute condition, de sorte que l'on ne doute plus qu'elle sera conclue en peu de jours." 2 pp.

\**Postscript.*—"Son Excellence at une passion extreme d'avoir quelque Infanterie Angloise dans ce pays; c'est pourquoy elle m'a chargé de vous dire que si vous jugez que cela se puisse sans embarrasser les affaires de S.M. Britannique, elle vous seroit fort obligée, s'il vous plaisoit d'en obtenir cette grace. TIRIMONT."  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

*Enclosing :*

*Intelligence from Cologne.*

Giving two different accounts of a fight near Herderbosch, between the troops of Brandenburg and those of France under General Sourdy, the Marquis de Castre and General Barillac, who had come out from Neus to recover some carts of provisions and money for Rheinberg, captured by the Brandenburgers. The French were defeated, most of Barillac's men killed on the spot, and the flying enemy pursued to Neus [Nuys]. General Sourdy escaped in the dress of a peasant and is now at Bonn. The Brandenburgers have occupied Neus, Zonz, Berkem and Sibourg.

Provision of bread and beer for 15,000 men is being made at Cologne. Two hundred dragoons have crossed the river to join the peasants of the country of Berg, who have taken up arms and hold all the passages. The army of the Allies is ascending the Rhine, and it is believed they mean to besiege Rheinberg, Keyzerswert or Bonn. *French.* 4 pp.

1689, March 25.—". . . L'on nous avise de Rome que le Colonel Porter y estoit arrivé comme envoyé du roy Jacques,

\* It is uncertain to which of the letters this postscript belongs. The water-mark is the same as on the above letter and also on that of March 25.

et que dans l'audience qu'il eut de sa Sainteté, il avoit particulièrement représenté l'estat auquel ledit roy se trouvoit réduit, et que le seul moyen de le restablir estoit de faire la paix entre les princes Catholiques, mais sans s'estendre sur ce point, il passa d'abord a parler des sujets de plaintes que le roy tres chrétien avoit contre sa Sainteté, mais le Saint Pere luy respondit avec tant de force et de solidité, luy disant les plaintes qu'il avoit au contraire contre le roy tres chrétien, que Porter demeura convaincu, et cela fit connoistre qu'il estoit plustost envoyé du roy tres chretien que du roy Jacques, et que ses Instructions avoient esté formées par les ministres de ce premier."

Le Prince de Waldeck a consenti de nous donner deux regiments pour mettre dans cette ville, et le Conte de Horne mettra 400 hommes a Damme. Et comme il n'a rien accordé pour Bruges, son Excellence y enverra un force espagnol de mil hommes, avec d'autres corps de dragons. Il a resolu de se mettre en campagne, et de se placer a Hasselt, sur le pays de Liège, au moyen de quoi il empechera les courses des françois dans le pays des Etats Generaux, "jusques a ce que les Alliés puissent faire diversion, et que sa Majesté Britannique puisse avoir disposé ce qui se pourra attendre du costé d'Angleterre. Elle n'ignore rien de tout ce qui est le plus convenable pour le bien commun, et particulièrement l'avantage qu'il y auroit, si ce royaume là declaroit la guerre a la France, parce que cette seule declaration quitteroit absolument l'indifference qu'il peut encore rester dans l'esprit de quelques Puissances, et l'Angleterre ne risqueroit rien, parce qu'elle ne peut estre attaquée. Mais je vous prie d'estre persuadé . . . que nous considerons assez, qu'il faut bien du temps et de la façon pour l'establissement d'un gouvernement nouveau, et qu'il n'y avoit que ce Prince seul qui pouvoit mettre a chef une affaire si difficile et si grande. L'on a esté fort aise de scavoir icy que la flotte du nord estoit arrivée en Hollande pour l'avantage et le soulagement que cela donnera au peuple. . . .

"L'on nous advertit de Paris du 18, que les affaires de ce royaume-là sont plus embrouillées qu'il ne paroist; qu'on oblige les villages a fournir un plus grand nombre de milices qu'ils n'ont esté taxez cy devant, et que l'on demandoit de l'argent a toutes les villes; que depuis quelques jours l'on n'approchoit plus si facilement le roy tres chretien que cy devant, et que les etrangers qui alloient le voir manger, estoient observez de fort pres. Et par lettres du 21, l'on avise que le roy Jacques estoit a six lieues de Brest, ou il avoit jetté l'ancre sans que l'on en sceust la raison, mais que l'on en estoit fort chagrin a Versailles, comme aussy de l'eschec qu'at eu le Chevalier Sourdy pres de Nuys; que pourtant ils continuoient leurs dispositions partout, mais toutes les operations jusques a present se reduisent en marches et contre marches. . . .

“L'on a publié en France un nouveau placcart tres rigoureux contre les Nouveaux Convertis, par lequel ils avouent qu'il s'en fait des jointes et assemblees tres considerables dans le royaume, et les deffendent sous peine de mort ceux qui s'y seront trouvez.” 5 pp.

1689, March 29.—“ Il s'est offert peu de choses depuis le dernier courrier, néanmoins, je ne veux pas laisser de vous escrire, pour ne pas manquer a ce que sa Majesté Britannique a ordonné, de luy mander tout ce qui se passeroit.

“L'on nous mande de Paris du 26, que l'on n'avoit pas encor eu avis que le roy Jacques seroit débarqué en Irlande ; que l'on ne parloit plus de la sortie en campagne de Monsieur le Dauphin, et que l'on en doutait ; que les gardes du corps, les gens d'armes et les chevaux legers avoient ordre de marcher incessamment vers le Rhin, parce que l'on craignoit pour Bone ; que les gens d'armes et gardes du corps qui estoient sur les costes avoient aussy ordre d'y marcher ; qu'il n'y auroit que les mousquetaires et six gardes de corps de chaque compagnie qui resteroient a Versailles pour faire la garde. . . .”

*Postscript, in Tirimont's own hand.*—“ Nous sommes icy fort aises de la resolution de six cent mil livres sterlinx pour votre desinterressement.” 2 pp.

[1689, March ?]\*—Intelligence. Les dernieres nouvelles sont “que le Comte d'Avaux estoit revenu à Paris de Brest, sans que l'on sceut la raison de ce retour inopine, et que l'on publioit que c'estoit pour avoir quelques nouvelles instructions, mais l'on croit que c'est a cause que le roy Jacques II avoit trouvé audit Brest beaucoup moins de tout ce que l'on luy avoit fait esperer, et que cela pourroit avoir occasioné quelque resentiment. L'on at incepté la lettre, dont la copie vat icy jointe. . . .” [News concerning the Turks and the treaty of peace &c.]

On mande aussi, que l'on etait informé a la diette a Ratisbon, “que my lord Skelton y devoit aller, et vers les princes d'Allemagne, de la part du roy Jacques, et que l'on estoit desja bien prevenu de ce que l'on le devoit regarder comme un ministre de France.

“On escrit de Berlin que l'Electeur de Brandebourg s'est déclaré de sortir en campagne . . . et que l'evesque de Munster s'estoit déclaré absolument pour l'Empereur, sans vouloir s'engager avec d'autre.

“Les dispositions de munitions et de provisions ne peuvent pas estre plus grandes dans toutes les villes frontieres qu'elles sont, et les mouvemens des troupes sont continuels, de sorte que l'on apporte icy chaque jour des nouvelles que plusieurs places doivent estre siegees.” Namur et Mons sont bien fournis de troupes, et l'on a fait mettre l'inondation de mer

\* In the same handwriting as the enclosures in Tirimont's letters.



à Neuport ; le plus qu'il y a à craindre est pour Bruges et Gand. Si les troupes Anglais pouvaient débarquer vers la Flandre Hollandoise, ce seroit le mieux pour le bien commun.  
4 pp.

1689, April 5.—“. . . Les regiments de Noyelles et de Stirum sont entrez en cette ville, et nous avons eu avis que les troupes envoyées d'Angleterre estoient arrivees a Rotterdam, avec quoy ce que nous avons pardeça des troupes de Messieurs les Estats Generaux sera bien remplacé. . . . L'on ne peut aprendre avec certitude si le Cardinal de Furstemberg est sorty de Bonne . . . cependant l'on advertit que les françois continuent de ruiner tous les environs de Mayence, Bonne et Montroyal, afin de quiter la subsistence aux armées qui voudroient les attaquer. L'on mande de Paris que l'on n'y parloit plus de faire la guerre offensivement comme auparavant, mais de se tenir sur la defensive ; que le Sieur Gerardin, ambassadeur de France a Constantinople, estoit mort . . . et que l'on envoyoit a sa place le Comte de Crecy ; que la marche des troupes vers le Rhin continuoit, mais que l'on avoit appris qu'une partie marchoit vers le Languedoc et la Navarre, et que le sentiment estoit que c'estoit pour s'asseurer des religionnaires. . . .”

*Postscript, in Tirimont's own hand.*—“J'ay cru vous devoir adviser en secret que nous sommes informé avec certitude que sa M[ajesté] I[mperiale] a resolu de ne pas admettre l'ambassadeur du roy Jacques, Schelton, et qu'il lui doit faire scavoir qu'il n'a pas besoin de venir, parce qu'il ne sera pas admis. Cela se prend sur l'union en laquelle ledit roy est avec celui de France, qui est en guerre contre sedit M[ajesté] I[mperiale] et l'empire ; ce pas la servant d'exemple.” 3 pp.

[1689, April, early in\*.]—Par resolution du chapitre approuvée par l'Evêque, Liège est resolu de se declarer pour l'Empereur ; “ils se sont asseuré de la personne du ministre de France, Ratabon [*sic*], jusques a ce que le Comte de Groesbeque, qui est a Paris, soit revenu en seureté, et ont fait arrester toutes les municions et marchandises que les françois avoient dans la ville.” On mande de Vienne que les ambassadeurs Tureqs se voulaient retirer, mais notre ambassadeur n'ecrit rien la dessus. L'on a enfin eu avis assuré que le Cardinal de Fürstemberg etait sorti de Bonne, et qu'il va a Paris, d'ou il ira dans une de ses Abbayes en France.

“Certains emissaires ont icy voulu distribuer un imprime fort seditieux contre le gouvernement moderne d'Angleterre. Son Excellence a aussitost fait chercher tous les exemplairs,

\* See *Luttrell*, i, 518 : “Letters from Flanders say that the States of Liege had declared for the Empire against France, and had secured the French resident there . . . and that the Cardinal of Furstembergh was retired from Bonne.”

et on les a supprimé. Un officier passant de la Haye a Paris pour prendre service sous le roy Jacques, sa dit Excellence l'a fait arrester, parce que l'on l'avoit adverti qu'il portoit quantité de lettres." Le corps d'armée se forme aux environs de Beringhe et Hasselt. Le Prince de Waldeck est encore a Culembourg. *Holograph.* 2 pp.

1689, April 19.—“ Depuis la declaration que le Prince de Liege a fait contre la France, en se joignant a l'Empire, il y avoit eu apparance d'une affaire importante et fort avantageuse a la cause commune, si on l'avoit pu maintenir. Ledit Prince, a la participation de M. le comte de Flodrop, avoit envoyé occuper Huy par 800 hommes de ses troupes, auxquels s'estoit joint pareil nombre de celles de Messieurs les Estats Generaux. Le comte de Gournay, avec 4000 hommes des troupes de France, estoit venu pour les en faire retirer, sans avoir pû l'exécuter. Le Mareschal d'Humieres (lequel citost l'advis de la declaration des Liegeois, estoit party a dessein de se rendre au mesme lieu) s'estoit trouvé trompé dans son esperance, faute de reussité de l'entreprise du comte de Gournay, et se trouvoit fort embarrassé de voir ses mesures rompues, considerant l'importance de ce poste, lequel, au moyen du pont sur la Meuse nous donnoit l'entree au pays de Luxembourg ; au lieu que les françois l'occupant, ils auront l'entrée libre dans tout le Brabant et frontieres de la Hollande, que d'ailleurs il couvroit Liege ; mais nous venons de recevoir avis de Namur que vos troupes l'abandonnoient, ne laissant que quelques milices du pays pour le garder, et comme le Mareschal d'Humieres estoit marché hier vers Dinant . . . nous attendons a tout moment qu'ils se seront emparez derechef de ce poste, lequel causera bien des meschantes suites, et mettra le peuple de Liege au desespoir, de se voir abandonné quatre jours apres sa declaration. L'on est pourtant persuadé par icy que M. le Prince de Waldeck et autres Generaux de Messieurs les Estats auront pris cette resolution pour des bonnes raisons. . . .

“ L'on escrit de Paris qu'il y estoit arrivé deux courriers de Rome, dont l'un avoit apporté que le Cardinal d'Estré ayant redoublé ses instances avec le Colonel Porter, pour que le Pape voulust secourir le roy Jacques, sa Sainteté auroit respondu que la grosse depece que le procedé de la cour de France l'obligeoit de faire pour la seureté de l'Estat ecclesiastique, le mettoit hors de l'estat de pouvoir assister ledit roy ; et que l'on n'avoit jamais veu la cour si chagrine qu'a present. . . .”

*Postscript.*—Il vient d'arriver un courrier avec avis de ce que le Comte de Berlo estoit revenu a Huy avec ses troupes, ce qui esloignera la guerre de la Hollande. 4 pp.

1689, April 22.—Par lettres reçues du Marquis de Bourgomayne nous apprenons que le traité avec le Turc



demeuroit toujours suspendu, a cause que les envoyez Turcs demeurent fermes dans leurs propositions, et que les pretensions des Venetiens et Polonois estoient si exorbitantes qu'ils ne pouvoient les accepter.

"Nous attendons a tout moment de scavoir que les François ayent fait des actes d'hostilité, et nous ferons demain emaner un contre-declaration de guerre. Cependant, son Excellence a fait partir hier le force Espagnol de M. Manrique fort de 800 hommes, pour renforcer la garnison de Charleroy, ayant jugé que c'estoit la place la plus exposée a cause du voisinage du Mareschal d'Humieres a Philipville. 1½ pp.

1689, April 29.—Les envoyés de la Porte ont déclaré qu'ils estoient prêts de conclure un traité, "mais sans ceder un pied de terre, ni se departir d'aucun point plus que ce qu'ils avoient offert, de sorte que l'on tient l'affaire desesperée, neantmoins l'on croit qu'il y ayt un secret particulier a cette fermeté, . . . veu que l'on y avoit avis assuré qu'en Asie il y avoit des grandes rebellions, [et] que l'on craynoit un soulèvement a Constantinople si la Paix ne se concluait pas. . . ."

On ecrit aussi de Vienne que l'on avoit arrêté la resolution que le Duc de Lorraine viendra au Rhin, aussi bien que l'Electeur de Baviere; que l'envoyé de Munster a convenu que son maitre donnerait huit mil hommes, qui seraient joints aux troupes de Brandebourg, que la Diete de Pologne avait été rompue avec confusion, et que l'on croyait que c'était par les artifices des français. L'on ecrit de Rome que l'ambassadeur de France continue toujours ses menaces, mais que le Pape demeure ferme, "si avant que l'ambassadeur ayant voulu faire ses Pasques par les mains du pasteur de sa paroisse, celui cy s'en estoit excusé comme le tenant tousjours dans l'excommunication. Sa Sainteté n'avoit aussy voulu accorder aucun secours au Colonel Porter pour le roy Jacques, nonobstant toutes les instances qu'il avoit pû faire. Il devoit avoir son audience le lendemain, et l'on croioit que ce seroit celle de congé. L'on nous dit aussy que l'on avoit esté allarmé en cette cour là de differentes nouvelles qu'on leur avoit escrit d'Angleterre, mais qu'ils avoient esté mis hors d'inquietude par des avis plus veritables que nous leurs avions donné d'icy."

Les troupes de Messieurs les Estats sont toujours a Tongres, St. Tron et aux environs. Le Prince de Waldeck ayant demandé passage par le pays du roy [d'Espagne] pour l'artillerie &c., son Excellence le lui a accordé; "et ayant aussy ecrit tant au regard des dispositions de la campagne que pour sçavoir le fond qu'il pouvoit faire sur la cavallerie du roy, son Excellence luy a fait la response dont la copie est icy jointe, et elle espere que sa Majesté Britanique ne desapprouvera pas les propositions y contenues," et qu'elle fera faire écrire tant a les Estats qu'audit prince, en cette conformité. 3½ pp.



*Enclosing :*

Copy of letter from the Marquis de Gastañaga to the Prince of Waldeck.—Thanks him for ordering troops to Bruges, and hopes that neither this nor the succour he has sent to Brussels and Namur will prevent his taking the field, seeing that altogether these only amount to 5,000 men, not a large detachment for an army of 40,000. Has 5,000 cavalry in good condition and means to put 4,000 in Charleroy, Mons, Ath and Audenarde, to hold back the enemy and to cover Flanders and Brabant, keeping the other thousand in Brussels. Has written to ask the Count de Hornes to come and confer with him, but meanwhile believes that the best plan would be to form two corps, one to hold the country and the other to carry on operations. As the Maréchal d'Humieres is to-morrow to be at Maubeuge, where he will assemble a corps of 25,000 men, there is no time to lose. Will give orders for the passage of the artillery &c. Brussels, 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1689.  
*French.* 3½ pp.

1689, May 4.—[A long account of the arrangements made between the Marquis (de Gastañaga) and Count Horne, in relation to military affairs.]

“Nous vous sommes fort obligé, Monsieur, des bons offices qu’il vous a plu nous rendre vers sa Majesté B[ritannique] depuis votre séjour pardela, et son Excellence a bien reconnu que les troupes entrées a Namur et en cette ville, de mesme que celles qui doivent entrer a Bruges, en sont des effects. Nous ne sçavons pas encore que ces dernieres y soient arrivées, mais nous avons appris qu’elles ne surpasseront pas les 900 hommes. Nous devons estre fort contents de ce qu’il plait a Messieurs les Etats de nous accorder, et nous n’avons pas droits de leur demander davantage ; mais son Excellence seroit aise qu’ils fussent une fois dans la persuasion qu’il leur est plus util d’avoir leur troupes dans nos places que dans les leurs, veu que celles-cy ne peuvent estre attaquées avant que les nostres soient perdues. . . .

“Nous avons eu avis que les françois faisoient un grand armement a Brest, et qu’ils y devoient embarquer des troupes pour l’Irlande. Mais je crois que tout cela ne sera pas en estat de resister aux forces qu’ils auront en teste. L’on a eu beaucoup de joie pardeça de scavoir que le Parlement d’Angleterre avoit donné au roy une requisition pour declarer la guerre a la France, comme aussi d’apprendre que le reste des 8,000 hommes que ce royaume-la devoit donner a Messieurs les Etats estoit embarqué pour venir en Hollande. J’espere que Dieu benira le succes des desseins de tous les Alliez, veu qu’ils n’ont autre but que leur defense et la retablissement du repos publique.” 4½ pp.\*

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\* The next letter, dated May 6, is printed in *Report VII*, p. 229.

1689, May 17.—Stating that the Marquis de Bedmar has returned from the Prince de Waldeck and that his Excellency [Gastañaga] is well satisfied with his negotiation. An express from the Prince of Nassau has confirmed the surrender of Rheinberck to the Chapter of Cologne. The governor and all the garrison have taken the oath, and have received a garrison of the Allies. The siege of Keyzerswert is to be pushed on. The French are not yet formed, but they have “quantité de monde” at Philipville, Beaumont and elsewhere. *French.* 1¼ pp.

1689, May 18.—[Giving an account of the arrangements made between the Prince of Waldeck and the Marquis de Gastañaga; the disposition of troops &c.]

Par lettres de Rome, l'on nous mande que le Cardinal d'Estrée ayant par deux fois demanda audience, “il luy fut respondu que le Pape ne la luy pouvoit donner, mais qu'il pouvoit s'adresser au Cardinal Cibo, qui donneroit part a sa Sainteté de ce qu'il luy diroit; ce qu'il fit le 24, luy disant que le roy tres chrestien voyant l'irrision et indecence avec laquelle le Pape avoit tenu son ambassadeur 18 mois, et qu'il se declaroit tous les jours en faveur de ses ennemis, il avoit resolu de rapeller Lavardin, adjoustant au mesme temps que quoy que le roy le laissoit [*i.e.* d'Estrée] pour quelque temps a Rome, c'estoit sans aucun autre caractere que celui de cardinal, et avec ordre de ne parler d'aucune affaire de France; ce que le Cardinal Cibo ayant rapporté a sa Sainteté du rappel de Lavardin, elle repondit seulement qu'il s'en allast a la garde de Dieu; de sorte que ledit ambassadeur estoit party de Rome . . . dont l'on estoit resté avec beaucoup de joie et de satisfaction.

“Le Marquis d'Albeville\* ayant demandé passeport a son Excellence pour aller en France, elle le luy avoit accordé, mais en sorte que ce n'estoit que pour entrer et sortir de ce pays. Il s'est formalisé de cette limitation, et n'a pû s'empescher d'en tesmoigner du ressentiment a Don Manuel Colonna, faisant instance pour en avoir un autre, qui luy donna la faculté de sejourner quelque temps icy, mais son Excellence, qui scait les suites de pareil sejour, le refuse absolument.” 5 pp.

1689, May 27.—“ . . . Il y a trois jours qu'il courre icy un bruit de ce que les flottes ont esté aux mains, et que l'on fait croire a Paris que le succes a esté avantageux pour eux . . . mais l'on ne peut pas attribuer beaucoup de foy a ce qui concerne le combat, veu que si les françois avoient eu la victoire, ils en feroient plus de bruit.

\* Sir Ignatius White, Bart., Baron de Vieke in Holland, was created in 1677, by the Emperor Leopold, Marquis d'Albeville in the Holy Roman Empire. He was sent to the Hague as ambassador for James II in 1686. In 1689 he joined James in Ireland.



“ Nous avons este fort aises de scavoir la conclusion du traité que l'on a fait a Vienne. Nous ne doutons pas que vous n'en ayez desja la nouvelle de Monsieur Hop, et . . . qu' en plein conseil d'Estat l'on a resolu unanimement la response de S. M. I[mperiale] a la lettre de S. M. B[ritannique], et je crois que la mesme chose arrivera bientost d'Espagne. L'armée de France est enfin entree en campagne. . . . Le bruit le plus commun est qu'ils en veuillent a Charleroy, ou il y at une assez bonne garnison, mais l'on ne le sçait pas avec certitude : . . . il y a mesme un avis secret de Paris d'une personne de suposition et digne de foy que le dessein est sur Bruxelles. Cependant, nous n'avons pas encor les troupes que Monsieur le Prince de Waldeck est convenu de nous donner. Il est encore a Maestrick, assez incommodé ; toutes ses troupes logees par forme de quartier d'hiver dans les petites villes en plat pays de Liege, et le train d'artillerie assez peu en estat. Vous pouvez croire si nous pouvons estre fort en repos, voyant deux corps d'armee en estat d'agir, sans que nous en ayons aucun a mettre en campagne, et que celuy de Messieurs les Estats, sur lequel nous avons fait fond, est encore si esloigné et si peu en estat d'agir ; son Excellence at envoyé M. du Fay vers M. le Prince de Waldeck. . . . Il semble que s'il passoit seulement la Meuse vers Dinant, ou qu'il marchast vers Namur, il obligeroit les ennemis a rentrer entre Sambre et Meuse, ou qu'au moins, sans s'exposer, il pourroit leur empescher d'entrer vers icy ; enfin, de telle maniere que ce soit, son armee estant formee et avancee, serviroit de beaucoup, soit a rompre le dessein des ennemis ou autrement. Son Excellence m'a enchargé de vous dire, Monsieur tout ce detail, afin qu'il vous plaise d'en informer S. M. B[ritannique], et qu'il luy plaise d'envoyer les ordres qu'elle jugera convenables. . . .

“ Keyzerswert n'est pas encor ataquée, l'on travaille a deux ponts sur le Rhin pour presser le siege. L'on mande de Rome du 8 que le Pape est tousjours fort content de la retraite de Lavardin, et qu'il est resolu de defendre jusques a la derniere extremité Civita Vieja.” 4 pp.

1689, May 31.—L'armée du Mareschal d'Humieres est marchée hier au Pieton. Le Mareschal est logé au chateau de Tresignies, et l'on ne parle pas qu'ils en doivent deloger de quelques jours. Selon le rapport de diverses personnes qui ont vu le camp, leur force ne passe pas de vingt mil hommes. Nos partis de Mons et de Charleroy les incommodent autant qu'ils peuvent. Le camp commandé par le Lieut. General Calvo est marché vers le Pont d'Espieres, et l'on croit que ç'a esté sur le bruit que le Prince de Vaudemont estoit marché vers là pour occuper le poste, “ de sorte qu'ils se sont esloignez du canal de Bruges que l'on croioit qu'ils vouloient passer, et mesmes ledit Calvo a renvoyé ses pontons a Menin. Le Prince de Vaudemont est encor a Ninove, ou il est a la main pour Audenarde, pour Gand, et pour icy.” Du Fay est revenu



du Prince de Waldeck ; “ il a rapporté que les troupes sont en tres bon estat, . . . qu’il y peut avoir 20,000 hommes, et que ledit Prince avoit resolu de marcher aujourd’hui, avec quoy nous esperons de faire une bonne deffensive jusques a ce que la fortune permette de faire autre chose. Son Excellence est demeuré fort content de la resolution de M. le Prince de Waldeck.

“ L’affaire du nort embarasse beaucoup, car nous voyons que tous les Princes du bas Rhin tiennent leurs operations en suspense jusques a voir le succes de l’adjustement ou de la rupture, personne ne voulant que son voisin s’agrandisse trop, ou se serve de cette occasion pour en tirer des avantages. Je ne crois pas que la difficulté consistera a reduire le roy de Dannemarck, veu qu’il ne peut resister a tant de forces, mais a faire induire le roy de Suede a se contenir apres qu’il a fait tant de preparatifs de guerre. Je crois que le meilleur expedient seroit de remettre simplement le Duc de Holstein dans son Duché de Sleswick, et que l’on laissa la ville de Hambourg dans son independance. . . . Nous sommes persuadez que l’autorité de S.M. B[ritannique] donnera le plus grand poid a cette affaire.” 3 pp.

1689, June 7.—Les affaires de pardeça ne sont pas changées. Le Mareschal d’Humieres est encore dans son camp du Pieton, “ sans autre operation que de faire des detachements de cavalerie pour courre le pays, et establir des contributions.” Ils ont fait un pour brûler a Hougarde et 4 ou 5 villages aupres de Tirlemont, et ont envoyé un autre vers la Chatelenie d’Ath. Une personne de confiance assure que l’armée est de 22,000 hommes, la plus part cavalerie, et qu’elle marchera apres demain pour aller camper a Brugelet, sur la petite riviere qui va a l’Abbaye de Cambron, peutetre pour se joindre au corps de Calvo, qui est aupres du retranchement qu’ils ont fait dans la Chatelenie de Courtray, entre l’Escaut et la Lisse, et entreprendre quelque siège. “ Il semble qu’il y a sujet d’en avoir quelque crainte, veu que nous n’avons pas d’armée en campagne pour l’empescher, et que Monsieur le Prince de Waldeck est encor tousjours dans le pays de Liege. . . . L’on ne le presse plus a faire des mouvements ou dispositions autres que celles qui sont de sa propre approbation, se contentant au contraire de remettre le tout a sa conduite et experience.” Le siège de Keyserswert n’est pas encore commencé ; il semble qu’on attend l’arrivée de l’Electeur de Brandenbourg. Son Altesse de Lorraine forme son camp entre Francfort et Mayence, et a pris Cassel. L’on a déclaré le mariage du roy a Madrid avec la princesse Marianne de Nieubourg ; l’on avait donné ordre a l’envoyé du roy Jacques de se retirer, et avait déclaré la guerre a la France. 4 pp.

1689, June 10.—Depuis ma dernière, les françois nous ont donné une alarme. Le Mareschal d’Humieres vint la nuit

du mardi a mercredi à Nivelles, d'ou il retourna le meme jour à son quartier, laissant 1,800 d'infanterie et 500 de cavallerie dans ladite ville. Au meme temps il avait envoyé un autre detachement vers ici, lesquels s'arrêterent au village de Gaesbeck, ou ils ont brûlé le château en partie, avec d'autres maisons, dont le feu s'est vu de cette ville. Aujourd'hui l'on dit que le Maréchal etait revenu a Nivelles ce matin avec quantité de charettes et qu'il y faisait charger les grains qu'il y avait, dans le lieu. Le Lieut. Gen. Calvo a passé au voisinage de Courtray et s'y est campé. L'on croit ici que si le Prince de Waldeck s'avançait entre Namur et Charleroy, ou autre lieu entre le Brabant et l'armée du Maréchal (avec quoi Liège serait aussi couvert) il tiendrait en bride ledit Maréchal sans courir de risque, et qu'en meme temps son Excellence pourrait faire tête a Calvo et garder les rivières de Flandres. "Tout cela a esté représenté audit Prince . . . mais jusques a present l'on n'a pas veu que cela ayt fait aucun effect, nonobstant que cette disposition n'empeschoit pas qu'il eut gardé la Meuse et observé le Rhin, et y pût passer tousjours plustost que l'ennemy. . . . Vous pourrez voir par la lettre icy jointe en copie ce qu'il a respondu a son Excellence. Apres cela l'on a crû que toutes les instances que l'on pourroit faire seroient inutiles ; c'est pourquoy son Excellence a crû qu'il n'y avoit pas d'autre moyen que de prier Messieurs les Estats Generaux d'envoyer icy un ou deux deputez pour estre presents a tout ce qui se passera, et correspondre avec plus d'efficace tant avec ledit prince qu'avec les deputez qui seront aupres de luy." On ne fait aucune plainte dudit prince, mais fonde la requisition "sur le dessein que l'on at icy d'agir sincerement et de bon accord en tout ce qui pourroit concerner la cause commune. Cependant, comme l'on avise a tout moment que les ennemis veulent venir brusler jusques aux faubourgs de cette ville, ainsy qu'il leur est facile, n'ayant rien a craindre . . . son Excellence a crû ne pouvoir excuser de faire venir a ce voisinage M. le Prince de Vaudemont avec la cavallerie qui estoit sous ses ordres en Flandre."

Le Duc de Lorraine, l'Electeur de Saxe et autres princes ont pris les lieux fortifiés aux environs de Mayence, mais les français "ont enfin reduit en cendre Worms et Spire, avec des cruautez inouies." 4½ pp.

*Enclosing :*

(1) *Copy of letter from Frederick, Prince de Waldeck, to the Marquis de Gastañaga.*

"Monsieur, comme il n'est pas possible de penetrer les desseins des ennemis par les advis des personnes qui entendent decouvrir sans scavoir les ordres du roy, je n'en puis pas bien juger, mais votre Excellence scait mes intentions et ordres, selon les quels je me suis gouverné jusqu' icy. Je souhaiterois estre en estat de satisfaire a ce qu'on desire de moy de tous costez.



“Ce qu’on m’escrit de Liège va icy joint.” Quartier d’Esmael, June 9, 1689. 1 p.

(2) *Extract of a letter from M. de Zabel to the Prince of Waldeck.*

Stating that the French party in Liège, on hearing of his Highness’s intended movements, are full of joy, and say loudly that it will make easy their access to the town of Liège, seeing that the Dutch army, by going to the Low Countries, leaves open the passage of the high road to the French, to execute M. de Louvois’ designs against “ces chiens de Liégeois.” The treasurer Mean has informed the writer that “ceux du mauvais party des patriots Liégeois sont plus a craindre que les françois mesmes.” Maestricht, June 8, 1689. 1 p.

1689, June 14.—Le Prince de Waldeck a enchargé Lieut. Gen. d’Huby de dire a son Excellence “les raisons qui l’obligeoient a agir comme il faisoit, qui consistoient dans la relation qu’il avoit avecq le plan general de l’empire, et de passer vers là pour y concourir de sa personne, et l’espoir dans lequel il estoit de mettre les choses en estat de pouvoir agir pardeça.” Son Excellence en est demeuré tout-a-fait satisfait. On mande d’Espagne que le Comte de Mansfeldt, Embassadeur de l’Empereur a Madrid, est enchargé de la conduite de la nouvelle reine, et qu’il a prit son chemin par Angleterre, pour requerir sa Majesté de vouloir assurer le voyage de cette princesse par ses vaisseaux. Le Marquis de Castel Moncayo est aussi sorti de Madrid pour passer en Angleterre. 2½ pp.

*Enclosing :*

Copy of part of a letter from the Marquis de Gastañaga to the Prince of Waldeck, expressing his satisfaction with what M. d’Huby has said to him on the Prince’s behalf. Brussels, June 14, 1689. 2 pp.

1689, June 21.—“Les ennemis sont tousjours dans le mesme camp du Pieton, et leurs troupes continuent à deserter en assez grand nombre, lequel augmenteroit s’il y avoit une armée voisine, l’on a mesme envoyé un billet à son Excellence sans nom, par lequel il est dit qu’ils sont trois regiments qui n’attendent que l’occasion de se pouvoir retirer. Son Excellence a fait emaner un placcart pour les asseurer du bon traitement, et de deux escus à chacun. Monsieur le Prince de Waldeck, qui est party le 15 pour Keyserwert, est attendu pour vendredy de retour à l’armée d’Hollande, après quoy il semble qu’il se fera quelque mouvement. Il n’y a rien aussy des armées de l’Empire, horsmis que le siege de Keyserwert doit avoir esté commencé hier. . . .

“Je vous ay mandé comme l’Empereur n’avoit pas voulu recevoir Mr. Skelton. Je vous diray à present qu’ayant par



adresse seu obtenir un passeport du Comte de la Torre, ministre de l'Empereur à Venize, il est passé par Inspruck, où il a esté receu sous l'appuy du dit passeport en absence de Mr. le Duc de Loraine, et qu'estant passé à Munick Mr. le Duc de Bavière ne l'a pas voulu recevoir, et sa Majesté Imperiale a fort desaprouvé le passeport de son ministre, et envoyé ordre à Venize (vers ou le dit Skelton est retourné) de luy faire deffendre l'entree dans ses estats. L'on nous assure que l'accommodement de Dannemark est conclu. Je vous prie de vous souvenir qu'il est indispensable de tacher d'engager des troupes du roy de Suede, de crainte que l'on luy propose de l'occupation ailleurs. . . . Son Excellence souhaite extremement de scavoir si vous resterez encor longtemps pardelà, parce qu'il luy semble que votre presence seroit si utile pardeçà." 2 pp.

1689, July 19.—“ Nous avons esté fort ayses de scavoir pardeça que les despaches d'Espagne estoient enfin arrivees pour faire les compliments a S. M. Britannique dans les formes.” Son Excellence a été hier au camp du Prince de Waldeck ; l'armée est en fort bon état, et plus nombreuse de beaucoup que celle du Marechal d'Humieres. Il n'a rien appris de positif, seulement que le Prince marcherait demain a Timeon, a une heure de la Sambre, “ sans s'estre déclaré ce qu'il feroit en apres, se remettant tousjours a ce qu'il convenoit attendre le succes de Bonne, et les desseins que formeroit en apres son Altesse Electorale de Brandebourg. Et comme l'on n'a pas encor eu nouvelle que l'on ayt commencé a bombarder la place, il est a craindre que cela yra encore a[ssez] longue. . . . L'Empereur resolve de partir le 27 de ce mois pour Neubourg. Le roy d'Hongrie fera la ceremonie des espousailles au nom du roy [d'Espagne], et citost que les dispositions seront faites pour le voyage de la reyne, elle ne tardera de partir.” 2 pp.

1689, July 29.—“ Nous avons eu avis que son Altesse Electorale de Brandebourg avoit commencé dez samedy dernier a faire bombarder Bonne, et que la ville avoit esté dernie en cendres, et la muraille du costé du Rhin reduite en poudre par l'artillerie, et que l'on continuoit encore de faire ce grand feu le 26, et que l'on faisoit estat de le continuer jusques a demain. Les magazins de foin et de grain ont esté consommé et les bourgeois et la garnison retirez dans des caves et les fortifications exterieures. Les lettres de Cologne portent que l'on croioit que la garnison se devoit rendre, mais l'on escrit [du] camp que l'on avoit resolu de laisser neuf [mil] hommes pour tenir la place bloquée, et que [M.] l'Electeur devoit marcher vers la Meuse. . . . Je ne scay pourtant comme cela pourra s'accorder avec l'accord de cent mil escus qu'a fait la ville de Cologne, qui n'aura pas donné cette somme, ne fut [ce] pour avoir le Rhin libre.”

Le Mareschal d'Humieres n'a marché que d'une lieue depuis le dernier courier, etant a present aux villages des Estinnes et Bray. Ils ont fait fourager et piller tous les environs, et brûler trois maisons sur la montagne vers Havré [Havray]. L'on mande que leur intention est de ruiner tous les grains et fourages pour ôter la subsistance aux troupes que l'on y voudrait mettre pendant l'hiver.

"M. le Lieut. Gen. Aylva vint icy avant hier pour l'establissement des hospitaux pour les malades et blessez de leur armée, et pour les affaires de la monnoye &c. . . ." 5 pp. *Torn.*

1689, Aug. 9.—Nous sommes en quelque inquietude pour le manquement de nouvelles d'Angleterre ; il court un bruit qu'il seroit passé quelque trouble que des esprits inquiets auroient occasionné, quoi que sans effet. Les affaires de pardeça sont toujours en meme disposition, et je ne sais ce qui arrivera, seulement que son Excellence fait état de partir dans peu de jours. Nous sommes toujours dans l'incertitude de ce que l'Electeur de Brandebourg fera, ne sachant pas s'il marchera plus endeca ou s'il s'arrestera a Bonne pour former un siège ; ce qui cause que le Prince de Waldeck demeure aussi en suspense sur les operations ; "de sorte que le temps se passe, et que l'hyver vient, sans que nous ayons avancé un pied de terre pour nous y loger, ni nous ouvrir un chemin de pouvoir entrer dans le pays ennemy."

Son Excellence a hier conclu un traité avec le Duc d'Hannovre pour cinq mil hommes d'infanterie et trois mil de cavallerie, pour servir pardeça le reste de cette campagne et pendant l'hiver prochain. 4 pp.

1689, Aug. 12.—"J'ay eu beaucoup de satisfaction de voir que vous estiez restably de votre indisposition, . . . car il n'est pas temps a present d'estre malade, que les affaires sont a la crise, et que l'on a besoin de ses forces dans tous les endroits pour faire le premier pas contre la France, qui resiste avec les derniers efforts.

"Je crois que vous aurez veu par ma lettre du 9, que son Excellence a traité pour les huit mil hommes d'Hannover, de sorte qu'il seroit difficile a present de faire un autre traité avec la Suede, mais ce qui se peut, est d'escire par le premier courier a Madrid, afin que l'on veuille donner les secours pour pouvoir entrer en negotiation avec ladite couronne."

Le Prince de Waldeck etant venu vers Nivelles, il fut resolu dans une conference avec son Excellence qu'il marcherait vers la Sambre ; et nous croyons qu'il passera cette rivière là demain aupres de Fontaine l'Evesque. Nous croyons que cette contremarche aura fort surpris le Maréchal d'Humieres, et nous attendons de savoir demain s'il marchera vers Maubeuge, ou s'il fera un detachement vers Calvo et demeurera avec un corps pour couvrir les villes qu'ils ont dans ce quartier là, ou passera avec son corps entier vers ledit

Calvo. Cependant, son Excellence a ses troupes toutes disposées pour partir. L'Electeur de Brandenbourg a enfin resolu de faire le siège de Bonne, et declare que, ledit siège achevé, il marchera pour agir de concert avec le Prince de Waldeck. Le siège de Mayence va toujours lentement, les batteries ne devant avoir été achevées que le 9 de ce mois.  
4 pp.

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IV.—LETTERS to ISABELLA, COUNTESS OF DENBIGH,  
from MARIE, LADY BOLINGBROKE.

[1735,] Nov. 29. Chantelou.—Ce sont les meilleurs moments pour moi que ceux ou je reçois de vos lettres, et ou j'ai le plaisir de vous écrire.

“Je souhaitterois pour recompense a mon gros cochon de Conte du Luc, qu'il put vous faire lui meme les honneurs de sa maison,\* car il seroit charmé de vous, mais je voudrais avoir ma part de ce plaisir. Nostre archevesque† n'i gasteroit rien, car il est aussy aimable que respectable.” Mr. de Bolingbroke est depuis quinze jours a Paris; il conte estre de retour ici a la fin de la semaine. Chavigny est aussi encore a Paris; apparament il ne partira pour l'Angleterre que lors que le courier qui a porté en Espagne la nouvelle de l'armistice sera de retour. “On dit a Paris que le roy d'Espagne a repondu pour la premiere fois en espagnol a l'ambassadeur de France, qu'il savoit desja ce qu'il venoit de luy dire. D'autres disent que ce prince veut de nouveau abdiquer, enfin . . . on ne sçait pas trop ce qu'on dit. Tout le monde est persuadé que la paix s'est traitée sans vos ministres; on ajoute qu'elle sera conclu sans congrés.” La France, “qui n'a d'autre interest que le bien du roy et de l'estat, a grande raison de finir la guerre. Tout instrument, ma chere contesse, devient bon entre les mains d'un bon ouvrier; c'est ce qui fera que vos amis &c. [sic]. Le Maitre Jaque de l'Europe‡ restera toujours dans celles ou il est un petit brouillon, mais cela meme suffit a son frere. Vos troupes se battent contre des armes d'or; si elles n'estoient que d'acier il y auroit esperance; et vous avés plus de chefs (car chacun veut l'estre) que de soldats. Cela fait une armée peu diciplinée. Je souhaite que mes profetties soient fausses, mais je doute que vous voyés des changemens que par le chapitre des accidens qu'on ne peut prevoir.

“On ne parle plus d'une princesse de Gale, ainsy la Clainton pourra sans embarras garder son importance. Votre Capitaine [the King] est arrivé chez luy d'assés mauvaise humeur de n'avoir osé y mener sa belle qui le rendoit de bonne. Le pauvre Charle [Wyndham] a esté assés malade depuis son retour

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\* See the Count's letters, Section VI, below.

† Archbishop of Paris, brother of the Comte du Luc.

‡ Horace Walpole, brother of Sir Robert.



a Paris d'une chute de cheval qu'il avoit faite icy, et qu'il nous avoit caché avec grand soin. Madame la princesse de Conty, avec laquelle je luy ay fait faire connoissance cet esté a entrepris sa cure avec une eau qui en effet est admirable pour les coups de teste. . . . Je resteray icy tout l'hiver; il y a bien des tems dans la vie, ma chere contesse, ou on se trouve heureuse quand on n'est qu'ennuyée. Vous n'aurez point Madame de Hetman a Aix, et vous vous en passerez bien. Son mary et elle sont retournés en Angleterre. Il y a longtems que tous les Richemons et leur suite sont de retour chez eux. Je n'ay point entendu dire que le duc d'Amilton fut en France; on est trop heureux d'avoir a 50 ans des amours naissans qui se puisse cacher dans les rides, mais il faut en effet les cacher au publique, quelques legitismes qu'ils puissent estre. Je crois le mary plus amoureux de la bourse que de la personne. . . . Je conte que Madame vostre sœur sera bientost a Londre. Chetwin s'y en retourne de Paris cette semaine. Que diste vous de la duchesse de Bukingham,\* qui s'est etablie a Versaille dans l'appartement de la Maréchale de Berwick. Elle y soufle certainement l'ennuy. 4 pp.

[1736,] Oct. 8. Regenne.†—J'ai trouvé en mon chemin un amy de Mr. Alexandre, "et qui m'a promis de le solliciter vivement pour Mr. de Paule pour cette croix de St. Louis; et comme cette homme est luy-meme dans les bureaux, sa sollicitation pourra avoir plus d'effet que celle de tous les grands seigneurs, car nous avons un proverbe qu'un barbier rase l'autre." Il faut m'envoyer une copie du memoire qu'il a envoyé a Mr. Alexandre pour mon petit amy. "Je souhaite que vous ayés une plus belle automne que nous ne l'avons dans ces pays-cy, ou on receuillira autant d'eau que de vin."

Si vous voulez ecire en votre pays, "Mr. du Noquet, qui est chargé de la correspondance de Mr. de Cambise, me mande qu'il aura souvent des ocations de couriers.

"Le petit conte de Berkeley est arrivé, mais je n'en ay point entendu parler. Peutestre a t'il ecrit a Mr. de Bolingbroke. On dit qu'il a pris une maison a Paris pour un an, et qu'il va a Aubigny chasser; je doute qu'il puisse prendre goust a la bonne compagnie. . . . On dit toujours le roy un peu amoureux; sy cela est, les choses se treignent avec beaucoup de bienseance, mais le courtisant attentif croit estre clairvoyant. La reine est boudé contre la dame, et le montre; ce que je scay de plus est que Mr. le C[ardinal Fleury] rajeune et se porte a merveille." 3 pp.

[1736,] Oct. 25. Sens.—Charles Windham, qui est parti de chez moi, et qui doit etre a present dans son isle, me dit que vous etiez allée faire quelques visites en Provence, mais en

\* Catherine, Dowager Duchess, natural daughter of James II.

† This and the following letters up to (and including) that of June, 1738, are directed to Lady Denbigh at St. Foi, near Lyon, or sometimes merely to Lyon to be forwarded.

partant d'Argeville j'ai reçue votre lettre de Lion, qui m'a fait un extreme plaisir, car il me semble que vous etes contente de votre nouvelle habitation ; je vous y souhaite toutte la tranquillite et tout le bonheur possible. Mr. de Chavigny est parti de chez moi avec le Maréchal de Coigny et M. et Madame de Matignon. "Ce premier come vous sçavez ne retourne point en Angleterre ; son successeur n'est pas encore nommé. Mr. de Bolingbroke est allé pour quinze jours ou trois semaines prendre les eaux de Bourbon. Broksham, qui les connoit, l'a assuré qu'elles estoient de la meme qualité que celles de vos bains, dont il s'estoit tres bien trouvé. Je conte passer ce tems icy avec mon Abesse, qui voudroit bien avoir l'honneur de vous connoistre. . . . Brother Will [Chetwynd] a passé quelque tems avec nous, aussy bien que mylord Berkeley. D'a present ils sont retournés ensemble en Angleterre. Ce dernier dit qu'il veut revenir en France a la fin du mois de Novembre. Ses tuteurs, qui sont le Duc de Richemont, mylord Willminton et Brudnel, l'ont pressé de retourner, disant qu'il falloit qu'il reportat la jartierre de son pere, mais je croy que la vraye raison est l'envie qu'ils ont de le vendre a la cour. Je luy ay fort conseillé de ne se pas laisser livrer par autrui, et d'attendre qu'il soit assés au fait du monde pour faire au moins son marché luy meme, sy tant est qu'il eut envie d'en faire. Il assure qu'il ne veut prendre aucun engagement, et que come il sera majeur au mois de fevrier,\* il conte que ses tuteurs ne pourront l'empescher de revenir. Son pere avoit beaucoup craint pour luy le mariage dont vous me parlés ; le petit garçon m'en paroist tres éloigné a present, mais on ne peut encore juger d'aucun des partis qu'il prendra. Charle Windham dit qu'il ne se souvient pas de ce discours de Marie Brown dont vous me parlés. Mandé le moy donc, je vous supplie ; tout ce qui vient d'elle me diverty ; on dit que son mary menera sa belle avec luy ; cela pourra faire quelques scenes, mais l'argent viendra a bout de tout. . . . On dit que le chevalier de Windham et Madame vostre sœur content de rester jusqu'au mois de fevrier a Orchar ; cela est bien long. . . . La chere mylady St. Jean est morte ; c'est ce qu'elle a fait je croy de mieux depuis qu'elle estoit au monde. On dit que son mary et ses enfans n'en ont pas esté plus afligés que moy. Nostre pauvre grosse Fanfan est en Warwickschire ; elle me fait pitié ; que tout cela est sot. Il y a eu des scenes charmantes a Spa ; les actrices estoient la duchesse de Bukingham, qui, en reine de Taffillet, fit un invitation generale a tout ce qui estoit a ces eaux de toutes nations et de tous estats pour une feste et un soupé manifique qu'elle y donné, marchant dans la rue de chés elle jusqu'a la salle du festin, acompagnée des tambours et des trompettes, le tout a finy par une insolence des musiciens liegeois, qui ne se trouvant pas assés recompensés, firent arester le carosse

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\* Born in February, 1715-16.

de cette heroine a son depart. Mr. de Pultenay prit party pour elle, et en bonne harangue de boutique dit des injures aux peuple au milieu de la rue. . . .

“On parle du mariage de Madlle. de Leveson dans les gazettes avec le Duc de Bedford\* ; j’en serais bien aise. Par raport a mylord Gorre on dit que c’est un chose admirable que la douceur et la tendresse de Madame Arolde [Harold] et de luy.” 5 pp.

[1736,] Nov. 20. Argeville.—“Je me sens plus heureuse, ma chere contesse, de penser que vous vous trouvés commodement placée, et que vous este plus tranquille.” Mr. Perichou me mande qu’il sera trop heureux s’il vous est bon a quelque chose ; “Mr. le duc de Villeroy doit lui ecrire, ou luy avoit ecrit, pour lui demander tous ses bons offices en cas que vous en ayés besoin. J’ai peu d’opinion de la vigueur et encore moins de la suite de nos amis d’outre mer. Ils ont perdu les ocations quand elles se sont presentés ; je ne doutte pas de leur pique personelles contre les freres, mais quand on ne met que de la pique dans les affaires, on ne fait pas grand’chose. . . . Je suis fashée de l’avanture qui arive au pauvre Vaine ; je lui avoit dit que l’homme qui estoit aupres de son pere estoit un fripon. Il aura de la peine a faire casser le mariage, ce pere n’ayant point esté interdit au paravant. On dit tous les jours que toutes les puissances sont d’acord, mais on ne dit point encore quand la paix sera ou publiée ou notifiée. On ne parle plus de la reforme. Si vous voulés m’envoyer un memoire ou placet pour le capitaine auquel vous vous interessés, je feray en sorte, par quelqu’un de mes amis, de le faire donner a Mr. d’Angervilliers ; c’est a lui a qui il faut d’abord s’adresser ches le departement de la guerre. . . .

“Si vous allés a quelque heure a Lion, je vous serois bien obligée de me choisir dix aulnes de quelque satin ; . . . je le voudrois sans or ni argent, le moins begaré de couleurs que faire ce pourroit, un fond noir ou brun ou gris, enfin tel qu’il convient a mon age et a ma figure. Je songe a me vetir et point a me parer, aincy je ne me soucie point du tout de la nouveauté de l’étoffe. . . . Mais ne vous donné pas la peine d’aller a Lion expres, et pour peu que cela vous cause le moindre petit embarras. . . .

C’est Mr. le conte de Cambise, un provençal, qui va ambassadeur en Angleterre ; on ne dit pas encore ou ira Mr. de Chavigny, qui a presque toujours esté malade depuis son retour. Il est un peu mieux, et conte de venir passer les festes de Noel avec nous ; ce ne sera pas sans boire vostre santé.”

*Postscript.*—“ . . . Il est vrai que la femme de Knight est portmal[le], et que dites vous de Clermont, qui s’est fait recevoir

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\* The Duke of Bedford married Lady Gertrude Leveson in April, 1737, and Lord Gower married Lady Harold at the end of 1736.



a la société royale, présenté par le Duc de Richemont. Je puis vous assurer que leur science et leur capacité sont égales.” 4½ pp.

[1736,] Dec. 11. Argeville.—“ . . . Je vous dis très vrai en vous assurant que j'aimerois mieux être dans votre voisinage que dans celui de Paris et de Fontainebleau. . . . Je me trouve même ici un peu trop exposée aux chutes de monde, et on n'a pas toujours celui qu'on voudroit avoir. . . . J'ay chargé mon inmanquable Marquis de Matignon, qui étoit ici quand j'ay reçu votre mémoire de Mr. de Paule, d'en parler a son retour a Versailles, a qui il convient, pour faire réussir son affaire.”

Le comte d'Essex a été deux mois a Paris “ et n'est point venu nous voir. Je trouve qu'il a très bien fait ; ce sera un des principaux mérites qu'il portera avec lui auprès de Marie B. Votre roy revient a la fin de ce mois en Angleterre ; on ne sait encore s'il mènera sa dame, auprès de la quelle Horace se rend très plaisant ; fait beaucoup de platte plaisanteries et rit a gorge déployée, a ce que m'a conté un homme qui arrive depuis peu d'Hanovre. On dit que ce sera le duc de Devonshire qui ira en Irlande et que le Dorset aura sa place ;\* je doute que notre cher Essex voye si tost ses objets d'ambition remplis. Il va loger chez le duc de Bedford.

“ La destination de notre amy Chavigny n'est pas encore décidée. Je doute qu'il puisse aller en Bourgogne, s'il est destiné pour la Dannemark comme je le crains. . . . Le mariage de Madame de Cantillon est déclaré il a y deux mois ; il avoit été fait très secrètement en Angleterre ; Mr. de Chavigny même l'ignore. . . . Elle est accouchée d'une fille et elle est partie pour l'Angleterre, s'appellant Madame de Bulkeley, en quoi je croy avec ses amis qu'elle a mal fait, parce que ce changement d'état peut l'embarrasser dans les affaires qu'elle a a finir en ce pays là, et ce qu'il y a encore de plus fou est que son mary a voulu, malgré l'avis de tout le monde, la suivre, ainsi je le crois a Londres a présent. Le duc de Kingston y est retourné et Madame la Touche est partie un beau matin pour l'y suivre. Son mary procède contre elle et contre lui, ce qui n'importera guerre a l'amant, mais on dit qu'il se seroit bien passé de cette preuve de passion, parce que la sienne est presque épuisée.

“ Je ne sçay sur quoy on craint la guerre de vos côtés, car de ceux cy on regarde la paix comme très sûrement faite, et on assure que les Espagnols vont évacuer l'Italie. . . . Charles Windham est enfin retourné, ayant eu bien de la peine a se séparer de sa petite comédienne, qui est très gentille. Nous avons ici Mr de Leveson, fils de mylord Gore, qui conte retourner en Angleterre ce printemps ; nous avons aussi le bonhomme Knight et sa femme ;† je croy qu'ils resteront ici sept ou huit jours.”

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\* Of Lord Steward of the Household.

† Father- and mother-in-law of Henrietta St. John.

Ce 13. Il y a deux jours que j'ai commencé ma lettre, ayant toujours été interrompue. J'ai reçu une de mon amy Matignon ; voici l'article qui vous regarde. "Le Duc de Villeroy a écrit a Mr. Perichou come vous l'en aviés prié, dans les termes les plus fort, sur tout ce qui peut regarder et faire plaisir a M. et Madame de Denbigh ; vous pouvés le mander a cette femme charmante, qui m'a gagné le cœur, et vous me ferés plaisir d'i ajouter mes respects. Je veux estre son agent pour la croix de St. Louis, qu'elle desire de procurer a son protégé. Mr. Alexandre a repondu quand il a lu le memoire qu'il luy paroist juste qu'on accorde cette grace a Mr. de Paule, qui a tous les services convenables pour l'obtenir ; qu'il n'est pas encore question a present de faire des chevaliers de St. Louis ; qu'on en medite une promotion pour tous les cors quand la paix sera déclaré, et qu'alors il ne doute pas que Mr. de Paule ne soit en droit d'i avoir part. J'auray attention d'i l'en faire souvenir, et j'y mettray beaucoup d'empressement par raport a Madame de Denbigh.

"Et moy, ma chere contesse, je seray attentive a vous faire scavoir ce qui se passera. Mr. de Bolingbroke est extremement reconnoissant de vos bontés pour luy et de celles de mylord. Vous n'avés assurément l'un et l'autre, n'i n'aurés jamais, d'amis qui vous soient plus tendrement attachés que nous. Pardonné ma longue et stupide epitre . . . les vostres sont charmantes ; je croy vous voir et vous entendre. Vostre Pensionnaire des Estats est mort, et un autre home considerable dans vostre gouvernement holandois. Horace [Walpole] est a la Haye, car comme le Maitre Jaque de l'Europe, il est premier ministre a Hanovre, et ambassadeur ailleurs. Tout cela vaut des apointemens, et par consequant lui convient. Le Capitaine [George II] doit estre le 10 ou le 12 de vostre stil chés luy. . . .

"Madame la duchesse la jeune est toujours tres mal ; on ne conte plus qu'elle en puisse revenir. Elle estoit aimable et aimée de tout le monde, je croy que c'est un simtome mortel pour une princesse. Vous scavés le mariage du roy de Sardaigne avec celle de Lorainne l'aisnée."

Je vous dois une robe de droquet et une de satin. J'ai fait venir une de ces petites etoffes de Turin, dont on porte beaucoup a Paris, "mais elles sont tres vilaines parce qu'elles ne sont presque que de fleuret ; s'y on pouvoit en avoir comme les échantillons que je vous renvoye, j'en serois fort aise. . . . Que je sache au nom de dieu ce que vous aurés déboursé pour moy !" 9 pp.

[1736,] Dec. 25.—Pour assurer les esperances de nostre protégé Mr. de Paule, il faut qu'il ecrive a Mr. Alexandre pour le remercier de sa bonne volonté sur la memoire, et le prier de l'effectuer.

"Je croy qu'il est sur que nostre amy Mr. de Chavigny ira en Dannemark ; j'en suis tres fâchée ; je crains ce pays la



pour sa santé. . . . On dit toujours que le roy Stanislas doit partir incessamment pour Luneville, et que Madame de Lorraine ira demeurer a Comercy. Le Capitaine doit estre chés vous a present. Je croy que la scene cet hiver ressemblera la a celle de l'année passée, sy elle n'est encore plus platte." 2½ pp.

[1737,] Feb. 15.—“ . . . Vostre Rolant est arivé chez luy sain et sauve, dieu sçay combien ce voyage fournira a ses conversations et a son histoire, qu'il dictera aparament luy meme. On m'a mandé la meme chose qu'a vous. Pultenay dit qu'il n'ira que peu ou point au parlement, mais sçait-il ce qu'il fera ou voudra faire d'un quar d'heure a l'autre. De pareils chefs de party ne sont propre qu'a les ruiner. . . . C'est une chose etrange que des gens qui ont bien de l'esprit et des talens ne puissent soutenir ni le loisir ni la suite et l'aplication qu'il faut donner aux occupations ; je crains que ce ne soit le cas de nostre amy. Vous verrés tous ces meilleurs degouttés et quitter la partie quand il ne leur faloit qu'un peu de courage, d'esprit et de concert entre eux pour la finir a leur honneur. . . . Quand a nous, il n'est pas vraysemblable que nous y ayons jamais aucun interest ; vostre amy icy ne cherche et ne desire qu'une retraite tranquille. . . .

“ Il s'est tenu beaucoup de discours sur nostre garde des sceaux. . . . C'est un estrange pays que les cours, heureux qui en peut vivre loing. . . . Il semble que vos Anglois et les Espagnols ne sont pas trop contant les uns des autres, mais je croix que tout restera en paix pour le moment present. Peut estre en jugai-je mal, mais vos ministres, les maitres tranquils chés eux, trouveront que cela leur suffit.” 3 pp.

[1737,] Feb. 27.—“ . . . Monsieur le garde des sceaux a eu ordre de les remettre, on les a donnés au chancelier. La charge de secretaire d'estat des affaires étrangères a esté donnée a Mr. Amelot de Chaillou.\* . . . Il ne paroît pas que vous couriés le risque de voir dans vostre isle de pareils changemens dans vostre ministeres, quoy que le bruit soit que plusieurs de vos meilleurs feront leur acomodement avec vostre cour, mais ils ont sy bien reculé quand ils pouvoient se soutenir que je croy qu'elle se moquera d'eux. Churchill ne quitte plus Pultenay, ce qui fait dire qu'on le fera pair ; et moy, je dit qu'il ne s'agit peutetre que de quelques centaines de pieces qu'il fera gagner a Madame. Je ne doute pas que la harangue, et encore plus l'adresse, ne vous ayent fort edifiés. Le Capitaine a esté malade, et l'est encore. Voila tout ce que j'ay apris. . . . J'attend ce soir vostre admirateur, le Marquis de Matignon, qui vient passer les jours gras dans nostre solitude ; nous boirons a vostre santé et a celle de milord.” 2 pp.

\* Jean Jacques Amelot de Chaillou, made Secretaire des Affaires Etrangères in February, 1737.



[1737,] March 8. Sens.—Notre ami Charle me mande que sa sœur [Miss Wyndham] a la petite verole. “Vous jugés bien quelle est l’affliction de toute cette famille. . . . Je suis venue passer icy quelques jours avec mon abbessé ; Mr. de Bolingbroke doit me venir joindre apres demain. Il est extremement affligé et inquiet pour son amy. Je ne vois pas plus clair que vous dans les projets de vos messieurs. Le bruit des caffés de Londre est qu’il y a des propositions d’accommodement avec la cour, mais . . . je suis portée a croire que s’ils ont proposé un accommodement, ce n’est que pour les tenir dans l’inaction, et se mettre par là plus a leur aise. Si cela a esté leur but, ils y sont parvenus, car chacun paroist ne songer plus qu’a tirer son epingle du jeu et a abandonner la partie dans le tems ou elle paroissoit preste a estre gaynée. . . . Je souhaite que vos deux beaufreres soient sur la scene en bonne posture, parce que j’espererois que cela vous seroit utile. . . .

“Pouvés vous me demander sy nous serions bien aise de vous recevoir dans notre hermitage ? . . . Mr. de Bolingbroke a raison d’estre offencé aussy bien que moy de la question. Oui, assurément nous serons charmés de vous avoir et mylord. . . .

“Je ne suis pas etonnée de la reforme que P. [? the Prince] a fait dans son domestique. Il n’espere aparament plus d’acomodement ; pour luy, il se dedomagera des graces de la cour par mettre en poche tout son revenu, mais le premier retranchement qu’il devoit faire estoit celui de sa chere maitresse. Dieu les benisse. . . . L’exilé est tranquil a sa maison de campagne ; je crois que les choses en demeureront la. On avoit dit dans Paris les memes choses que l’on vous a dit, mais cela n’estoit pas fondé ; il est vray que vostre ambassadeur a joué un role tres indecent dans tout cela, et je ne croy pas que d’autre gens de vostre connoissance s’y soient endormis, mais laissons le monde pour ce qu’il est ; vous et moy le connoissons assés pour le mepriser. . . .” 4 pp.

[1737,] May 15. Argeville.—J’ay receu, ma chere con-tesse une robe charmante a mon gré et telle que je la voulois ; je vous en remercie de tout mon cœur. . . . Le Marquis de Matignon a passé icy trois jours avec Madame sa femme en allant aux eaux de Bourbon pour des rheumatismes ; il m’a prie de vous dire beaucoup de choses de sa part.” Chavigny m’ecrit qu’il attend de Calais un telescope pour vous que l’Abbé Le Maire luy a aporte. Madlle. Windham m’ecrit qu’elle est a la campagne a Hamtoncour. Elle se porte bien, et on m’assure qu’elle n’est point du tout marquée. Votre sœur et le chevalier estoient en bonne santé. “On disoit l’affaire du prince accommodée, moyennant 50 mille livres sterling que luy donnent ses parens.\* . . . Mr. de Bolingbroke est allé conduire nos amis jusqu’a Montargis.” 2 pp.

\* This was a mistake. The attempt of the Prince, in this spring, to get his allowance doubled failed.

[1737,] July 20. Samedi.—J'avais hier le cœur si serré, qu'a peine pouvais-je vous parler, mais c'est bien pis aujourd'hui, que je ne puis plus avoir le plaisir de vous voir ; “ que les quitteries sont insupportables ; . . . j'ay envié tout le jour ma fille, et me suis cent fois repentie de ne vous avoir pas acompagné. . . .

“ Par la mort du grand duc [de Toscane] le roy épargne 4 millions 5 mil livres, ce qui, je croy, consolera un peu le Cardinal de l'arivée de Madame derniere. . . . On m'a ce matin offert pour vous un petit hermitage, grand come la main, sur le bord de la riviere, d'ou nous pourrions aller a pied les uns chés les autres ; . . . sous pretexte de rendre visite a la maitresse de la maison, que je vois quelque fois, je la visiteray de la cave au grenier. . . . Je veux me consoler par des chasteaux en Espagne sy je ne puis faire mieux.”

Cette lettre sera aussi tôt que vous a Lyon. 3½ pp.

[1737,] Aug. 3, Saturday. Montargis.—“ Vostre voyage m'a extremement inquietté par la crainte que vous n'ayés esté fort incommodée de la grand chaleur. Il n'y a qu'une amie comme vous, et ou en trouve t'on, qui veuille hazarder autant de fatigue et un aussy long voyage ; j'en conserveray toute ma vie la plus tendre reconnaissance. . . . Je vins icy il y a eu hier huit jours ; j'y tombay malade le lendemain et j'y ay resté jusqua avant hier dans mon lit. . . . J'espere que m'en voila quitte pour quelquefois, car il faut payer de tems en tems le tribut a l'age et a la misere humaine. Le campement de M. de Bolingbroke sera assés comodement etably pour son quartier de chasse, qu'il conte commencer a la fin de ce mois ; j'yray établir le mien de paresse et de tranquillité avec ma pauvre none, qui me paroist avoir esté charmée de l'honneur que vous luy avés fait. . . . Madlle. de Matignon me mande que Monsieur son pere avoit eu une indigestion sans l'avoir meritée, . . . mais que son medecin assurait que ce ne seroit rien. Je n'ay pas assés de confiance dans ces messieurs pour que leurs oracles me rassurent tout a fait. J'ai vu un *Craftsman* et un autre papier de vostre chere isle qui m'ont paru tres forts, et qui montre combien ceux qui la gouverne y sont aimés et respectés ; ce qui ne nous est pas nouveau. Le premier est a propos de l'ordre donné pour qu'on ne represente point de pieces de theatres sans l'approbation du grand chambellan, et l'autre sur un discours que Robert [Walpole] a tenu par raport aux officiers de l'armée. Sy vous ne les avés point eu, mandé qu'on vous les envoie. . . . M. de Bolingbroke vous assure tous de son attachement et de son respect. Il a esté aussy un peu incommodé icy. Je crois que ce sont ces tems d'orage qui derange la santé de tout le monde.” 3 pp.

[1737,] Aug. 7. Mercredi.—“ Je suis effrayée, ma chere contesse, du recit que vous me faiste des orages qui vous avés



essuyés dans vostre voyage ; . . . on ne voit et on n'entend parler que d'orages, et tous ces cantons cy en sont desolés. . . .

"Le Cardinal de Bissy\* laisse de bons morceaux a donner. L'abbaye de St. Germain, affermée 150 mille livres de rente, un évêché et une autre abbaye de 35 mille livres. Qu'on a de mal a servir sainte eglise ! On pretend qu'on prendra pendant quelques années le revenu de la premiere pour l'hostel dieu de Paris, qui vient d'estre en partie brûlé, et ou beaucoup de gens ont pery miserablement. Le roy ne viendra que le 16 Septembre a Fontainebleau. Vostre Horace [Walpole] est reparty de Paris ; je n'ay rien ouy dire de ses faits et gestes. . . ." 4 pp.

[1737, Aug. 16.]—" . . . My lord Scarboroug s'est cassé une epaule en versant dans son carosse ; on dit qu'il est a craindre qu'il n'en puisse revenir. Churchil, qui estoit avec luy ne s'est fait aucun mal."

"Aug. 16. . . . Je reçois vos deux lettres en mesme tems, du 11 et du 12, avec celle pour mylord Winchelsey, qui partira demain, sous l'enveloppe of M. du Noquet, qui la luy fera tenir avec soin. On ne peut estre plus reconnoissante que je le suis de ce qu'il vous mande sur nostre sujet ; sy tous les amis luy ressembloient, nous aurions esté mieux et plus promptement servis ; je suis persuadée que ce sera a ses bons offices que je devray la tranquillité de ma vie, et j'aime mieux la luy devoir qu'a personne. . . .

"Je suis honteuse que vous vous occupiés de mes commissions dans un temps ou vous este incommodés ; je ne vous en donneray jamais qu'a condition que vous n'i songerés que lors que vos affaires ou vostre amusement vous conduirons a Lion. . . . Quand a nos petites milanoises . . . je voudrais tout partager avec vous, mais les couleurs qui ne me conviennent plus, vous conviendront encore longtemps. Je croy que sy on pouvoit l'avoir en violet et blanc il seroit assés joly, et que je puis encore hazarder cet ajustement ce printems. . . .

Aug. 17.—"Je souhaite a Mr. Charle Filding toute sorte de bonheur,† mais il est rare que le mariage soit un chemin sur pour y arriver, sur tout a quelqu'un qui est acoutumé a vivre libre et pour luy. Il me semble que Madame de Chesterfield devroit estre plus blessée d'un amour platonique que de tout autre ; il n'est permi d'estre jalouse que des preferances de sentiment. 6 pp.

[1737, Aug.] ce 24. Argeville.—" . . . Mr. de Windam m'avoit mandé que Deliny achestoit une terre du duc de

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\* Henri de Thiard, Cardinal de Bissy and Bishop de Meaux, died July 26, 1737. He held the abbeys of Noailly and Trois Fontaines as well as St. Germain.

† Married, Aug. 26, 1737, Anne, Lady Bridges, daughter of Sir Thos. Palmer, bart.



Bedfort en Hamshire, peut estre en estoit t'il mal informé. . . . On me mande de ce pay que Sutton\* le brigadier est mort, belle ame devant dieu ; que la cour est fort seule et assés en bouderie a Hamton cour et, come a vous, que Lord Schesterfield des sept jours de la semaine a des affaires pour six a la ville, ce qui ne plaist ni a la tante ni a la niece ; mais en recompense, Berkeley et vostre amie [Lady Suffolk] sont come deux tourterelles se caressant a Marble Hill. Les nouvelles de nostre cour se preparent a estre plus gaillards. Le roy paroist un peu amoureux ; on conte que cela se manifestera encore plus incessamment, et on m'ecrit que tout le monde commence a s'empresser aupres de celle qu'on croit la favorite. Sa Majesté viendra a Fontainebleau le 16 Septembre. Elle a donné a Mr. le Conte de Clermont l'abbaye de St. Germain, qui vaut 155 mil livres de rente et une belle maison dans Paris. . . . Il est arivé a Versaille le second tosmes de Tartuffe, un Mr. Fantin, curé de la seconde paroisse, devot personnage que Madame la duchesse de Vilars et Madame d'Armagnac avoient donné pour confesseur a Mr. le duc d'Orleans, et qui estoit un des leurs. Estant chargé de l'exécution d'un testament, se trouvant a la position du cellé ouvrit une casette pour en tirer le testament, et prit furtivement un rouleau de 50 louis. Un valet du mort qui l'avoit vu, l'en convainquit devant les juges de Versaille, . . . et il fut convaincu. Il a disparu, car de ces gens de communauté on ne fait jamais justice. C'est un pere de St. Lazare ; vous jugés bien de l'affliction de toutes nos devottes mystiques, et des plaisanteries des courtisans.

" Mon amy le grand Turc est assés mal traité, car la Czarine et l'Empereur luy ont desja pris plusieurs places. On pretend que la France est convenue avec eux jusqu'ou ils pousseront leurs conquestes, mais l'appetit vient en mangeant. . . .

" M. de Bolingbroke ira [en Septembre] s'établir dans la forest of Montargis . . . il est party ce matin pour aller a la profession d'une jeune dominiquainne et en doit revenir dans trois ou quatre jours. . . ." 4 pp.

[1737,] Sept. 5. Argeville.—" Le duc de Villeroy m'a envoyé la reponse que luy fait Mr. Perichou, qui se plaint que vous ne faiste pas assés d'usage de sa bonne volonté, et paroist avoir un grand desir de contribuer a l'éducation de monsieur vostre fils. . . .

" Gardé vous bien des rhumes. Tout le monde a Paris en est acablé, et depuis un mois nous n'avons presque pas eu de jours qu'on ne se soit aproché du feu avec plaisir. Sy c'est la comette qui nous apporte pareille saison, elle ne scay pas son metier ; que ne contenoit elle aux grands de la terre sans gaster nos vignes ? J'aurois esté ravie de voir Mr. Liddle et Mr. Stanope, mais vray semblablement je seray a Sens lors

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\* Lieut.-Gen. Richard Sutton.

qu'ils passeront a Fontainnebleau. Nous partons dimanche 8<sup>e</sup>; Mr. de Bolingbroke prend par la sa route, et ira ensuite s'enfoncer dans la forest de Montargis, ou il conte de beaucoup chasser. . . . Nos Matignons partent dimanche pour la Normandie, et ne viendront a Fontainnebleau que lors que la reine y viendra. Ce tems est encore incertain; il est sur que le roy n'y vient que le 18. . . . La place de dame du palais de Madame la duchesse de Bethune, qui est morte, a esté donnée a Madame d'Ancenis, sa belle fille, et l'évesché de Meaux qu'avoit le Cardinal de Bissy a l'Abbé de Fontenille. Mr. le Conte de Toulouze n'est pas bien, et s'il ne peut venir a Fontainnebleau, come sa maison est un amusement pour le roy, cela rendra peut-estre le voyage plus court. . . . Le duc de Dorsette, sa femme, my lady Bety Germaine, my lord Verre et sa femme doivent estre a Paris, et iront vray semblablement a Fontainnebleau. Cest nostre amy Essex qui a porte un assés desagreable message au Prince de Galle apres son depart d'Amtoncourt; ce dernier a fait toutes les soumissions possible a Mr. son pere, qui les a recus tres brutalement. On a signifié a Madame d'Ancaster que sa pension est supprimée; elle est tres assidue aupres de la princesse. On dit que la cour de ces derniers a Londre est beaucoup plus grosse que celle du Capitaine. Jugés de sa bonne humeur." 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

[1737,] Sept. 15. Sens.—“ . . . Le roy vient a Fontainnebleau le 23. Il couche a Villeroy. Mr. le dauphin y vient le 26, mais on ne scay pas encore quand la reine y viendra, ni meme sy elle fera le voyage. . . . Il ny a aucunes nouvelles sy ce n'est que de tous les costés les Allemans sont tres mal ruinés par nostre saint pere le Turc, dont je suis tres humble servante. . . . La nouvelle que vostre roy avoit donné de son chapeau dans le nés du duc de Richemon a couru tout Paris, mais je ne l'ay pas cru, non que la chose ne fut possible, mais parce qu'on ne vous en mandoit rien. . . . La nouvelle y couroit aussi que la reine d'Angleterre estoit morte, mais que la chose aprofondie, ce n'est que la femme de Robert Walpole. La meprise est pardonnable, car sy ce n'est la reine qui est morte, c'est du pardon la femme du roy. J'ay receu une lettre de Bety [Wyndham] qui me mande que son pere et my ladi Blandfort\* vont a Londre pour congédier les ouvriers de leur nouvelle maison et la faire meubler; qu'ensuite ils retourneront a Orchar[d] jusqu'a la fin de novembre.

“ Mr. et Madame de Cambise estoient encore le 4<sup>me</sup>. a Calais, ou ils attendoient aparament encore quelques nouveaux ordres de cette cour cy. Vostre ami Horace n'i a pas mieux reussy dans son dernier voyage qu'il a fait en Hollande; c'est ce dont je puis vous assurer. Tout Paris est charmé

\* Lady Blandford (Lady Denbigh's sister) had married Sir William Wyndham.



du succes des Turcs ; il paroist que nous n'aimons pas mieux les Allemans que vous autres.

"Farinelly, qui a fait en Espagne un voyage comme un autre David, pour calmer ou charmer les inquietudes du roy et ses vapeurs, y a sy bien reussy que ce prince le retient aupres de luy, lui donne quatre mille livres par mois, logé, nourri, equipage, entretenu et force presens ; mais il ne veut pas qu'il sorte un moment d'aupres de luy, ni qu'il prenne l'air. Farinelly a remercie messieurs les Anglois, qui n'en sont point contans [contents]. . . .

"Nous avons icy un jeune mylord Care [Ker], fils du Marquis de Lothian et neveu du duc d'Argille, qui me paroist un assés bon garçon." 5 pp.

[1738,] Jan. 16.—". . . Sy les echos d'Argeville s'entendoient a Sainte Foy, vous auriés tous ces jours cy entendu souvent boire a vostre santé." Le Marquis de Matignon est retourné ce matin a Paris ; Madame de Moras et Madame la duchesse de Nevers, qui estoit dame d'honneur a Madame d'Orlean sont mortes. "On parle du mariage d'une de nos princesses avec le Prince de Sulzcebac, qui doit un jour estre Electeur palatin ; la princesse de Saxe ou fille ainée du roy de Pologne epouse Don Carlos, roy des deux Ciciles, mais on craint qu'il ne vive a l'epsie [? elepsie] ; sy sa pretendue ressemble a son pere elle a de la chair pour deux. Le roy a esté enrhumé, il luy reste une toux qui le retient dans sa chambre . . . il est surprenant qu'a 28 ans il deperisse, tant qu'on voye, de maladie marquée. Je ne scaurois estre etonnée des diferens stils que vous trouvés dans les lettres qu'on vous ecrit de chés vous ; les idées de vos meilleurs s'elevent et s'abaisse come les flots de la mer au moindre vent, et je crains que leur conduite n'i reponde toujours.

"Il se peut bien que dans quelques momens de noirceur et de bile, nostre amy [Bolingbroke] ait mandé qu'il se trouvait trop pres du monde, mais il ne me paroist pas qu'il ait formé aucun dessein de s'en eloigner ; il est resolu d'aller luy meme finir cet affaire une bonne foy pour toutes, sans quoy il est presque impossible de le finir, et moy, j'ay toujours en veue que nous puissions, vous et nous, nous rapprocher. . . .

"Je suis fâchée pour nostre chere Bety [Miss Wyndham] que la gentillesse soit diminuée, et beaucoup qu'elle n'ait pas epousé vostre beau-frere, qu'a sa place et a celle de ses parens j'aurois preferé a tout autre. Je ne doute point qu'il n'epouse la belle-sœur de Charle,\* s'il en est amoureux. . . . Je ne scay aucune nouvelles de Mr. St. John,† sy ce n'est qu'on le rencontre toujours par les rues dans son carosse, Il s'est brouillé avec son gendre, le petit Knight ; il croit

\* Lord Winchilsea's first wife, Lady Frances Feilding, died in 1734. In Jan., 1737-8, he married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thos. Palmer. Charles Feilding had married her sister Anne, Lady Bridges, in Aug., 1737.

† Lord St. John, Bolingbroke's father. Henrietta St. John married Robert Knight in 1727, and was separated from him in 1736.



exister, et cela suffit. Dieu le sauvera quand il luy plaira ; personne sur la terre n'en sera fâché, et le ciel n'y gagnera guerre." 4 pp.

[1738, March ?]—" . . . Enfin il faut bien que cette decision tant attendue arrive. Mr. de Bolingbroke est aussy impatient que moy d'estre fixé. Tout ce qui nous revient de vostre pays ne le luy fait pas regretter :—la mort de la reine, soutiens des ministres, la brouillerie du prince, qui donnoit beau jeu a ceux qui leur sont opposés, tout cela et cent mille autres circonstances, sy elles se presentoient a nos amis, ne leurs donneroient ni force ni vertu ; ils sont et seront subjugués et tendront volontiers le col au joug. . . . L'alarme a esté a nostre cour. Mr. le Cardinal a esté fort mal ; il luy reste un degoust total et souvent des foiblesses ; tout est a craindre a cet age, il est cependant mieux.

"Je n'ay point encore eu de reponse de Mr. de Clermon. C'est aparament parce qu'il a esté fort ocupé du mariage de sa fille, veuve aussy d'un Mr. de Clermon. Le vieux duc de Brancas, ayant envie d'avoir dix mil écus pour donner a une de ses mignons, c'est offert a luy donner le titre de duchesse en l'epousant, a condition qu'il restera chacun de leur costé. Elle a lasché l'argent ou Madame d'Orlean pour elle. Le roy n'avoit point voulu donner son agreement d'abord, ce qui estoit necessaire pour que la femme de Mr. de Brancas eut ce rang ; enfin ils se sont mariés, mais cette grace de la cour est encore en negociation, et ocupe beaucoup nostre Clermon. . . .

"J'attend demain Mr. de Bolingbroke, qui revient d'Aubigny, ou il a esté chasser avec Mr. Berkeley." 2½ pp.

[1738,] March 22.—"Je vous envoye la lettre que j'ay enfin receu de Mr. le Marquis de Clermon ; on m'a mandé d'ailleurs qu'il est vray qu'il n'y a point eu de place vaquante dans les pages. . . . Vous voyés qu'il va en Angleterre ; je ne comprend pas ce voyage, a moins que ce ne soit pour quelque chose qui regarde son amie, nostre Madame Knight, qui est pretexty de la curiosité de voir le pays. . . . Je voudrais bien qu'a mon tour la fortune me met aussy a portée de faire ce que j'ay envie ; nous serions bien tost proche voisins. Je ne scay encore sy Mr. de Bolingbroke ira faire un tour dans vostre isle ; d'un costé cela seroit necessaire pour ses affaires, mais il voudroit attendre qu'il y eut au moins quelque negociation commencée sur cette vente,\* et il ne se presente point d'aquireurs, car quoy qu'on parle toujours des richesses de ce pays la, il y a peu de ceux qui les ont qui veulent acheter, et ceux qui le voudrois ne sont pas en estat de le faire. Il a receu sur tout cela une grande lettre de mylord Winchelsey, remplie d'amitié, sur les affaires general ;

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\* Lord Bolingbroke was at this time desirous of selling his estate of Dawley, in Middlesex.

ces messieurs disent toujours qu'il n'y a rien de bon a faire ; qu'il faut attendre les conjonctures, et ces conjonctures se presente tous les jours sans qu'ils en veuillent profiter. Je ne parle pas de vostre beau-freré,\* car il me paroist plus franc du colier et plus prest a agir que personne, mais entre nous, je crois que quelque sueur de negociation de la part de Robert [Walpole] cause le flegme de gens de nos amis. Ce n'est qu'une idée dans laquelle je puis me tromper. . . .

"La convalescence de Mr. le Cardinal va encore tres lentement ; le roy va tous les jours passer une heure chés luy. . . ." 2½ pp.

[1738 ?] May 15, Friday.†—" . . . Je feray mettre au coché de la diligence deux ou trois pieces de theatre ; je crois que celle de Maximin vous plaira. Pour la comédie du poete fou, elle n'a ni rime ni raison, mais elle m'a fait rire, et l'histoire d'avoir quitte ses charges pour faire des vers est en effet veritable. J'y joint aussy la harangue de Mr. de la Trimouille a l'academie, qui est assy platte, mais vous y trouverez celle de Mr. de St. Aulaire, qui avoit 96 ans passés quand il l'a fait et prononcée. Il est defficile a trente d'avoir une imagination plus gentille et plus fleurie. Je vous enverray d'autres vers de luy. Le bon home qui en a, a present, pres de 97, est pres d'aller faire un voyage dans ses terres en Limousin, ou il conte de beaucoup chasser. Je vous souhaite, et a nostre cher noireaux le meme desir a pareil age.

"Je ne puis croire que les Espagnols vous declarent la guerre, et je suis persuadée, malgré les clameurs de toute vostre nation, que vostre cour ne la leur declarera pas. On amusera le peuple chés vous par des armemens qui aurons ordre de ne rien faire ; vostre mutamore tremble devant tout le monde, et les ministres meurt de peur du dehors, car pour du dedans ils sçavent coment le gagner. Le duc de Malboroug est un vray guerrier pour son maistre. . . . Mr. de Monmorin est a Fontainebleau. Je luy ecrivis par Mr. de Bolingbroke qui y alloit a la chasse la jour meme que je recus vostre lettre. . . .

"Je souhaite que le goust de my Lord Brook subsiste, car on dit que nostre amie Bety [Wyndham] est fort changée. Je regretteray toujours pour elle my Lord Winchelsea, son bonheur et toutes les convenances pour sa famille cy trouvoient, mais qui sçay sy ce que vous et moy trouverions convenances leur en a paru. Quand vous écrirés a ce dernier, je vous prie de luy faire mille complimens pour moy. Mr. de Bolingbroke l'honore tres sincerement ; il vous assure et mylord de son respect et de son tendre attachement. Ses affaires ne sont pas plus avancées que le premier jour. Il

\* Lord Winchelsea. See note on p. 128, *above*.

† May 15 n.s. did not fall on Friday until 1739, but the internal evidence is all in favour of this letter being written in 1738.

attend ces jours cy des lettres de Corry qui determineront son voyage en ce pays ; s'il est necessaire, come je le croy qu'il en aille faire un, alors je pourray vous faire part des projects que nous ferons pour vous et pour nous.

“ La duchesse de Norfolk a quitté Dawley il y a un an ; je ne sçay pourquoy elle y a retourné, aparament pour une promenade. J'ay une joie sensible que vous soyés contante de monsieur vostre fils, que j'embrasse come le mien. . . .

“ Le roy ira a Compeigne le 15 juillet pour un mois ; la santé de Mr. le C[ardinal] est toujours chancelante ; il est vray que le duc de Vileroy a esté obligé de changer ses partages, parce que les tuteurs de Mr. d'Alincour pretendoient qu'il estoit lessé dans le sien, mais je ne comprend pas qu'il ait cédé Neuville, qui est la terre de leur nom, a Mr. de Boufflers. Il faut qu'il soit entré un peu de pique en cela.

*Postscript.*—Quand vous aurés lu ces fariboles je vous prie d'en faire un paquet, et de faire prier Mr. le Marquis de Chaumon, . . . de vouloir bien le faire tenir a Madame la baronne de Trosche, que est une de ses amies et des miennes a Chambery.”

[1738,] June 7. Argeville.—J'ai été passer les fêtes avec mon abesse, ou j'ai eu un acces de goutte a la main, et je revins ici le bras en écharpe. “ La douleur ne dura que trois jours, je voudrois bien que mon cher confrere Noireaux en fut quitte a assés bon marché. . . . “ Nous n'avons point veu cette nouvelle piece de Pope, elle a esté envoyée et perdue, mais je l'ay demandée. Vos gazettes de Londres sont tres bonnes et m'amusement. On m'a mandé que Robert [Walpole] fait toujours mine de vouloir se retirer, et moy je persiste a croire que c'est une ruse pour tenir en suspend et se faire menager par les deux parties des opposans, aussi y reussit il, il les dupera tous, se moquera d'eux et aura raison. Vous verrés tous ces preparatifs de guerre et d'armement finir par des negociations ; ils amusent le publique par debiter que la santé de la reine d'Espagne est fort attaquée, contés que vos Capitaine ni ses ministres ne feroient pas la guerre a la republique de San Martino, qui n'est qu'un village, si elle se declaroit contre eux ; ce qu'il y a de certain, ou du moins qui me le paroist, est que la France, qui fait une tres bonne figure, restera tranquille. Vostre hanovrienne amusera la scene quelques momens et pour de l'argent R[obert] en fera ce qu'il voudra, et par consequent de son aman. Il n'y a point de nouvelles ici. . . .

“ Il est arrivé une aventure comique a un bon Cordelier qui preschoit devant le roy le jour de la Pentecoste a Versaille ; ayant pour se fortifier pris un peu trop de vin avant son sermon, les hoquets luy couperent la parole, et il finit par rendre son diné sur l'assemblée et sur les dames qui se trouverent au dessous de sa chaise ; peut estre estois-ce maladie, mais la scene n'a pas moins diverty ceux qui en ont esté temoins. . . .



"M. de Bolingbroke . . . conte d'aller rencontrer Corry a Calais ou de passer dans vostre chere isle, s'il est necessaire a la fin de ce mois. Le pere eternel, my lord St. Jean, a esté en effet tres mal, mais il se fait toujours promener dans les rues, cependant ses jambes sont fort enflées. S'il doit aller dormir avec ses peres, il nous seroit assés commode que ce fut a present. Je vous adore, ma chere contesse, car en effet vous este adorable." 4 *pp.*

[1738,] June 18.—Je ne sçais pardonner a mon etoile que nous sommes dans la meme pays, et je n'ai pu aller vous voir. Je ne m'en console qu'en pensant que votre sejour et celui de notre cher Noireaux dans ce pays a été utile a mylord Feilding, "et je me flatte toujours que nous ne serons pas encore longtems separés. Ceste meme etoile fait que Mr. de Bolingbroke n'a encore pu rien terminé pour se fixer luy meme. Il me paroist plus degouté que jamais de vostre chere isle, et il conte d'i aller a la fin de ce mois, a moins que Corry n'ait pu fixer quelque chose et le vienne trouver a Calais, car il voudrait bien éviter le voyage entier quand il se sera arrangé de ce costé là. Il prendra, a ce que j'espere, un point fixe, et je n'en prendray point pour moy que je ne vous en propose quelqu'un dans le meme voisinage s'il m'est possible ; je me fais en attendant accommoder une petite chambre chés ma none ou je conte passer une partie de mon esté. . . .

"Vous avés un prince, qu'on dit que s'appellera le duc de Cornouaille ; et vostre sultane favorite doit estre arrivée.\* Elle aura raison de faire sa cour a Madame Robert ; elle fera sa charge, qui est d'avoir de l'argent, mais, ma chere contesse, vos patriottes de l'opposition font bien mal. Les leurs ont dit que l'Empereur nous cede Luxembourg et qu'il sera rasé ; il est certain que la France ne peut mieux employer son argent, les finances du roy sont dans un tres bon estat et je vous ay mandé ce que je pensois sur le changement arrivé dans les postes, qui est d'en augmenter la ferme. Le publique a Paris come a Lion, a meslé dans tout cela du chauvelin, mais je croy qu'il faut toujours rebattre de ce qu'il dit. . . . Le roy va a Compiègne les premiers jours d'Aoust passer un mois ; . . . on dit la reine grosse ; Mr. le Cardinal se porte mieux que jamais, dont bien prend a la France, car tout est en paix et en tranquillité, et l'argent circule. Vous devés avoir a present les comédies. Il y a un livre de Voltaire ou il pretend avoir mis a la portée de tout le monde la philosophie de Newton ; je ne vous l'envoye point parceque ce dessein n'i est pas remply, et que je croy que vous ne pretendriés pas plus que moy ni luy meme y entendroit. Il a seulement cousu ensemble et mis en françois quelques cayers [i.e. cahiers] que Pemberton et d'autres luy ont fournis." 3½ *pp.*

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\* Prince George was born on June 4 o.s., 1738. Lady Walmoden arrived in England about the same time.

[1741,] July 19.\*—" . . . On ne parle icy que de 30 mille homes que nous envoyons en Baviere, et qu'on dit qui doivent partir les premiers jours d'Aoust, aparament pour soutenir les negociations de Mr. de Belle-isle, qui n'a esté que huit jours a la cour, et qui retourne a Francfort. Tous nos guerriers, jeunes et vieux, demande avec ardeur d'estre de cette armée. Les trois quars et demis n'ont pas un sou dans leur poche, mais qu'importe. Je suis aussy brave qu'eux, car cela ne me fait pas plus de peur que m'en feroit vostre Capitaine a la teste d'une armée. Je souhaite la paix et le repos du genre humain, et je crois que tous nos heres la desire, meme le roy de Pruse. En attendant je bois icy a vostre santé avec vostre évesque de Jersay. . . . J'ay aussy mon encien amy le petit bishope, qui a permission de passer quinze jours avec moy. Je puis travailler a la paix de l'eglise, car ces deux, quoy que d'avis contraire, ont esté ravis de se rencontre, mais je crains que nous ne traittions point du tout les points de théologie. . . .

"Nous avons eû icy deux relations de la levée du siege de Cartagenne tres differentes dans leurs circonstances ; je ne sçay la quelle est la veritable. Nous aurons deux armées ; l'une d'observation sur la Meuse, de 25 mille homes, commandée par Mr. de Maillebois, l'autre, qui marchera, dit-on, en Baviere, de 30 mille, commandée par Mr de Belle-isle, tout cela doit s'assembler dans le mois d'Aoust.

"La duchesse de Boukingham est a Paris, ou elle est arrivée en reine de Tafilette, par le nombre de son train, carosses et suivantes. Madlle. Pitt me mande qu'elle passera icy en allant a Dijon, mais je voudrois sur tout y voir mylord Chesterfiel, pour parler de vous avec luy."

Mon hermite a eu la fievre, mais il se porte bien a present, et les eaux de Wals ont emporté la bile et l'humeur de jaunisse. 2½ pp.

1742, Feb. 25. [Argeville.]—" Il faut que ma main soit aussi estropiée qu'elle l'est, ma chere Comtesse, pour ne vous pas remercier moy meme de votre lettre du 4 fevrier ; je compte qu'elle me permettra de vous ecrire des que la gelée sera passée. En attendant . . . pourvu que vous et Noireau vous porties bien, et que vous soyez contans, je le seres aussy. . . .

"Je souhaite tout succes aux bons dogues. J'ay passé deux jours avec votre nonne ; elle vous adore, ainsi que je fais. . . . Si je puis vous voir encore une fois en ma vie, je diray adieu au monde sans regret. L'hermite vous assure qu'il en feroit volontiers le tour d'un pole a l'autre pour vous rendre ses services. . . . Embrassez pour nous l'abbé des deux cotés, car je crois que vous feres tres volontiers cette commission. 1 p. *Not in her own handwriting.*

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\* From this date the letters are addressed to Lady Denbigh in Hanover Square.

[1742,] July 1, dimanche.—L'hermite m'écrit du 21<sup>me</sup> qu'il devoit s'embarquer le 28, mais je n'ay pas eu de ses nouvelles depuis ce tems. . . . J'ay icy depuis quelques jours Madlle. Pitt; elle gagne a estre connue car elle est de tres bonne compagnie. . . . Je suis fasché du pauvre Hamon,\* il avoit de l'esprit et sa mere doit estre tres affligée. . . . Beaucoup de gens du monde sont morts a Paris de meaux de poitrine; le pauvre maréchal de Nangis vient de mourir, nous avons eu aussy bien des morts et des malades en Boheme. Il paroist que l'accomodement du roy de Prusse avec vostre cousine n'est pas douteuse; on ne dit point encore les articles de leur traitté.† Je ne sçay pas s'il a bien ou mal fait pour ses interests, mais au moins faut il qu'il brule son Antimachiavel, et ce ne sera pas grande perte. . . . On ne parle pas plus en ce pays cy de Don Filipe, qui est toujours a Antibe, que chés vous de la guerre d'Espagne. . . .

"Comment Madame de Blandfort n'achete elle pas quelque maison de campagne? On dit beaucoup de bien du jeune O'Brien, dont je suis tres aise, mais je voudrois bien scavoir l'aimable Bety mariée a son gré; n'y a t'il sur cela point d'esperances ou de projets?" 3 pp. [*This, and two or three of the following letters, have a black seal. Lord Bolingbroke's father had died in the April of this year.*]

[1742,] Aug. 4.—"Vostre lettre du 15, ma chere Contesse, m'a tiré d'inquietude. Je craignois que le petit ressentiment que vous aviés eu de vostre rhumatisme n'eust eu des suites. L'hermite en a un sur la cuisse et la jambe que je crois un reste de l'humeur de la fievre, et qui l'a fait cruellement souffrir depuis trois jours. Cela a troublé le plaisir d'avoir icy vos amis et les nostres, les parens de vostre aman et le vicaire . . . qui me chargent de vous dire mille choses tendre de leur part et de faire leurs complimens a Noireau. Tout ce que vous me diste de Mr. Pester me fait fort regretter que nous n'ayons pas eu l'honneur et le plaisir de le voir en France dans le cours de ses voyages, et avant qu'il s'établît en Angleterre. . . .

"Je ne suis occupée que du projet de vous voir le printems prochain, et s'il est necessaire d'aller sur la coste vous rencontrer, pendant que l'hermite passeroit l'eau pour donner ordres a ses affaires, mon chasteau en Espagne est que vous engageriés Mr. Pester a venir avec vous, car je meurs d'envie de connaitre quelqu'un qui vous aime, et que Noireau et vous aimés. . . .

"Je ne croy pas qu'il se passe rien en Boheme. Il arrive tous les jours des couriers a nostre cour de ce pays la dont on ne dit rien, mais qui font esperer qu'il est question de quelque negociation de paix. Dieu veuille nous l'envoyer,

\* James Hammond, M.P. for Truro, author of *Love's Elegies*.

† Treaty of Breslau, June, 1742. "Vostre cousine" is the Queen of Hungary.



car elle devient tous les jours plus desirable. Vous avez donc un Conte de Bath.\* Vous et moy aurions désiré qu'il l'eust esté il y a plusieurs années ; ce seroit grand domage sy Madame sa femme ne pouvoit jouir de ce grand avantage longtems. 2 pp. *End wanting.*

[1742,] Aug. 18 n.s.—“ Nous avons icy nos amis et les vostre depuis trois semaines ; je suis ravie de les avoir, mais rien ne scauroit m'empescher de sentir presque a tous les quards d'heure de ma vie que vous me manqués. Je partage vos inquietudes pour Monsieur vostre neveu ; on n'en a pas moins icy pour ceux qui sont en ce pays là. Remettons nous sur tout cela a la providence ; il n'y a qu'elle seule qui puisse desmesler la fusée, qui pourroit bien s'embrouiller plus que jamais sy le ciel n'i met la main.

“ . . . L'hermite souffre beaucoup depuis pres d'un mois d'unumatisme violent sur toute la cuisse. . . . Nous avons un tems bon pour les biens de la terre, mais mauvais pour les santés ; en meme tems un soleil brulant et un vent de nort aussy froid qu'en hiver, aussy ma maison est elle une espece d'hospital. . . . Ma fille est mieux, mais encore bien loing d'une parfaite guerison. . . .” 1½ pp.

[1742,] Aug. 30.—“ . . . Nous sommes bien fâchés de l'estat de my Lord Goore. Les Gazettes anoncent le depart du roy d'Angleterre pour la Flandre, mais . . . la chose peut n'estre pas encore bien sure. M. le Marechal de Noaille y va commander nos troupes ; on vient de faire le Cardinal Tensin et M. d'Argençon ministres d'estat ; c'est a dire qu'ils ont entré au conseil. . . .

“ Qu'est ce que c'est que l'estampe qu'on a fait de Pope ; je n'imagine pas qu'il puisse trouver la plaisanterie bonne, non plus que la nouvelle contesses (*sic*) celles qu'on dit qui courent a Londre sur leur sujet ; mais en fait d'honneur, come on fait d'un le pluriel, ne doit il pas s'emporter sur le singulier avec elle ? . . . Sy Mr. de Grenville vient icy,† nous ferons nostre possible pour lui faire consulter sur sa santé, et pour luy marquer que nous y prenons, avec tous les honestes gens, tout l'interest possible. Je vous remercie de celui que vous voulés bien prendre a ce pauvre Mr. Brinsden, qui sera bien heureux d'en estre quitte pour estre boiteux.” 2 pp.

1742, Sept. 18.—“ . . . Mr. de Greenville a passé icy quatre ou cinq jours ; il se trouvoit mieux que lors qu'il est party de Londre, et je suis persuadée que l'air et le voyage luy feront du bien. . . . Je crois que ce n'est pas une consommation que le mal de M. de Greenville, mais plus tost une humeur

\* William Pulteney was created Earl of Bath in July, 1742.

† George Grenville visited the Bolingbroke at Argeville in 1742. See *Grenville Papers*, i. 7, 8.

scorbutique ; en effet il a peu toisé pendant son séjour icy. En ce cas un climat moins humide et plus chaud luy fera du bien. Je vous rend ce conte parce que je scay combien vous vous (*sic*) par raport a luy meme, qui le merite assurément, et par l'interest que my Lord Cobham y prend. . . Dites luy, je vous prie, que les gens du metier que nous avons consulty disent qu'il est absolument necessaire que Mr. son neveu passe l'hiver dans nos provinces meridionales. . . mais il a grande envie de retourner a Londres au mois de Novembre, et en ce cas il seroit a craindre qu'il n'at fait un voyage inutile pour sa santé. Madlle. Pitt est encore icy. Je vous assure que c'est une fille tres aimable par son esprit et par sa politesse. . . On luy a conseillé de quitter Montpellier, ou elle a passé l'hiver, a cause de ses meaux de teste et de la delicatesses de sa poitrine ; je ne croy pas qu'elle soit en estat de retourner cet hiver a Londres, et tous mes amis qui ont fait connoissance avec elle luy conseille de preferer Paris a une ville de province ; n'ayant que deux domestiques, elle y sera moins cherement et en meilleure compagnie. . . On luy a trouvé un petit appartement qui est a la porte de l'hotèl de Matignon. . .

"La place de dame d'atour de Madame de Mazarine a esté donné a Madame la duchesse de Vilars, fille du duc de Noaille. Nous esperons que le siege de Prague sera levé incessamment s'il ne l'est. . . Il faut croire que cela finira la campagne ; je ne croy pas qu'il y ait rien en Flandre cette année, et l'hiver donnera *le tems de negocier*. Je croy la paix bonne pour tout le monde, et je la souhaite ; ce que je souhaitterois souverainement seroit ma chere contesse de me promener avec vous dans vos prairies et de boire avec Noireaux de la bonne vieille biere. . . L'hermite monta a cheval hier pour la premiere fois, j'espere que son rhumatisme est tout a fait a bout. . . " 3 pp.

[1742.] Oct. 7.—" . . . Les particuliers sont en ce pays cy fort inquiets, car on attend a tout moment la nouvelle d'une bataille entre l'armée de Mr. de Maillebois et celle du prince Charles de Lorraine. On dit que vous attendés cet evènement pour declarer une guerre generale. Ce sont les raisonnemens des politiques de Paris, car a Argeville on ne politique point. . . Madlle. de Pitt est allée a Paris, etabli son petit domicile. . . " 2 pp.

1742, Oct. 19. Argeville.—" . . . Les Gazettes ne sont remplis que du depart du roy d'Angleterre ; il faut esperer qu'on n'aura pas hazardé sa Majesté par les tems qu'il fait a passer la mer, et la saison est bien avancé pour des conquetes en Flandres. M. de Maillebois doit avoir joint a present M. de Broglio ; ce premier étoit le 8<sup>me</sup> Octobre a Egra, d'ou la communication a Prague étoit libre. . . Mr. O'Brienne est arrivé icy ; . . . il reste avec nous jusqu'a la fin de ce mois,

et alors l'hermite compte de le mener a Paris, pour l'établir a l'academie de Dugas qui est la meilleur." Le pauvre Mr. de Grenville a été obligé de rester a Lyon malade ; il est retombé a Avignon, d'où il écrit qu'estant mieux il allait continuer sa route. Madlle. Pitt, dont la santé est toujours foible, se trouve fort bien en son petit etablissement a Paris. 3 pp.

[1743,] Feb. 7. Argeville.—". . . Je suis revenu chés moy tout au plus viste, acablée d'un rhume affreux, crainte de tomber malade hors de ma maison. . . . Paris est insupportable a n'i estre qu'en passant ; on y redevient a la mode quand on n'i vient que tous les sept ans come j'ay fait, et on est acablé de visites et de devoirs qu'on ne peut remplir. Vous aurés aparament sceu que le roy a déclaré qu'il n'auroit point de principal ministre ; qu'il travailleroit avec les secrettaires d'estat, chacun leur jour. Sa Majesté a fait huit chevaliers de l'ordre, dont le fils du maréchal de Coigni est un. Le C[ardinal] de Fleury\* n'a pas laissé 50 mille écus pour toute succession, y compris le vaiselle d'argent, voila un bel exemple de desinterressement ! Le roy a voulu donner les deux abbayes a ses neveux, qui en avoient desja et qui les ont refusés, disant que celles qu'ils avoient desja leur sufisoient. La declaration du roy de Prusse aux Etats Generaux me fait esperer que la paix viendra par lui ; je la souhaite pour le bonheur du genre humain, et pour nos gens qui sont en Baviere, exposés a bien des maladies et des fatigues." 3½ pp.

[1743,] Aug. 2.—". . . Les medecins, les amis de vostre hermite et moy, l'avont enfin déterminé a aller a Aix pour son rhumatisme, qui ne luy cause pas des douleurs vives come l'année passée, mais qui luy entreprend presque tout le cors, et que je craindrois qu'il ne l'estropiat tout a fait s'il ne faisoit pas un remide efficace avant l'hiver. Peut etre que ces eaux feront quelque bien a mon bras qui me fait souffrir et qui est estropié, mais pour lequel je ne ferois pas un pas, car les voyages me coutent beaucoup a present. J'yray a petites journée ; Madlle. Pitt me fait esperer qu'elle viendra avec moy, ce qui me sera d'une grande ressource. Nous partirons le 12<sup>me</sup> de ce mois. 1½ pp.

[1743,] Sept. 4. Aix la Chapelle.—". . . Il y a huit jours que nous somes icy. Je me trouve assés bien des eaux, que je prend depuis trois jours. Mylord n'en est pas aussy contant, mais j'espere qu'il le sera davantage des douches qui sont son principal objet pour sa siatique. . . . On nous avoit fait peur de tous les rois et de tous les princes dont on disoit que cette ville estoit remplie, mais, Dieu mercy, nous n'y en avons point trouvé. Le prince Guillaume de Hesse est allé a Spa

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\* Died Jan. 29, 1743.



et doit revenir icy, mais come je n'ay point l'honneur de le connoître, et que nous ne cherchons pas le monde, cela ne nous fera rien. . . . Il se trouve dans cette ville des ambassadeurs ou envoyés de presque tous les princes, ce qui fait que les gazettes prétendent qu'ils traittent entre eux de quelques negociations. Je le souhaite, mais j'ay peur que ce ne soit le hazard qui les a rassemblez. Je n'y ay vu ni connois aucun anglois ni angloise. Vous y avés aussy un ministre, qui est M. de Villers, mais je ne le sçay que par ouy dire. . . ." 2 pp.

[1743,\*] Dec. 27.—“ . . . Le Maréchal de Coigni a un troisieme petit fils; on dit que Mr. de Richelieu aura la place de premier gentilhomme de la chambre qui vaquit par la mort du petit Mortemar. Madame la duchesse de Chartre est charmante, son mary en est amoureux; . . . la princesse de Conty est au comble de ses souhaits, et notre cour est fort brillante, mais je prefererais un petit cottage avec vous a toutes les cours du monde.” 3 pp.

[1744,†] March 28, Argeville.—“ . . . Je ne puis vous repondre sur ma destinée; je ne sçay encore ou elle me conduira, mais je rejoindray l'hermite avec plaisir par tout ou il luy conviendra de vivre, et je voudrois, ma chere contesse que ce fut a portée de vous. Le manifeste pour la declaration de la guerre avec l'Angleterre est imprimé et publié; je ne doute pas que vous ne l'ayés a present. 2 pp.

[1744,‡] July 3 n.s. London.‡—“ Enfin, ma chere contesse, je suis arrivée dans le pays que vous habitez. . . . Mon brother, chés le quel je suis descendue,§ et qui me donne l'hospitalité pour quelques jours, m'assure que vostre santé est bonne. C'est pour moy le principal. Je conte me retirer incessamment dans ma taniere a Baterssea, et y vivre en veritable hermite, ce qui convient a mon age, a mon goust et a ma santé et a mon ignorance sur la langue du pays. J'attendray avec impatience le mois d'Octobre, qui vous ramenera en ville. . . . D'icy là je vais m'ocuper de mon campement, car mylord et moy ne songeons qu'a nous camper jusqu'a ce que l'orage soit passé. Je souhaite, pour le bonheur du genre humain qu'il soit court. . . ." 1½ pp.

*Postscript.*—“ On dit icy que M. le Duc de Chartre a esté blessé.”

\* The Duc de Chartres (afterwards Duke of Orleans) was married in 1743.

† War was declared by France on March 15, 1744, n.s.

‡ This and the following letters are directed to Lady Denbigh at Newnham [Padox].

§ i.e. Will Chetwynd. Cf. Lady Townshend's letter of June 22, 1744, Section VI., below. Also, Bolingbroke to Lord Marchmont, *Marchmont Papers*, ii, 337.

[1744,] July 15 [n.s.]. Battersea.—“Enfin me voila, ma chere contesse, etablie tant bien que mal dans mon vieux manoir ; s’il estoit aupres du vostre, tout m’y paroistroit bon.” J’ai vu M. de Pester le plus souvent que j’ai pû dans le peu de jours que j’ai été a Londres, et “j’ai vu son petit palais, qui est charmant, mais je ne veux voir la votre que lors que vous y serés, et ne faire de voyage a la ville que pour vous. . . .

“Je suis inquiettée pour mon Marechal de Coigny, sur ce qu’on assure que Mr. le Prince Charle a passé le Rhin.\* Je souhaite le succes et la prosperité de tout pays que j’habite, mais cela ne me detache pas du personel. Montmorin et son fils sont dans cette armée. Mr. de Chartre n’a point esté blessé, car a Londres come a Paris, on debite de fausses nouvelles. 1½ pp. [*The post-mark is July 5, showing that Lady Bolingbroke was still dating new style.*]

[1744,] Aug. 10 [v.s.] Battersea.—L’hermite vous fait ses compliments. “Je ne suis pas contante de sa santé, il a souvent des meaux d’estomac quoy qu’il vive tres sobrement. Je me porte mieux qu’a moy n’appartient, mais je suis encore dans le delablement, et je me trouve de ce voyage cy tombée des nues ; tous les petit amis que j’avois autrefois et qui entendoit ma langue sont morts ou ne sont plus dans le pays ; mes domestiques y sont nouveaux et vingt bagatelles font l’importunité de la vie, sans conter qu’on a pas ou se reprendre sur les choses plus essentielles. . . .

“Je ne scay rien de positif de l’armée de Mr. de Locovitz, mais il n’y a pas d’apparence que vostre cousine soit en estat de la secourir. Le roy de Pruse fait marcher deux cors d’armées ; on dit qu’un ira en Boheme et l’autre en Moravie, ce qui empesche aussy que les troupes qui estoient en Baviere puisse venir joindre M. le prince Charle, parce qu’elle en a besoin pour deffendre son pays. . . . Les troupes que le roy de France mene a l’armée d’Allemagne doivent estre arivés. Il estoit le 7 a Mets. ou il a esté un peu incomodé, mais cela n’a pas eu de suite. On attend a tout moment des nouvelles de l’armée des alliés, en Flandre, qui est beaucoup plus considerable que celle des françois, et on est etonné qu’elle n’ait encore rien fait. Nostre amy M. Stair n’est pas party pour l’Ecosse ; le publique voudroit qu’on lui fit prendre un autre chemin.” 3 pp.

[1744,] Aug. 18 v.s.—“Je ne vous ay point envoyé ma chere contesse le manifeste du roy de Prusse, parce qu’il est dans les papiers publiques ; c’est la nouvelle qui attire l’attention de tout le monde. . . . Voici ce que j’ay appris de nouveau. Mr. le Prince Charle a marché le 15 n.s. vers les ponts, pour repasser le Rhin, il avoit évacué Saverne que

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\* Prince Charles had outwitted de Coigny and had crossed the Rhine near Philipsburg on the night of June 20-30.

Mr. d'Harcour a occupé aussy tost. Le roy de France a esté a l'extremité a Mets, ou il a reçu tous ses sacramens ; il a fait venir la reine, luy a parlé avec beaucoup d'attendrissement, luy disant qu'il estoit bien fâché des peines et des chagrins qu'il lui a causée. Madame de Chasteauroux a esté renvoyée et Madame de Lauragais sa sœur, et on leur a osté les charges qu'on leur avoit donnés dans la maison de la future dauphine. Cécily fera vraysemblablement plusieurs autres changemens a cette cour. C'est Mr. de Soison qui a administré les sacramens au roy, come son premier aumosnier, et qui luy a parlé en digne évesque et en tres honeste homme. Ce prince estoit sans fievre, et tous les accidens estoient cessés le 20<sup>me</sup> n.s. C'estoit une fievre maligne. Mr. de Noaille est arrivé le 12, avec le renfort de Flandre, et marchoit le 16 avec Mr. de Sekindorf, mais il est a croire qu'ils n'auront pu attaquer Mr. le Prince Charle, qui avoit un jour de marche avant eux. Mr le Marechal de Coigny marchoit de son costé." 1½ pp.

[1744,] Sept. 2 v.s.—Dans ma dernière, je vous ai mandée que le roy de France etait hors de tout danger. "Le Prince Charle a repassé le Rhin ; on parle chés nous de faire le siege de Fribourg, et on croit que le Marechal de Coigny en sera chargé. Mr. de Sekindorf, joint aux 6,000 hessois, aux palatins, et aux regimens allemands a la paye de France, marche du costé de la Baviere ; on pretend que son armée sera de plus de 35,000 homes. Pour peu que le roy de Prusse ait de succes, la face des affaires en Allemagne changera totalement ; pourveu que cela nous procure la paix, tout ira bien. . . .

"Je ne scay point encore sy je pourray determiner nostre hermite a aller aux Bains, quoy que je sois persuadée qu'ils lui feroit beaucoup de bien. Madame vostre sœur a esté a Stow. . . . Le prince de Conty a pris le chateau de Demon ; on croy qu'il va faire le siege de Conis, qui est dans la pleine de Piemont. . . . Je ne serois pas étonné sy le roy de Sardaigne fesoit son accommodement ; laissons tout a la providence, pourvu que vous et les vôtres soyent contant et en bonne santé ; je desireray peu de choses au de la." 2 pp.

[1744,] Sept. 13, v.s., Thursday.—". . . Le Prince Charle a repassé le Rhin fort tranquillement, et ce qu'il y a eu entre luy et M. de Sekindorff ne vaut pas de part ni l'autre la peine d'en parler. Le publique en France ne me paroist pas contant que cela ait esté sy paisible, malgré le proverbe qu'il faut faire pont d'or a son ennemy. Nostre amy le marechal de Coigny n'estoit chargé de rien dans cette ocation. On dit qu'il va faire le siege de Fribourg, qui doit estre commencé a present. . . .

"Le roy de Prusse est l'objet de l'attention, et sy vostre cousine [the Queen of Hungary] ne peut arester ses progres



d'abord, il luy sera difficile de le faire dans la suite. Le roy de France vouloit aller en Alsace, mais je croy que tout ce qui l'environne aura obtenu de lui de retourner a Versailles. On contoit qu'il y seroit a la fin de Septembre. Les dames renvoyées n'y retourneront point. Madame de Chateauroux cherchoit une maison a louer a Paris ; elle reste bien dans ses affaires, et je croy que cela est pour elle le principal. Madame vostre sœur a diné icy il y a trois jours ; elle a du s'en repentir, car je luy fis la plus mauvaise chere du monde. Je n'ay pour toute fricasseuse que la Du Pont, qui a oublié le peu qu'elle sçavoit ; mais je m'en tiens au roty, au bouilly et a la soupe ; c'est assés pour vostre hermite et pour moy. . . . De tout le reste, il ne m'enchaud, come disoient nos bons gaulois . . . des chaises pour s'alloire et des matelas pour se coucher ; le papier a 4 sous, la toille a 22, fait le comble de ma magnificence. . . .

"Vostre hermite vous assure et mylord de son respect ainsy que Madlle. Pitt. Son frere [William Pitt] est allée aux eaux, pour se mieux porter cet hiver." 1½ pp.

[1744 ?] Sept. 20.—"Vous aurés fait, ma chere contesse, amande honorable a Mr. Pester, puisque malgré les mouches et les cousins qu'il aura trouvé en chemin, il doit estre arrivé chés vous. Mon dieu, que je lui porte envie. . . .

"La nouvelle des troupes donnés a Mr. de Saxe me paroist jusqu'a present une imagination de vos Gazettiers. On me mande de France qu'il devoit y revenir passer deux mois, mais que cela est changé, et qu'il a ordre qu'il doit rester sur la frontiere ; . . . on ajoute qu'on ne parle plus de la rendition des places, et qu'on tient de mauvais propos sur la paix ; il faut esperer qu'ils ne sont pas fondés, et que vos grands ministres les leveront bien aisement. D'ailleurs je n'entend rien dire de la ville ni de son monde, et pourveu que je sache, ma chere contesse, que vous et les vostres vous portés bien, je seray contante d'oublier et d'estre oubliée de presque tout le reste en ce pays. . . .

"Sy vous aimés les petits citrons verts confits, je vous en enverrois. Caylus m'en a envoyé de la Martinique." 2 pp.

[1744, Sept.] 28 v.s. Battersea.—". . . J'ay esté malade et tres mausade de cors et d'esprit depuis trois semaines ; je me porte mieux, mais l'imbecilité me reste et me restera, car a mon age ce mal est sans remede ; mais cela est assés bon pour vegetter, qui est a peu pres ce que je feray le reste de ma vie. Il me paroist que vostre armée a aussy vegetté en Flandre. Le siege de Cosny va son train, ainsy que celui de Fribourg qui pourront estre longs, l'un et l'autre ; car on dit que ces places sont fortes et bien munies. . . .

"J'espere que nous ne serons point obligés d'aller a Bath ; l'hermite se porte beaucoup mieux que lors qu'il a eu l'honneur

de vous voir, . . . plus nous nous renfermons dans nos vieilles murailles ruinées, et plus il me paroist tranquil. Nous nous retranchons contre les fumées de Londre, et nous souhaittons la paix et le bonheur de nos amis, le vostre sur tout me tient plus a coeur que je ne puis vous le dire. Nous nous apercevons a la porte de la ville de la difficulté d'estre payés. Il est aisé de juger qu'elle doit estre dans les provinces ; sy la pauvreté des peuples n'est pas bonne pour ce monde cy, on dit qu'elle est bonne pour l'autre ; ainsy le tant mieux trouvera toujours sa place avec des esprits bien faits. D'ailleurs vous aurés des hullans, des hanakes, de Russes et meme des Tartars, que peut on desirer de plus ?

" Mes amis de France qui sont les vostres sont en bonne santé. . . . Le roy doit passer quelques jours a Paris pour marquer sa reconnaissance a cette ville, qui a montré, a ce qu'on me mande, une affliction de sa maladie et une joie de sa guerison sans borne et sans exemple.

" J'envoye a Mr. Pester des livres pour vous les faire tenir ; je souhaite qu'ils vous amusent quelques soirées. Nous passons les nostres avec Astrée,\* que mylord nous lit avec grande edification, et que Madlle. Pitt et moy écoutons de meme." 2 pp.

[1744,] Nov. 2 v.s. Battersea.—". . . De mon costé je ne finis point ces miserables reparations ; ce qu'on racomode d'un costé dans nostre vieux manoir tombe de l'autre, et les ouvriers ne finissent point, quoy que nous ne fassions que ce qui est absolument necessaire pour estre a l'abry de la pluye. On n'a parlé pendant quinze jours que du testament de Madame de Malboroug ; elle est partie hier pour Blenem, son dernier giste. Elle laisse a Mr. Spencer 27,000*l.* sterling de rente, et outre cela pour 94,000*l.* de legs. Vangeons nous de la fortune par la mepriser, et par en medire come dit Montagne de la grandeur. Le siege de Cosny est levé ; je crois Fribourg pris ; il est sur que Maillebois va hiverner avec 25,000 homes du costé d'Hanovre, et que Mr. de Belleisle retourne aupres de l'empereur, ou il sera aparament pour la politique et pour la guerre, et peut estre pour y faire autant de sotises qu'il en a desja fait. La scene n'est bonne a voir d'aucun costé. . . ." 1½ pp.

[1744,] Nov. 24 v.s. Battersea.—Nous sommes ici renfermés dans notre solitude, " que je prefererois au plus beau grand monde (s'il y en a un) sy je la partageoit avec vous. L'hermite se porte bien. . . . Il y a eu des tracasseries dans nostre cour de France. Mr. de Chatillon, que vous trouviés un gouverneur de canton, est exilé dans ses terres ;† j'aurois cru qu'il n'auroit couru ce risque que lors qu'on

\* A pastoral romance by Honoré d'Urfé.

† In consequence, it was declared, of his taking the dauphin to Metz, when the King was ill there, without orders.

auroit bani les ennuyeux de la société ; mais ce dont je suis bien faschée est que Mr. de Baleroy, beaufrere de nostre marquis, a eu ordre aussy d'aller dans les siennes. C'est un galant home, et qui avoit trop de merite pour le metier qu'il fesoit. . . . On dit que vostre cour n'est pas plus exemte de tracasseries que la nostre ; que tout le monde parle d'un changement dans le ministere ; come estrangere et recluse, j'ygnore sy cela est fondé, et ne m'y interesse point, a moins que des changemens vous fussent utiles et agreables, et contribuassent a la paix et au repos du genre humain. Sans ces deux articles, j'aime autant le jeu de vos chats." 2 pp.

[1745 ?] April 30. [Battersea.]—" . . . Je jouis du beau tems encore plus par raport a vous qu'a moy meme, qui ne sors guerre de ma taniere en aucun saison, et que rien n'invite de sortir. . . . Mon camarade et moy voudrions bien estre a portée de juger de vos projets, et je vous assure avec verité que nous prefererions une cabane dans vostre voisinage meme dans les boues de Warickshire a celuy de la Tamise et de Londre, dont nous nous trouvons beaucoup trop pres pour que les points de veue ne blessent souvent la nostre ; non que je ne loue et admire les façons de penser d'un chaqu'un hors les vostres et celles de Noireaux, qui sont sy hor de mode qu'elles peuvent passer pour estre du tems d'Adam. Je souhaite que monsieur votre fils pense et agiste moins a l'antique que vous ; apres tout, il ne faut pas a son age, porter des turbans en Engleterre ni des chapeaux a Constantinople. Pour nous autres vieilles bonne gens, nous nous somes ocupés l'année passée a boucher nos fenestres contre le vent. Nous ferons la meme chose de nos portes, quoy que ce soit une precaution assés superflue, car j'espere qu'il n'i aura plus personne qui vienne y frapper. . . .

"Nous avons ainsy que vous remercié le ciel de tous les heureux succes. Il ne sera plus question que de ceux de Flandre, dont aparament nous entendrons bien tost parler, car les armées des deux costés y sont assemblés. . . ." 3½ pp.

[1745,] July 24 v.s. Battersea.—J'ai été presque toujours malade depuis votre depart, ce qui m'a obligée de me faire saigner, dont je me trouve a present assez bien. Je souhaite que vos voyages vous amusent ; a Stow vous auriez les nouvelles aussi tot que nous. "On croy que les françois vont assieger Ostende, ils se sont saisis de Placendal et de Bruges, qui en sont fort pres. Il paroist que malgré cela ils ne veulent pas rompre avec vos compatriottes, ni, je croy, ceux cy avec eux, dans une guerre declarée, ce qui est sage pour les uns et les autres. Mr. le Prince de Conty a repassé le Rhin, mais il se tient dans l'electorat de Mayence. On parle en France d'envoyer un gros corps de troupes sur la Moselle, qui pourroit inquieter les electorats de Treve et de Cologne."



On mande de Paris que les armées de Mr. de Gaye et de Don Filipe sont jointes, et qu'ils allaient attaquier Tortonne ou Alessandrie [in Piedmont], "et que sy le roy de Sardaigne veut s'y opposer il y aura une bataille. Mr. de Maillebois est dans le Montferat ; cela, joint a la declaration des Genoïs pour les Espagnols, met le roy de Sardaigne dans une facheuse situation. On dit qu'il y a un cors de son armée qui a esté coupé et qui aura peine a le rejoindre. Vous lui avés fait un funeste present en luy donnant Final. Le Marechal de Belleisle est relasché et doit partir dans la semaine prochaine, non en vertu du cartel, ou on ne pretend pas qu'il ait droit, mais de la pure bonne volonté de sa Majesté Britannique, sans echange et sans rancour, sous la condition que le roy de France voudra bien ensuite exécuter le cartel pour les prisonniers anglois et hanoveriens.

J'ay vue icy Madame votre sœur et Madlle. de Windham, qui se porte a merveille. Je ne sçai rien de la ville, ou je crois qu'il n'y a plus presque personne. "Je voudrois bien partir aussy, mais ce seroit pour vous aller voir ou pour retourner a mes dieux penates, car j'imagine que ceux que le vieux St. John nous a laissés icy ne peuvent nous estre jamais bienfaisans, et que ce ne sont que des larres et des lutins. . . .

"On dit que Madame de Chasteauroux est succedée par une jolie femme de Paris qu'on a fait Marquise de Pompadour, terre que sa Majesté a achetée de Madame de Courcillon. Le mary est un home qui restera aparament dans son etage." 2½ pp.

[1745, August.] Mercredi.—". . . Je me trouve beaucoup mieux depuis deux jours, et je sens que j'aurois pu soutenir ce matin le voyage de Calais, sy j'avois pu partir avec Messieurs de Belle Isle. On rend au Maréchal tous les honneurs de la guerre d'icy a son embarquement, pour lequel on luy donne un hiak du roy. Je pense, a vous parler vray, qu'on auroit mieux fait d'abreger tout compliment, et de le renvoyer d'abord, ou mesme de ne le point faire venir en Angleterre. Il y a, ma chere contesse, bien des choses qui sont dans un plus beau jour de loing que de pres. J'ay dit adieu a ces messieurs qui se louent infiniment des politesses qu'ils ont reçues icy de beaucoup de gens.

"On croit que la campagne en Flandre se terminera par les sieges d'Ostende et de Dendermonde que les francois ont entrepris a la foy ; par une lettre que j'ay receu de leur armée, il me paroist qu'ils y estoient tous tres gaillards ; a la vostre, on ne le sera pas moins, je croy, de revenir chés elle. On parle de son retour, et on dit qu'elle s'embarquera a Flising. C'est le bruit de la ville ; pour moy je conte que tout ira bien sy vos sages compatriottes font faire la paix." 2 pp.

[1745,] Oct. 13.—Je ne sçai rien a vous mander. "Je ne sors point, et nous nous tenons, mon camarade et moy, de plus en

plus hors du monde, ce qui n'est pas difficile a gens qui n'y sont bons a rien, et qui n'en desirent rien. . . .

“ Les Espagnols sont maitres du Milanois ; Mr. de Maillebois a eu quelques avantages sur une partie de l'armée du roy de Sardaigne, ce qui peut le forcer a faire son accomodement. Mylord Dumlendrik [Drumlanrig] estoit fort mal a Alexandrie, dont on l'a transporté ; il estoit presque sans esperance. Il m'a paru en France un tres honeste et bon garçon. Le bruit de la ville est que les rebelles marchent en Angleterre, mais il paroist qu'on n'est sure ni de leur marche ni de leurs nombres ; mais come les troupes et Mr. Wade qui est parti marchent aussy, il faut esperer que nous n'aurons pas le malheur de voir la guerre dans ce royaume, ou du moins que tout tournera heureusement pour le gouvernement. Madlle. Pitt est partie pour les eaux de Bath. Sa santé a grand besoin d'estre retablie. Son frere, quoy que mieux que l'année passée, ne me paroist pas fort bien non plus. . . .”  
1 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

[1745,] Oct. 24.—Les nouvelles se contredisent du jour au lendemain. “ Il me paroist qu'on n'est informé au juste ni du nombre ni de la marche des rebelles, mais ce qu'il y a de sur est qu'une guerre civile est le plus grand des malheurs ; dieu nous en preserve ! On commence a craindre qu'il n'y en ait une ouverte entre vostre patrie et la mienne, que je reniray si elle augmente les troubles au lieu de les pacifier. . . .

“ Que n'ai-je la bagette de quelque vieille fée, a qui je ne ressemble pas mal par la décrepitude ; vous me verriez ariver a Newnham, pour repandre sur vous et sur les vostres tout le bonheur que vous merités. . . . Madlle. Pitt est a Bath, dont elle ne se loue pas encore. Je n'ay pas trouvé son frere aussy bien qu'on me l'avoit dit. Nous avons esté un peu en peine pour nostre amy Drummond, qui a esté obligé d'arestre ses payemens, quoy que riche et tres honeste home. Il y a eu une manigence indigne sur tout cela, mais il a fait voir son ordre et ses affaires a tous ceux qui y sont interessés, et tous sont contans de luy. Mylord Wesmorland en a usé a son egard come le plus galant home du monde.” 3 pp.

[1745,] Oct. 29.—“ Je void par les papiers publiques que mylord Feilding a fait une compagnie. J'en suis bien aise, parce que cela luy donnera un rang de commission et une occupation, qui est le principal. Vostre lettre du 21 m'oste l'esperance de vous voir aussy tost que je l'avois esperé. Les raisons qui different vostre depart commencent a se faire sentir dans toutes les provinces, et les denrées encherissent de jours en jours dans ces quartiers, ce qui fait un contradiction tres incommode pour ceux qui sont obligés de vivre. . . . Par raport a M. Drummond, personne n'i perdra, mais ce nous est un derangement de quelques mois. Il y a eu, dans ce qui le regarde, une iniquité dont personne n'auroit pu se mettre

a l'abry, mais tous les intéressés a ses affaires lui rende la justice qu'il s'est conduit avec sagesse et probité. Combien de hauts hupés dans ce bas monde peuvent esperer qu'on en dise autant." Les nouvelles publiques se contredisent du matin au soir ; pour celles de la ville, je les ignore. 1 p.

[1745.] Nov. 24 [n.s.]\*—Il me semble qu'on devrait avoir quelques nouvelles positives, "mais elles sont toujours sy confuse qu'on croiroit que le theatre en fut a la Chine ; on ne sçay rien avec certitude, ni de la marche des rebelles ny de leur nombre. Ce qu'on dit estre vray est qu'on fait revenir toutes vos troupes de Flandre, et que celles qu'on a levés icy vont marcher. Cela ocupera mylord Fielding, et j'espere que le risque ne sera pas egal a sa bonne volonté. Si vous jouissés a Newnham de la lumiere du jour, vous faiste bien d'i rester tranquils ; depuis quinze jours il n'en fait pas dans ces cantons a midy, et nous somes dans tous les sens envelopés de brouillards. . . .

"Je croy que vostre cousine sera mecontante quand ses affaires viendront a estre discutée, quoy que charité bien ordonnée doit commencer par soy meme. Avés vous vû le *Dayly Poste* du 9<sup>me</sup> Novembre, vous y aures trouvé la description des festes d'Irlande. Je soupçonne qu'elle est de vostre amy Bristo."—J'ai entendu dire que Mr. and mylady Tenet [Thanet] vont se separer, et que Madame Orford et son mari se separent aussi, sans procès. 2 pp.

[1745.] Dec. 10. Mardi.—"Vostre lettre m'a affligée, ma chere contesse ; je ne crains rien tant pour vous que cette spleen, la gayeté et l'egalité de vostre humeur y est sy oposée que c'est veritablement maladie. . . . J'espere que vous avés esté moins allarmée dans vostre province, quoy que plus proche des ennemis, qu'on ne l'a esté vendredy passé a Londres, ou on croyoit les voir en 24 heures. Nous n'avons appris cette allarme qu'hier ; vous jugerés par là combien nous somes loing du monde, quoy qu'a la porte de la capitale. Noireau (que j'embrasse) auroit esté fâché de voir tomber l'orage sur le Conte de St. Germain ; il a esté aresté sur une lettre anonime, mais relasché. Cette piece luy aura aparament esté sucitée par quelque violon par jalousie de metier.† On n'a rien trouvé dans ses papiers, a ce qu'on dit, mais on a vu par cette recherche qu'il a plusieurs diamens, ce qui est bon partout. Je ne l'ay jamais entendu qu'une fois, mais je lui souhaite du bien pour le plaisir qu'il m'a fait, puisqu' il n'est pas coupable. . . .

"Nous avons beau dire que nous ne nous etonnons de rien ; le monde nous montre encore des choses que nous n'avions

\* The postmark shows that this letter, unlike the others of this period, is dated new style.

† See *Letters of Horace Walpole* [ed. Paget Toynbee], ii, 161.



pas preveues, et au milieu du tragique le plus interessant mesle toujours un peu de comique.” 2 pp.

[1745,] Dec. 31.—“ . . . Je plains beaucoup vostre dauphin s’il est en marche par le tems qu’il fait, mais come on m’assure que les rebelles sont retirés en Ecosse, j’espere que la campagne va finir de ce costé la. Sy la paix d’Allemagne peut s’étendre a tout le reste de l’Europe, le ciel en soit loué, mais je ne m’en flatte pas encore. J’ay vu Mr. Mailmay ; nous avons parlé de ce petit lingo qui est sa parente ; elle dit qu’elle a 16 poursuivans, mais qu’elle ne veut pas encore se decider. . . . Sur les nouvelles, je n’entend rien dire qui ne se contrarie le lendemain ; quand au choses du dehors, et pour celles du dedans, je ne suis pas assés clairevoyante pour y rien comprendre ; tout est en individus, et il n’y en a peuestre pas qui soient unis. Je ne fais cas a present que du roy de Prusse ; il avoit un but, il l’a suivi et s’y tient apres trois batailles gagnée sans augmenter ses pretentions, mais a tiré un bon million sterling de la Saxe avec toute la politesse possible.”

Mon hermite et moi “ nous nous tenons clost et couvert au coin de nostre feu, ainsy qui convient a des gens du bon vieux tems.” 2 pp.

[1746,] Feb. 22.—J’espere que vous aurez bientot de nouvelles de votre neveu ; “ puisque la garnison de Bruxelle est prisonniere de guerre,\* il n’aura vraysemblément plus de hazards a courir. Je ne puis pas m’imaginer que vos sages compatriottes ne se tire bientost de tout ceci sy les Francois restent maitre de Bruxelle.” Si votre neveu sera a Valenciennes, j’ai un ami qui y commande, et qui lui en ferait les honneurs.

“ Il y a eu des places données. . . . Mr. Pitt en a une. Je n’ay pas vu mademoiselle sa sœur depuis pres d’un mois qu’elle est a Londres, . . . le mauvais tems nous separe de tout comerce ; il est vray que nous n’en regrettons guere. . . . Mon hermite se tient chaudement dans son antre sans avoir le moindre desir de l’ouvrir ou d’en sortir.” 1½ pp.

[1746,] March 10, lundy,—“ Je me trouve de plus en plus en ce pays cy comme je serois au Japon ; j’en suis tres contente, pourveu que cela ne s’étende pas jusque aux choses qui ont report a vous. . . . Avés vous des lettres de Monsieur vostre fils ; voicy un tems bien rude pour faire la guerre, mais j’espere que son regiment n’aura pas passé Newcastle.” Quant a ces armées, “ on parle tous les jours differament de leurs forces, tant amis qu’ennemis ; quelque fois ces derniers n’ont pas deux mille homes, quelque fois on leur en donne dix ; tout est obscurité pour nous autres spectateurs, il faut croire que tout est lumiere pour ceux qui dirigent les acteurs. . . . Les bruit de paix estoient fort repandus en France au

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\* Brussels surrendered to Maréchal Saxe on Feb. 20, 1746, n.s.

comancement de ce mois, dieu veuille qu'ils soient fondés sur autre chose que sur le desir publique. Vostre vicaire, qui me les mande . . . me prie de vous assurer de son attachement et de son respect. Le pauvre garçon est dans une tres jolie maison, jouissant tranquillement de 40 mille livres de rente, attendant ce que la providence luy enverra, et disant avec cette petite santé que vous lui connoissés, qu'on a de mal a servir sainte eglise. . . .

"Tout le reste, on peu se servir tres a propos de la phrase des almanacs—tems variable et qui varira. . . ." 2 *pp.*

[1746,] March 22.—". . . Je suis presque parvenue a cette beatitude chinoise qui consiste dans l'inaction d'ame et de cors [corps]. . . . Il n'y a encore rien de publique de la negociation de Mr. de Wassenar, mais comme je ne croy pas un mot des papiers que je lis, je me persuade toujours que vos sages compatriottes se tireront de cette galere. . . . Je joye du plaisir de ceux qui sont dans le partere, et encore plus de nostre solitude ; je ne seray tentée d'ouvrir porte ni fenestre que quand je me trouveray a portée de respirer avec vous. . . ." 2½ *pp.*

[1746,] April 7 v.s., Lundi.—". . . Vostre hermite se porte assés bien ; lui et moy desirons plus que jamais d'estres veritablement hermite dans cette terre qui devient chaque jour plus estrangere pour nous ; et vous croyés bien qu'inutiles au monde, il nous oublira, dont je luy seray tres obligée. Je ne vois rien ni d'agreable dans le frivole, ni de beau dans l'essenciel ; j'aimerois assés a admirer quelqu'un ou quelque chose, mais je ne trouve rien qui m'inspire ce sentiment.

"On dit que ce sera mercredi que les projets de guerre pour la campagne comenceront a paroistre ; je souhaite qu'ils puissent tous succeder. On parle de paix a Paris parceque le publique la desire, et on espere que la Maréchal de Noaille, qui doit estre arivé a present en Espagne, y conduira cette cour du moins par raport a l'Italie. Dieu le veuille. Vous este mieux informée de ce qui regarde l'Ecosse qu'on ne l'est dans ces cantons cy. . . . On ne scait encore rien du party que prendront vos compatriottes. Mylord Shesterfeld revient a la fin de ce mois ; il a fort reussy d'ou il vient icy. Tout le monde est bien ensemble ; nul s'aime et peut-estre ne s'estime, ni n'a de confiance les uns dans les autres, mais sy on ne s'uni pour le bien publique on s'unira au moins pour le particulier. . . . Je ne sors point de ma taniere et je ferois volontiers voeu de closture, a moins qu'il ne fut question de vous voir. J'imbrace nostre prince noir et je luy souhaite tout bonheur. Mon hermite luy en souhaite autant. 2½ *pp.*

[1746,] June 2.—J'ai eu une fluxion sur le visage et dans la tete, "et aussi tot que j'en ay esté quitte, Mr. de Bolingbroke a esté saisy d'un rhume sy violent avec de la fievre qu'il estoit

a craindre que cela ne tournât en vraye fluxion de poitrine. Il est mieux depuis hier, ainsy j'espere que cette maladie n'aura pas de suites, quoy qu'il soit encore fort abatu. On n'entend parler que de ces sortes de maladies dans Londres et aux environs. Madame vostre sœur est établie à la campagne; elle m'a fait l'honneur de venir icy avant hier; elle est en bonne santé, mais je trouve Madlle. de Windam un peu maigrie et changée, peutestre n'est [ce] que la fatigue de son voyage chés son grandpere [the Duke of Somerset]."

Mon brother, l'hermite et moi buvons les samedis et les dimanches à vos santés, "en vous souhaittant, et aux vostres, tout le bonheur que vous meriteries et que vous trouveries sy la vertu estoit plus de mode, . . . mais il me semble qu'elle perd credit de jours en jours, et qu'il n'i en a point qu'on ne trouve à deconter, les masques tombent et ne laissent que d'assés vilaines nudités; à cela il ne reste qu'à fermer les yeux et à se renfermer dans sa coquille, c'est ce que nous faisons icy de plus en plus. Les bruits de la ville ne sont que de paix; . . . je suis persuadée qu'on la desire en France, et les choses ne peuvent pas estre dans cette saison cy longtems indecises."

J'espere que le regiment de votre fils sera conservé, "et ce que je desirerois sur toutte chose seroit quelque bonne heritiere qui n'ust point sorty de sa province. Mylord Strange epouse la cadette des Smits,\* l'aisnée est mariée par son choix sans l'aveu de sa mere au fils de mylord Barimore.

. . . On ne parle point d'envoyer de troupes en Flandre, mais tout peu changer d'un moment à l'autre." 2½ pp.

[1746,] June 14. Battersea.—". . . L'hermite a toujours ce rhume, quoy qu'il tousse moins; sa voix est encore eteinte; il s'en console par le peu d'envie qu'il a de parler, et sy à cela se joignoit meme la surdité, il ny perdroit pas grand chose; pour moy qui n'entend pas le quard des conversations, je trouve que j'entend encore trop. . . .

"Je ne suis plus etonnée de rien, pas meme de ce qu'il paroist icy qu'on veut la continuation de la guerre, quand la France, dit on, offre de rendre les pays bas et d'i établir une neutralité perpetuelle, garantie par elle, le roy de Prusse, et les puissances maritimes. Je ne vous garenty pas la verité de tout cecy, mais ce sont les discours de vos importants, dont le nombre augmente chaque jour à mesure que leur concert diminue. . . . Vous este ma chere contesse tendrement aimée et respectée dans l'hermitage. Je voudrois qu'il fut pres de vous et loing de Londres; nous n'avons icy ni les plaisirs de la campagne ni ceux de la ville que nous n'envions pas, mais nous en some trop proche pour n'en pas entendre les ecos." 3½ pp.

[1746,] July 11.—". . . . L'homme auquel vous nous aviez chargés de parler vint diner icy il y a deux jours. Il

\* James, Lord Stanley, commonly called Lord Strange, married, March 17, 1746-7, Lucy, younger daughter and co-heir of Hugh Smith, of Weald Hall, Essex. The elder daughter, Dorothy, married John Barry.



trouve come l'hermite et moy faisons que vous avés raison de desirer que Monsieur vostre fils continue dans le service . . . et il nous a promis d'en parler avec Mr. le Duc de Bedford . . . mais en verité je croy que dans les plus petites choses on ne scay comment, n'i par ou, s'y prendre ; personne ne me paroist assés lié pour avoir le moindre credit les uns sur les autres, et ils en ont encore moins avec leur maitre, et les offices reciproques me paroissent en ce pays cy banis de la société. Chacun tire de son costé, et ne songe qu'a luy meme. Je ne dis pas cela par raport a l'home auquel nous avons parlé car il m'a paru s'interessier de bonne foy a ce qui vous regarde. J'ai vu aussy icy Mylady Goore, que m'a assurée qu'elle et son mary solliciteront le duc de Bedford. . . .

"Le roy de France estoit encore le 10<sup>e</sup> a Versaille, avec impatience de retourner a l'armée. Mr. Guisse devoit arriver ce jour la et M. de Vassenar promettoit qu'on seroit content de ce qu'il apporteroit. Dieu le veuille ! On a en ce pays cy l'humeur tres gueriere, vous et moy l'avons pacifique. . . ."

1½ pp.

[1746,] July 27.—"Je n'ay pu consulter ni le maitre de la maison ni aucune autre sur ce que l'on a demandé a mylord quand a ce certificat de sa santé. Le premier estoit allé a une campagne d'un de ses amis avec mon brother, qui est en tout ma resource ; . . . pendant leur absence je n'ay vu ame qui vive. Ils me dirent hier qu'ils ignorois les formes d'a present ; comme tous messieurs du conseil vont estre rassembley en ville peutetre pourray-je aprendre sy on aura parlé sur l'affaire de monsieur vostre fils, ce dont je ne vous repond pas, car les plus petites choses sont traittées d'affaires importantes et difficiles, et je croy que quand aux grands, on s'en remet a la providence, mais on m'a dit que sur tout ce qui regardoit les emplois de guerre, Mr. Fox, qui doit estre un bon auteur, avoit dit a un de ses amis, qu'il faloit prendre la voice de monsieur le duc de Cumberland. Il ariva hier a Londre, ou toutes les demonstrations que les cloches, les illuminations et les peterades peuvent donner de la joie publique ont esté employés. On dit qu'il doit partir incessamment pour la Flandre ;\* il ne reste qu'a luy souhaitter de nouveaux lauriers.

"On dit que les deux armées sont fort pres l'une de l'autre ; sy le roy de France est party pour la sienne ce ne peut estre que d'aujourd'hui, apres la mort de Madame la dauphine, arrivée le 24, troisieme jour de sa couche. Il estoit allé a Choisy avec la reine et ses enfans pour dix jours. Je ne puis m'empescher d'esperer que la mort du roy d'Espagne pourra faciliter la paix d'Italie, et qu'il se pourroit bien faire un double mariage dans la maison de France et celle du roy de Sardaigne ; on sera pressé de marier le dauphin, et sy la

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\* See *Horace Walpole's Letters*, ii, 222.

paix comance de quelque costé, il faut esperer que malgré l'humeur guerriere qui vous possede icy elle deviendra a la fin generale.

"Voila, ma chere contesse, toute ma politique, mais il vaut mieux causer avec vous des choses d'outremer que de celles qui sont sous vos yeux. Toute les dames s'empressent a avoir des tiquets pour le spectacle de lundi;\* elles doivent y aller sans paniers, pour y tenir moins de place. . . . Le recit de la nouvelle du jour et des circonstances fournissent de repetitions tres ennuyeuse; ce qui nous en met un peu a l'abri est que, dieu mercy, nostre solitude devient de jour en jours moins interrompue, nous sommes dans le cas de dire a quelque chose, malheur est bon; nostre inutilité nous debarasse de ceux qui nous seroient inutiles, meme pour l'amusement le plus frivole." 2½ pp.

[1746,] Aug. 12.—Mon hermite "est a la fin d'un second rhume qui l'a presque autant tourmenté que le precedent, et pour lequel il a esté obligé de se faire encore seigner. On ne peut respirer l'air dans ces cantons cy cette année sans attraper quelques fluxions. Je suis tres fachée que la maladie des bestiaux ait gagnés les vostres . . . mais ne reste pas dans un lieu ou l'air et la nourriture peut estre mauvaise; c'est trop tout a la fois de ne trouver nulle bonne pasture pour l'esprit, le cœur ni le cors; cette dernière au moins ce peut trouver a Londres. . . . Je seray encore plus aise de vous scavoir a Stow, ou vous aurés une disipation agreable, tant par les beautés du lieu que par les graces de l'esprit du maitre de la maison.† Pour moy, qui ne sort point du tout de ma chaumiere, j'y serois assés tranquille sy l'imagination n'estoit point noircie par les idees tragiques qui nous viennent de la ville. On dit . . . que ce Murray‡ a impliqué beaucoup de gens dans ses depositions. On parle toujours de paix sur le continent et de guerre dans vostre isle; je croy qu'il n'y a rien encore sur quoy on puisse former un jugement. J'ay receu des nouvelles de nostre amy Chavigny; il partoit pour retourner a Lisbonne, et devoit aller droit a Madrieth. . . .

"Je joint icy le remede que feu M. de Savoye employa dans son pays lors de la maladie des bestiaux, qui ravageoit son pays, le Dauphiné et les Bourgognes, et qu'il envoya avec un medecin au roy malgré la guerre. Ce remede reussit chés luy et en France; je voudrois qu'il pût reussir chés vous." 2¼ pp.

[1746,] Aug. 26 v.s.—". . . La ville est sy deserte qu'elle ne fournit aucunes nouvelles. On conte que le roy arrivera demain ou mercredi au plus tost. Dans les dernières lettres que j'ay receu de l'armée de France en Flandres, le roy devoit en partir le premier de Septembre leur stile, et ils regardoient

\* The trial of the Jacobite lords—Kilmarnock, Cromartie and Balmerino.

† Lord Cobham.

‡ Cf. p. 192.

leur campagne come finie ; . . . personne n'y doutoit que le paix ne se fasse cet hiver. Dieu le veuille, et benisse vos compatriottes s'ils y contribuent come je le croy. On ne parle plus du fils du Pretendant ; il paroît qu'on ignore s'il est dans les montagnes d'Ecosse ou non. Je suis parfaitement hermite icy et j'en suis tres aise ; ne pouvant pas y estre avec vous, ma chere contesse, je n'y desire personne de plus. . . . Mes tres humbles complimens a vos seigneurs. Le mien est allé passer deux ou trois jours a la campagne d'un de ses amis, nommé Mr. Dolife, qu'on dit qui est un tres joly lieu. . . ."

1½ pp.

[1746,] Oct. 4 v.s., Samedi.—“ . . . Vous serés étonnée de ce que l'hermite et moy sommes sortis de nostre taniere ; nous avons esté passer quelques jours a Cornnburry, qui est un lieu tres agreable, ou le maitre de la maison,\* sachant combien nous sommes des annimaux sauvages, a bien voulu n'avoir pendant ce tems que nous, M. Murray, son amy et le nostre, et nostre brother nous y est venu joindre, et est retourné dans sa province. . . . Madlle. Pitt nous a acompagnée dans nostre voyage, et de la a pris son chemin pour Bath, ou elle aura trouvé Madame de Suffolk et le pauvre Mr. de Berkeley, qui en effet a esté fort mal, et dont je croy l'estat fort dangereux. Il se trouve heureux dans ce monde, et auroit raison d'estre fâché d'en sortir. . . .

“ Je suis aussy indignée que vous des conditions qu'on veut mettre a de bons offices, mais si vous m'en croyés, vous lairés la jeunesse faire son chemin par ou elle pourra. Les modes sont changés pour eux et changerons de plus en plus ; il faut qu'ils s'habillent come les autres ; quitte a nous a garder nostre vieille coiffure, et a estre regardés commes des gens du tems d'Adam.

“ On regarde en France la campagne finie par la rendition de Namur, et on conte que les guerriers reviendront a Fontainnebleau, ou le roy est a present, du moins la plus part. C'est a messieurs de Breda a nous fournir des nouvelles ; j'ay peine a croire que leurs expeditions soient sy pronte. Mon hermite vous presente et a mylord ses tendres respects. Nous esperons estre bien renfermés tout cet hiver ; nous ne travaillons que contre les vents coulis, contre ceux qui nous viennent de la ville encore plus, et pour empescher que nostre vieille grange ne nous tombe sur le cors. . . .

“ Mon abesse me prie de vous assurer de son respectueux attachement. Sa niece, Madlle. de Monmorin, se fait religieuse dans son convent, dont elles me paroissent toutte deux transportée de joie. Les routes du bonheur sont differentes ; il n'importe de quel genre il est, pourvu qu'on l'atrape. Je vous souhaite, ma chere contesse, tout celuy que vous merités. . . . Mes tendres complimens a notre prince noir, dont le cœur est sy blanc et sy droit.” 3 pp.

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\* Lord Clarendon.



[1746,] Oct. 14, Tuesday.—Quant a ce que vous desirez pour votre fils, “l’hermite et moy somes aussy indignés l’un que l’autre des difficultés que vous avés trouvés dans l’objet du service. Ni luy ni moy ne verrons guerre aucuns de messieurs les importans ; nous ne pouvons leur estre bons a rien, par consequant [ils] nous oublieront, dont nous serons tres contens ; mais sy par hazard j’en rencontrois, je me ferois un plaisir de placer ce que vous me mandés. Je viens d’escrire en France pour qu’on demande la prolongation du congé de monsieur vostre neveu . . . j’ay mandé qu’on luy envoyat ce congé a Utrecht en droiture, car sy le sien expire les premiers jours de Novembre, il n’y a pas de tems a perdre. Les gazettes d’Hollande ne disent aucun detail que celuy qui est dans les vostres sur l’action du 11<sup>me</sup>. . . . Ainsy j’ignore sy j’ai perdu quelqu’un de ma connoissance hors le pauvre Mr. de Fenelon,\* que vos nouvelles disent tué, et qui nous avoit pris en grande amitié a Aix la Chapelle. On convient que vous avés perdu beaucoup plus de monde que vous ennemis, mais cela s’appelle une tres glorieuse retraite. L’expédition des costes de Bretagne y a fait une courte peur et peu de mal, hors a un ou deux malheureux villages qu’on a brulés, mais tout ce que je vois et qui me fasche est que l’aigreur paroist augmenter entre les deux nations. Il faut esperer aux miracles qui se feront peut estre a Breda ; et que je souhaite plus que je ne l’espere. . . .

“Comme je n’ay rien a faire que des chateaux en Espagne, je commence toujours par vous y etablir. . . . My lord Goore a eu un attaque qui l’a laissé douze heures sans parole et le visage tout tourné. Au lieu d’aller a Bathe, il vient a Londres, parce qu’on dit dans la famille que ce n’est que la goutte. Je le souhaite. Il a eu une meme attaque il y a trois mois un peu moins violente, qu’on a caché. Le pauvre Mr. Berkeley n’est pas bien ; j’en suis en peine.” 2½ pp.

[1747,] Feb. 6.—“ . . . On vous aura peutetre mandé que le Miracle [Pitt] a deployé son eloquence a faire des magnifiques complimens aux cendres de Walpol, sur quoy Horace luy a osté son chapeau pour le remercier en pasmant [*i.e.* pâmant] de rire ; et pour combler son discours, il est tombé sur ce que la grande guerre avoit esté prolongée par l’avidité d’une famille a s’enrichir. Ô tems, ô mœurs ! C’est tout ce qu’on peut reprendre.” 1 p.

[1747 ?] Aug. 19.—On m’a dit que vous arriveriez le 19 en ville. J’ai envoyé ce matin chez vous “pour savoir sy je vous trouveras vendredy dans la matinée, car comme Mr. de Bolingbroke sera seul, et ne se porte pas bien, je ne pourois pas accepter la soupé que Mr. de Pestere a la bonté de m’offrir. Vous

\* Gabriel Jacques de Salignac, Marquis de la Mothe-Fénelon, killed at Roucoux, where the allies were defeated by Marshal Saxe, Oct. 1-11, 1746.

jugés bien que je ne pouroit pas me resoudre a partire san vous aller embrassé. . . . Nous contons partire, lundi matin, ainsy je vous supplie de vouloir bien m'attendre chez vous vendredy dans la matinée et de me donner une ou deux heures de votre temps ; c'est celuy de ma vie que je puis me promettre de passer le plus agreablement. *Signed*, M. C. Bolingbroke. *In her secretary's hand.* 1 p.

[1747,] Aug. 31. Bath.—Je souhaite “ que vous fassié le voyage de Warick sous de meilleurs hospices que nous n'avons fait le nostre, outre la chaleur et la poussiere dont nous avons esté acablés, nous n'avons pu ariver que le quatrieme jour. Vostre pauvre hermite a beaucoup souffert de sa siatique pendant tout le chemin, et les douleurs se sont encore redoublés depuis son arivé ; heureusement il n'a pas eu un moment de fievre, mais je crains que ce mal ne soit long. Il lui cause une impatience extreme ; je n'en suis pas etonnée, mais vous jugerés combien tout cela me met mal a mon aise dans un pays ou je ne trouve personne qui m'entende pour les choses necessaires. Je le trouverois encore plus desagreceable s'il y avoit plus de monde, et ce qu'on apelle compagnie ; je n'en desire aucune quand je ne puis estre avec vous, et je n'envie que les hiboux qui vivent seuls dans les creux de leurs arbres. . . .

“ On me mandoit de nostre armée qu'on y parloit toujours de paix ; on en parlera peutetre longtems avant qu'elle vienne jusqu'a nous ; je la verrois avec grand plaisir sy elle nous reunissoit, vous et moy, dans un doux climat ou nos cœurs seroient plus a leur aise. . . .” 1½ pp.

*Addressed to Lady Denbigh* “ at Mr. Pester's house in Hanover Square.”

[1747, Sept.] 24 v.s. Bath.—“ . . . Vostre hermite avec bien de la peine et de la douleur avoit commencé a prendre des douches. La premiere avoit paru luy faire du bien, mais les ayant continués, elles l'ont jetté dans des souffrances insupportables, et l'ont mis hor d'estat de faire aucun mouvement, de façon qu'il y a trois semaines qu'il est dans son lit sans soulagement. . . . Ce qui me rassure un peu est qu'il n'a pas eu le moindre ressentiment de fievre. Pour moy je prend quelques verres d'eau dans ma chambre, et ne m'en trouve ni bien ni mal. Je n'ai ni sorty ni vû ame qui vive depuis que je suis icy et de cela je m'en trouve fort bien. Un home de ma connoissance m'ecrit de vostre pays qu'on y est dans la plus grande consternation. Je souhaite qu'elle n'aille pas jusqu'aux gens auxquels vous vous interessés. . . . Il ne me paroist pas qu'on craigne que les Piedmontois et les Autrichiens puissent penetrer du costé du Dauphiné ; c'est Mr. Wentvort qui a exigé qu'ils marchassent de ce costé, ou ils ont a craindre les neiges et la manque de subsistances. Mr. de Lovendal a esté fait Maréchal de France. Mes parens

se sont tirés heureusement et en bonne santé du siege.\* . . .”  
2 pp. *Addressed to Newnham.*

[1747,] October. Bath.—“ . . . Mon hermite est tres reconnoissant de vos bontés. . . . Un remede topique lui a osté les douleurs ; il estoit tems et pour luy et pour moy, car de voir cruellement souffrir est presque egale a souffrir soy-meme, surtout avec une santé aussy foible jointe a l'inquietude ou j'estois pour ma pauvre abesse, qui a esté a l'extremité d'une fièvre maligne.”

Mon degout pour le monde augmente chaque jour, “ et a proportion le desir que j'aurois que ma solitude fut a portée de la vostre. Tous mes chasteaux en Espagne commence par vous ; mon cœur seroit a son aise, et c'est la seule partie de moy meme qui me reste. . . .

“ Je ne scay rien de l'embassade de Mr. de Grenville [to Berlin] que par vos papiers. Je la souhaite sy elle fait le bien public, et de plus parce que j'immagine qu'elle pourroit estre suivie de quelque nouveau spectacle pour nous autres gens de parterre. . . .

“ Je suis logée icy dans la rue Pierrepont, entre les deux parades ; je n'ay l'air ni de l'une ni de l'autre ; un bruit extreme de la rue, et toutes les nuits l'assemblée de tous les tournebroches qui aboye sans discontinuation. Un home que nous avions envoyé icy expres nous a choisy cette charmante maison, mylord estoit si malade que nous y sommes restés, a present qu'il est mieux ce n'est plus la peine d'en changer s'il conte de partir come il le croit a la fin de ce mois cy. Il ne trouve pas encore que les eaux retablissent son estomac, qui est leur principale propriété a ce qu'on assure. J'ay voulu les essayer, elles m'ont fait mal par m'avoir excessivement echauffée. On dit que la ville est fort remplie ; je ne void ni n'y verrés personne, surtout des dames. Je suis trop vieilles pour faire des connoissance ; je ne porte point de panier et je ne parle point la langue. J'ay vu un moment chés moy Mr. Jaque Stanhope, qui m'a demandé de vos nouvelles sur le meme ton qu'il auroit fait autrefois. Depuis cette visite il a toujours eu la goute, mais des qu'il sera guery je veux avoir une conversation sur ce qui vous regarde, car je suis persuadée que sur un certain chapitre on a beaucoup exageré, et de dessein. Bon jour, ma chere contesse ; vous este trop heureuse que ma main me refuse le service, sans cela je ne pourrois finir quand j'ay le plaisir de vous écrire. . . . J'embrasse Noireaux et le dauphin que je prie de me donner une riche dauphine a quelque prix que ce soit.”  
2 pp.

[1747,] Oct. 24. Bath.—“ . . . Les eaux ont finy par donner la fièvre a vostre hermite, mais come apres une seignée

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\* Of Bergen op Zoom, taken on Sept. 6-16, 1747.



l'accès d'hier a été moins violent que les autres, j'espère qu'elle ne reviendra pas aujourd'hui. . . . Il est extrêmement abbatu, ce qui nous empêchera de partir pour regagner notre vieux manoir avant le troisième du mois prochain. . . .

"On me mande de France que les bruits de paix se fortifient, et le cry pour la guerre est, à ce qu'on dit, plus haut que jamais parmi une partie de vos ministres, et de tous ceux qui visent à le devenir. Je voudrais les voir tous à la testes des Tartares, des Russes et des Lapons, jusqu'à ce qu'ils eussent conquis la France, tant je suis bonne Angloise. . . . 1½ pp.

[1747,] Nov. 10. Battersea.—" . . . Nous avons été obligés de mettre cinq jours à nous rendre de Bath icy, par l'abattement et les douleurs que sentoient encore votre hermite. Je le trouve beaucoup mieux depuis trois jours qu'il se repose " ; il me charge de vous assurer des vœux qu'il fait pour votre bonheur et pour celui de vos deux lords. " Ce uý du publique viendra quand il plaira à la providence ; je renferme mes souhaits à un très petit nombre d'amis, dont malheureusement (*sic*) on voit diminuer le cercle tous les jours. . . .

"On attend par le premier bon vent le duc de Cumberland ; il faut espérer que tous les biens nous viendront à la fois, car on dit que vos importans sont devenus plus pacifique." 1¼ pp.

[1747,] Nov. 23, Monday.—" . . . Depuis votre départ, j'ay fait ce que dit l'Ecriture, j'ay mis un cadenas à mes lèvres, et tout ce que je void ou entens en met à mon cœur. On ne parle que de grands préparatifs de guerre en ce pays cy, dans le mien on ne parle que de paix ; je n'ay foy ni à l'un ni à l'autre. On dit que vous aurés trente mille Russes, cinq mille Tartares, Calmouk, Cosaques etc. ; qui pourra vous résister ? En attendant, il est arrivé un gouverneur pour vos jeunes princes de la basse Saxe, et qui sans doute est un homme d'un grand mérite, puis qu'on l'a fait venir de sy loing."

Miss Windham ne se trouve pas bien ; " d'ailleurs le monde va come il alloit. Je n'ay vu qu'un moment nostre jadis Monsieur l'Abbé ; il m'a paru tout maigre, et toute en douceur. Mon pauvre hermite, toujours éclopé, vous assure, et mylord, de son respect ; chaque semaine dans ces brouillars-cy nous donne dix ans de plus, et chaque visite augmente nostre sauvagerie, hors celles de mon brother. . . . Quand vos parens auront fini leur chasse, je voudrais bien qu'ils pussent aider à votre dauphin à reprendre la sienne avec succès." 2 pp.

[1747?] Dec. 7. Battersea.—Mon fidele marquis [de Matignan] me mande " que la France a fait pour la paix des propositions fort raisonnables, et qu'elles sont refusées de ce costé cy. Vous jugés bien que ce sont de mauvais propos ;

il paroist qu'on craint que les françois n'entreprenne quelque chose contre vostre patrie cet hiver ; je n'en croy rien, ils auront assés de peine a se deffendre contre les Russes et les Tartares, Calmouks, et contre tous vos millions qui sont de sy sures machines de guerre. L'union et le concert parmy vos gouverneurs est tell que vous l'avés laissée, et tout le reste va du bonet, a ce que j'entend dire par le peu de créatures humaines que je void. Le mauvais tems augmente nostre solitude, et cela meme me le fait trouver assés beau.

"Vous aurés des hachons d'artichoux dans le tems qu'il faudra les planter, et sy j'ay dans le mois de fevrier come je l'espere, de la graine de Bettrave et de cardons de Tours, je la partageray avec vous ; que ne pui-je, ma chere contesse, partager de meme le peu de vie qui me reste ! Je jointe icy la recette du medecin d'Aix la Chapelle. . . . Les docteurs Lee et Schaw, au quel mylord a montré cette recette, luy ont conseillé d'en faire un assés frequent usage, et en effet depuis qu'il en prend . . . il trouve son estomac beaucoup mieux, ce que n'avoient pas fait les eaux, et n'a plus ce que j'appelle des horreurs, mais il souffre toujours un peu de la siatique." 2 pp.

[1748,] Jan. 7.—". . . Depuis pres d'un mois, je n'ay pas eu un moment de repos, tourmenté par des douleurs de rhins et de costé, qui m'ont donné la fievre. Je me trouve mieux depuis trois ou quattres jours, que j'ay ratrapé un peu de someil." L'hermite marche mal, mais son estomac est beaucoup mieux. "C'est bien a la lettre que nous somes deux hermites, car hors mon brother, qui a passé huit ou dix jours a estre mon garde malade, le mauvais tems nous a separé du genre humain." Si la gelée a gagnée vostre patrie, nous pourrons etre encore longtems sans recevoir de nouvelles. "Les politiques disent que cela pourrait faciliter quelque expedition des françois sur la Zelande, mais de tout cela ils se repentiront bien dans la suite, le Stadouder a la teste de son armée et les Russes a la queue. On pretant [*i.e.* pretend] en France desirer le paix, et pour y parvenir d'avoir fait des prepositions fort raisonnables, et que comme elles n'ont pas esté écoutées, le roy se prepare a entrer de tres bonne heure en campagne. La discorde jadis dans le camp d'Agramant a fixé, dit on, sa demeure dans vostre ministère ; on pretend que le dernier entré\* est pres d'en sortir, si n'estoit pas la peine de troquer avec son cousin, mais de tout cela il n'y a peutestre pas un mot de vray. . . ." 2½ pp.

1748, Jan. 16 v.s.—"Pourceu que vous vous portiez bien, ma chere contesse, je me porteray bien aussy. . . . J'auray grande impatience de voir Madame de Primrose pour parler de vous avec elle. J'ay cent mille questions a lui faire, car

\* Lord Chesterfield, who resigned early in February.

je veux pouvoir me représenter votre maison, vos amusemens et tout ce qui vous regarde, pour pouvoir dans mes châteaux en Espagne me transporter dans votre chambre à Newnham. . . . On dit que Madame de Suffolk la jeune épouse un Mr. Pitt qui n'est pas l'important ; je ne puis m'empêcher de regretter qu'on ne se soit pas mieux pris avec cette veuve. Les papiers d'hier marioient notre abbé\* avec une fille riche de la cité ; je ne sçay si cela est fondé, car nous l'avions vu la veille, et il ne nous en a rien dit. Il a esté malade, mais il me paroist guery de toutes façons. Ce qu'on vous mande de C. P.† est fort répandu ; nous ne l'avons pas vu depuis notre retour. Il a esté malade, le tems a esté mauvais ; joignés à cela notre inutilité, voila des raisons de reste pour perdre de vue en ce pays cy ses amis. La retraite ne sera point forcée, et par conséquent je ne croy pas qu'elle se face. Je m'imagine qu'on ne sera jamais d'accord, mais qu'on poussera le tems avec l'épaulé, et que tout ira à l'ordinaire, et cela n'est il pas fort bien ? Disons ' tant mieux ' à tout, ma chère contesse, c'est ma phrase favorite à présent. . . .

"Ma lettre a été interrompue, pendant lequel tems ma main a été gelée . . . je prends donc celle de mon secrétaire Francis pour l'achever. Le mariage de mylord Anson est, dit-on, arrêté avec la fille du chancelier, et on parle à la cour du prompt départ de Mr. le duc de Cumberland pour votre patrie." Mon brother entre dans ma chambre, et me dit que Madame Firbras doit être arrivée à Londres, et qu'il y ira chercher de vos nouvelles. L'hermite se porte mieux, mais il marche plus mal qu'il ne faisait jadis. 2 pp.

[1748, Jan. ?] Battersea.—J'ai reçu votre lettre du 23<sup>me</sup>, que vous aviez oubliée de cachetter. "C'est autant de peine épargnés à messieurs de la poste, auxquels je rend pourtant la justice que vos lettres m'arivent sans paroître avoir esté ouvertes. Vous me dites de bonnes nouvelles de votre santé, ce sont les plus intéressantes pour moy. La mienne est assés bonne pour ce que j'en ay affaires ; un jour bien, un jour mal, mais à mon âge et dans un climat où tout me repugne, je ne dois pas m'attendre à mieux." Votre hermite ne peut presque marcher, et souffre toujours de son rhumatisme. Il a fait écrire à Clarabut pour scavoir s'il a du vin blanc de France et de bonne eau de vie ; mandez nous si vous en voulez avoir. S'il n'a point de bon vin, Mr. Landau pourrait en goûter chez le maître d'hôtel de Madame d'Acuna, qu'il connait ; il le vent 36 shillings la douzaine de bouteilles.

"On dit que le mariage de mylord Marchmont se fait la semaine prochaine.‡ Nous l'avons vu il y a trois jours, il ne nous en a rien dit, ainsy nous ne luy en avons point parlé.

\* Apparently Lord Marchmont. See next letter.

† Lord Sandwich, commissioner plenipotentiary to Aix-la-Chapelle.

‡ Lord Marchmont married his second wife, Eliz. Crompton, daughter of a London merchant, on Jan. 30, 1747-8.



La demoiselle est tres jolie et aura, dit-on, 4,000 pieces a present et 6,000 apres la mort d'un oncle. Le miracle [Pitt] est de retour, mais les eaux n'en ont point fait sur luy," car il se plaint encore des memes douleurs qu'il avoit il y a trois ans. "Sa sœur n'est pas encore revenue; je ne doute pas qu'il ne trouve que son grand merite est peu recompensé, apres l'avoir tout sacrifié de sy bonne grace.

"Les bruits de la paix s'estoient relevés a Paris, mais je ne void pas que personne s'achemine encore pour Aix la Chapelle. Je suis aussy persuadée que c'est de bonne foy qu'on desire la paix en France que je le suis qu'on ne s'afamera pas. Le bled n'est point cher dans le cœur du royaume, ce n'est que pour la Provence et le costé d'Italie qu'on cherche a en acheter, parce que la coste de Barbarie et meme la Cecile, d'ou on en tire ordinairement pour ces pays la, ont manqué en partie cette année; mais les magasins en Flandre et sur la Moselle et en Alsace sont remplis."

Ci-jointe est une lettre de Madame de Nantiac, et j'ai mille compliments a vous faire du chevalier d'Aidie, et aussi bien des assurances d'attachement a vous et a mylord de la part de l'Abbé de Breteuil. "Il dit qu'il ne se consolerait pas sy vous oubliés vostre vicaire. Il peut dire aussy qu'on a de mal a servir sainte Eglise. Le petit drole jouit de 40,000 livres de rente au moins, et d'une vie douce a Paris. . . . C. P.\* est toujours dans la meme situation. Je croy qu'il tiendra bon, tant qu'il pourra *qui esse qui quitte*; les cocardes, quoy que la sienne, ne soit pas assés bien nouée pour bien lier a son chapeau. Je croy qu'il ne s'endettera pas."

*Postscript.*—L'adresse de Claribut est Capt. John Clarabutt, in Blacks fields near George Stairs, Southwark. 3 pp.

[1748,] Feb. 24.—Nous sommes ici environnés de quatre pieds de neige. "Votre hermite est retombé dans les violentes douleurs de siatique et de rhumatisme, qui ne luy laisse aucun mouvement libre, et ne peut qu'avec l'aide de deux personnes se retourner dans son lit; heureusement il n'a point de fièvre." Pour moi, depuis trois jours je me porte mieux, et j'espere que mon tribut a la saison est payé. "Au lieu que Salomon dit que tout est vanité sous le soleil, je dis que tout ce que je void me paroist miserable; je ne vois que des entrées, des sorties, des marchés, fait pour l'un et pour l'autre, et le tout assés plat. Ne croyés vous pas que l'esprit tout seul est un meuble assés inutile. . . .

"Nostre plenipotantiere de France, qui va a Aix la Chapelle, et qui est mon amy, me fait dire qu'il conte de sy rendre incessamment. Cela ne me fait pourtant pas esperer qu'on ne fasse pas la campagne, quoy qu'on souhaite la paix veritablement chés nous, et qu'on ne soit pas prest a y mourir

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\* Lord Sandwich. See note, p. 158, above.

de faim comme le dise vos papiers, car on me mande de Paris et de la province que le plus beau pain n'y coute que deux sous la livre. . . ." 2 pp.

1748, March 8. Battersea.—“ . . . Mon malade est bien touché de toutes vos bontés. Il a fait inutilement tous les remedes qui luy ont été prescrit ; je crois que ce n'est que du tems et de la patience qu'on peut esperer du soulagement, c'est a dire que l'humeur s'espuise. D'elle meme il souffre moïn depuis deux jour, mais il n'a pas encore de mouvemens libre. De voir toujours souffrire quelqu'un a qui on s'interesse, joint a la mauvaise saison, et a ne point sortir d'une chambre fort chaude, m'a donné des palpitations et une spline insupportable, et qui ne peut etre disipée que par le plaisir de recevoir de vos nouvelles. . . .

“ Je crois notre plenipotantiare a Aix la Chapelle, et peut etre les votres a present, mais cela ne me donne pas plus d'esperance d'une prochaine paix. En attendant, chacun trouve pour soy meme l'armée bien campée, et tout le monde, a ce que l'on dit, est si content ici que c'est une benediction. Le C. P. [Lord Sandwich] est charmé, dit-il, de son loisir ; votre cousin dit qu'il est d'autant plus charmé de son employe, qu'il n'i a rien a faire. Son beau pere sera aparament charmé du mariage de son fils. Vous et moy prennonns grande part a leur contantement, ainsi qu'ils en prenderoient aux notres. Mon abesse . . . a beaucoup de joie de ce que sa niece [Madlle. Montmorin] prend la partie de passer sa vie avec elle dans le couvent ; c'est un sejour qui peut avoir ses douceurs pour ceux qui y ont vocation, mais je vous avoue que je n'en saurés soutenir l'idé pour notre pauvre petite amie, a qui ce genre de vie ne convien point. Elle a été pendant quelques jours dans le monde cet hivert, mais je crains que cela ne produise pas grande chose pour sa fortune. Je doute de la generosité de ses parents, et cela me pique contre eux. . . .

“ Plus je suis detachée de tout ce qui m'environne et plus je me sens attachée a vous, ma chere contesse, et a trois ou quatre amis que j'ai laissés dans ma patrie ; pour tout le rest, le Japon ou le lieu ou je vis, me seroit egaux.” 3 pp. *In her secretary's hand.*

[1748,] March 12, Samedi.—“ Vostre hermite est toujours a peu pres dans le meme estat, sans pouvoir se tenir debout ni marcher, mais il souffre moins, ce qui me fait esperer que sy nous revoyons de beaux jours il guerira. . . . Il est arivé un accident bien tragique au pauvre conte de Coigny, qui a esté tué dans sa chaise de poste qui s'est renversée sur le chemin de Versaille a Paris ;\* son pere le Marechal et sa mere me font grand pitié. . . . Voila par ou se termine le bonheur de cette famille qui s'estoit sy longtems soutenu. Cela me fait

\* The young Count was killed on the road to Versailles on March 4, 1748 ; but it was generally supposed that it was in a duel with the Prince de Dombes.

esperer que ni vous ni moy n'avons point de grands malheurs a craindre, car cette chicane de fortune ne nous a jamais favorisé de ses traitres dons. . . ." 1 p.

[1748,] April.—Je serois ravie que M. de Pester put passer l'été avec vous, "et je croy qu'il feroit tres bien de se tirer d'un metier ou il ne paroist pas pour le moment present qu'il y ait ou fortune a faire ou honneur a gagner. On dit que ses compatriottes conviennent qu'ils ne sont point en estat de fournir ni les troupes ni les subsides sur les quelles on avoit conté ; heureusement ils ont des alliés nobles et magnifiques qui y suplieront, ainsy qu'aux recreus de vostre cousine, dont il n'y a pas encore une seule d'arivée. On croy que les françois ont investy Maestrick\* ; pour moy, je m'imagine qu'ils feront le siege de Luxembourg. On me mande que le roy ne partira que vers le 10<sup>me</sup> ou le 12<sup>me</sup> de May, leur stile. . . ." L'hermite souffre moins, "mais il n'a pas encore l'usage de ses jambes. . . . La personne avec laquelle vous craignés une petite guerre aura le sang adouci, car l'importante affaire de Buckaingham, qui a beaucoup plus ocupé icy le public que la paix ou la guerre, est terminée comme le souhaittoient ses amis. On m'a dit qu'elle ne se porte pas bien, et a assés mauvais visage. Il y a plus de dix-huit mois que nous n'avons pas entendu parler de son cadet. Chaque jour fait perdre de veue en ce pays ou d'anciennes connoissances ou de faux amis, et de tout cela vos deux vieux hermites disent au coin de leur feu "tant mieux" et rient sous cap du peu qu'ils voyent et qu'ils entendent ; que ne puis-je, ma chere contesse, en rire avec vous ! . . .

"Je ne forme plus d'idées ni d'esperances sur la paix ; le hazard la donnera peut-estre ; ce qui la donneroit plus surement, ce seroit qu'elle devint necessaire a l'interest des factions chés vous, car je suis sure que c'est de bonne foy que vos ennemis s'y preteront et sy seroient pretés, il y a trois ans. Je ne scaurois m'empescher de croire qu'elle ne viendra que par vos compatriottes." 4 pp.

[1748,] May 19.—". . . M. de B[olingbroke] souffre toujours, a peine peut il marcher d'une chambre a l'autre ; a tout cela se joint les soirs ces horreurs que nostre Prince Noir a sy longtems sentis ; il y a trois semaines qu'il prend de l'eau de tars, sans s'en trouver mieux ; je crois qu'a la fin nous suivrons vostre conseil, et consulterons Mr. Ward. Je n'ay guerre plus de bien a vous dire de ma miserable santé. . . .

"On ne m'a encore rien mandé de particulier sur les preliminaires. Les armées doivent rester cantonnées jusqu'a

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\* Invested by the French on April 3, 1748.



ce [que] les negociations soient conclus a Aix la Chapelle. Vostre P[remier] M[inistre] dit que ce sont les vigoureuses mesures qu'il a pris qui ont mis les f[rançois] a la raison. On dit qu'il est fort embarrassé entre le desir de ne pas perdre son maitre de veue, et la crainte de passer la mer,\* ce qui finira, a ce qu'on croit, par rester; sans lui que deviendrait ce royaume? . . ." 2 pp.

[1748,] June 4.—“ Hé bien, ma chere contesse, je vous obeis; je vous écris pour mon plaisir, sans avoir rien a vous mander d'un monde dont je ne sçay pas grand chose et que je ne void que de trop pres. J'aimerois mieux voir vos arbres, et vous attendre au retour de vos promenades. La Reine Blanche est venue icy avec sa fille,† que j'ay trouvée extrêmement changée; elle paroist avoir aqui vingt années depuis que vous ne l'avés veue. Elles m'ont dit la meme chose qu'elles vous ont mandé sur leur voyage des eaux; on ne peut mieux faire que d'y aller en compagnie qui plaise, c'est le moyen de les rendre eficasses et d'i voir des visages contans. On m'a dit que le fils devoit aller en Irlande. . . .

“ On conte que le congres s'ouvrira des que Mr. de St. Severin sera de retour de Versaille a Aix la Chapelle, et qu'il y raportera la solution des dificultés de l' Espagne, mais la nouvelle la plus importante est que vostre premier ministre [Newcastle] a ranimé tout son courage pour se determiner a confier aux flots de la mer une teste sy chere a l'estat, et qu'il part, mardi ou mercredi. Madame sa femme la passera aussy quelques jours apres, soit pour faire les honeurs de sa maison aux Allemans, ou pour aller a quelques eaux, ce dont il n'importe a vous ni a moy. Je ne l'aurois jamais cru, mais hors la tranquillité des gens auxquelles je m'interesse, le paix ne me fait a present aucun plaisir, car je ne prevoid pas qu'elle change rien a vostre destinée n'i a la mienne; et ce pays cy nous apprend de reste, qu'on ne doit penser qu'a luy meme, et vous este un autre moy meme. Je suis bien fashée que nostre Noireaux soit toujours persécuté de ses vapeurs; je vous ay mandé que nostre hermite l'estoit aussy, depuis que ses douleurs sont moins violentes et moins continue. . . .

“ Quand a la ponpone,‡ j'ay des torts avec elle que je ne me soucie pas de reparer. Je luy dois deux visites depuis six mois, mais j'ay renoncé a tous devoirs du monde, et je ne sors point de ma grange. Son frere, qui nous marque beaucoup de suite dans l'amitié, conte d'aller dans les provinces méridionales de France passer quelque tems pour sa santé, qui est bien foible. . . .” 2½ pp.

[1748,] June 16.—Le beau temps ne retablit l'hermite autant que j'aurais esperé. “ Il a beaucoup de peine a marcher,

\* See Walpole's letter of June 7: “ The Duke of Newcastle . . . talks of going this week . . . he has not above three days left to fall dangerously ill.”

† Lady Blandford and Miss Wyndham, “ Le fils ” is Percy [Wyndham] O'Brien.

‡ Cf. p. 192.

et souvent ses jambes tres enflés. Ni luy ny moy ne sortons point de nostre antre, ou nous passons nos journées a lire tout ce qui peut nous amuser. . . . Le Voyage de M. Anson est imprimé, peut estre l'aurés vous vu ; il doit estre plus interessant pour des marins que pour nous autres femes qui n'entendent pas leur termes, il y a beaucoup d'exactitude.

"Par les gazettes meme de vostre patrie, il paroist que les esprits n'y sont pas tranquils, et je n'en suis pas etonnée. Pour icy tout va bien. Vos regents sont contans [*i.e.* contents] et jouissent de leur loisir, chaqu'un a leurs campagne. Le P[rince] de G[alles] s'e[st] diverty de son costé a aller en petite compagnie diner a des helehoasse [*?* alehouses] d'un costé et de l'autre de la riviere ; il y en a une dans le bout de ce village cy qu'il honora de sa presence la semaine passée. Vous voyés que le publique ne me fournit rien a vous mander qui en vaille la peine. . . . Le petit Gacé\* va avoir le regiment du roy cavalerie, dont ses parans sont tres contans, quoy qu'il leur en coute cent mil francs. Sy nostre Prince Noir n'avoit pas le nombre de ses chapelins remplis, je luy serois bien obligé de m'en accorder une place." 3 pp.

1748, June 30.—". . . On m'assura hier que le roy de Suede est mort. Je ne puis pas m'oter de la tete que vous ne voyes d'un coté la paix faite, et de l'autre bien des mouvements dans l'Allemagne et dans le nord." J'ai été a Londres il y a trois jours pour voir Madame de Primrose, mais elle était dans son lit, assez malade. "Beaucoup de gens s'interesse au malheur de mylady Mary Cooke, que sa mauvaise santé ne met pas a l'abri des persecutions de son mari et de son beau pere. Il y a eu eutre le premier et Mr. Balanden un procedé et, dit on, un combat, qui ne fait pas honneur a Mr. Cooke, mais il ni a point eu de sang repandu, et Antœus a fait, selon ce qu'on m'a dit, un assez sot personnage. Je vous cite Antœus, parce que je conte que vous avez eu d'ailleur les vers dont je vous ai parlés. . . . Votre hermite me paroît un peu mieux. . . ." 2½ pp. *In her secretary's hand.*

[1748,] July 12, Tuesday.—Mr. de Pestors "m'a fait le plaisir de venir passer hier la journée avec nous . . . il y a bien longtems que je n'ai passée une journée si a mon gré ; nous ne parlames que de vous et des vostres. Vostre hermite bue a votre santé non sen [*i.e.* sans] eloge, non sen regrets. Sa santé est toujours fort chancelante." *Written by her secretary, but signed M. C. Bolingbroke.* 2 pp.

[1748,] July 19, Mardi.—J'ai vu Madame de Primerose, qui vous prie de bien recevoir Mr. Landfort, qui lui a donné sa parole d'etre dans les interets de votre fils. Elle est partie pour une campagne de ses amis avec sa mere. Je l'avais été

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\* See p. 232 below.

voir deux jours auparavant a Londres, uniquement pour avoir le plaisir de parler de vous, le seule motif que me puisse faire sortir de ma vieille grange. L'hermite "pousse cette indifferance aussy loing qu'elle peut aller ; il trouve que vû la situation des choses, rien ne merite quand a present, qu'on en sorte. La ville, qui est deserte, ne fournit rien a vous mander. Le Prince de Galle a fait Mr. Breton gentilhomme de sa chambre ; j'en suis bien aise, c'est un bon garçon qui depuis longtems courroit cette grace.

" On dit toujours que les conferences a Aix la Chapelle finiront dans le mois prochain, mais j'ai peine a le croire. . . . Les lettres d'Hanover ne parle que de la faveur et du tracas qui fait le Duc de Newcastle ; on vient de tous costés voir sa vaiselle, comme chés nous le tresor de St. Denis. Sa femme est partie avec un docteur en teologie, un docteur en medecine, un chirurgien et un apoticaire, suitee tres convenable pour faire les honneurs d'un table manifique. . . . Oserai-je vous faire entrer dans un détail de mon vilain petit menage ? Nous ne pouvons trouver dans ces cantons une bonne servante de basse cour, qui sache engraisser de la volaille ni rien faire de bien dans ce genre, outre qu'elles sont toutes yvrognesses ou friponnes. Est on plus heureux dans vos provinces, et vos gens pourroient ils m'en trouver une, sage et entendue ; j'en serois bien obligée a mon ami Rotembourg. . . . Nous sommes occupés a boucher les trous de nostre vieille habitation, pour la rendre moins froid cet hiver. . . ." 2½ pp.

[1748,] Aug. 6, Samedy.—" Je vis hier madame vostre sœur, ma chere contesse, qui me dit que vous aviez fait une chute de cheval, qui auroit pu estre fort dangereuse. Quoy qu'elle m'ait assuré que vous ne vous este pas fait de mal, je seray tres inquiette jusqu'a ce que j'aye appris que cette chute n'aura eu aucune suite. . . .

" Ce monde cy devient plus vilain de jour en jours, ou pour mieux dire plus ridicule ; les gens qui ne le quittoient point l'évite[nt] et personne ne garde les uns avec les autres les moindres bienseances. Vostre ancien amy G(owr)\* ne donne plus signe de vie ou C(hesterfield)\* ; ainsy du reste.

" On dit toujours que la paix va estre parachevée ce mois cy, mais moy, je croy que les tracasseries qui s'y rencontre dureront tout l'hiver. Vos Russes ont eu ordres de vostre cour de retourner sur leurs pas, mais vostre cousine (Q. Hongery\*) ne veut pas qu'elles repasse[nt] sur ses terres, et vous croyés bien que le roy de Prusse n'a pas envie non plus qu'ils passent sur les siennes. . . .

" On m'a dit que le second fils du chancelier doit epouser cette Madlle. Niclas† sy riche, et que cela est menagé avec un atorny qui en est le gardien. . . .

\* Inserted in another hand.

† Probably means Miss Nicoll or Nicholls. See *Walpole's Letters*, i, xl; iii, 42n.



“ Mon hermite, qui vous jure un respect et un attachement veritable est un peu mieux, mais il a bien de peine a se tirer de l’acablement pour peu que le vent d’est refroidisse le tems. Pour moy, je ne souffre plus, et c’est assés. Nous avons des ouvriers de tous costés uniquement pour boucher les trous de nostre vieille demeure, qu’on assure qu’on peut, pour la rendre plus chaud, car d’ailleurs nous ne voudrions pas y faire un sol de dépense. . . . Madlle. de Windam est chés son grandpere [the Duke of Somerset], qui ne peut ni vivre ni mourir. J’ay envie de voir son testament.” 3 pp.

[1748, October?].—“ . . . Je ne puis vous rendre raison de tout ce qu’on fait dans mon pays, dont rien ne m’edifie. Le Maréchal de Saxe est Alléman, il a changé aparament nostre estiquet françois, et ne connoit aparament de galanterie pour les dames que le bruit du canon. On ne le tiroit jamais dans nos villes que pour la reine ou les princes du sang, mais partout tout est nouveau.

“ On anonce toujours la fin d’un traitte definitif, ou on etablira qu’il y en aura un second difinitif sur les pretentions de toutes les parties interessées, et ainsy de definitions en definitions cela pourra aller jusqu’a une nouvelle guerre ; mais le duc de Ri[chmond] qui doit aller ambassadeur en France mettra ordre a tout. . . .

“ Mon hermite vous presente son attachement et son respect ; il ne souffre pas beaucoup a present, mais ses jambes ne reviennent point, et le degout de tout le gagne. Vous n’en serés pas surprise ; pour moy je ne desire que d’estre plus renfermée que jamais dans ma taniere. . . .

“ J’ay vu Madame vostre sœur chés elle il y a quelque tems ; je la crois ennuyée de la longueur de la maladie du Somercet ; la sœur et les deux freres sont toujours chés luy,\* attendant une decition, mais que dirés vous de mylord Hervé, qui a pris ce tems pour se proposer pour une des filles du duc, et qui s’est introduit sous pretexte de demander a voir la maison, dont apres plusieurs circonstances ridicules de sa part on l’a fait prier de sortir ; en verité ce qu’on void de plus ordinaires sont les folies. . . .” 3 pp.

1748, Nov. 8.—La derniere Gazette “ nous a apporté le traité definitif de la tres chretienne paix, que le roy tres chretien vous a donné. Je ne doute pas que cela ne merite le ciel a luy et a tous ses ministres, ainsy soit-elle ; vous et moy, ma chere contesse, qui n’avons que le plaisir du spectacle, nous receverons avec fermeté d’ame tout ceux qui nous viendront, soit du nord, soit du sud, et nous nous interessons fort peu au sort de Madame La Larienne. On n’est point encore instruite si il vous viendra de nouvelles beautés de la basse Saxe. . . .

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\* Miss Wyndham and her brothers. See next page.

"Nous sommes presque dans une solitude parfaite, et j'ay ecarté totalement ce voisinage dont vous me parlés, dumoins quant au feminin . . . L'ambassadeur de France n'est point encore nommé. Je crois vous avoir mandé que Mr. le duc de Richemond ira en ce pays la, et Mr. d'Albermarle a Vienne. . . ." 3¼ pp. *In her secretary's hand.*

[1748,] Dec. 22 v.s.—Madame votre sœur m'a fait l'honneur de me venir voir. Je suis indignée aussi bien qu'elle "du leg qui regarde sa fille. Il est vrai que je contoies plus sur la vanité du grandpere\* que sur son bon cœur. Il pouroit bien estre qu'il eut entendu parler du projet de ce mariage que nous soupçonnons, et que cela eut blessé cette même vanité ; quoy qu'il en soit, je m'imagine comme vous qu'il se fera, d'autant plus que le frere aîné m'a dit, il y a plus de six mois que sa sœur luy en avoit parlé. Si je pouvois estre etonnée de quelque chose, ce seroit de cette lettre que vous en avés reçu, mais rien ne me surprend plus en ce pays sur l'article des mauvaix procedés et des manques de bien seance, car au vrai, et sans esprit chagrin, on en trouve plus presque nulle part. Croiriés vous que depuis deux ans, quelque malade qu'est été votre hermite, ny luy ny moy n'avons pas reçu un signe de vie de Mr. O'Brien ; cela seroit inouie dans tout autres pays. . . . Votre hermite vous mande qu'il étoit dans la chambre basse lors que l'act du parlement dont vous me parlés fut porté ; qu'il y passa sans débat et sans divisions. Il se souvient meme fort bien de quelques circonstances qui ne furent pas meme traité fort serieusement quoi que la chose en merita bien la peine, et qui seroient trop longue a vous mander. Il ne peut pas vous indiquer ou vous pourriez trouver les preuves de ce fait, mais il pretend qu'il souvient parfaitement du mesage qu'envoyat le roy Guillaume. . . .

"Mr. Vilers [Villiers] a la place de l'amirauté, et on croit qu'il sera envoyé en Prusse ; la succession de son predecesseur† monte, a ce qu'on dit, a 60 mille livres sterling ; ses dettes en absordront une partie et 'Wath' pourrait bien en absorder une autre. La cronique scandaleuse dit que la Violette‡ est accouchée, ce qui fait faire beaucoup de mauvaises plaisanteries. On me mande de France qu'on commençoit a esperer que la dauphine étoit grosse. . . . L'infante de Don Philipe a du arriver hier a Villeroy, ou son pere est allé au devant d'elle ; on dit que la reine d'Espagne ne veut pas qu'elle reste plus d'un mois en France. Mandez moy, je vous prie, des nouvelles de vos vaches, qui m'interessent plus que celle du publique." 3½ pp. *In her secretary's hand.*

\* The Duke of Somerset's daughter Katherine was Sir William Wyndham's first wife. Miss Wyndham was engaged to George Grenville. Mr. O'Brien was her second brother, who took that name on inheriting the estates of his uncle, Henry Earl of Thomond. He was afterwards created Earl of Thomond. Her eldest brother, Sir Charles Wyndham, on the death of the seventh Duke of Somerset, inherited from him the Earldom of Egremont.

† John Stanhope.

‡ A dancer. She married Garrick in June, 1749.

[1748, end of ?]—" . . . Je n'ay pas grand bien de vous dire de moy meme. La spleen, qui me gagne, rend la vieillesse et la mauvaise santé moins supportable. . . . Je n'ay point lû la brochure dont vous me parlés, mais on m'a dit ce qu'elle contenoit ; c'estoit aparament pour faire des Catoliques que 5 a travaillé (et pour estre devot, on n'en est pas moins homme, a ce que dit Tartufe). C'est une Madame du Bocage qui a écrit les Lettres Peruvienne et une traduction de Milton. Je liray Mr. Ralphe puisque vous en este contante ; vostre hermite dit qu'il a veu quelque papier de luy qui lui ont paru bien écrit. Il vous assure de son tendre respect. Ses jambes sont faibles, mais il ne souffre pas. On dit que le duc de Richemont ira en France, et M. Albermal a Vienne. On ne parle point encore de celuy que les françois vous enverront. Les particuliers en ce pays la sont content d'avoir la paix ; ils ont raison, mais on pourroit demander a ceux qui gouverne icy, pour quoy ne l'avés vous pas acceptée il y a trois ans, et a eux, pourquoy apres tant de delay pourquoy n'i avés vous rien gagné. L'amour embellit les plaisirs a Fontainebleau ; je ne scay s'il embelira vostre cour. Il ne nous importe guerre, mais ce qui m'importe beaucoup est cette indigestion dont vous vous plaignés. . . . Ma main etoit si lasse que j'ay été obligé de finir ma lettre par celle de ma petite secretaire." 2 pp.

[1749,] Feb. 28.—" . . . On dit que ce sera Mr. d'Albermal qui ira ambassadeur en France, car vous ne voulés pas vous de partir de vostre ; quand a moy, sur le duché, quoy que Mr. de Mirpoix vale mieux que la plus part de nos ducs, et peuestre qu'une partie des vostres, il faut que cette nomination ne soit pas encore declarée, car on n'en parle point a la ville, quoy que je la croye vraye. Je suis bien aise que la Chinoise\* soit contante ; il faut esperer qu'elle le sera toujours. Le grand merite est la baze de cette union, mais vous scavés que le merite en ce pays cy change comme le vent." L'hermite, dont les jambes ne reprennent point de forces, "s'amuse de l'education de son neveu,† malgré les troubles que cela cause a la consience de M. Luxboroug. Nous scaurons incessamment sy celle de vostre ancien ami sera devenue aussy delicate, car Mr. Fornesse, qui en honeste home s'interesse pour le jeune home, veut faire regler la chose en chancellerie. . . .

"Le C. P. n'est je croy contant ni de sa santé ni de sa situation. Il s'est repris a Withe pour son amusement ; il y a long tems que je ne l'ay vû, mais hors vous je puis avec grande aisance me passer de toutte visites ou societé s'il en est dans ce pays." 2 pp.

\* Miss Wyndham.

† Frederick, son of Lord Bolingbroke's brother John (second Viscount St. John) and of Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Furnese, bart., succeeded his father as third Viscount St. John in December, 1748. Robert Knight, Lord Luxborough, was the husband of Bolingbroke's sister Henrietta.



1749, Oct. 12, jeudi. Battersea.—Moy et votre hermite avons été fort souffrants ; notre maison est un veritable hospital. Je suis sur que vous et votre hote aurez regretté Mr. Watking William, et que la mort de mylord Cobham ne vous ait affligée. “ La perte d’amis et meme de société sont bien difficile a remplacer dans ce pays ci. Je vous ay mandé comment etoit établie les titres de Mr. Charles Wyndham et de Mr. Smithson apres la mort de monsieur le duc de Somerset. . . . Le paix paroît n’avoir rien réglé pour le repos de l’Europe, mais que nous importe, ma chere contesse, a vous et a moy, pour vû que vous soyez en parfaite santé et que je souffre un peu moins. Je conte que Madame de Primerose vous aura envoyée les livres ; il y a huit tomes de M. de Sully et un de M. Courayer.”  
2 pp.

1749, Nov. 14. Battersea.—“ . . . Nous avons pris quelques arrangements, votre hermite et moy, pour nous debarasser de tous details que je ne puis vous expliquer aujourd’huy, car je suis trop faible. Nous contions, il y a quinze jours, nous aller établir a Londres ; notre maison y est toute preste, mais j’ay été si malade depuis ce tems là que je ne sçay quand je pourrez m’y transporter. . . . Votre hermite étoit mieux, mais ma maladie l’a rejetté dans toutes ses vapeurs, et l’inquietude que nous avons, l’un pour l’autre, augmente nos maux.”  
2 pp. *In her secretary’s handwriting.*

1749, Dec. 12, Tuesday. Soho Square.—Ma santé est toujours fort mauvaise ; je suis dans une faiblesse extreme, je ne puis rattraper ni appetit ni sommeil, et j’ai presque toutes les nuits un peu de fièvre ; mais la votre m’occupe davantage, car il me semble que vous en avez plus besoin que moi. Madame votre sœur a eu la bonté de me venir voir, “ mais je n’ay entendu ny de près ny de loing de Madame de Grenville ; ce que je vous en dit n’est pas que je regrette aucune attention ; je suis aussy aise d’être oubliez de ce monde cy que je l’oublie de bon cœur. On [n’] a été icy occupé que de l’élection de Winsminster qui aparament paroist plus importante que toute celle de l’estat. Je ne sçay pas ma chere contesse si vous penseriés comme moy si vous voyez les choses de pres, mais tout icy me paroist tomber dans le bas comique. L’hermite, qui pense de meme que moy, vous assure de son respect. Brother Will, qui entre dans ma chambre, m’empesche de vous ecrire plus au long.” 1½ pp. *In her secretary’s hand.*

1750, Feb. 15.—Que je sçay bon gré a notre cousin, mylord Litchfeld, j’en souhaite de tout mon cœur le succès. L’hermite avait conçu une tres bonne opinion de lui lorsqu’il le vit en France ; ils se sont cherchés l’un et l’autre depuis que nous sommes ici, mais ne se sont point rencontrés. Hermite a été ce matin chercher my lord Fielding ; “ il est tres sensible a ce que

vous me dites par raport a mylord W. M. pour lequel il a une parfaite estime ; . . . il seroit charmé de l'aller chercher, mais l'estat ou je suis le rend fort sedentaire chez luy, ainsy que sa santé, qui n'est pas trop bonne. J'ay dit a mylady Primrose le desir que j'aurais eu si je m'étais mieux porté de faire connoissance avec mylady W. M., mais je suis hors d'estat de voir personne. . . .

"Au sujet de vostre cousin le Duc de B[edford], on dit que la discorde commence a se mettre dans le camp des nouveaux alliés."\* 2½ pp. *In her secretary's hand.*

[Undated.]—"Au hazard que vous et Noireaux vous moquiés de moy et de mon remede de bonne femme, sur l'expérience d'un homme qui est gouteaux depuis sa grande jumelle, et que j'aime et connois fort, qui est chés le Marquis de Matignon, qui en pratiquant cette sottise a marché et a esté trois ans et plus sans attaque, je prie mylord toutes les fois qu'il se fera couper les oncles des mains ou des pieds, de les faire mettre dans une bouteille d'eau qu'on laira (*sic*) toujours dans la chambre ou il couche sans changer cette eau, et y remettant toujours ces rognures d'oncles. Je vous permets de vous moquer de moy, je m'en moque moy meme, mais cela ne coute rien et ne peut faire de mal. Vous en rirés, et vous aurés raison." ½ p.

#### V.—LETTERS TO ISABELLA COUNTESS OF DENBIGH FROM J. DE PESTERS.

1742, Sept. 4.—"Vous aurez vu, Madame, par mes deux lignes de l'autre jour le petit voiage que j'ay fait à Comb. Puisque vous ne voulez pas deviner ce que je prens pour être le principe de tant de politesse, il faut vous l'expliquer. Percy va voiajer comme vous savez, et il n'a point d'argent. Votre sœur m'a fait sur cela quelques ouvertures ; il s'agira peutêtre de luy en prêter, et son frère donneroit des suretés ; vous n'etes plus surprise à present. Pendant mon séjour chez Lady B[landford] il a beaucoup été question de vous, et je dois luy rendre cette justice qu'elle m'a paru penser sur vôtre compte et sur celuy de tout ce qui vous appartient, comme une bonne sœur doit penser. Nous avons été voir my Lady Seabright qui a une petite maison de chat pres de Hamptoncourt ; une autrefois nous avons diné chez Lady Suffolk, et au bout de tout cela je suis bien aise de me retrouver à Londres, d'ou je ne partiray que pour vous aller joindre à Stow, mandez moy quand vous comptes d'y être.

"Venons aux nouvelles. My lord Stairs doit être parti, on dit qu'on a paru content de ce qu'il est venu dire, et qu'en consequence Pere et fils, oui Pere et fils, partiront lundy pour Flandres ; pour moy j'en doute encore quoique cela

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\* i.e. the two Secretaries, Newcastle and Bedford.

se debite dans les bon lieux. Il me semble que les arrangements avec le Duc d'A[rgyle] ne sont pas encore bien faits, mais on dit que vôtre amy qui a été autrefois chez nous aura la place qu'il vouloit ; a la bonne heure pourvu que cela vous vaille quelque chose ou a vôtre fils." 2½ pp.

1742, Sept. 14.—“ . . . Je sors d'avec la Vicomtesse [Lady Townshend] ; elle retourne ce soir à sa campagne, et m'a dit comme chose très certaine que le Pere partiroit, mais que son equipage ne pouvoit être pret que vers la fin du mois, on a supputé la dépense, et elle montera à pres de cent mille pieces, cependant il n'y a pas le premier sol dans la caisse du *vieux baudet à licol bleu* [Orford] ; comment feront ils donc ? C'est leur affaire, il me semble qu'on ne parle plus tant de cette place pour votre ami, je serois fâché, mais très fâché, que cela n'eut point lieu. Lord Orf[ord] a été chez my Lord Lovel, et chez le Duc de Devonshire en dernier lieu. . . . On assure que le roy partira bientôt, je n'ay pas oui parler de beaucoup de volontaires, ni que le Duc d'A—e [Argyle] ou Lord C—h—m. [Cobham] dussent être du voiage. . . .

“ Le Prince Charles est allé au devant de Mr. de Maillebois avec la plus grande partie de son armée, mais on ne sait pas bien si le siege de Prague est levé ou si, comme d'autres le pretendent, le Prince Charles a laissé douze ou quinze mille hommes devant la place avec ordre de changer le siege en blocus. En attendant les Hollandois poussent le tems avec l'épaule ; mon avis est qu'ils ne se remueront que dans la dernière extremité, encore faudra t'il regler un tarif de commerce avec ce pays cy, on ne sauroit les blamer de prendre leurs avantages.” 3 pp.

1742, Sept. 30.—“ . . . On est dans l'expectation de ce qui se doit conclure à la Haye ; si nous n'y reussissons pas ce ne sera pas faute d'agens. Un envoyé, un général et un Secretaire d'Etat doivent operer quelque-chose ou je n'y connois rien. En attendant le Roy part d'un jour à l'autre, et pourtant il n'a point bougé de Kinsington ; ce qu'il y a de certain c'est que tous les arrangements sont faits, les relais disposent sur la route et le bagage embarqué, le tems nous instruira du reste, et si c'est Dunquerque ou la Lorraine que nous allons prendre. Ce que je sais c'est que la saison est bien avancée, et que depuis deux jours il pleut à verse, du moins icy ; s'il en a fait autant chez vous, vous ne devez point être à vôtre aise dans la baraque ; pour Dieu quittez la province et rapproches vous d'icy, vous ne sauriez croire combien vôtre absence m'ennuie et me pèse. . . . Je suppose que Mlle. Wyndham vous ecrit et qu'elle vous aura mandé comme quoy son frere est parti, et la fantaisie du vieux Duc [Somerset] qui vouloit qu'il eut un passeport, avec l'autre fantaisie de my Lord Winchilsea qui l'a mené prendre congé à Kinsington, enfin si les Espagnols ne l'ont pas pris, il est à present dans un lieu ou vous voudriez bien être.



"La Stuarta\* m'amena l'autre matin les deux Comtesses de Strafford; la Douariere et moy, nous nous fimés de si beaux complimens que j'ay pensé en prendre le lait d'anesse, tant ils m'avoient epuisé. Le mariage d'Argile [*i.e.* of his daughter] n'avance point; je ne sais pourquoy, j'imagine qu'il s'agit d'une pairie pour Milord Dalkeyth.

"On dit que Hambury Williams et sa femme se separent, et que certaine dame que nous connoissons fort entre pour beaucoup dans ce grabuge, je le croirois assez.

"Je ne sais rien d'Allemagne, et je suis fort en peine de nôtre garçon [N. de Pestors]; est t'il resté devant Prague, ou a t'il suivi le Prince Charles? Ce dernier paroît vouloir attaquer Mr. de Maillebois, mais il est malaisé d'obliger les gens a se battre malgré eux. La Duchesse de Richemond s'en va en Hollande, en verité je ne sais plus que vous dire hors mes respects et complimens à toute votre casa." 2½ pp.

1742, Oct. 7.—". . . J'ay peine a croire que notre garçon soit resté devant Prague, mais le risque de l'autre côté n'est peutetre pas moins grand. . . . Vous aurez donc la bonté de faire mes excuses a Lord Cob[ham]. Lord C-f-d [Chesterfield] et Pope sont avec luy; peut-etre les y trouverez vous encore. Si cela est, vous trouverez beaucoup d'esprit et une bonne dose de satire.

"Votre beau-frere Otway a passé chez moy. . . . On commence à croire que le roy ne partira point, en attendant Lord Carteret est Dieu sait ou. Il s'est mis en mer au même tems que le paquetbot, qui l'a perdu de vue durant l'orage; on le croit jetté sur quelque côte; peutetre submergé, noié. *Vederemo.*

"Mylord Essex est fort mal, ce sont des inquietudes de corps et d'esprit. . . . Lady Tow[nshend] est pour tout de bon en ville. La Duchesse de Norfolk est fort incommodée et le petit Lord Villers est mort d'une fièvre pourprée. Cette lettre est une sottie petite bête, et ressemble assez au *farding post.*" 1½ pp.

1742, Oct. 12.—". . . Il semble qu'on croit la bas [in Holland] que notre roy ira en Flandres; icy il n'en est plus question. Ses bagages et equipages sont revenus, et a moins d'un evenement bien etrange, il ne quittera point son Ile. Vous aurez appris le retour du L. C[ar]t[er]et, qui n'as pas eu dans son voiage tout le succes possible, c'est du moins mon idée. . . . Mr. Otway m'a dit que vous vous portiez bien. . . . Conservez cette bonne santé et ramenez la au plustot en ville; il commence a y avoir du monde. Ceux qui veulent aller a la naissance sont dans le tracas des etoffes et des broderies. Je voudrois bien que vous, mylord et vôtre dauphin fussiez a la peine de briller a cette naissance. . . .

\* Probably Lady Lichfield is meant. Her husband was the son of Lady Caroline Fitzroy, illegitimate daughter of Charles II.

“Avez vous envie de boire du vin du Cap, Madame la Comtesse? Oui? Il faut donc s’il vous plait, demander a Mr. Furness la permission de luy en faire adresser; desque cette permission sera venue, le vin partira.” 1½ pp.

1743, Aug. 2.—Vous aurez su, Madame, par les gens de mylord Cobham, mon arrivée a Stony Strafford. . . . L’idée de Stow m’a fort agreablement occupé pendant mon voiage, qui s’est tres bien passé malgré la pluie. La chaise de poste n’est pas une excellente voiture, mais beaucoup moins mauvaise que je me l’imaginois. Elle va fort vite, et avec un peu de raffinement, ou pourroit la rendre commode. . . . Ce matin, j’ay été voir O. [Lady Townshend]\* N. [Winnington] etoit avec elle; ils revenoient de boire les eaux pour la premiere fois, et les eaux les avoient si bien secouez qu’ils en etoient tout sots. . . . On ne sait rien de E. [the King] ni de J. [the Duke of Cumberland] mais on dit qu’il a quelque dessin de passer l’eau et de poursuivre les troupes de H. [France]. . . .

“Vous aurez appris la mort de Lady Mary Osborne, mais peut etre ne savez vous pas que son mary en est extremement affligé. . . . O. m’assure que le bruit qui s’etoit repandu touchant la bonne amie de D. se confirme. Il est certain qu’elle va a Bath, et qu’elle cherche une maison de campagne pres de la ville, et loin du chateau de D. Si ce n’est pas la une disgrace, cela ressemble du moins tres fort a un declin de faveur. Au fond, c’est une chose dont vous et moy ne nous soucions gueres.

“On ne dit point qui doit accompagner la princesse Louise; on sait seulement que ce ne sera pas Lady Albemarle, qui va a Bath, ou Mr. Coke est actuellement, escorté de mylady Brown. C’est dommage qu’il soit son neveu, il me semble que cela diminue le merite de son action.” 3 pp.

1743, Aug. 8.—“Par le dernier expres on a seulement appris que E. [the King] avec J. [the Duke] etoit aupres de Mayence, et que le General de W. [Prince Charles?] etoit avec ses gens a cinquante mille plus loin. Ils devoient depuis ce tems la avoir passé la riviere, car on ne croit pas que le G. de H. [France] s’y oppose. . . . Enfin il semble qu’on s’achemene a faire P[ea]ce tout de bon, et s’il faut absolument en venir la, je souhaite que E. [the King] prenne les avis de C. [Stair] qui jusqu’a present n’ont point été suivis. La belle fille de C. [Stair]† m’a dit qu’il etoit fort mecontent, et qu’il avoit voulu demettre son epée a E. [the King] qui n’avoit pas voulu la prendre. On parle d’envoyer le Duc [Cumberland] qui est toujours boiteux, a Aix la Chapelle; ce n’est pas qu’il ne doive probablement toujours boiter, mais on croit que les bains le fortifieront. . . .

\* The key to some of these names is afforded by Pestors’ letter of Sept. 1 below, which plainly refers to the appointments upon Lord Wilmington’s death. The flirtation between Lady Townshend and Winnington was notorious. Horace Walpole calls him her *cicisbeo*.

† i.e. his step-daughter, Margaret Primrose.

"O. [Lady Townshend] est fort affligée de la mort de mylord Harvey, c'est a dire quand elle y pense, mais comme cela n'arrive pas toujours, elle a des momens ou elle rit et cause a son ordinaire. N. [Winnington]\* et la Divine vont tous les matins avec elle aux eaux, et Dr. Shaw brochant sur le tout." 2½ pp.

1743, Aug. 16.—". . . On croit qu'il y a eu une action ou quelque chose d'approchant entre les françois et le Prince C[harles]. J'ay passé chez O. Elle n'y étoit pas . . . mais je crois qu'elle ne sait rien parcequ'elle me l'auroit fait savoir. Je suis bien fâché de ne pouvoir vous donner la vielle comtesse [Wilmington]† remplacée. On parle toujours de F. [Pelham]‡ d'autres de A.§; je n'ay point opinion que ce soit ce dernier, mais j'ay vu des gens qui le croient. Si vous me demandez pourquoi, je vous diray que c'est apparament parcequ'ils le souhaitent; pour de G. [Bath]† il n'en est pas question. . . .

"La ville est si vuide, qu'il ne se passe rien. Il y a pourtant du whist tous les soirs, entre un nombre de caillettes que l'oisivité ou l'avarice rassemble, et que je ne me soucie point de frequenter. . . ." 2½ pp.

1743,§ Aug. 20.—". . . Les deux armées doivent a cette heure avoir passé le Rhin, c'est a dire qu'elles sont en pays ennemi. . . . E. [the King] a été extremement incommodé des hemorroides, mais il est mieux. On doute qu'il revienne pour sa fête, parcequ'après la campagne il faudra bien qu'il tâte un peu de . . . [Hanover?] ce lieu si cher pour luy et pour nous. J'étois hier au soir chez Lady Gower. Il y avoit son beau frere, Will, et quatre Stanhops, savoir Lady Gertrude, Charles, Lady Chesterfield et son mary, qui me paroît être assez bien. Il nous a conté Cheltenham, et comme on y passoit le tems, mais vous aurez sù tout cela par les Grenvilles. . . . Lady Suffolk et sa sequelle sont de retour de chez les Nugents. . . . O. [Lady Townshend] m'a conté que mylord Harvey laissoit son fils heritier et executeur; Lady Harvey doit vivre avec le vieux Bristol; au reste, c'est N. [Winnington] qui par l'ordre du pere dirige le jeune Lord Harvey, c'est le mettre en bonnes mains, que vous en semble t'il?

"Le topique banal des caillettes est le retour de mylord Euston parmi les vivans. Il a dansé a Tunbridge avec Lady Mary Tufton; les uns blament Lady Thanet, les autres l'approuvent, et moy je ne m'en soucie point du tout, ni vous non plus, je crois." 2 pp.

1743, Aug. 23.—". . . On ne sait rien de dehors, vous aurez la bonté de vous contenter du dedans. Il s'est tenu,

\* See note on p. 172 above.

† See letter of Sept. 1, below.

‡ Apparently a friend of the writer (see letter of Oct. 22, below), perhaps Cobham.

§ Dated 1742 in error.



et peut-être se tient il encore un grand conseil, dont j'ignore le sujet, mais je n'ignore pas le mariage de Lady Betty Cavendish avec Mr. Ponsonby, que je vous apprens si vous ne le savez pas déjà. Item, my Lord Euston epouse, dit on, Lady Sophia Farmor, mais c'est un bruit de ville que je ne vous garentis point; item, Mr. Capel Hambury prend pour femme Mlle. Tracy que nous avons vue cet hiver, avec des yeux bien differens des siens sans doute. Ce Hambury a sept, c'est a dire cinq, mille pieces de rente. Je voudrois que la Hobard eut eu cette aubeine ? ”

“Ma bibliothèque et mon appartement haut avancent à vue d'oeil, et seront dans trois semaines en état d'être meublés. Vous saurez, par parenthèse, que ma maison ne me fait point oublier la vôtre qui sera prête à tems.” 2 pp.

1743, Sept. 1.—“ . . . Vous savez que F. [Pelham] a eu la place de la vieille Comtesse.\* B. [Carteret] qui est fameux pour ecrire, luy [a] mandé qu'il avoit fait son possible pour [que] G. [Bath] eut cette place, que luy F. [Pelham] n'en devoit pas etre etonné, sachant leur liaisons, mais que puisque E. [the King] a voulu en disposer en sa faveur il l'en felicite, et qu'il est son tres humble serviteur.† . . . Pour G. [Bath], il fait comme le Renard, il est charmé de n'être pas choisi, et n'auroit jamais fait la moindre demarche s'il n'y eut pas été forcé par l'importunité de ses amis; il faut avoir grande provision de foi pour en ajouter a de pareils propos.

“Vous savez combien O. [Lady Townshend] aimoit Lord Harvey, peu s'en faut qu'a present elle ne le laisse. Il laisse son fils vis a vis de rien par le douaire qu'il faudra paier a sa femme, et les legs qu'il fait a ses enfans cadets; tout cela monte a 50,000 pieces, nous aurons une auction.

“Je dinay avant hier chez la Reine Blanche. Elle et sa fille paroissent se plaire dans leur trou, qui me deplait. L'Abbé [Marchmont] y vint; il y est souvent, a ce que je conçois, ce n'est pas le moyen d'avancer sa guerison. La Hobard dina avec nous; elle est seule a Marble Hill, la Comtesse et son mary‡ sont allez voir Lady Betty Germain et cela gaillardement dans une chaise de poste.

“Votre beau-frere a gagné onze cent guinées a Rolipoly et il en a reperdu neuf cent au Whist, reste a deux cent de profit; j'espère qu'il aura le bon sens de les conserver. . . .”

*Postscript.*—“Je ne vous dis point le mariage de Lord Goring [Gowran]. Madlle. Wyndham se l'est reservé avec quelques autres nouvelles.” 2 pp.

\* Meaning the First Lordship of the Treasury, vacant by Wilmington's death.

† This letter is in Cox's *Memoirs of the Pelham Administration*; I. 85.

‡ The Countess of Suffolk and Mr. Berkeley. “La Hobard” is probably Lady Suffolk's niece, Lady Dorothy Hobart, daughter of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

1743, Sept. 6.—“ . . . Nous n'avons point de nouvelles fraîches d'Allemagne, mais l'opinion commune est qu'il doit y avoir une action, si bien que mères, filles, sœurs, femmes et maitresses sont en grande perplexité, et moy meme je suis en peine de notre Claas, si le Prince C[harles] s'y trouve. . . . La Reine Blanche vint hier en ville et dina avec Mr. Levisson chez moy. Sa fille estoit chez son grandpere [the Duke of Somerset], qu'elle a trouvé bien vieux et bien dechu et ne parlant que par monosyllabes. Elles retournerent a leur trou vers les six heures, au hazard d'etre attaquées par les voleurs dont leur voisinage fourmille.

“Voicy les changemens qui se feront, dit-on, l'hiver qui vient. F. [Pelham] aura la place de Nell [Sandys],\* avec celle qu'on vient de luy donner, et Nell n'aura rien, ou peutetre une pairie. N. [Winnington] aura la charge de F. [paymaster-general] et on fermera la bouche a quelqu'un avec celle qui N. laissera vacante [Treasurer at War]. Je ne repons pas que cet arrangement soit bien sur, mais je vous mande ce qu'on debite. . . .

“My lord Uxbridge laisse cent mille pieces au chevalier Irby; il pourra se marier. Je souhaitterois une pareille succession a gens que je vous laisse a deviner. . . .” 2 pp.

1743, Sept. 13.—“Enfin le Prince C[harles] a passé le Rhin et C. [Stair] est arrivé ou arrivera incessamment icy; nous verrons ce que notre J. [the Duke of Cumberland] pourra faire avec l'aide du premier. En attendant, je n'ay pas grande opinion de nos affaires. On dit que la discorde triomphe la bas; ce n'est pas le moien de reussir. E. [the King] arrivera icy a ce qu'on croit, vers la fin du mois qui vient. . . . B. [Carteret] et F. [Pelham] ne feront a mon avis jamais aucun marché ensemble. . . . Mr. Feilding et ses sœurs sont a la campagne; . . . voila Madame de Winchelsea bien seule; il n'y a pas grand mal a cela. J'ay passé tantôt chez O. [Lady Townshend], qui estoit allé se promener. Elle a je ne suis quel vieux oncle qui se meurt. Cette dame a jugé a propos de donner a mylord Harvey la part dans son amitié que son pere laissoit vacante, il est presque toujours chez elle avec N. [Winnington] et la Divine. Je ne sais si tout cela est du gout de mylord Bristol.” 1½ pp.

1743, Oct. 13.—“ . . . Lady Bridget [Otway] vous complimentante. Elle a envoyé sa fille ainée a Maidstone. Son mary attend a tous momens des ordres pour aller au devant du roy, qui, dit-on, sera icy au commencement de Novembre. La princesse [Louisa] doit partir Samedy, mais je ne repons pas pourtant que cela arrive. . . .

“Je vous demande pardon, Madame la Comtesse, mais il me paroît que F. [Pelham] est le contraire d'une pouille

\* *i.e.* the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, from which Sandys retired, being made Lord Sandys of Ombersley and given a place in the Household.

mouillée, et que meme il presume trop. Il a fait son calcul, et se croit assez fort sans aggreger personne. N. [Winnington] a calculé de son coté, et croit que F. [Pelham] a besoin d'auxiliaires, et voudroit qu'on prit notre vieux voisin et ses neveux. . . . C. [Stair] n'est point encore arrivé, mais on l'attend a tout moment, et le duc de Marlborough aussi. On dit que ce dernier est tres mal satisfait, et qu'il ne s'en cache pas ; il se repent peut etre d'avoir pris les almanachs de B. [Carteret]. A. [Cobham ?] pourroit bien s'en repentir aussi. . . .

"Je compte que vous savez le testament du Duc d'Argile, qui laisse dix mille pieces a chacune de ses filles, et le reste a sa femme. Voila mylord Ylay grand seigneur. La mort du duc pourroit bien influencer sur les Écossois. Lord Pembroke a été pris d'une paralisie ; il est allé a Bath. S'il meurt, voila une bonne place vacante. . . ." 2½ pp.

1743, Oct. 22.—"S'il plaît a Dieu et au rheumatisme, voicy Madame une des dernieres que je vous ecriray en Warwickshire. . . .

"Les nouvelles languissent, et languiront apparament jusqu'au retour du Héros ; alors le charme se rompra, les seigneurs, les chevaliers et autres qui sont a cette heure endormis, s'éveilleront, et feront de grandes, ou peutetre de petites actions.

"La Princesse est decampée avec sa suite. Elle apportera deux belles paires de lunettes a votre neveu. . . . Il me mande que son frere est en chemin pour joindre les Hollandois dans leur quartiers. . . .

"Savez vous que le nouveau duc d'Argile avoue deux fils ? Voila le Campbell bien loin du titre. . . . La douariere n'a pas vû mourir son mary, et on vint a cinq heures du matin faire lever Lady Suffolk qui fût obligée de traverser la riviere pour aller porter cette nouvelle. Voila ce qu'on gagne a avoir un bon cœur. . . . Nous ferons, si vous voulez, un cours de mechanceté cet hiver ; nous deviendrons mal-honnetes gens, mais aussi nous aurons le vent en poupe. A propos de mechanceté, A. [Cobham ?] m'a conté que pendant l'absence de la favorite a D. votre cousine avoit été en quelque sorte a la mode dans ce pays la, et qu'elle avoit fait tant de rapports, de dits et de redits, qu'elle avoit pensé tout brouiller, mais D. et sa femme ont decouvert qu'elle mentoit souvent, et ses actions sont fort baissées.

"Pardon Madame, je vous tiens des propos de caillette, mais que voulez vous ? On m'en a tenu, je vous les rends. . . ." 2¼ pp.

1744, May 8.—"Je fus bien attrappé samedy au soir quand promenant mes yeux par la chambre, je ne vous vis plus. Je demanday a la Reine Blanche, qui m'avait prié a souper, ce que vous etiez devenue. Elle me repondit



qu'ayant quelque affaire, vous n'aviez pas voulu rester, et tout a coup il me déplait d'être la. Je fais mes excuses, je dis que j'ay a vous parler, je me fais porter chez vous ; vous n'etes pas rentrée . . . Je ne voulois point prendre congé de vous, je hais les adieux, mais j'aurois voulu vous voir encore un peu avant vôtre depart. . . . Pour des nouvelles, je n'en sais point. Voila les Gazettes. Adieu, Madame la Comtesse. Mes respects au Prince Noir et a son fils. Warwickshire et Hanover Square sont a une grande distance l'un de l'autre. Je le sens, nous sommes bien éloignés," mais de loin comme de pres je suis et seray toujours le plus attaché, le plus sincere et le plus humble des vôtres. 1½ p.

1744, May 15.—“ . . . Je suis en faveur chez la Reine Blanche, on m'invite presque tous les jours. On veut me mettre des parties de campagne, mais je n'en fais qu'a ma tête. J'eus pourtant l'honnetété de luy donner a diner dimanche passé. La fête estoit proprement pour Lady Gertrude [Hotham ?], qui avoit souhaitté de voir ma maison. . . .

“ On parle par cy par la de changemens dans un certain pays que vous ne frequentez point, et que les deux freres\* irresolus et timides, pourroient être congediez, et se trouver a terre entre deux selles. Ils le meritent. Le roy et sa cour sont a Kensington ; bien des gens croient que sa Majesté fera un petit tour en Flandre ; je n'en sais rien.

“ On vous aura sans doute mandé le mariage de Lady Caroline Lenox, avec ses dependances et circonstances. On en raisonne diversement, et je conclus que quand on a des filles, il faut prendre garde quelles gens vient chez soy. Je vis l'autre jour Lady T[ownshend]. Elle estoit de mauvaise humeur, mais elle ne laissa pas de s'informer beaucoup de vous. Lord Cobham est toujours en Kent, les Grenvilles sont partis pour Portsmouth, et Lady Suffolk pour Marble Hill.” 2¼ pp.

1744, May 22.—“ . . . Je ne sais point de nouvelles publiques. Lady T[ownshend] vous en dira peut être. Cette dame donna l'autre jour une petite musique pour regaler le beau Cleon [Lord Stair], dont j'ignore la destinée. Ce que je sais tres bien c'est qu'il est plus *creep mouss* que jamais, et plus propre pour un concert que pour une batterie de canon. Cette Lady T. est dans le gout d'amuser les antiquailles. Elle s'avisa, l'autre jour, de mener voir ma maison a ce vieux borgne de Rich, pour une fois passé, mais de peur qu'elle n'en fasse metier marchandise, je suis resolu de porter ma clef dans ma poche. Je ne veux point que mes appartemens servent de recreation aux comeres et aux vieux roquentins.

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\* The Pelhams.

“ Lord Cobham est parti depuis dimanche ; il est actuellement a Stow, levant la jambe au coin du feu, et pestant contre le tems. Ne vous semble t’il pas le voir et l’entendre, et puis sa femme de l’autre coté, qui pour le consoler luy dit qu’elle l’avoit bien prévu, *My lord, that’s the consequence of hurrying yourself away*, car la grognon est partie comme les chiens qu’on fouette, elle avoit en tête de se promener a Vauxhall. Desque Lord Cobham est hors de ville, vous comprenez Madame, qu’on n’y sauroit rester. Aussi la Reine Blanche plie bagage demain. Aujourdhuy je luy donne le rēpas d’adieu ; il y aura ma voisine la Douariere,\* Lidel, et Jacq Stanhope ; il y aura du rouget pour accomplir la fete, c’est un de leur plats favoris, mais elles ne l’ont pas souvent ; il a été incertain si je pourrois trouver ce poisson, mais nous l’aurons, a la grande satisfaction de leur gourmandise. . . . Il y a une grande negociation sur la clef du Parc de Richmond, ou l’on emploie un certain homme, et il me prend envie a moy de m’ecrier :—

‘ Ah, je sais trop la clef que tu voudrois tenir.’

En voila bien assez sur cet article ; il est obscur, mais vous êtes clair-voiante et comprenante. . . .

“ De Claas, point de nouvelles. . . . Il me semble qu’il aurait pu nous ecrire depuis Geneve. . . .

“ Voulez vous savoir ce que fait Madame Nugent ? Elle courtise Lady Carteret. Elle etoit hier, je veux dire dimanche, avec elle a la cour, aussi son air de prosperité et de satisfaction etoit une chose a voir. Je suis curieux de savoir les effets de cette liaison. Vraiment, j’oubliois de vous dire (ce que vous verrez pourtant dans le *Daily Advertiser*), c’est que les voleurs ont forcé la serrure a Lady Charlot [Edwin] (ces voleurs la sont plus habiles que Numps† qui en est pour ses pieces, car ils ont emporté ses habits, ses culottes, ses epees, ses boucles, et le harnois de son cheval. Cette triste aventure est arrivée la nuit de samedi a dimanche, que Kate[Edwin]la conta chez Lady Blandford.

“ Les Westmorelands vont a Tumbridge, et Lady Litchfield aussi. Elle prend une maison entiere pour elle, ou je pourrois venir si elle ne craignoit les caquets, dont cependant elle ne s’en soucie gueres. Son fils est flambé ; on pretend qu’elle luy a dit qu’elle n’approuvoit pas ce choix,‡ et qu’il a repliqué, *Madame, une personne qui y est plus interessée que vous l’approuve, et cela suffit*. Le premier discours est sôt, l’autre est malhonnete, et le tout est peutetre faux.” 4 pp.

1744, May 29.—“ Le printems a apparament attendu l’arrivée de la Reine Blanche a la campagne pour paroître avec eclat. Depuis qu’elle y est, il fait le plus beau tems

\* Lady Lichfield.

† Her husband. See *Walpole’s Letters*, i. 164.

‡ Dinah, daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland.

du monde ; mais comme, en ce monde, il n'est point de plaisir pur, la clef du parc de Richemonde qu'elle n'a pu encore obtenir, derange extremement ses promenades, et si on ne la luy accorde pas bientôt, ou du moins une permission d'aller et de venir, elle est déterminé a quitter Sheen pour se rendre chez Lord Cobham, ou elle attendra que les daines aient cessez d'être amoureux. . . .” 1½ pp.

1744, June 2.—Je laisse a Mdle. Wyndham “le plaisir de vous mander les refus qu'elles ont essuié, et les desagreables circonstances dont il etoit accompagné . . . My Lord Denbigh en rira de bon cœur et jurera son Dieu qu'il en est bien aise. Lady Thanet en feroit autant, si c'etoit la mode de femmes de jurer . . . Si comme cette bonne femme, elles avoient allumé une petite chandelle au diable, elles auroient gardé la clef des champs, et ne seroient pas dans leur trou de maison comme des oiseaux en cage.

“Madame Grenville me vint prendre hier déjeuner chez Lady Suffolk, qui nous accompagna a diner chez la Reine Blanche, d'ou nous fumes a Ranelagh. . . . Ce soir nous allons a l'opera, de la ils voudront peut etre aller a Vauxhall, mais ils iront certainement sans moy. . . .

“Pope est enfin mort tout de bon. Il a fait quelques legs, et laisse la Blunt heritiere du reste. Le chevalier Stanhope aura sa maison. En accepterons nous l'augure ? . . .

“Je reviens de l'Opera, où je n'ay rien appris que le mariage de Mr. Mackensey avec La Barberiny.” 2½ pp.

1744, June 19.—“Pardon, Madame la Contesse, de ne vous avoir pas ecrit plus regulierement ; . . . je croiois vous voir arriver tous les jours, car il ne me passe point dans l'esprit que Lady Bo[lingbroke] puisse être icy tout l'été sans que vous la verriez. Elle est peutetre a Batthersea au moment que je vous parle. . . . Vous a-t-on mandé la belle danse a Ranelagh ? Et comme quoy le Grand personnage et le beau Cleon [Stair] y furent jusqu'a quatre heures du matin ; le dernier en a été malade. C'est bien fait.

“Savez vous Madame, que je suis en proces avec les directeurs de l'opera ? Ils nous ont fait assigner tous tant que nous sommes ; c'est a dire les Chesterfields, les Bedfords et d'autres ; nous voulons tenir bon, je ne sais si nous en serons bons marchands.” 1½ pp.

1744, June 23.—“Je veux vous parler de vôtre amie ; elle est icy, votre sœur et Madlle. W[yndham] vinrent la voir hier et dinerent avec elle. Il y avait le Basha [Lord Bolingbroke], Brother Will [Mr. Chetwynd] et l'Abbé [Marchmont]. J'allay faire ma visite a l'issue du diner. Madame de B. me recût avec toute la politesse imaginable, jusques la c'est une françoise du grand monde, mais je crus demeler dans ses façons quelque chose de particulier pour moy, et de cela



je vous en ay l'obligation. . . . Votre amie a bonne mine, bon sens et bon esprit ; quelle difference de cette femme a tant d'autres ! Celles qui estoient la me donnoient (sauf le respect) un beau sujet de comparaison. . . . Pour se dedommager de la mauvaise figure qu'elles venoient de faire, elles furent chez Lady Charlotte [Edwin], ou elles rentrentrent dans leur état naturel a force de faire les commeres. Cette Charlotte va dans quelques jours a Bristow ; votre amie est allée aujourdhuy a Batthersea. . . . Le Capitaine [the King] veut partir, et se fait tenir a quatre ; on trouvera pourtant, a ce qu'on croit, les moiens de le retenir. Lady T[ownshend] a acheté la maison du Holderness, et elle s'en repent."

*Postscript*.—" Lord Goring [Gowran] epouse dans quelques jours. Savez vous ce detail ? Il me semble qu'il vous doit un pot de vin."

1744, June 30.—" . . . Vous verrez par les papiers les grandes nouvelles qu'on reçut hier. Si elles sont litteralement vraies Mr. de Coigny doit etre mal a son aise. Il faudroit pour mettre la chose a profit que les hollandois hatassent la marche de leur troupes, ils ne sont pas autrement expeditifs. Apres beaucoup d'irresolutions, il avoit été decidé que le roy ne partiroid point, mais je ne repons pas que cela ne change.

"Votre amie partit hier,\* du moins elle y comptoit. Je la trouve a plaindre. Elle sera desagrement la ; les travers du Bacha me passent et m'excedent. Je conçois que l'amour n'est pas eternal, mais enfin il depend de nous d'avoir de l'honneteté et de la reconnoissance.

"Vous a-t-on mandé la noce Fitzwilliams, et comme quoy le nouvel epoux se rendit malade a force de petite biere et de glaces ? Rien n'est plus magnifique que les habits, les pierreries et les equipages qu'on a fait a cette occasion. Nous allons icy de noce en noce. Lord Goram epouse ce soir. . . . Lady Charlotte Edwin, qui est partie pour Bristol, m'a chargez de feliciter mylord Denbigh sur son agilité. Elle veut danser avec luy l'hiver qui vient. . . ." 2 pp.

1744, July 2.†—" J'arrive de Ranelagh, ma bonne comtesse ; c'est aujourdhuy l'endroit a la mode ; tout le monde s'y rend par air, peut etre aussi par oisivité, mais enfin on y trouve ce qui reste du monde a Londres. Ce monde tourne et vire dans cette ruche a miel, dont le bruit fait qu'on ne se parle gueres, ou que du moins on a de la peine a s'entendre, et puis chacun s'en retourne chez soy, apres d'être ennuié en cadence aux sons des instrumens. Je quitte avec plaisir ce beau reduit pour m'entretenir agreablement avec vous et vous accuser la reception de la vôtre du 30 Juin. . . . J'ai trouvé

\* i.e. Lady Bolingbroke went to Battersea after spending some days in London.

† Dated June 2 in error.

a Ranelagh, parmi beaucoup d'autre monde, les Chesterfields, les Stanhopes, Lady Susan Coke, et Lady Townshend. Ces deux dernières sont comme les deux doigts de la main. Tout le monde a fort demandé de vos nouvelles. . . .

"Lord Goram epousa samedi ; on dit qu'en se couchant, il oublia d'ôter ses culottes. J'envoie mes respects avec cette sottise a mylord. . . . Voila mon artichaut, ma tranche de jambon et ma blanquette qui entrent. Je m'en vais les manger et boire un coup a votre santé." 2 pp.

1744, July 17.—". . . Une heure ou deux apres vôtre depart, je me rendis chez la Reine Blanche. Je la trouvay seule, nonchalamment assise sur son sofa, et lisant, toute d'un air de princesse delaissée. Aussi l'étoit elle ; les gens de Marble Hill, a qui il étoit arrivé je ne sais quelle compagnie, luy avoient fait faux bon [? bond], si bien que nous dinames en triolet, savoir la Marquise, Lady Seebright et moy. Comme nous buvions du caffè nous entendimes une chaise s'arreter a la porte ; c'étoit Lady Ann et la belle françoise. Tandis qu'elles montoient, on parut fâché de leur visite ; quand elles furent dans la chambre on en parut bien aise. C'est le train du monde et de la Société." 1½ pp.

1744, July 21.—"Nous sommes surpris, Madame de Bo[lingbroke] et moy, de n'avoir pas de vos nouvelles. . . . Vous comprenez que j'ay vu votre amie, j'allay hier diner avec elle, son mari étoit allé je ne sais ou, il n'y avoit que Madlle. Pit. Nous causames fort, et vous fites plus d'une fois le sujet de la conversation. Votre amie est occupée a faire boucher ses trous et a recrepir du mieux qu'elle peut son vieux cabas de chateau. Madlle. Pit me paroît une fille tres sensée, je la crois même tres penetrante, et qu'elle decouvrira sans peine le ressort qui fait agir certaines personnes de nôtre connoissance. . . .

"Le Roi de F[rance] et sa maison sont en chemin pour joindre l'armée de Mr. de Coigny, mais comme il faut du temps pour arriver, il pourra se passer bien des choses entre cy et ce tems la.

"Je dinay l'autre jour chez ma voisine\* ; je la meneray dans une heure d'icy en chaise a Sheen. J'aimerois bien autant que ce fut sa fille ; elle est fort jolie. . . . Ce n'est pas que je la croie si enfant que sa bonne mere le debite, mais je pourrois luy apprendre bien des choses. C'est une comedie d'entendre Madame de L[ichfield] parler de sa fille, mais cela ne seroit pas bon a lire, faute du ton. Elle et sa famille partent demain pour Oxfordshire, ce voiage m'a tout l'air d'être son dernier dans ce pais la." 2 pp.

1744, July 26.—". . . Vous savez que nous devons aller a Sheen, Lady L[ichfield] et moy ; nous y fumes, en

\* Lady Lichfield. See Miss Wyndham's letter of this date, p. 252 below.

effet. . . . Nous avons été a Marble Hill. Lady Suffolk m'a paru assez bien. Elle se loue du Tar water. Si cette eau racommodoit le teint, je conseillerois a Madlle. Hobard d'en boire ; cette beauté n'est gueres belle ; au lieu du feu de ses yeux, il faut dire le feu de ses joues, qui sont presque a Lady Holderness. A propos de Holderness, le Comte et la Comtesse de ce nom partent mardi prochain. Lady T[ownshend] aura sa maison vuide. Elle est brouillée avec le sommeil depuis huit ou dix jours, et cette privation de sommeil provient de ce que son second fils a changé son fièvre contre le haut mal.\* . . . On l'a envoyé a Scarborough ; cependant la bonne dame, qui croit aimer beaucoup ce fils, a pris cet air dolent qu'elle avoit un jour que nous dinions chez elle. . . .

" Il court un bruit que les Hollandois ont signé une neutralité avec la France, ce qui seroit un furieux lamouflet tant pour luy que pour vôtre cousine [the Queen of Hungary]. Qu'importe au bout du compte ? Tout est pour le mieux." 1½ pp.

1744, Aug. 14.—" . . . Lady Bridget [Otway] avoit perdu le memoire que vous vouliez qu'on donnât a la poule mouillée [? Pelham. See p. 175], mais come son mary savoit duquel il estoit question, il en a bailé un autre, que je remettray de votre part a lady Townshend. . . .

" Nous n'avons point de lettres de Hollande, ni du Pandour, mais j'ay payé ces jours passés une lettre de change a son ordre, c'est du moins signe de vie. La resolution du roy de Prusse rend les gens d'un certain pays tres capots, mais ils font bonne contenance, et se flattent que les affaires sur le Rhin et la mort du roy de France qu'on debite, les dedomagera. A propos de mort, Mrs. Hambury n'est défunte que sur les papiers. Elle se porte bien. Votre sœur et Lady Charlotte [Edwin] dinent avec moy demain. Tout ce qui s'est dit et fait sera discuté de part et d'autre ; on troquera la chronique de Bristow contre celle de Sheen."

*Postscript.*—" Le Beau Cleon [Stair] part apres demain pour son Ecosse ; bon voiage !" 2 pp.

1744, Aug. 27.—" . . . On fait sonner fort haut cette petite reussité du Lock . . . qui ne me paroît rien ; c'est peut etre parce que je suis bien bête, et a propos de ma bêtise, j'avois promis vaguement a vôtre cousin† que je pourrois bien aller a Melfort Hall, et il vient de m'écrire une semonce tres honnete. Je ne sais pas comment faire, car je n'y veux pas aller . . . je luy manderay que je suis entre les mains des chirugiens, quoique je me porte comme le pont neuf. . . . La Reine Blanche est a Stow ; Lady Charlotte a Enfield et Lady T[ownshend] a une demie campagne. Elle couche a Brumpton et traule les rues de Londres le reste du jour." 1½ pp.

\* *i.e.* the "falling sickness."

† Sir Cordell Firebraco.



1744, Sept. 11.—“ Il me fache que le Pandour ne recoive pas nos lettres,\* et encore plus de ce qu’il reste ou il est. Il a autant de peine a rejoindre ses dieux domestiques que j’en ay, moy, a m’en separer. Je me rejouis de ce que vous [vous] etes un peu amusée chez *Gmiummum* [Lord Cobham?]. L’addition des Coke etoit tres bonne. Je conseille a mylord . . . d’aller en Derbishire ; le mouvement luy fera du bien. C’est d’être toujours vis a vis de Mr. et Madame Grundy qui luy donne le rhume et le rhumatisme.

“ Je ne vous plains gueres de n’avoir pas eu Madlle. Edwin. Les dévots n’amusent point. Quelqu’un, en parlant d’un dévot de nouvelle fabrique, disoit, cet homme est insupportable depuis qu’il croit en Dieu. On pourroit appliquer cela a Kate. Sa belle-sœur est encore a la campagne. . . .

“ J’ay oui parler de ce mariage O’Brien et Gower par desus les maisons, mais je n’en crois rien, non plus que du succes des vues qu’on a sur le rouget. Il doit etre ou aller la bas chez cette fine mouche qui se moque bien des arraignées, et saura bien detruire en automne les filets tendus en été.

“ Je ne pense pas que Percy [O’Brien] ait été a Stow. Tout ce que je sais, c’est que quand elles sont parties, il etoit chez le Chevalier (bonne ecole) ; je le crois a present chez les Bedford.

“ En depit du Bacha [Lord Bolingbroke], je veux aller voir votre digne amie le premier beau jour. On dit que ses deux petits neveux et Le Richelieu avoient formé une sorte de triumvirat par le moyen de ces femmes qui sont a present disgraciées, et que cela jette une nuance noire sur la faveur du Maréchal. Je ne sais si tout cela est bien vray ? J’en serois fâché par l’interet que Madame de Bo[lingbroke] y peut prendre, car ces gens-la pouvoient servir son petit fils.

“ Winn[ington] va a Bath. Lady To[wnshend] (car ces deux noms viennent ensemble) est fort occupée de sa maison. . . . Je luy demanderay cette histoire de Mrs. Hamilton que j’ignore ; j’imagine que c’est un *quiproquo* d’amour.

“ Le fils de Lord Dumfries est mort. Lady To[wnshend] s’imagine qu’elle en est fort affligée. . . . Le pere noiera son chagrin dans du champagne ; on [croit] les gens de mylord Stair en avoient trop fait boire a ce petit garçon.” 3 pp.

1744, Sept. 21.—“ Enfin, Madame, j’ai vu votre amie. . . . Le tems, qui depuis hier est changé, m’a permis de me mettre dans un bateau sur l’eau, je l’ay traversée, cette eau, et je suis venu aboutir au peron du chateau. Je traverse la terrasse, j’enfile la porte, je vais de chambre en chambre sans rencontrer une ame. . . . Je descens, je gagne le jardin, qui croiez vous que je rencontre ? Votre sœur et sa fille ! ‘Eh bon jour madame,’ ‘Et bon jour monsieur,’ puis des reproches obligeans, des excuses, des civilités vraies ou fausses. Nous nous

\* See N. de Pestiers’ letter of June 4, p. 247 below.

promenons, le Bacha arrive, il dit que sa femme et Madlle. Pit le suivent. Elles se font attendre, et viennent enfin ; on nous prie a diner, on nous presse même ; nous refusons, vôtre sœur gagne sa chaise et moy mon batteau. Nous y avons laissé l'Abbe [Marchmont]. Votre amie trouve moi en de me dire a l'oreille, 'mon Dieu que cecy me fache, mais donnez moy donc un jour entier.' Je luy ai promis, et je luy tiendray parole. Elle a bon visage, cependant elle souffre, a ce qu'elle dit, de tems a autre. . . . Voila madame, un detail bien circonstancié ; il est si long, qu'il traîne le detail, il faudroit luy faire porter la queue : j'ai envie que ce soit Mr. O'Brien qui fasse cet office." 2 pp.

1744, Oct. 4.—“ . . . J'allay diner l'autre jour avec votre amie. . . . Je ne sais sur quelle bonne herbe le seigneur du chateau avoit marchée, mais il me combla d'honnetetez, et ces honnetetez avoient l'air sincere, ou du moins le plus beau fard du monde. Madame de Bo[lingbroke] étoit entre bien mal. Elle avoit été la veille mener sa compagne a Marble Hill, et cette corvée l'avait un peu [fatiguée]. Lord Marchmont, son frere, et Mr. O'Brien dînerent avec nous. . . . Ce dernier m'a confirmé la mort de mylord Beauchamp, que la petite verole a enlevé en quatre jours a Rome, ou il étoit. C'est un terrible coup for Lord et Lady Herford, et une grande acquisition pour les Smithsons. Le jeune Levisson vient d'etre choisi pour je ne sais quelle ville en Shropshire. . . .

“ Je vous enverray *Acajou et Zeophile* avec un autre roman, lundy qui vient. Bristow doit vous avoir remis *David Simple*. Je ne vois pas que les actions de Lord Bath aient haussé ; je compte pourtant qu'il sera venu a bout de faire dire Mr. Anwsone—contez moy donc votre chateau, je suis stupide ; je ne le devine point. . . .

“ Mr. O'Brien a trouvé Lord Marchmont avec moy, qui sans faire semblant de rien, a fait un sermon sur la facilité avec laquelle les jeunes gens se laissent seduire, sur leur peu d'application, et sur les inconveniens qui en resultant. . . . Je souhaite que le sieur en profite, cela vous auroit plu.” 2½ pp.

1744, Oct. 16.—“ Vous n'avez donc rien a me dire, madame ? Vous ne voulez pas me parler ? Ce silence me fache, et votre absence m'assomme. Je suis mangé de vapeurs, et je n'ay pas le courage de rien faire pour les dissiper ; il me manque quelque chose, et ce quelque chose c'est vôtre retour en ville. Hâtez le donc, par charité. . . . Si ces pluies continuent, vous ne vous tirerez jamais des mauvais chemins, et nous serons reduits, vous a passer l'hiver en Warwickshire, et moy a me pendre. . . .” 2 pp.

1744, Oct. 23.—On the death of the Duchess of Marlborough.  
*Printed in Report VII, Appendix, p. 231.*



1744, Nov. 6.—La Reine Blanche et sa fille arrivent et dînent aujourd'hui [chez] nous, madame ; les Cooks en doivent être, et le reste de la clique sur le soir. Je seray fort aise de voir tout cela, mais je le serois bien davantage si quelqu'évenement imprévu vous amenoit à leur place ou du moins avec eux . . . vous qui êtes la reine de la société et la mienne ; mais depechez vous donc d'arriver, vous manquez grandement à tout le monde, et plus grandement encore à moy, si vous aviez été icy par exemple, vous m'auriez peut-être empêché de réfléchir et de voir comme dans un miroir tout ce qui se passera chez moy depuis quatre heures jusqu'à onze, je le sais par cœur. Lord Ches[terfield] dira des épigrammes, sa bonne femme et votre sœur ne diront presque rien, ma voisine [Lady Lichfield ?] débitera des sottises auxquelles Mr. Cook et Southcote répondront par des *quolibets* que Lady Jane [Coke] rélévera avec son bon sens et son air de prude, tandis que dans un coin de la chambre, Lady Charlotte [Edwin] et sa bonne amie [Lady Townshend ?] se regaleront d'un petit tête à tête scandaleux ; le thé, les cartes, les bougies, et moy, nous ferons les honneurs.

“ La cérémonie faite, chacun ira coucher, comme à l'enterrement du Duc de Guise, ou si vous aimez mieux une comparaison moderne, comme aux funérailles de la Duchesse de Marlborough, car je suppose que ceux qui y assistoient se sont couchés. Vous a-t-on mandé qu'outre les vingt mille livres sterling cette Duchesse avoit encore laissé à Lord Chesterfield ses plus belles pierreries ? Je compte qu'il les donnera à sa femme, ce sera à la vérité jeter de l'eau dans la mer, d'autres ne s'en soucieraient guères à sa place, mais pour elle, elle en voudroit avoir autant que la Madonne de Lorette.

“ La siége de Cony est levé très certainement, et on voudroit persuader au public que les choses vont bien en Bohème, ce que je ne vois pas si clairement ; il me paroît que les nouvelles favorables qu'on débite sur ce sujet ont plus d'étalage que de réalité. Quand on n'a point de diamons fins, on porte des pierres du Temple ; les connoisseurs n'y sont pas trompez, mais les ignorans le sont et ils composent le plus grand nombre. Le Duc d'A[remburg] et le Marechal W[ade] arrivent d'outre mer très mecontents l'un de l'autre : s'ils veulent parler, nous entendrons de belles choses, et a moins que certain *quidam* [the Duke of Cumberland] ne leur ferme la bouche, il sera mal à son aise.

“ Votre Dauphin a été deux jours en ville avec le jeune Levisson, qui venoit voir sa belle, le mariage se fait enfin. J'ay trouvé Lord Feilding beaucoup mieux que quand il quitta la ville. Son appétit est tout au mieux, il est parti hier avec Mr. O'Brien pour retourner à Wooburn. Adieu ma comtesse, voila mes gens qui arrivent.” 3 pp.

1744, Nov. 24.—Est ce que vous ne m'écrivez pas parceque “ je ne vous ay pas mandé la chute prochaine d'un certain



personnage?\*" Je l'aurois fait si jusqu'a present (c'est a dire jusqu' au commencement de cette semaine) la chose ne m'avoit pas paru equivoque, et que je hais les bruits prematurees. Enfin c'est une affaire faite, et son predecesseur prendra sa place en attendant qu'on puisse s'arranger. Je ne sais si cela sera si aisé. Si j'avois cru votre presence utile a vos affaires je vous aurois mandé de venir, mais je n'ay pas compris qu'il fut besoin de vous tracasser, ni la goutte de mylord, que j'assure de mes respects, j'entens luy et non sa goutte. . . . J'ay l'approbation de votre cousin G.† et c'est avoir celle de l'homme le plus estimable d'Angleterre." 1½ pp.

1744, Nov. 29.—". . . Comme je n'ay pas le don [de deviner, je ne puis pas decider si le changement arrivé fera quelque effet, d'autant plus qu'il n'y a rien de fixe. Il s'agit d'arranger qui entrera dans le Cabinet, et avant que cela soit déterminé, je doute qu'on puisse rien faire d'important. En attendant, il a été resolu de faire maison nette dans l'Am[irau]té, mais on ignore comment on les remplacera, du moins tout est incertain. Les uns mettent Lord Gower a la place de votre beau-frere [Lord Winchilsea], d'autres disent qu'on fera simplement une commission d'Amiraux, et le Duc a leur tête. Nous verrons. Enfin, on veut envoyer un homme de poids en Hollande pour demander une reponse decisive, et cet homme-la sera, je crois, Lord C[hesterfield], savoir si apres cela on luy donnera cette lieutenance que vous savez qu'il ambitionne; c'est une question.‡ Il y a mille gens, creatures de la poulle mouillée [Pelham] qui aboient apres ce poste; je voudrois bien en voir un bon a qui vous savez, et, n'en deplaise a vôtre philosophie, je le souhaite fort. Bien d'autres disent comme moy; vous n'êtes pas oubliés, et on sait ce que vous meritez.

"Mr. Pelham aura le Jewel office pour son gendre; bien des gens y pensoient pour qui vous savez; enfin il y a d'autres choses aussi bonnes.

"Vous avez lu la harangue; voicy l'adresse, admirez en la bonne grâce, cela ne fait pas un pli. Mais malgré tout cela, un certain homme regrette ce qu'il vient de perdre, que luy faut-il donc? Devinez. Vous m'ennuiez la bas? Aiez la bonté de montez en carrosse, mylord et madame, et de venir recevoir icy mes embrassemens sinceres et respectueux." 2 pp.

1745, Aug. 27.—Lord C[obham], qui est en ville depuis hier, m'a dit, madame, que Jemmy Grenville est actuellement avec vous, c'est un bonheur que je luy envie, . . . mais rien

\* Lord Granville resigned on Saturday, Nov. 24, when the seals were given back to Lord Harrington.

† Possibly Bath. Cf. p. 174. There was an old alliance between the families.

‡ Chesterfield was made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but was sent on the mission to the Hague before taking up his post.

ne m'empêchera de vous aller voir cette automne, il n'est boue ni mauvais chemin qui m'en puisse empêcher. Lord C[obham] veut que je passe par chez lui, et il me le demande d'un si bon ton et d'un air si cordial, que je crois que j'y passerai deux ou trois jours, en allant chez vous. La signora [Lady Cobham] est arrivée avec son époux ; elle m'a paru plus maussade, plus grondeuse et plus absurde que jamais. Elle est fort intriguée, ou du moins paroît l'être, d'une colique dont Henriette [Speed] est atteinte depuis quelques jours, enfin ils dîneront vendredi chez moi avec la Reine Blanche. Que me venez vous conter, Madame la Comtesse, de ma disgrâce à la cour de Sheen, j'y suis comme une peinture ; elles sont venues expresse en ville pour s'informer de ma santé (et aussi pour quelques commissions, car il ne faut pas que je fasse trop le glorieux) mais tant y a qu'elles m'ont fort caressé, elles vouloient même me mener coucher avec elles, parceque l'air de la campagne me feroit du bien. . . .

"Le seigneur O'Brien après avoir bien dansé sur la mer est revenu d'Irlande gros et gras, fort content de sa fortune, et de sa personne aussi, si je ne me trompe. Je salue très humblement my lord et le plains de ses incommodités ; est ce la goutte ou l'autre chose qui le fait jurer ? On attend le roy cette semaine. Lord C[obham] et sa moitié vous font mille amities." 2 pp.

1745, Sept. 3.—The son of the Pretender is in Scotland. and advancing to meet General Cope. A battle expected, 1½ pp. *Printed in Report VII, Appendix, p. 231.*

1745, Sept. 24.—On the defeat of General Cope [at Preston Pans], and the alarm felt in England. It is hoped that "le beau Cleon" and his master will no longer make light of the matter. [*This first part of the letter is printed in Report VII, ut supra.*]

"On dit que le Duc de B[edford] a demandé la permission de lever un regiment ; je ne sais s'il l'a obtenue, et même je ne vous donne pas cette nouvelle pour sure. Ce qu'il y a de certain c'est qu'il a la lieutenance de sa province, apres tout ce qu'on avoit dit. Madame, avez vous été quelquefois à l'opera, et en avez vous remarqué les decorations ? Elles sont belles, mais c'est à une certaine distance ; mais gardez vous bien d'aller derriere les coulisses, vous decouvririez le barbouillage. *A l'applicazione, signora. . . .*"

Lady Townshend "est toujours la même ; se plaignant un moment et badinant l'autre. . . . On lui contoît comme ces soldats de Cope fuioient : 'Ah mon Dieu, c'est tout ce que la chambre des S[eigneurs] auroit pu faire.' . . . Lord Stair eût hier un étourdissement en jouant au whist ; Madame T. étoit son partner. Elle fait de cela une histoire longue de six aunes, qui ne vaut pas six sols ; enfin cela n'a point eu de suite. . . .



“ Paris [the King ?] devoit partir ce matin pour je ne sais laquelle de ses maisons, mais les nouvelles d'Ecosse auront pu luy faire remettre son voiage. Il me semble qu'il meprisoit assez toutes ces affaires. . . . Lord Cobham a ete un peu incommodé, mais il est mieux. On me disoit l'autre jour qu'il avoit offert ses services si on les avoit pour agreables ; si non qu'il demandoit a retourner chez lui. . . .

“ Vous ay-je fait part d'un trait de pruderie de la langoureuse [Miss Pitt] qui est chez vôtre amie ? Je ne crois pas. La derniere fois que j'ay été dans ce pays la, elle étoit arrivée un moment avant moy dans le carrosse de la maison ; je dis que si je l'avois sù, je serois venu avec elle : ‘ On en auroit peut etre parlé,’ repondit elle en souriant. ‘ Parlé,’ dit Madame de B[olingbroke], ‘ il est vray qu'en ce pays cy on est étrange, mais au fond quand on vous verroit avec Monsieur et une femme de chambre en tiers dans un carrosse, ou seroit le mal ?’ ‘ Pour accommoder monsieur ’ (repliqua la Pincée) ‘ j'aurois pû le faire ; mais je crois que cela ne se fait gueres en aucun pays.’ N'admirez vous pas cette begeulle, cette haridelle, avec son visage de parchemine, et par ou la medisance y pourroit elle mordre, a moins de se saisir des coutures de la petite verole de son visage ? . . . ” 4 pp.

1745, Oct. 17.—“ . . . Je n'ay point vu votre Dauphin depuis qu'il est capitaine décidé, j'espere que cela luy sera utile, je ne sais si c'est luy qui m'a renvoyé ma chaise, mais elle est arrivée avec une glace cassée et très delabrée d'ailleurs. Nous n'avons nulle nouvelle d'Ecosse que celles que vous verrez dans les papiers. Je ne vous dis rien de la harangue ; vous la verrez. Le *Habeas Corpus* est suspendu et l'adresse a passé sans contradiction, hors que le chevalier Dashwood, secondé du chevalier Philips, y a voulu mettre je ne sais quelle queue, mais comme ils estoient seuls contre les autres, cela n'a pas eu lieu.

“ La ville sera bientôt repeuplée, mais pas pour moy à moins que vous n'y veniez.” 2 pp.

1745, Oct. 24.—“ . . . Si la capitainerie de votre Dauphin luy peut être utile, j'en suis bien aise, mais il pourroit bien empecher sa canaille de vous manger en vie ; je dirois de cela comme on dit quelquefois des enfans, que ceux qui les ont fait les nourrissent. Vous voulez donc savoir les terrans et aboutissans de la queue a mon voisin [Sir Francis Dashwood], c'étoit, si je suis bien instruit, certains articles touchant les juges à paix qu'il proposoit de joindre à l'adresse ; mais cela n'a pas eu lieu, et l'adresse passa sans queue. Puisque j'en suis sur ce chevalier je veux en finir, et vous dire qu'il se marie, à une my Lady Elias,\* elle est un peu devote et même agée, mais quarante mille pieces d'argent comptant,

\* Widow of Sir Richard Ellis. Horace Walpole calls her “ a poor forlorn Presbyterian prude.”—*Letters*, ii. 180.



et 5,000*l.* de rente font passer par desus bien des choses. Je ne sais ce que c'est d'ailleurs que cette femme, il me semble qu'elle est quelque chose à Lord Hobard, enfin il y a du Hobard dans son histoire.

"Voicy ce qui se passa hier dans la chambre ; Mr. Pitt proposa une adresse pour prier Sa Majesté de faire revenir incessamment ses troupes de Flandres. Mr. P[elha]m dit non. L'autre repliqua que si, plusieurs gens parlerent, le débat dura jusqu'à huit heures, on en vint à une division, et les Pel[ham]s l'emportèrent de douze voix, c'est à dire de 148 contre 136 ; commentez la desus.

"Mon Dieu, madame, que vous êtes provinciale, avec vos Danois ! propos de gazette, cela ne se debite point dans les bons lieux, ni à la cour, ou vous jugez bien qu'on n'y pense pas, je sais bien qu'on peut vous l'avoir mandé d'un certain endroit la, ou vous aimez assez à être, parcequ'un jour en lisant cela sur les papiers on s'y mit en colere, c'est le lieu ou la Haridelle [Miss Pitt] residoit ; il y a une petite guerre entre elle et le Comte de M. ou Mr. d'Obrien prend le parti de la Haridelle, à entendre ce jeune homme, le M. est un cheval de carrosse. Je pensois en moy même, si ton pere étoit en vie il te romproit les bras.

"Les Sheenoises sont en ville depuis hier, je leur ay donné un diner et un assemblée ; tout le monde est revenu hors vous, il faut esperer que votre tour viendra. . . .

"Les nouvelles d'Ecosse sont si incertaines que je ne vous en diray rien, tout ce que je sais c'est que nous avons icy un air de guerre, d'inquiétude, et de geuserie, du moins a venir, que l'on ne sauroit bien exprimer ; on ne sauroit s'empêcher de prendre part à toutes ces calamitez, mais chaque chose dans la vie a son periode, et *The wretch of the day may be happy to-morrow*. Ne vous livrez point à l'humeur noire, ma Comtesse ; il n'est pas besoin que je vous dise que cela ne guerit de rien, vous le savez assez." 3 pp.

1745, Nov. 5.—". . . Les tems et les trois quarts des gens sont trop maussades pour m'inspirer la belle humeur. . . . Quand on ne trouve dans son chemin que des gens allarméz et tristes, cela se communique du plus ou moins.

"Je ne sais pas trop que dire sur la guerre entre la F[rance] et la Hol[lande]. Cette dernière fera assurément son possible pour l'éviter, par beaucoup de raisons elle le doit, mais je ne vois pas que l'autre en ait pour la menager beaucoup. . . .

"Votre fils, qui a été quelques jours icy, est retourné à son quartier, plein d'ardeur martiale et d'un noble desir d'aller en Ecosse ; il a vû le frere à Gmunnum\* qui luy a donné de fort belle eau benite ; je souhaite de toute mon ame qu'elle se trouve en bon bouillon.

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\* If Gmunnum is Cobham, the brother is his sister Hester's husband, Richard Grenville,

"Ha ha, Mr. Jean\* batit une maison, *hy is wecg*, ou il y a du singulier la dèdans, il a apparament trouvé des briques, des pierres et de la charpente de rencontre, et construit son hôtel par la raison que le bon marché fait tout prendre. Je dine avec votre sœur de la chez les Cokes, vous [*torn*] comme Lady Jane laissa son epoux par les chemins à Ethrop, et vint en ville seule comme une delaissée. O amour ! O pruderie ! que de coulevres vous faites avaller.

"Mon Dieu il est quatre heures, je feray attendre la compagnie. L'argent est toujours bon à prendre et si my Lord que j'embrasse et respecte veut me faire tenir le mien je luy seray obligé." 2½ pp.

1745, Dec. 5.—". . . Vous me verriez a l'avenir plus exact que la pendule la mieux réglée ; c'est a dire que je vous ecriray toutes les semaines." Je ne dis pas tous les jours de courier, "je laisse cela a Madlle. de W[yndham]. Elle triomphe par la plume ; elle a une volubilité de plume comme d'autres en ont de langue. Et moy, madame, j'ay une volubilité de cœur pour vous et pour tout ce qui vous touche.

"Nous attendons a tout moment la nouvelle d'une bataille. Nôtre voisin [Sir F. Dashwood ?] m'envoie dire qu'il n'y a rien de particulier, c'est a dire que probablement il y a eu une action, dont, si je suis bien orienté, vous saurez le detail avant ou aussi tôt que nous. Dieu conserve vôtre fils. . . ." 1½ pp.

1745[-6, Jan.] 23.—Giving an account of the action between the King's troops, under General Hawley, and the rebels,† in which the former were defeated, and the second line (the same troops which Cope had at Preston Pans) fled without drawing their swords. The Duke [of Cumberland] is to start at once for Scotland. Great consternation in London, where it is not known whether cowardice or treason was the cause. Hawley has retreated to Edinburgh. 1½ pp. *The letter is dated "ce 23rd de l'an 1745," and the postmark is "23 JA." Printed in Report VII, p. 231, but dated, in error, 23 [Sept.], 1745.*

1745[-6], Feb. 8.—". . . On vous aura sans doute mandé le bon effet que l'arrivée du Duc a fait en Ecosse, et la mauvaise situation du Brabant. Si Brusselles alloit être pris avec ses quinze generaux, ce seroit une mauvaise affaire. Je suis en peine de cet evenement a cause de bien des raisons et de Claas qui s'y trouve ; cela me fait attendre de ses nouvelles avec inquietude et impatience. . . .

"Ce qui se passe icy dans la vie particulière est au desous de vous être conté, et l'autre est au desus de mes lumières et de celles de bien d'autres. . . ." 1½ pp.

\* Perhaps John Stanhope.

† i.e. the Battle of Falkirk, fought on Jan. 17, 1745-6.

1745-6, Feb. 20.—“ . . . Je n'ay rien a ajouter a ce que la Chinoise vous a mandé sur la comédie qui s'est jouée dans le pays que vous savez. Le Lord Berkley of Stratton est decampé de sa place, le Torrington en a pris posesion, ce dernier est remplacé par Mr. Pitt. Le bon homme Archibald [Lord Archibald Hamilton] a le gouvernement de l'hôpital de Grenewich, et Lord Barrington luy succede dans l'Amirauté, enfin Jemmy Grenville est dans le *Bord of Trade*; tout cela a baisé la main du roy ce matin. J'ay vû ce matin l'ainé Grenville et sa femme, qui m'ont l'air embarrassé, je ne sais pourquoy. Ils m'ont fort demandé de vos nouvelles et vous font beaucoup d'amitié.

“ La Chinoise, je veux dire la jeune, est fort contente. Je suis bien trompé si elle n'espere quelque chose pour l'un ou l'autre de ses frères; quand a la Marquise je ne sais si elle est si satisfaite, et si elle ne temoigne pas a certains gens combien elle les meprise, c'est vanité ou foiblesse. Elle m'a dit en confidence qu'elle partiroit pour la campagne le plustôt possible, mais qu'elle n'en vouloit rien dire à l'autre. Cette autre a furieusement la fantaisie du *Sweetman* [? George Grenville], peut être plus qu'elle ne le sait elle même; ce ne sera pas la première personne d'esprit que se sera trouvée la dupe de son cœur, cecy entre nous.

“ On ne m'a point parlé de la pension, et je n'en suis pas surpris, on me connoit, et malgré ma douceur naturelle, on sait bien que je ne serois pas demeuré sans reponse. Nôtre voisin me paroît toujours vous vouloir du bien; ce qui paroît quelquefois un travers, part souvent d'un bon cœur, et s'il ne vous l'est pas, je suis persuadé que c'est impuissance. Les Westm[orland] me parlent toujours de vous, vraiment ils vous rendent et avec justice l'éloge que vous faites d'eux. Brusselles est pris, et tout ce qui étoit dedans fait prisonniers de guerre. Je suppose que Claas est du nombre; et j'en suis en peine, il a été sur les nouvelles pour avoir deffendu avec honneur ce fort de Monterey.

“ On dit que le Roy de Prusse veut se faire Stadhouder de Hollande, je crois que nous aurons une paix, elle sera comme vous pouvez juger.” 2½ pp.

1746, June 17.—“ . . . Je suppose que la Chinoise vous mande toutes les nouvelles, et que vous savez par elle le Prince de Hesse, les troupes qu'on veut, et qu'on ne veut pas envoyer en Flandres; la lettre du d'Argenson au Van Hoey, et celle de celuy cy au Duc de N[ewcast]le, avec la reponse du dit duc, et puis les négociations pour la paix, et comme quoy on parle de donner la Flandre à Don Philippe. J'en croirois bien quelque chose de ce dernier article, mais je ne sais si cette Chinoise vous a mandé un certain attachement, dont je vous ay parlé il y a quelque tems, peut être l'ignore t'elle elle même, peut être ne subsiste t'il pas, mais enfin beaucoup de gens croient l'avoir remarqué, tout le monde s'en parle à l'oreille,



et, vray ou faux, c'est le secrêt de la comedie, son gout n'est pas mauvais mais a quoy cela la menera t'il.

"Ces Chinoises vont je pense lundy prochain à Stow. Le maitre de ce château vous aime et vous honore comme de raison, et s'il ne vous est pas utile, ni a vôtre dauphin, ce n'est pas manque d'avoir parlé ; je sais cela par gens qui ne se soucient pas de le prover. Ce marechal est toujours fort epris de la belle Fanny, qui par parenthèse m'a prié de vous faire et à my Lord mille complimens, je ne me serois pas soucié de vous les envoier, mais c'est que le ton m'en a plû.

Parlons un peu de vôtre Dauphin ; ce regiment sera cassé. Il a écrit à Lord Cobham pour le consulter sur le dessein qu'il a d'aller comme volontaire en Flandres, si tant est qu'on y aille, ce que ce dernier ne paroît pas approuver, ni moy non plus. . . ." 3½ pp.

1746, July 1.—Regretting that, owing to indisposition, it is impossible to fulfil the charming project of escorting her to Stow. Fears that "les Chinoises" will never forgive him, as they were counting upon meeting her there. 2 pp.

1746, Aug. 5.—On the probable fate of the Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and the discoveries of Murray. 3 pp. *Printed in Report VII, p. 231.*

1746, Aug. 14.—". . . On a nommé a tort et a travers mille gens qu'on disoit être accusez par le Murray.\* Il n'y a que Lord Thraquair qui porte un nom et qui est a ce qu'on m'assure à la Tour ; de vous dire ceux qu'on doit arreter, je serois bien embarrassé. On a parlé du Watkin W[illia]ms, j'ay peine à le croire, pourquoi se seroit il mis la ?

"La Ponponne n'est point aux eaux avec le frère de la Haridelle ;† à moins que ce ne fût depuis deux jours. Je ne sais comment le frère est dans ce pays là ; il ne fût pas parlé de luy la dernière fois que j'y étois. . . .

"On parle d'une action en Flandre, c'est à dire une action à venir ; je ne saurois le croire, . . . cependant Lord Sandwich est party et Mr. de Puisieux aussi ; huit jours nous rendront plus savans.

"Il me tarde de vous voir pour vous parler de mille choses, je suis faché contre le public, sa politique et son peu d'humanité me déplaisent." 2 pp.

[1747, September.].—" . . . Vous savez la prise de Bergenopzoom, mais vous n'êtes pas a portée d'entendre tous les discours que cette prise occasione icy, et vous n'y perdez gueres ; c'est surprise, inadvertance, imbecilité, trahison. Il me semble de ce chirurgien qui, au lieu de remettre une jambe cassée, s'amuse a chercher par quelle raison elle l'est. Le

\* John Murray of Broughton, secretary to Prince Charles during the campaign, turned King's evidence after he was captured.

† Miss Pitt. See letter of Sept. 24, 1745, above.

malade luy dit : Eh monsieur, je ne vous demande pas la cause du mal, mais le remede. *A l'applicatione, Signora.*

“ Au reste, on a (reverence parler) le feu au dernière dans un pais que vous connoissez bien quoique depuis longtemps vous ne le frequentiez plus. ‘ Mais les consequences de tout cecy peuvent estre horribles,’ dit on ; ‘ il nous viendra compagnie peutêtre, et nous ne sommes pas en état de la recevoir ; nous avons preté nos gens a nos amis, et il ne sera pas si facile d’en trouver d’autres ou de les faire revenir.’ ‘ Voila ce que c’est,’ dit un autre, ‘ d’avoir renvoyé vos valets de campagne ; il faudra les reprendre.’ ‘ Cette reforme n’a jamais été de mon gout,’ ajoute un troisieme ; ‘ Vous avez raison,’ dit un quatrieme, ‘ ces gens la, a la verité, n’étoient pas de bons domestiques, mais on eût pû les façonner.’ Vous voiez bien ce que je veux dire ; vous êtes penetrante, quoique je ne sois pas clair.

“ Je n’ay point de lettres de notre pays natal, mais je sais de bonne part qu’on y est consterné, et qu’il y a une grande fermentation parmy le peuple. Ce n’est pas que ce peuple en veuille a ceux qui sont les maitres aujourd’hui, mais a ceux qui l’étoient autrefois, et comme icy, par cette peur dont je parlois, les mouches deviennent des elephans. On dit qu’il y a eu des soulevemens dans toutes les villes, et moy je dis et je sais qu’il n’y a eu qu’une maison de barbier et une de tailleurs (qui avoient parlé mal a propos) de pillées. On a mis la garnison sous les armes et tout est apaisé pour un tems.” 2 pp.

1747, Oct. 6.—Je fais mes compliments a mylord, au Dauphin, aux Fierdebras [Firebraces] et a Lady Prim[rose]. “ Je vous trouve toutes deux charmantes de vous plaindre parceque vous vous habillez, babillez et déshabillez ; nos héros n’ont fait autre chose tout cet été, tout le reste quand ils s’en sont melez s’est tournée à leur dam ; il est vray qu’ils ont eu de plus que vous la foire et la fièvre, est ce que vous leur envieriez ?

“ Il ne me paroît pas que le P[elha]m songe à quitter la partie. Ce que vous avez vû dans les nouvelles sur cette ambassade du Gr[envill]e est une plaisanterie de l’autre clique fondée apparament sur quelque projet dont le G[renville] avoit parlé. A l’égard de la paix je ne sais qu’en dire. Les F[rançais] ne me paroissent pas disposez à en rester ou ils sont, et je ne vois que la ressource de faire entendre raison au Roy de P[russe], mais il s’agit pour cet effet de trouver des gens qui en eussent eux mêmes. . . .

“ Le Duc, qui doit être actuellement à la Haye, et la plupart des officiers, seront icy dans la quinzaine ; on dit que nous aurons l’année qui vient deux cent cinquante mille hommes en Flandres. Si on n’en trouve pas en chair et en os, je suppose qu’on les fera de carton comme dans la Roman Comique, et cela est bien égal pour la representation. Je

n'ay pas vu les Chinoises depuis huit ou dix jours, je savois quelques nouvelles particulières mais je les ay oubliées. Je me souviens pourtant que le Duc de Bridgwater epouse Lady Dy Capel, cela promet une belle progeniture, imbecilité actuelle, folie en perspective, et beaucoup d'argent.

"Lord Kildaire a loué furtivement la maison de la Duchesse de Manchester à Dublin, sur quoy ils se sont chantez ; c'est une histoire de caillette dont je ne me soucie point." 3¼ pp.

1747, Nov. 8.—" . . . Que vous diray-je de ce pays cy ? Il est tel que vous l'avez laissé, chacun suivant sa differente vocation, est occupé des affaires parlementaires, de celles du cabinet, des assemblées du jeu, de l'opera, de la comedie, de l'ivrognerie même ; et tous ces gens là croiant s'occuper ou s'amuser s'ennuient au fond, et moy je ne suis pas mal ennuié d'eux. Il me tarde d'aller voir des visages qui ne soient pas Anglois ; il faudroit pour cela une paix, à laquelle je ne vois nul acheminant, malgré le congres dont on nous amuse ; et si la gelée se fixe une fois en Hollande, je crains tout pour ce pays-la. Je vis hier le Chetwin qui me donna des nouvelles de vos amis de Batthersea ; il dit qu'ils sont passablement bien, ils sont seuls. La Haridelle [Miss Pitt.] est allée à Bath."

1747, Dec. 15.—" Vous ne sauriez trop faire de moy comme des choux de votre jardin, disoit Madame de Sevigné à sa fille. Je vous en dis autant, madame, donnez moy toutes vos commissions ; je les feray toujours avec plaisir. . . .

" Quand au congres, je ne sais pas meme s'il aura lieu, et si tant est qu'on s'assemble, je ne crois pas qu'il aboutisse a rien, et cela parceque nous sommes trop foibles pour resister avec vigueur, et trop peu raisonnables pour ceder de bonne grace. Je crains bien que nos compatriottes ne paient cher leur imprudence ; enfin il faut voir faire, le plus philosophiquement qu'on peut, ce qu'on ne saurait empecher.

" J'ignore le nom, les qualitez, les titres et le caractere de cet homme venu de Saxe, mais je m'en informeray et vous en feray part. Vous faites plus d'honneur a mon nez qu'il ne merite ; je n'avois point flairé cet amour du frere a la Chinoise, et avec le respect que je vous dois, je doute encore un petit de son existence. Le temperament du cavalier est trop delicat pour un amour des sens, et son cœur l'est trop peu pour en sentir un platonique. . . .

" Bob Lee a declaré son mariage avec une demoiselle d'Oxfordshire, dont j'ay oublié le nom." 2½ pp.

1747, Dec. 20.—" Vous aurez vu par celle que je vous ecrivis l'autre ordinaire, la situation ou les choses en sont, a l'égard de l'heredité du S[omerse]t. La T[ownshend] dit que ce n'est pas la peine de s'en inquietter, qu'avant que cette petite



filles sera en état de succéder le pays sera gobé, et qu'il faudra la mettre en pension a la campagne pour trois shillings six sols par semaine. Je ne sais rien de positif touchant la paix, je veux dire la generalle, car il s'en negocie icy une particulière entre le Pere et le fils ; le D[uc] de N[ewcastle] a eu des conferences avec le dernier, et je crois que tout cela pourroit bien produire quelque fagotage. Il m'est avis que le P[elham] ne se sentant pas les reins assez forts, a voulu acheter des auxiliaires, et qu'il a fait offrir un subside, si l'autre vouloit luy donner ses troupes ; et je ne serois nullement surpris, si cet autre, qui est toujours Mr. d'Argent Court, topoit à la proposition. Voila ma conjecture, vous en tirerez vos consequences.

“J'ay vu assez souvent Lady Betty Germain qui me demande toujours bien cordialement de vos nouvelles ; ne manquez pas je vous prie de dire à my Lord, que je gagnay dimanche vingt guinees a Mad. de Bedford, qui en auroit bien juré si elle eût osé, mais la vanité l'emporta, et si elle jura ce fut à basse nôte ; je vis pourtant bien qu'elle enrageoit, et je ne m'en souciai gueres. . . .” 2½ pp.

1747-8, Jan. 5.—“ . . . Amusez vous a former l'esprit de votre petit protégé. Cette occupation n'est pas deplaisante quand on rencontre un sujet docile. Je le félicite sur sa bonne fortune et le remercie de son souvenir, et je ne manqueray pas de parler pour luy de votre part a Gmum Gmun, qui me demande toujours de vos nouvelles avec empressement. . . . Les Cobhams sont de retour, luy fort bien, elle grognonnissime. Sa vielle chambriere s'est brulée . . . une femme de charge s'est mariée ; ajoutez a tout cela le fond d'acrete qu'elle a dans l'esprit, et vous conviendrez qu'elle est jolie a frequenter. Heureusement elle est en gout de retraite, et personne n'en est fâché. On est toujours fort entêté de la petite Coke chez les Chinoises. Je ne vois pas bien ce qu'elles se proposent, car enfin on ne sauroit la demarier.\* L'argent que son mary a perdu a fait beaucoup parler. Son pere a luy est outré, la Duchesse enragée, la petite personne tres piquée de ce que son mary l'a planté la. Tout cela occasionne mille clabauderies que les vieux auroient evité s'ils avoient financé tout de suite et il faudra bien qu'ils en viennent la a la fin. Lady Jane et son mary sont au desespoir a les entendre.

“Il est du trois malles de Hollande, on n'a que des nouvelles vagues de ce pays la, mais en general ils sont mal a leur aise, et craignent quelque coup de main.

“On dit que Lord Marchemont songe a Lady Georgina Spencer ; je ne m'en soucie gueres, mais je me soucie beaucoup de vous et de votre compagnie.” 2½ pp.

1747-8, Jan. 16.—“ . . . On commence a parler, et même assez positivement, de faire le proces à my Lord

\* Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Argyll, married Edward, Viscount Coke, in 1747. For his conduct see H. Walpole's letter written at this time. *Letters*, vol. ii. 299.

Traquhair ; on dit que le Mackdonald a donné de fortes preuves contre luy, et contre d'autres encore qu'on ne nomme pas ; tout cela occasionnera un renouvellement de discours et de scenes desagrees. N'en parlons pas, mais parlons du mariage de my Lord Marchmont qui est tombé subitement amoureux d'une Miss Crompton, fille d'un marchand de toile.\* C'est à la comedie qu'il a fait cette connoissance, il y a peut être de cela trois semaines, et dans peu de jours il l'épouse, et dans peu de mois il pourra bien s'en repentir. Son action surprend ceux qui ne le connoissent pas, et nullement ceux qui le connoissent. Je suis curieux d'entendre les Chinoises raisonner la dessus ; la petite, qui est enrhumée, vous en dira apparemment son avis, en s'applaudissant de l'avoir refusé. A propos de refus, les mauvaises langues disent que le George [Grenville] est las de tout ce train et voudroit rompre s'il pouvoit avec decence. Je n'en crois rien, mais ces bruits sont toujours desagrees.

"Nos voisins de Westmoreland arriveront, je crois demain, est ce que vous n'êtes plus en correspondance ? Je seray bien aise de les voir revenir, car je compte bien que nous nous rassemblerons quelque fois, mais hélas ce ne sera pas comme l'année passée.

"Je vous prie de faire mes tres humbles complimens à my Lord sans oublier le Dauphin et le petit mann. J'ay inutilement cherché Gmum Gmum, mais je trouveray moien de l'attrapper." 2½ pp.

1747-8, Feb. 28.—"Dans une heure d'icy, madame, il doit se rassembler une compagnie de gens qui ne vous aiment point du tout ; ce sont les Westmorlands, les Fierdebras, et la Prim[rose], ainsi en attendant que je dise et que j'entende dire du mal de nous, je vais parler a vous du plaisir que j'auray de voir chez moy les memes personnes avec qui vous etièz le plus liée l'année passée. . . .

"J'ay passé chez Lady Frankland, qui est en ville. Je ne l'ay point trouvée, j'y retourneray, pour qu'elle me dise un peu ce qu'elle sait de cette begeule. Je crois son mariage avec Pit tout a fait faux ; notre voisine est de cet avis et dit que ce n'est pas le sacrement mais l'autrement qu'elle aime. Nous avons parlé, cette comtesse et moy, de la petite heritaire de Kent ; elle est, ou doit venir, en ville, mais elle sera avec gens inconnus et qui ne voient personne. Si vous voulez, Lady West[morland] parlera a ses tuteurs. . . . Je n'ay pu trouver ce Barbor, mais je le verray dans un jour ou deux. . . .

"Je ne pense pas que le Comte Philippe tire son epingle du jeu si tôt ; ce n'est pas que les choses n'aillent a sa tête, il s'en faut bien ; mais je crois qu'il reste la par pique. Il ne veut pas que certaines gens puissent se vanter de l'avoir fait decamper. . . .

"On dit que le Litleton epouse Miss Rich." 3 pp.

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\* See p. 158 above,

[1748, about Feb. ?]—" . . . J'ay vu les Chinoises . . . et j'ay satisfait a leur questions de mon mieux, mais comme la Duchesse de Norfolk estoit presente, nous n'avons pu avoir beaucoup de conversation. Je dinay avec les Chinoises chez la Suffolk, qui se recommande et vous complimente; j'ay aussi des complimens pour vous des Townshends et de la Prim[rose]. . . . Elle ne me paroît pas tant retive, et je crois que sauf le respect qu'on doit aux *Knights of the shire*, nous l'emporterions hautement sur eux. Je vous felicite d'etre defaite de ce tracas. . . . Je ne negligerais point votre affaire avec Barbor. . . . On dit que l'on amenera de H[anove]r une nouvelle favorite; c'est de quoy je ne me soucie gueres." 1½ pp.

1748, Oct. 4.—"Me voicy de retour dans la capitale, madame . . . tres penetré de l'agreable et cordiale reception que vous et mylord m'avez fait. . . . Aujourd'hui j'ay été rendre votre paquet a Madame de B[olingbroke]. L'ordre du tableau auroit peutetre demandé que j'eusse commencé par les Chinoises, mais l'inclination l'a emporté sur le ceremonial; et j'ay diné avec votre amie et son seigneur et maitre. . . . Je les ay promenez dans vos appartemens, dans vos prés, sur les bords de votre canal. . . . Je ne la trouve pas si bien qu'on pourroit le souhaitter, ni le patron non plus; il est pêsant. . . . On m'a dit a B[atters]ea que votre sœur et sa fille estoient fraiches et dodues, et se portoient comme le pont neuf. . . ." 2 pp.

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## VI.—LETTERS TO WILLIAM, EARL, AND ISABELLA, COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, VARIOUS.

PRINCESSE D'ANHALT BERENBORG, née Comtesse de Weede, to her cousin, MADLLE. ISABELLE DE JONG, at Utrecht.

1718, Oct. 4. The Hague.—"Mademoiselle et chere cousine, l'interest particulier que j'ai tousjours pris en cet qui vous regarde, me fait avoir bien du plaisir en aprenant votre mariage avec une personne de qualité et merites. Je vous en felicite de tout mon cœur, de mesme que M. votre futur epoux, et espere que le bon dieu vous conservera longues année ensemble en vous faisant jouir de tout les prosperités imaginables. Conservez moi, je vous prie, la continuation de vostre amitié, et faites bien mes compliments a M. Denbigh, M. votre pere, Madame votre belle mere et toute la famille." 1 p. *Seals with double shields of arms under coronet.*



[HENRIETTA JANSSEN to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.]

[Before Oct. 1731,] Monday. Wimbledon.—“ You cannot imagine how happy I am with the thoughts of having you in town soon, and tho’ I hear no talk of our going yet I am withing reach so that I can allways see you once a week ; but however I am sorry for the occasion since both you and I shall be deprived of Messieurs De Jongs, who for the short acquaintance I have with them have a great value for, and shall really be very sorry to loose them out of our country. . . . I could wish all our English men farther, since none of them had brains enough to detain them here ; it is a sign of their want of judgment.”

I am sorry to see you are still in the spleen. I had hoped that with your health you would recover your wonted cheerfulness. \* “ The trifling rediculous things that one meets continually every where, and much more perhaps at publick meetings in the country, rather diverts me then otherwise, and makes me like the philosopher that laughed at mankind always. Since Mr. Glin thought it worth his while to entertain you upon my account [I] long to know what he says ; methinks he is a strange, odd, comical man.

“ Two of my lord’s sisters are in our neighbourhood at Lady Diana’s and I hear a piece of news that I believe you will be pleased at ; I wish it may be true ! That is that the good woman has taken it into her head to make a match between Lady Dy and her grandson. It is she and Lady Mary that is there.\* I wish I had any newse to write, but am so busy that have not time to see any body, for have not bin out since I began. I durst say you laugh at me for being of so projecting a taste, but between you and I, I only do it to please my father, he having a mind to have his old materials used, and he having so much business about his odious affair that he has not time to do it himself, and as he is exceeding good to me I should be a beast if I did not do every thing that lays in my power that he likes. . . .” [Signature torn off.]

*Postscript.*—“ Want to know if Craven and you are good friends, because you say you have not seen her this two months.” 3 pp.

The EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM to his sister [in-law, the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH].

1734, Sept. 18. Wentworth House.—Would have been very glad if he could have served her with his brother, but believes that he has already left the Hague and is probably by this time in England. They have been detained at Lord Strafford’s in consequence of Lady Winchilsea’s illness. 1½ p. *Sale with crest and coronet.*

\* Lady Mary Feilding married in 1729 ; Lady Diana in Oct., 1731. This letter was certainly written before the latter date, and probably before the former one. Sir Theodore Janssen’s “ odious affair ” was that of the South Sea Company, of which he had been a director.

## COMTE DU LUC to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1735, Nov. 5. Paris.—“ Je suis trop glorieux, divinité que j'adore, de ce qu'avec ma chaumière provençalle vous avez pû faire un petit plaisir a Madame la Comtesse D'Enbigh. S'il est vray qu'elle et Milord ne cherchent que le bon air, je les deffie d' en trouver un meilleur pour la saison ou nous entrons ; et s'ils vouloient bonne compagnie, je dirois que c'est se blouzer que de la chercher en Provence, ou il n'y a que des Provençaux. Prenez un ton imperatif, Madame la Comtesse, et dites que vous voulez qu'on mette tout par ecuellers au Luc ; mon frere\* qui comme moy a grande envie de voir M. de Boulainbrogk, dit que Madame D'Enbigh n'a pas choisy le plus bel appartement. Il l'attribue à la grace, car la dame couchant dans son lit prendra un grand goust pour mour [mœur ?] de Rome, moyennant quoy, elle ira chanter au lutrin chés mes moines. Autrefois votre deffunt mary (*sic*), avec toute sa sequelle marine, venoit braire au temple du Luc, qu'on m'a râzé inhumainement. Je sçay ce qu'il m'en couste, car ma terre est diminuée des trois quarts ; je sçay aussy que l'église anglicane et celle de Genève ne se ressemblent qu'en tant qu'elles n'aiment pas le pape ; en quoy ils ont tort car c'est un bon homme, tout ainsy comme notre amie Nonant, qui n'a pû rester seule a Grigny. Je ne l'ay pas encore veue, car la devotion m'avoit grippé, je ne vous diray pas pour quoy ; quelque sot vous parleroit de tout ce qu'on débite dans nos caffés. Mon pauvre Cogny n'y est pas autrement bien traité, mais le feu de paille n'est pas de durée. . . . Votre amy fricaut est a Savigny toujours en colère car personne ne paye ; plus de bien que de vie ; allons au Luc, menons y Milord, le beau soleil est préférable aux roupies. *Signed.*  
4 pp.

## THE SAME to THE SAME.

1735, Dec. 6. Paris.—“ Gardéz vous bien, Madame, de me récrire une autre lettre comme celle à laquelle j'ay l'honneur de répondre ; la teste m'en tourneroit. . . . Mais n'en déplaie Myledy, au galoubet, je ne suis pas autrement content de ce que vous croyez beaucoup faire en fixant votre depart du Luc après Noël. Si raisons d'état vous necessitent d'abandonner ma chaumière, force me sera de prendre patience, . . . je vous plains d'estre en Provence avec des Provençaux, mais si vous Madame, et notre respectable Mylord, vous y portiez bien, il faut vous souvenir qu'il n'y a point de roses sans epines. Notre pauvre Comtesse de Bolingbroke a ses galoubets ; nous avons vu icy M. de Bolingbroke, qui n'a pas bu un verre d'eau chés l'archevêque de Paris, qui le regarde comme un franc hérétique, au lieu qu'il canonise les gens qui préfèrent au Luc son lit a tout autre. . . .” 3½ pp.

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\* The Archbishop of Paris.

## COMTE DU LUC to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1736, Jan. 5. Conflans.—Votre lettre “ m’est venue chercher icy, ou je me suis renfermé pour éviter la ceremonie de Versailles et les fatigantes visites de la ville. . . . Dites moy à la francquette, Madame, quels charmes peut avoir pour vous et pour Milord la ville d’Aix ? Est ce le monde qui l’habite ? En ce cas, j’ose vous dire qu’il ne faut pas disputer des gousts, car, a vous dire vray, je n’ay jamais pu m’apprivoiser aux alleures de cette belle ville, Marseille et Le Luc ont toujours eû la préférence. . . . Uséz donc de la chaumière et de ses dépendances ; couppés, rognés, taillés, sans quoy je m’en prendray à notre respectable amie [Lady Bolingbroke] qui n’est pas mieux campée que vous à Chantelou.” Je réponds d’avance que mon frère “ sera charmé du goust que vous marqués avoir pour la maison ou il est né. . . . Je n’ay rien a dire sur les usages de Londres au sujet des jeunes gens ; j’ay un petit fils qu’on tâche de surveiller, mais moy, qui ay passé par la, je crois Madame, qu’on tire plus de quatre fois sa poudre aux moineaux.”  
*Signed.* 3½ pp.

M. [le CHEVALIER THÉODORE] DE CHAVIGNY to THE SAME.

1736, March 15 n.s. London.—“ Pour etre separé de vous, je ne me separe point de ce qui vous touche ou vous interesse. Je ne veux d’autre temoin que M. le chevalier Windham. Apres avoir bien délibéré sur toutes les raisons que vous avés de changer de terre et de demeure, la ville de Dijon vous conviendrait mieux qu’aucune autre ; vous y trouverés plus de ressources et plus de facilités pour la bonne société et pour l’éducation de M. votre fils. Je ne vous dissimulerai pas que j’aurois un grand interest a ce choix ; je pourrois me flatter de vous y rejoindre ou plustost ou plus tard ; vous seriés au milieu de mes amis et de mes bons compatriots, et j’oserois repondre qu’il n’y a rien qu’ils ne fassent pour vous plaire. . . . j’ose vous suplier d’y penser. . . .” 2 pp.

COMTE DU LUC to [THE SAME].

1736, March 17. Paris.—“ . . . Si notre amie, Madame de Bolingbroke, étoit avec vous au Luc, je suis persuadé que le bosquet et les fontaines luy parroitroient charmantes, mais a tout dire, je doute que vous püssiés persuader a M. de Bolingbroke que vous n’avés pas des cloches pendues a vos oreilles, et des montagnes qu’il faut estre chèvre pour les grimper. Vos charmes, Madame, soit dit sans vous déplaire, ne les applaniroient pas, et sur le tout, les Provençaux seroient Provençaux, au lieu que vous en faites des bergers du fleuve Lignon. . . .

“ Nous sommes toujours persuadés d’une paix que nous ne connoissons pourtant pas ; ceux qu’on appelle Puissances maritimes assurent qu’elle est generalement utile et glorieuse. S’ils disent vray, la porte du temple de Janus va estre fermée



a chaud et a ciment, et nous nous aimerons si tendrement les uns et les autres qu'il n'y aura plus de *tien* et de *mien*. Le croyez vous, Madame? Pour moy il s'en faut bien que ma foy ne soit du poids du grain de chenevy, et je veux, à l'exemple de Thomas, toucher avant croire. . . ." *Signed.*  
3½ pp.

EARL OF WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM to THE SAME.

1736, April 12.—“ . . . As to writing as I ought to do, I come to it as awkwardly almost as Charles Feilding, and I do not use you worse in this respect than I do my own affairs ; for in them I very seldom write but when it is almost if not quite too late, and very often suffer by it. . . . I am quite wearied out of taking pains in looking after an estate and improving of it for other people, that will give themselves no trouble about it, and in which I grow every day to have less and less satisfaction. If it does but pay everybody whilst I live, and I can but once settle what the debt was when my father dyed, I am now very little solicitous whether it is paid or no, or whether it remains upon the estate ; for what I have in my power will be much more than will be necessary to make a provision for my dear little girl, enough perhaps to make her a very great lady, and also perhaps very unhappy ; for I never see that happiness is necessarily attached to great rank in the world, nor to great estates. Nor has any man that ever I yet saw or knew any worldly happiness in point of circumstances and money . . . , but just in that proportion that he has common sense and conduct, which is as seldom met with in people of great parts as it is in people of very mean parts ; and all the great estates among the nobility almost that I know of, cannot afford more ready money to the owners than other people have out of much smaller estates with care and prudence. And that ought to be a satisfaction to my lord and your ladyship, who by taking proper measures and acting prudently, will, I hope, make your affairs much easier than a Duke of N[ewcastle], a Duke of M[arlborough] or a Lord B[urlington], who, besides his own debts and difficulties has the incumbrance of a wife, my niece, the wickedest mischievous jade upon earth.\* I can easily pardon the lady her coqueting and her intriguing, for that has been a very antient and almost a Catholick practice in all ages and all countryes, but lying and making mischief, abusing everybody, imposing upon her husband and exposing him only to shew her own power and that she can do it, does deserve some correction, some wholesome severity, such as sending a lady down into the country for seven or for seventeen years or for life ; for as in Holland the people are sometimes condemned for ninety-nine years

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\* The Earl of Burlington married Dorothy, daughter of the Marquis of Halifax and Lady Mary Finch, half-sister of the writer.

to a rasp-house or a spinning house, now the country to a lady of quality answers all punishments upon earth, and which many here and none more richly deserve than the person I am speaking of.

"I am very sorry for your disappointment of your house at Aix, but since you have the Count de Luc's chateau for a year, you save house rent; and Sir William [Wyndham] told me the other day that Aix was one of the most expensive towns in all the provinces."

I cannot advise you about placing your son, as I have never been in France, but being at home with you would not be the disadvantage to him that it might be to some youths who are backward and sheepish, as he does not want for spirit. "The only danger of being at home is being with servants, which they tell me is Lord Dursley's case; as to putting him to any of the colleges abroad, I cant answer how that might turn out for a protestant. This I have frequently observed, that the papist women bred in convents are generally well and sensibly bred; but for the gentlemen generally very illiterate, and, all except those they bred for priests, their heads filled with foolish sorts of learning, metaphysicks and what they had better be without than to have it. . .

"I beg you will never imagine that any service I can ever do you gives me any the least trouble; 'tis always a pleasure to me, and I thank you for your good wishes to me that I should be *le plus heureux des mortels*; that has been and my time is passed, and one must not form vain imaginations to oneself or for ones friends; my pleasures must consist in seeing other people happy."

Lady Betty and my dear little child are both well; "my daughter does not grow worse as to her shape . . . yet I look at her every day with longing eyes to perceive the amendment that is so necessary for her future health and happyness. I dont think her eyes mend neither, and now she begins to chatter so fast that sometimes she repeats the same word ten times, and this looks like stuttering. This will not be an advantage to my child, though it does not hurt Miss W[yndham], who has so many other good qualitys about her to please that make it not minded. To be sure when she tells you she has *pas un seul amant*, she must mean not one that she regards or takes notice of, otherwise, *la confiance qu'elle vous fait n'est pas tout a fait nette*. This Sir H. Sur . . . s is a gentleman of Yorkshire, but to be sure not a thing to be taken up with in her circumstance and character in life. Whenever anything is fixed for her, I wish she may be as happy as her man will be, if he has common-sense, worth and honour.

"Lady Blandford told me your ladyship had a project of putting the remainder of your money into the present Bridge lottery. I can never come into that thought, and I beg I may not be employed in the execution of that design. Pray



ask Mr. Bristow what is the chance of profit when 16 pound per cent is stopt and lost. If your ladyship has a mind to game, my lord may, tho' he is unlucky at play, push it at Faron or at Basset; you have a better chance. As farr as one 5*l*. ticket, to be (as the ladys call it) in the way of fortune, I will procure for you, and so far Lady Betty must go, not that she must expect a prize, but she could not be happy without being in every lottery that is sett up. [The rest of the letter is about the business of Lord Denbigh's estate.] 6½ pp.

COMTE DU LUC to [the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH].

1736, April 17. Paris.—“ J'arrive, Miledy, de ma vieille gentilhommière qu'on nomme Savigny; ja tache de la mettre sur le pied de nos Surannées coquettes. J'espere que si j'ay l'honneur de vous y recevoir, vous serez honteuse d'avoir vanté votre chaumière provençalle; cependant, l'archevêque de Paris, qui a lu la lettre dont vous m'avez honoré le 8, est charmé de votre bon goust, car il est prévenu en faveur du lieu de sa naissance. . . .

“ M. d'Hericourt, très laconique, me dit un mot en passant de vous et de Milord; mais en revanche il ne peut perdre de veue certaine entrée et certain congrès, qui vraisemblablement sera le dernier de nos jours, car les Walpoles *e altra simili gente* out trouvé le secret de pacifier toute l'Europe, a ce qu'ils disent, en sort qu' à l'avenir nous nous baisérons tous à la godinette. Cela n'est-il pas beau, Miledy? N'en soyéz cependant pas trop glorieuse; ayons patience et nous verrons qui rira le dernier. . . . Je' n'entends non plus parler de Madame de Bolingbroke que si elle n'etoit pas au monde. Fut ce t'elle à Paris, je ne la verrois pas plus souvent; son grand deffaut chés moy est qu'elle aime trop de gens; je veux bien qu'on l'adore, mais je ne veux pas qu'elle soit toute a tous. Conclués, Madame, si Titus est jaloux, Titus est amoureux. Dieu vous préserve d'avoir jamais pour guide un Carme; le mien est en fureur quand il m'arrive de luy confier que j'ay ry aux dépens de mon prochain. . . . Je ne finirois point si je vous écrivois tout ce que j'entends dire, mais mon-diable de Carme me permet seulement de vous assurer du respect,” etc., etc. *Signed.* 4 pp.

THE SAME to [THE SAME].

1736, May 15. Paris.—“ Il n'est pas seur, Madame, d'entretenir commerce par écrit avec vous; qu'en seroit il si c'etoit bec à bec? . . . Je comprends que milord, que j'assure de mon respect, et vous Madame, estes encore engoués de votre chaumière. Dieu vous y maintienne, car malgré mes preventions pour Savigny, je crois que vous ne feriez qu'y passer, et que l'envie de rattrapper votre Isle auroit la préférence sur tous les charmes de ma nouvelle demeure. . . .



“ Dieu garde de mal quiconque sans envie possède son ame en paix. Mon cadet et moy serions parfaitement content si la prestaille vouloit s'accorder, mais c'est le diable ; on poignarde un grand vicaire sortant de l'autel, et l'assassin, roué vif et brulé, trouve des gens qui vont ramasser ses cendres ! Cela n'est il pas beau, Milédy ? . . . Le pauvre duc de Maine est enfin mort hier d'une manière bien douloureuse ; toutes ses dignités étoient mises sur la teste de ses deux enfans, qui ont l'estime et l'amitié generale. . . .” *Signed.* 3½ pp.

COMTE DU LUC to [the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH].

1736, May 29. Savigny.—La lettre, Milédy, dont vous m'avez honoré, m'est venue chercher a mon Tusculum, ou le froid et puis la pluye m'ont tenu jusqu'a présent compagnie. J'ay esquivé la cérémonie de Versailles, et ce n'est pas tout perdre . . . .

Pour le grand vicaire et son assassin, “ tout le monde regrette le premier, et le dernier n'a pas laissé que de trouver gens qui ont ramassé ses cendres pour en faire des reliques ; le fanatisme va pour l'ordinaire plus loin qu'on ne pense, et vous comprenés que la France n'est pas la seule qui ait des visionnaires. Tenés vous au Luc ; oubliés, s'il est possible, les chambres, hautes et basses ; tost ou tard vous verrés la verité prendre le dessus, et un jour j'iray à Londres baiser vos pieds bien plus volontiers que ceux du Pape qui est à Rome. . . . Vignes et fruits sont gelés icy, mais nous ne laissons pas que de vivre. . . .” *Signed.* 2½ pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1736, June 26. Conflans.—Votre lettre, milédy, a mieux operé que toutes les drogues qu'on m'a donné depuis que je suis dans cette campagne, “ que vous trouveriez bien plus belle que la chaumière ou vous habités. On n'y sçait veritablement ce que c'est que galobet ; la nature y a pourvû, car rien n'est si désagréable que les danseurs et les danseuses de nos environs. En revanche on y boit du vin qui feroit sauter les chèvres. . . . J'ay par experience, Madame, éprouvé que le rigodon est un remède contre la luxure, mais mon imbecile curé a des raisons pour deffendre la danse ; je m'imagine que notre respectable milord s'en mocque et c'est bien fait. Vous me parlés, Milédy, de votre départ du Luc en veüe d'estre à portée de mettre monsieur votre fils a l'academie ; c'est la seule raison qui me rende supportable votre abandon ; mais je vous conjure, quand vous le quitterés, d'y mettre le feu, afin qu'il en soit parlé tout comme d'un certain temple, car—ne pouvant y aller moy même et le patriarche de Paris, qui vous offre et a milord ses respects, etant dans le même cas—qui diable vous remplaceroit ? . . .

“ Sçavés vous bien, Madame, qu'entre Madame de Bolingbroke et moy il n'y a pas plus de commerce que si nous ne nous étions jamais vûs. Quand je suis a Paris j'apprends

quelques fois de ses nouvelles par des vieilles radoteuses, nos amies communes, ou par les Matignons, chose très rare ; cependant je l'adore tout, j'adorois Madlle. de Marselly et Madame de Villette. Il y a certainement du sortilège a tout cela. . . vous seule pourriez m'exhorcizer, mais je vous demande quartier. . . ." *Signed.* 4½ pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1736, June 26. Conflans.—“ . . . Croyés vous que l'affaire du galoby et des vitres cassées soit finie ? Pour moy je pense qu'elle ne fait que de commencer, car n'en deplaise a votre Excellence, mon impertinent curé en portera la peine, et si l'évêque, qui est un bon homme, ne faisoit pas sa charge, je ferois la mienne. Tous ceux qui m'ont écrit du Luc sont plus fâchés contre ce prestre que vous et le Milord ; pour moy, je vous le répète, Milédy, vous en entendrés parler. . . ." *Signed.* 4 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1736, July 24. Paris.—“ Seroit-il possible, Milédy, que Milord et vous eussies adjouté foy aux impertinences villageoises ? Je ne le croiray jamais. . . . M. l'évêque de Fréjus n'a pas répliqué a ce que je luy ay écrit ; je doute qu'il mette a profit les conseils que je luy ay donnés, c'est son affaire ; je vous conjure, milédy, de mépriser tous ces flagorneurs, et de vous souvenir que j'attribueray à bonheur si vous voulés dans la suite régarder tout ce que j'ay comme a vous appartenant. A un besoin, l'archevêque de Paris souscriroit la meme chose. . . ." *Signed.* 3 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1736, July 31. Paris.—“ . . . M. le Cardinal de Fleury n'a sçu des nouvelles du galobet de la terrasse du Luc que par le conte que je luy en fis a table, l'assurant que milord et vous en avies ry et que le galobet alloit son train. Voila Madame, reponse au premier article de votre lettre du 22. Le second point régarder la discontinuation audit galobet. Je voulois seulement qu'il fut transferré hors de la terrasse a cause du grand chaud, et qu'on se gardât bien de faire danser pendant les offices ; qu'au demeurant les prestres pouvoient prescher s'ils le vouloient, contre les danses en general ; vous scavés, Milédy, qu'on presche contre la comédie et l'opera ; les prescheurs ne laissent pas d'y aller eux mêmes.

“ Mon troisieme point roûlera sur l'éveque diocésain, que j'aime, mais dont l'extrême foiblesse m'est connue ; j'avois crû que la reponse que je luy ay fait auroit operé, mais j'ay criblé l'eau, et le bon homme mourra dans l'inaction comme il a vëcu : nous ne sommes pas, vous et moy, descendans du Chevalier de la Manche ; estimons et meprisons qui de droit, et laissons passer l'eau sous les ponts. Nous conviendrait-il Madame, qu'on fit mention de nous dans la Gazette, par rapport à la dance a a dragone ? J'ay receue un certificat



des plus honnetes gens qui n'est pas à la gloire du curé"; des autres "m'ont également assuré que le curé et son prestre estoient des impertinens; j'ay meme répondu qu'on auroit deu les chasser honteusement des jardins, ou ils ont eû l'audace de se montrer devant milord. . . . Je n'ay garde de pousser plus loin cet article. Je conjure milord de faire danser à la terrasse, à la ferruge, de ne pas oublier la dragone, pourvû que ce ne soit pas pendant les offices. Le curé et sa sequelle mangera son pain à la fumée du rost; au nom de Dieu, soutenés votre premier caractère, car si vous vous fâchés, vous donnés quinze et bisque a ces pieds plats. Je voudrois bien estre a portee de notre chere amie Boulingbroke, peut estre riroit elle à vos depends, car, pour le coup, Milédy, permettés moy de vous le dire, votre colère contre ce prestolet est un tantin femelle, et cela prouve qu'on a raison de trouver des taches au soleil. . . ." *Signed. 6 pp.*

W. B[RISTOW]\* to the COUNTESS [OF DENBIGH].

1736, Dec. 17. Florence.—". . . Nous avons continué à Florence depuis dix semaines, dont les dernieres six n'ont eté composées que des jours nommés pour notre depart. Enfin je crois que ce depart est fixé pour etre a Rome avant la veille de Noel. Cette incertitude m'a jusqu'a present eté **fort** prejudiciable par rapport à la langue Italienne; il n'y a que dix jours que j'ai eu un maitre et Dieu sçait le peu de progres que j'avois d'ailleurs fait. Toute occasion d'apprendre m'avoit manqué; ches moi je suis avec les Francois, et d'abord que je sorts, je rencontre l'Angleterre. Quel moyen de cette manière à devenir Italien! Mais comptés que je me mettrai à suivre votre conseil et si le chemin d'un maitre me manque celui d'une maitresse ne sera pas negligé. . . . Mes amis en Angleterre commencent à me traitter en etranger . . . ils m'avoient crû d'abord philosophe, mais plus je vive, moins je le suis. Je fais à present comme les autres plus que jamais, et ils le sçauront bientôt; je bois, je joue etc. Je suis avec la grande jeunesse et je fais avec eux. Je plains le pauvre Peer, de ce que le remede de l'un soit sa maladie. Je bois, et cela me rejouit: il boit, et crac! la goute. N'est il pas encore sur pied? Je le luy souhaite.

"Le cher President travaille toujours comme un chien enragé, il ne se donne aucun tems à s'amuser. Vous savés qu'il devoit ramasser les poètes provençaux. Il n'y s'est borné; il veut tout ce qu'il rencontre touchant sa province, et depuis six semaines il est toujours cloüé où a sa chaise à ecrire où à la Bibliotheque du Grand Duc à faire des recherches. Vous ne le connoitres plus; mais il s'est promis un autre train de vie, quand il se degagera de cette ville. C'est luy qui nous

\* From certain small points of internal evidence it seemed probable that these letters signed "W.B." were written by the "Billy Bristow," half-brother of the Duchess of Buckingham, mentioned more than once by Horace Walpole in his letters; and fortunately one of the letters has a seal, which bears the Bristow arms: erm.—on a fesse cottised—3 crescents.



a arrêté si long tems ici, où, sans mes Anglois, j'aurois été mort d'ennuy. La maison du ministre est tout à fait aimable, composée de gens de merite sans en excepter un seul. Mr. Fane luy même s'est fait generalement aimé, et ce qui est plus rare dans un homme si jeune, il s'est fait generalement estimé. C'est le grand ami des Ducs de Marlbro' et de Bedford, un homme sage et avec l'esprit extremement juste. Lord Middlesex a toujours été ici, mais un peu retiré par rapport à des engagements fort communs dans Florence et à son age ; je le vois asses souvent et je le trouve de beaucoup d'esprit. Lord Raymond avec ce gouverneur que vous aimés tant, est arrivé depuis un mois avec un fort joli homme, Lord Viscount Barrington, Anglois, qui a un titre d'Irlande donné par le feu roy à son père. . . . Jamais l'Italie n'a possédé si peu des notres, ce qui fait que toutes les chanteuses sont dans l'extreme misère. . . .

" Je vois dans nos gazettes Angloises que le Duc d'Ormond est sur le point d'épouser une jeune veuve d'Avignon ; tant mieux pour luy et pour ses amis. Il y [a] apparence qu'il deviendra par-là son maitre, et que ses amis l'approcheront tant qu'ils voudront à l'avenir. J'ai prognostiqué que la Donna en devenant Duchesse deviendra Whigg ; n'ai-je pas raison ? Vous la connoissés ; et Duchesse vaut bien mieux en Angleterre qu'en Avignon, país de contrebande depuis tout tems. . . .

" Consolés vous, ma chère Dame, dans le soleil du Lyonnois que vous vantés tant ; notre hyver est terrible, jamais je n'ai senti tant de froid ; il m'a aussi obligé de commettre une extravagance, sçavoir de doubler un habit d'Ermine. Cet habit est beau mais couteux ; c'est le seul que je fais, cet hyver. Nos amusemens sont fort bornés ; nous sortons d'une mauvaise comedie, pour entendre *la prova* (rehearsal) de l'opera qui sera fort mediocre. Le meilleur de l'Italie pendant ce carnaval doit être à Genes. Je soupçonne que vous changerez votre sentiment en faveur de Lucques, quand je vous aurai donné la description du reste de l'Italie. My Lady Walpole tient toujours ces quartiers ; sa famille travaille à la faire revenir en Angleterre. . . .

" Ce país est fort aisé pour les etrangers ; on y vit comme l'on veut. On vous respecte beaucoup et ne vous chicanne point du tout. C'est etrange que les habitans soient si peu indulgens les uns pour les autres, et qu'ils ayent tant de complaisance pour les Anglois ; le fait est pourtant ainsi ; ils nous traittent comme les premiers des hommes, et ils se traittent les uns les autres comme les derniers. Toute l'Italie se rassemble asses sur cet article, et c'est notre faute quand nous ne tirons pas les avantages. . . ." 4 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1737, Jan. 20. Rome.—" . . . Je suis charmé que la beauté de l'endroit, où vous êtes, ait eu de quoi adoucir les attentions

penibles que vous croyés nécessaires à l'éducation de [votre] fils ; ma foy, vous merités de trouver en luy le galant homme que vous souhaittés.

“ Je viens de passer le plus desagreable chemin de la terre pour arriver ici ; par la distance de Florence à Rome, l'on ne compte que trois journées de voyage en poste où nous fumes obligés de mettre huit. Il est vray que j'arretois ma compagnie deux jours à Sienne, pour vous en donner la description ; le reste du tems etant employé uniquement à faire chemin. Deux officiers de Port Mahon qui s'etoient joints avec nous, furent deux fois versés en chaise, mais sans aucun mal. À l'egard de Sienne je crois qu'elle ne vous plairait pas, elle n'est ni jolie ni dans un beau pais. Je n'ai pû remarquer qu'un seul avantage qu'on y trouveroit, c'est de bien apprendre l'Italien ; l'on y parle mieux que par tout ailleurs et il n'y se trouve rien pour en distraire quelqu'un. Le fils de la Oldfeild, Churchill y est depuis 16 mois, faisant assés de depense, et logé dans un mauvais auberge. La ville est triste et peu sociable ; comme presque toutes les villes d'Italie. Les Italiens ne connoissent pas les plaisirs de la table, sans lesquels le moyen de faire connoissance ? J'arrive dans la plus belle ville du monde, je ne puis pas dire la plus amusante, si ce n'est pas pour le curieux et l'antiquaire, qui y trouvent leur compte amplement. Les soirées l'on ne scait que faire, l'opera est mauvaise, les comedies dont il y cinq sont encore pires, et les assemblées d'une tristesse assomante, si l'on ne fait pas le galant. J'avoüe que j'ai quitté Florence avec regret ; si je ne m'y amusois pas tant le jour, aumoins j'y passois agreablement mes soirées ; je soupois presque toujours chez notre ministre, l'homme le plus sensé que je connois et qui encore avoit une famille de merite avec luy. Nous avons été présenté au cardinal ministre, neveu du pape, et après demain nous allons nous prosterner devant Sa Saintété elle même. Nous avons des bonnes recommandations de la part de la Litterature, qui est beaucoup protégée dans ce pais, et l'on nous recoit avec beaucoup de politesses. J'ai déjà dit que nous comptons de rester ici trois mois, et je vois que nous aurons les mains toujours remplis pendant tout ce tems. Rome est bien une double ville, à parler proprement, en distinguant l'ancienne de la moderne, chacune a ses beautés et demande des attentions particuliaires. Son air est clair et bon, son terroir riche, et ses environs superbes. Ajoutés à tout cela, la langue Italienne que je veux et que je dois cultiver, et jugés si je ne quitterai pas cette ville avec regret au bout de si peu de tems. . . . Mais il faut qu'un Anglois soit où independant où exilé pour pouvoir y sejourner long-tems ; vous sçavés mieux que moi ce qu'en dira-t-on dans le Cabinet à St. Jaques. Mais je commence à ravauder, et je reviens ma chère comtesse, à votre lettre. . . .

“ A present parlons des peaux d'Ermine. Comme Venise est l'endroit propre pour cette emplette, vous aurés la bonté



de me marquer le nombre des peaux qu'il vous faut, puisqu'il m'est impossible de scavoir de quelle manière la robe doit être garnie. J'ai doublé un habit d'Ermine (cet hiver à Florence) scavoir le surtout seulement, chaque peau avec leurs queues, chacune m'a coûté environ 18 sous d'Angleterre, et il y sont entrées 58 peaux. Je vous les apporterai en pieces, tout comme l'on les fait venir de la Tartarie par la Hongrie et la mer Hadriatique. Il y a des gens qui prétendent que ces peaux que nous avons dans ce pays ne sont pas si bonnes que celles qu'on apporte de Moscow et de Petersbourg, mais ils jugent seulement par le prix, sans vouloir s'arrêter à la chose. Croyés moi, nous avons bien examiné le pour et le contre et je vous conseille de prendre celles de Venise.

"La commission de Mr. de Paule est faite, et je la crois bien faite, m'étant fié à un grand joueur de violon de mes amis à Florence, le véritable pais pour ces choses. En attendant que je les lui envoie ou que je les lui apporte, faites lui mes complimens ; ses egards pour vous les méritent de la meilleur façon.

"Vous me demandés, si je connoissois Mr. de Cambis. J'ai reçu des politesses de lui et de sa femme. C'est un homme qui a fabriqué sa propre fortune sans autre aide que celle d'une bonne naissance en comtat d'Avignon, d'une assez belle figure, et d'assez longues services à la guerre. C'est celui des François que j'ai connu qui représente le mieux avec de la dignité sans hauteur et de la politesse qui n'incommode point. Outre cela c'est un esprit fin et délié, et je me trompe s'il ne donne pas aux autres de quoi exercer leurs talents. Comme il y étoit cadet de sa maison, il ne trouva pas occasion de se marier qu'il y a environ 12 ou 13 ans, et qu'il n'eût premièrement fondé sa fortune au commencement du ministère du Cardinal, quand il épousa la fille de Mr. Groin, garde du trésor royal, qui lui apporta 400,000 livres de dotte. Il passe aujourd'hui pour un homme fort riche. Avant que de se marier il porta l'ordre de Malthe. . . .

"Mr. de Cambis a une étroite amitié avec Mr. Hedges, quand ils furent tous les deux ambassadeurs de leurs cours à Turin ; et Mr. de Cambis après son retour de là refusa d'accepter l'ambassade de Vienne, parce qu'elle lui avoit été trop dispendieuse, mais il y a six ans de cela, et il est devenu plus riche depuis.

"Je me suis informé du président sur votre Histoire d'Alcidiane en fresque ; il faut qu'elle soit tirée d'un Roman moral imprimé à Paris l'an 1651, sous le titre *La jeune Alcidiene*, par Gomberville, de l'Académie François. Ce Gomberville étoit auteur de plusieurs autres choses du même goût, assez estimés dans son tems, mais comme les modes changent souvent et en tout dans le pays où vous est il y [a] longtems qu'on l'a oublié, et peut-être ne le trouverait-on pas que dans la bibliothèque du Président, où effectivement nous le voyons par son catalogue ; mais le moyen de vous le faire tenir ?



Les Italiens sont d'un gout tout contraire, ils ne veulent lire que des auteurs d'il y [a] 200 ans. Je ne sçai lesquels des deux ont raison. . . .

"Je salue my lord et son fils; le President, qui respire depuis qu'il a rompu à Florence avec ses anciens provençaux, vous fait mille amitiés à tous. J'ai écrit un longue lettre à votre chateau (*sic*), ou je l'ai traité en libertin, et il y [a] apparence qu'il vous en fera confidence, mais en partie seulement, j'en veux parier. J'y luy propose de nous rencontrer à la descente du Mont Cenis vers la fin de Juin pour gagner ensemble votre paradis terrestre. . . ." 6 pp. *Seal of arms*.

M. DE CHAVIGNY to [the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH].

1737, Feb. 16. Paris, rue de Beaune, fauxbourg St. Germain. —Ce n'est point negligence si j'ay differé si longtemps de repondre à votre lettre; "je voulais etre en etat de vous marquer avec quelque precision si effectivement mon voyage en Bourgogne auroit lieu ou non, depuis que l'on m'a distiné impitoyablement pour le nord. Je ne m'y attendoit, et ne devois gueres m'y attendre; je me suis laissé conduire et gouverner par son Eminence, avec l'entière devotion que j'ay pour sa personne, je ne puis que me bien trouver de ma resignation. Ce n'est que depuis peu de jours qu'il paroist réglé que je pourrois me rendre en Bourgogne et en Franche Comté, pour prendre ensuite ma route par Strasbourg et par Francfort. . . .

"Je voudrois connoistre quelqu' un a Utrecht à qui je puisse m'adresser avec confiance et sureté pour me faire faire une quantité de velours d'Utrecht selon l'échantillon que j'enverrois, et l'envoyer ensuite a Copenhagen, ou je dois faire mon etablissement. Je vous serois tres obligé de m'indiquer un correspondant. . . ." 3½ pp.

W. B[RISTOW] to [THE SAME].

1737, March 10. Rome.—". . . Il faut etre à Rome, comme je suis, pour scavoir que dans les premiers trois mois que l'on y est, on ne sçauroit suffire à ses correspondens comme dans les autres païs. Je vais pourtant tacher de remplir tout ce papier bien où mal. Vous le commandés et j'obeis, quoiqu'il me coute l'explication d'un bas-relief fort curieux que j'aurois autrement entendüe. Voyés le sacrifice que je vous fais et que je ne ferais pas pour tout le monde. Entre mes recherches il faut que je vous communique une decouverte qui vous fera peut-etre plaisir. Il faut scavoir, que les dames Romaines, qui changioient leurs modes tout aussi souvent que les notres d'aujourd'hui, portoient dans un certain tems des perruques ou têtes de moutons, et que je viens de verifier le fait sur trois anciennes statues de femme où l'habile sculpture avoit representé ces coiffeures à lever tout comme au naturel, c'est à dire elles etoit fait à ôter et je les ai eu dans la main.

Jugés de ces amusemens si je suis dans l'ambition comme vous me croyés dans la lettre donc vous m'honorates du septième du mois passé. Si j'y aie été, c'étoit pour bien peu de tems et voici comment ; mais premierement je vous prie, ma chere dame, de retracter vos plaintes contre le secret que je vous en avois fait ; je conviens que vous avés droit d'être instruite la première de tous mes desseins par la part que vous avés voulu toujours prendre pour les faire reussir, mais à cett' occasion je proteste de ne m'être communiqué qu'à mon frère Jack seul, qui devoit mettre en mouvement nos amis.

"Le Resident de Venise, Collonel Burgess, venant de mourir il y trois mois, quand j'étois à Florence et à portée d'avoir les premières nouvelles, sans consulter personne pas même Mr. Fane, sçachant que le monde vous detourne souvant de votre chemin par ses propres veües, je fis sur le champ demander cette residence par une seule lettre à mon frère. Mes amis quoique la plupart absens de Londres, firent d'abord si bien que Sir R[ober]t me la promît. . . . Je croyois alors d'être bientôt en etat de surprendre my Lord et vous par l'offre d'un sejour à Venise quand l'envie vous prendroit de tenter le passage des Alpes. C'étoit promise non pas comme les Ministres promettent ordinairement, mais d'une manière à ne pouvoir presque douter du success, quand cette même étoille que vous avés pû remarquer m'être jusqu'ici peu favorable, s'en mela et renversa tout mon projet ; et l'on m'a ecrit que le Duc de Newcastle en dernier lieu persistoit à nommer un Pelham de ses proches parens, donc il en faisoit un point à ne vouloir pas etre detourné. Voici toutes mes esperances evanouies et à ce que je crois sans ressource. Celle-ci est la première chose que j'avois jamais demandé d'aucun ministre, et je prevois qu'elle donnera bien de la matière aux raisonnemens des gloseurs, aussi je conviens que c'étoit hardi, sans être versé dans les affaires et sans m'être déjà fait aucunement utile au publique, de pretendre tout d'un coup à un employ qui satisfairoit l'ambition d'une infinité de gens au dessus de moi en tout, mais voici une partie de ma justification. J'étois si convaincu d'avoir manqué beaucoup d'occasions dans ma vie par une fausse discretion, qu'à celle-ci aumoins je ne voulois pas avoir aucune reproche à me faire sur ce point la. Vous voyés, Madame, que j'avois une plus haute idée que vous de ceux que vous nommés Pantalons, puisque je souhaite de vivre avec eux. Croyés moi, dans ce monde il ne s'agit pas avec qui l'on vit, mais comment l'on vit. N'auroit ce pas été un bel établissement ? Outre quoi vous sçavés comment notre cour paye ses agens, bien et honorablement.

"Vous m'apprenés la premiere nouvelle que j'ai eu de la proposition de Sir John Shadwell ; l'on croira en Angleterre que nous avons été, luy et moi, d'intelligence ensemble pour regir les cours d'Italie à notre mode, quoique, Dieu merci, je ne l'aie pas encore vû. Tout le monde revenant de Naples



parle des agremens de sa fille, certaine Miss Molly, mais ni elle ni sa soeur n'ait encore trouvé mari. Voici qui est sûr, et l'on ajoute que le père avoit fait mettre dans les gazettes l'article du riche marchand pour engager un qui marquoit du gout pour sa fille, et qui étoit véritablement riche afin de devenir son beau fils.

“ Nous voyons arriver de Naples Sir William Ousley avec sa femme, qui passe dans ce pays pour une beauté achevée. Le mari doit avoir pour le moins 20 ans plus que sa femme, jugés de la cour qu'on fait à la dernière ; toute notre jeunesse en est amoureuse. L'on m'écrit de Florence que Mrs. Goldsworthy et son mari étant arrivés là pour la carnaval, le Général Allemand, qui commande en Toscane depuis l'évacuation des Espagnols, étoit devenu fou de cette petite femme, et qu'il la suivoit par tout. Il faut convenir que c'est la gentillesse même que sa personne, avec la quelle encore elle a beaucoup d'esprit. Ce Général s'appelle Wacktendon si je ne me trompe. Et le pauvre Goldsworthy est d'une tristesse achevée. La carnaval d'ou nous sortons a été fort peu de chose, mais à Florence l'on s'y est fort rejoui. My Lord Middlesex, Lords Barrington et Raymond firent une masque superbe, reppresentant un Général où Consul Romain revenant d'une victoire en triomphe à cheval. Le premier étoit le consul et les deux autres les tribuns du peuple, suivis d'un grand train ; le tout reussissoit fort bien et a fait parler toute l'Italie.

“ Ici tout le monde a été masqué pendant une dixaine de jours. Rien n'a pû être plus triste. L'après diné l'on rouloit en carosse sans se parler, seulement se saluant à grand coup de dragets, et le soir l'on s'assembloit à un Festino pour danser et rien de plus, car à peine parle-t-on à celle qu'on connoit ; aux autres l'on n'ouvre pas la bouche. Le lendemain que la carnaval finit le Cardinal Neveu donna un bal le plus superbe que j'aie jamais vû ; à l'exception des étrangers qui s'y trouverent toute la compagnie étoit du plus choisie. J'avoüe qu'il n'y a que Romains qui scavent donner des bals, et contenter tant de monde à la fois.

“ Vous me demandés apres les maisons de campagne à Rome, et vous avés oublié que la Campagne est malsaine plus que les trois quarts de l'année ; mais en revanche Rome elle même est une Campagne, puisque plus de la moitié n'est pas batie ; la ville est remplie de villas qui sont charmantes et fort saines. Rome, qui est petite par ses batimens, seroit la plus grande ville du monde si son enceinte étoit toute employée. Je n'ai pas encore eu l'occasion de m'informer des prix de ces villas, mais je scai que l'argent procure tout ici de cette espece, l'on n'est pas plus delicat sur cet article qu'en Angleterre. Au reste croyés moi, cette cour, qui est contrebande pour nous, seroit à vous fort incommode, et je vous conseillerois plustot Naples pour votre residence. Rome est moins chere qu'aucune grande ville que je connois, et



peut être celle où l'on respecte le plus l'étranger. Les provisions sont excellentes et de toute espèce ; nous avons notre carrosse et tenons notre ménage dans un assez beau double appartement ; le valet du président fait la cuisine et pas mal. Nous osons même quelque fois donner à manger à des amis un peu en cérémonie, et tout ceci ne nous coûte pas quinze francs par jour à chacun. Nos matins sont toujours employés à voir ; comptés que la vue ne se fatigue pas ici, tout est beau, tout est nouveau, et jamais on a du temps de reste. Les palais, les tableaux, les statues, les églises, etc. surpassent en beauté comme en nombre ceux de toutes les villes de ma connaissance. L'après-dîné s'emploie aux visites et aux promenades, suivant le temps qu'il fait. À vingt quatre heures, qui finissent le jour, nous nous assemblons au café pour se mettre au fait des divertissements qui se feront le soir, et de là, les uns se retirent chez eux et les autres vont dans le monde. Le monde consistoit du temps du carnaval en spectacles publiques (car alors les *conversazioni* finissent) qui sont fort nombreux, à sçavoir un opera, 5 comédies Italiennes, 2 comédies Latines et plusieurs marionnettes. À présent il consiste en *conversazioni*, qui repondent à nos assemblées, où en *concerts* ; les premières insupportables par leur tristesse, les derniers les meilleurs peut être dans le monde. Le jeu est défendu ici, c'est assez pour faire comprendre le gêne qu'on sent dans les assemblées ; la musique de Rome a été toujours excellente, outre qu'on y donne des collations superbes et tout cela gratis ; jugés l'état de l'étranger qui l'aime. J'ai tout vu quoique je suis souvent chez moi les soirs. Il faut vous dire que le Romain est fort poli, et que les hommes parlent tous un peu français.

Pour revenir où vous êtes, je salue les deux mylords et vous félicite tous sur votre contentement. Vous me verrez en apparence sur le milieu de l'été ; nous allons bientôt à Naples. Ah ! que sens des regrets quand je pense de quitter Rome ! Mais je reviens, c'est mon chemin de retour. J'ai écrit à la Tour d'Aigues. La fille de Mme. St. Marc est fort bien mariée à Marseille.

“ Le Président vous fait mille tendres compliments à tous ; sa pauvre femme reste toujours avec son père. J'en porterai bien la blame. Si vous voyez le Comte de Linden, jeune Hollandois fort sensé et fort aimable, faites-lui je vous prie des amitiés pour l'amour de moi. . . .” 6 pp.

M. DE CHAVIGNY to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1737, March 18. Paris.—“ Vos bontés pour moy se renouvellent et se multiplient sans cesse, et je ne puis vous offrir que les mêmes sentimens qui, à la vérité, ne peuvent plus croître, tant vous les avez remplis. Je ne vous dissimulerai pas que ma destination pour le nord ne m'a point été trop agréable, si ce n'est dans le plaisir que j'ay eu de

sacrifier tout aux vues de son Eminence et au desir de luy plaire ; elle m'en a scu gré, et pour me rechauffer l'esprit, elle avoit de son propre mouvement de mettre sur ce que l'on appelle icy, le pied des grands gouvernemens, celuy de Beaune, ma bonne patrie qui estoit vacant. Pour cet effet, elle y a attaché 6000 livres d'appointemens, qui come les anciens seront desormais sur l'estat de guerre. . . . Ainsy mon depart pour le nord s'approche, ce sera vray-semblablement dans les premiers jours de May ; je prendrai ma route par Argeville, puis pour la Bourgogne, ou je séjournerai quelques jours, soit a Dijon, soit a Beaune, ensuite par la Franche Comte ou je rassemblerai ma famille, enfin par Strasbourg pour traverser l'Allemayne et gagner Hambourg. Il est donc bien important pour moy que vous me mettiés exactement au fait de vos projets pour y accorder les miens. Argeville n'est pas si éloigné de Paris que je ne puisse m'y rendre au premier coup de sifflet. . . .

“Les nouvelles que je recois de Londres commencent a me rassurer sur Madlle. de Windham. . . . Tendrement attaché que je sois au pere, je n'ay esté et ne suis encore occupé que de ce que je sens pour une fille qui merite autant d'adorateurs, de partisans et d'amis que Madlle. de Windham ; il me tarde bien que nous puissions nous faire des compliments reciproques sur son entiere convalescence. J'ay recommandé, mais de la bonne façon, M. de Paule a M. Alexandre.” 4 pp.

W. B[RISTOW] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, at Lyons.

1737, March 25. Rome.—Vos nouvelles valent mieux que celles de tous les autres à Rome. Je savais un mois plutôt que tout autre la disgrâce du Garde des sceaux, evenement autant extraordinaire qu'interessant à notre Angleterre. Je vous ai adressé certain Docteur Cunningham, Ecossois, avec les cordes de violon pour Mr. de Paule. Cést un honnête homme, assez favorisé du Docteur Meade. Nous partons demain pour Naples, et serons de retour au bout de vingt jours ; nous nous arreterons encore un mois dans cette seule belle ville du monde, et nous nous trouverons à la Pentecôte a Venise, d'ou nous prendrons des essors pour gagner votre cher Lyonnais. Je ne saurais jamais quitter Rome sans regrets ; je n'ai pas encore vû la moitié quoique toujours à la visiter. “A l'égard de Rome moderne, nous sommes dans la grande tristesse depuis le Carnival fini ; l'on n'a d'autre amusement que la musique jusqu'a Paques et vous sçavés comme cela me convient. Je ne vais gueres dans les compagnies, et je ne puis pas apprendre l'Italien. Le President en vrai françois ne pense pas a l'apprendre ; . . . j'ai bien eu un maitre depuis que je suis a Rome, et j'en ai fort peu profité. . . .

“Le cher President vous fait mille tendres complimens à tous ; il s'est fait ici un peu l'homme du monde et se rejouit. Lord Sherrard Manners et Sir Thomas Stradling

arrivent ici ; ils viennent de Vienne, et s'en louent fort de Robinson." 3 pp.

COMTE DU LUC to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1737, May 20. Savigny.—“La lettre dont vous m'avez honoré, divinité que j'adore, depuis plusieurs lustres, m'est venue chercher dans ma triste chaumière, ou la compagnie, le mauvais tems et la mauvaise chère me faisoient trouver mes jours plus longs que carême. J'ay lû, je lis, et je liray cette lettre qui me fait comprendre que je me mettois trop tost au rang des malheureux ; car pourvû que vous me continués vos bontés, je suis assés fort pour resister contre la fureur des Titans. . . .

“Je ne croyois pas que la respectable Comtesse d'Enbick se ressouvint encore de moy, qui suis encore triste de la manière insolente de certains Marouffles à son égard ; veritablement milord et elle n'ont pas sçû user de leurs droits ; j'espere qu'ils seront rangés, eux. . . Mgr. l'Intendant fera claquer son fouët ; ce mois les orphelins et les veuves resteront nuds comme vers, au lieu que l'hérétique les habilloit et nourrisoit ; ô la grande puissance de l'orviétan. . . .

“Vous jugés bien que si je suivois mon goust, je vous parlerois cent ans du pourchasseur des renards [Lord Denbigh] que j'honnore, respecte et aime de tout mon cœur ; si l'envie lui prenoit de pourchasser les ennuyeux, je lui demande la préférence. . . . *Signed.* 4 pp.

W. B[RISTOW] to THE SAME.

1737, June 10. Naples.—Il me paroît un siècle que je ne reçois point de vos nouvelles. Mon amour propre me porte à croire que vous faites votre voyage vers les Boulingbroles. Les dernières nouvelles qui vous regardoient m'ont été communiqué par un ami de Dr. Cunningham, “qui s'en loüoit avec une reconnaissance extreme des bontés que vous et mylord lui avoient montré. . . . Me voici pour la seconde fois à Naples. La première n'a été que pour satisfaire ma curiosité, mais celle-ci m'a été conseillé pour ma santé. Je suis donc ici pour les bains de vapeurs, qui passent pour les meilleurs du monde. On les appelle Stufe, à quatre mille de la ville. . . . Sir John Shadwell disapprouve fort ces bains ; vous ne manquerez pas avec moi de croire la-dessus qu'ils doivent être excellents. Cette belle famille ne pense plus à quitter ce pais. Elle a trouvé le secret de marier leur ainée au Consul Allen, et d'entrer eux et tout leur equipage dans la maison de leur beau-fils, qui est le meilleur homme du monde, et asses opulent. Il n'y a rien de tel pour s'en defaire des filles, comme de les transporter dans une colonie affamée. Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings, dit le proverbe. Si je ne me trompe, Sir John placera une autre fille bientôt encore mieux. Vous aurés sans doute entendu



parler de la Belle Consulesse (c'est la femme de Goldsworthy qu'on ne nomme autrement dans toutes ces contrées). Elle a la gloire de tenir aux filets le General Wacktendonck, qui commande pour l'Empereur dans la Toscane. Le mari fait le boudeur, mais ne trouble pas beaucoup les amans. Il faut bien pour cela qu'un petit consul cede ses droits à un General Commandant. . . . Mylady Fane passera bientôt par Lyons. C'est une dame d'un excellent caractère, quoique mourante, sœur du feu Comte Stanhope, comme vous sçavés. Si pour l'amour de moi vous voudriés luy rendre visite à son auberge, le Parc, elle seroit seurement sensible à votre bonté et vous m'obligeriés infiniment. Lady Jane Stanhope l'accompagne, pendant que sa fille, qui a un bon sens et merite infini, reste à Florence avec son frere. Mylord, vers la fin de l'été, verra son ami Sir Thomas Stradling, un des plus amiables cavaliers que je connois, et avec qui j'ai fort vecu à Rome. Je suis venu ici tout seul; c'est à dire sans le President, qui m'attend sur mon retour à Rome, où il travaille sans cesse à la Vaticane, de façon que je n'ai pas voulu le presser à faire ce voyage, ou il n'y auroit rien à faire pour luy. Comptés, ma chere dame, que la vie d'un voyageur est celle qui fournit le plus d'agremens; l'on ne s'y lasse jamais; au contraire, plus l'on s'y fait, plus l'on la goute. Il est meme sûr que je ne la quitterois jamais, si mes affaires ne me rappelloient pas. . . . Dieu et moi seuls scavent quel cœur de plomb je ramenerai avec moi dans ma patrie, où il faut changer tous ses amis et toutes ses anciennes habitudes, pour nager dans des nouvelles eaux. . . . Le jeune Newsham, qui est fort de mes amis, m'a fort recherché pour le conseiller à scavoir parer le mariage de sa mere.\* Il n'a jamais voulu croire qu'une si bonne femme, remplie de sentimens tant de religion que de bienveillance ayt pû penser à une telle folie. . . . Helas, il ne connoissoit pas le sexe! Eh, qui le connoit? Non pas le sexe meme. . . . Newsham avoit mis tout en mouvement pour empecher ce mariage; entre autres moyens le poëte Mallet, qui voyage en compagnon avec luy avoit songé à employer Pope, qui est assés des amis de la mere. Jugés du beau complot! Patty Blount deja engagée par l'amant; l'on me montra la lettre avec bien d'autres. Mais le mariage s'est fait, et mon ami se trouve assés petit gentil-homme." 4 pp.

W. B[RISTOW] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1737, June 21. Naples.—Je continue toujours mon cours des bains de vapeurs. Les jours que je ne les prends pas, j'emploie en curieux ou avec mes compatriotes. "Il n'y a point de ville, de climat, ni de terroir qui approchent Naples en beauté. Je parle à l'égard du peu du monde que j'ai visité. Et vous aurés avoir pû oui dire que c'étoit le souhait constant

\* Anna Craggs, who married 1, John Newsham; 2, John Knight; 3, Robert Nugent.

de ces peuples qui possédoient quasi tout le monde entier—sçavoir les Romains—de pouvoir finir leurs jours a Naples. C'est ici où les jours sont toujours beaux, où la campagne est toujours verte, toujours odiferante [*sic*], et où la terre prodigue ses dons quasi sans qu'on luy en demande. Ajoutés à cela son port, qui surpasse tout ce qu'on peut s'imaginer, et qui fournit le meilleur poisson du monde. Enfin, madame, comptés que voici l'endroit pour vous, qui cherchés la retraite et le repos. Même quand vous auriez envie de vous montrer, la cour future ne peut pas manquer de quoi vous amuser. Le roy va épouser au plutôt où la fille de l'empereur où l'autre sœur du duc de Lorraine, et d'aucune manière la Cour sera brillante ; elle l'est même déjà assez pour les hommes ; levée tous les matins et comédies deux fois la semaine. L'on fait bâtir actuellement un Opera à la Cour, ou l'on ira gratis. Les provisions sont excellentes et les légumes que vous aimés tant surpassent tout ce qu'on peut manger, mais les cuisiniers sont à la diable, comme ils sont tous en Italie ; il faut absolument avoir avec soi quelque domestique qui sçait faire la cuisine. Je plains votre perte en George ; c'étoit le meilleur serviteur que j'ai jamais connu." Si vous venez en Italie, je vous conseille de dresser quelque jeune cuisinier a votre main pour servir en toute sorte de capacité, et je vous conseille un Provençal ; ils sont accoutumés a la vie dure, et les productions des deux pays ont un grand rapport. " Il fait bon d'être dans les grandes villes par toute l'Italie, et fort mauvais de passer des unes aux autres. Les auberges alors sont detestables, quasi aussi incommodes qu'en Espagne. Je me souviens de vous avoir entendu parler, d'après mylord Bolingbroke, d'un vallon enchanté quelque part dans ces contrées, où les cavaliers étoient reçus dans une espece de communauté, et traittés avec les derniers égards. Comme je n'ai jamais pû tracer ce vallon, je vous prie de me marquer où l'on le trouve. Etoit-ce une fiction, c'étoit joliment inventé. Etoit-ce une vérité, il vaut bien la peine de le decouvrir. . . .

" Vous scavés apparemment que mylady Wallpole avoit fort goûté cette ville, et un chanteur castrato qui s'appelle Gaferelli, Neapolitain. La dame est je ne sçai où à present ; quelqu'un m'ayant dit qu'elle venoit de quitter sa retraite dans la campagne de la petite republique de Lucques. Le chanteur, qui est véritablement beau, est toujours ici, mais s'est engagé pour l'Angleterre l'année qui vient, a 1,200 guineas. Je l'ai entendu plusieurs fois ; sa voix n'est pas fort estimée dans sa ville, quoi qu'elle soit fort belle, mais elle est petite et ne vaut que pour la chambre ; au théâtre l'on a de la peine à l'entendre, sans quoi la Cour, qui cherche un bel Opera, ne le laisseroit pas sortir du pays. Toute la famille de Shadwell fait déjà la sçavante en musique ; vous sçavés que c'est la folie qu'attrapent les Angloises en Italie. Miss Molly, qui passe pour jolie et qui chante, ne peut pas



manquer d'être admirée pour sa belle voix, quoiqu'elle fait du plus médiocrement. C'est une coquette à l'Angloise. Je la trouve meilleure à ce second voyage, parce qu'elle a appris à cacher par un muchoir l'endroit où l'on s'attendoit à voir des tetons mais inutilement. . . . Je suis persuadé que vous m'avez fort devancé dans l'Italien, où je ne fais point de progres. . . . Le President en sçait encore moins que moi, ainsi le moyen de faire des progres ! J'avois un petit attachement à Rome peu avant mon dernier depart, par lequel j'aurois appris quelque chose, mais le voyage pour ma santé l'a coupé tout court. Je compte d'être de retour en dix jours, non pas par eau comme je suis venu ; car ma foy, j'y courrûs grande risque d'être mené à Tunis par les corsairs qui infesterent les cotés alors." Nous resterons peu de jours à Rome et prendrons le chemin en droiture pour Venice par Loreto. Je fais mon calcul de vous saluer en Octobre. "L'on me dit que Lord Berkeley fait à merveilles, estimé des hommes et aimé des femmes. Voyez comme les choses tournent bien quelque fois, contre toute attente." 4 pp.

[M. DE CHATEAU-RENARD to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.]

1737, Aug. 19. A Chat[eau-renard].—"Par ma dernière lettre, madame, vous me voyez pres d'étouffer ; par celle cy, voila vostre chetif Bacha gelé." J'ai eu grand envie "de vous aller faire ma cour a St. Foy—ouy Madame, foy d'un vray musulman, puis que vous m'avez qualifié du titre de bacha, si je n'avais promis au cher oncle de ne jamais m'esloigner de luy plus loing d'une journée en poste, vous m'aurés veu arriver chez vous en May, puis en Novembre ; mais il n'est pas permis de donner des inquietudes a un oncle de 82 ans qui nous a servy de pere, a qui nous avons l'obligation de ce dont nous jouissons. . . . Obtenés mon congé pour Octobre ou Novembre ; puis vous verrés si vostre bacha ne scait pas sautтер les deux grands fosses qui nous separent. . . .

"On nous avoit debité les mesmes nouvelles de 14 mille hommes passant en Italie, sous les ordres de Mr. de Maillebois ; je le croiray quant je le verray sous le ministere. De croire que l'Espagne et le duc de Savoye joueroient volontiers des couteaux s'ils l'auroient, je n'en doute pas, mais la France n'est elle pas garante du traité fait avec l'empereur, et obligée de prendre les armes ? Le roy d'Angleterre n'y est il pour rien aussy, ou la Holande ? Tout est baril de poudre en Europe. Gare la bluette !

"Je n'avois pas creu que le comte du Muy eut oublié, cecy entre nous, qu'il eut esté conseiller, que ses enfans sont nés quant il possedoit ce grade. . . . Sachant combien M. le Cardinal est attentif a ne vouloir pas que fils de gens de robe mangent avec le roy, il pretende par son credit faire la planche, quoy qu'homme de condition comme bien d'autres qui ont esté dans ce corps. Cette seule raison



rompit le mariage de Madlle. de Mailly avec le chevalier d'Albert, dont Messieurs de Chaune se font honneur de descendre, parce qu'il est fils d'un chevalier a moitié, et que Mr. le Cardinal declara qu'il ne mangeroit pas avec le roy et qu'elle n'entreroit pas dans la carosse de la reyne. La femme, qui a sa bonne dose de vanité, doit estre bien affligée. Dieu nous conserve Mr. le Cardinal ; le royaume seroit bientôt au pillage ! . . ." *Unsigned ; 6 pp. Apparently in his own handwriting.*

M. DE MATIGNON to THE SAME.

1737, Aug. 20. Paris.—"J'aurois eu l'honneur, Madame, de repondre a vôtre charmante lettre, si ma chere maman n'avoit voulu avoir la preference. . . . Nous regrettons souvent le tems heureux que nous avons passé avec vous ; je ne m'en dédomage point ici ni même a Versailles, et ma sœur encore moins dans son couvent. . . . Nous alons demain passer quelques jours a une maison de campagne a deux lieux d'ici, d'ou nous reviendrons a Versailles, ou ma chere maman fera sa semaine, apres quoi nous yrons pour quinze jours en Normandie, et nous reviendrons ensuite a Fontainebleau." 4 pp. *In a child's hand.*

W. B[RISTOW] to THE SAME.

1737, Sept. 4. Venice.—Vous vous plaignez, ma chere Comtesse, de ce que je ne vous ecris point. Si j'ai manqué, "c'étoient la fièvre que j'eus a Rome et les preparatifs pour mon depart qui en furent les causes. Je pense comme vous, la jolie chose que de pouvoir causer a deux cent lieux de loin ! Et je ne neglige aucune occasion d'en profiter. Vive toujours la memoire de celui qui inventa les postes. Je vois que vous vous degoutés des voyages par quatre jours de chaleurs en revenant d'Argeville. Ma foy, je viens d'essuyer bien d'autres plus violentes, et j'avois de la peine à les quitter, tant Rome avoit des charmes pour moi. Encore fûs-je, comme vous, mis a l'épreuve des orages en faisant le voyage d'ici, et pourtant je le refaisois demain si les commodités s'offraient.

"Vous remarqués fort bien que je n'ai pas plus d'envie que vous à retourner dans notre isle. Rien n'est mieux diviné, mais non pas par la raison que vous assignés. Je ne suis pas gouverné par la façon dont les affaires de ce pais-là vont aujourd'hui, mais par la façon dont elles allèrent du tems passé. Je m'embarasse peu, si Sir Orlando aille à Barbadoes où non ; apparemment on avoit envie de l'éloigner, c'est leur affaire. Si l'on avoit eu la même envie à mon égard et qu'on m'eût voulu exiler ici, j'aurois été bien content et leurs aurois fort remercié, sans me mettre en peine du 'qu'en dira-t-on.' Je sçai bien que gens qui me connoissent se seroient moqués, mais j'en aurois ris à mon tour et à meilleur

compte qu'eux. Je commence à avoir de la charité à l'égard de la conduite de nos ministres, de la manière qu'ils distribuent les charges. Je penche à croire que les sujets manquent à les remplir, autrement comment suivre la règle qu'ils observent ? Cette remarque ne m'est pas trop favorable, car il faut scavoir qu'il ne me fait pas trop d'honneur que mon compétiteur ait eu la préférence sur moi. Ceci entre nous et sans vanité de ma part. Il faut scavoir que le roy n'a pas tout le tort qu'on luy donne sur l'affaire de la réception du fils du Chevalier dans les differens endroits d'Italie. Ici l'on a trop fait pour un Duc d'Albanie, titre et caractère inconnu, et trop peu fait pour un Prince de Galles heretier de la Grande Bretagne. À Londres l'on a fait trop d'attention à ce pais-la et trop peu à celui-ci. Voici le fait en general. Il arrive à Genes en inconnu, va loger dans des chambres garnies prises par un banquier à 6 sequins par jour, et reste tranquille 2 ou 3 jours la-dedans. Le Sénat s'assemble à son ordinaire ; il souhaite de le voir comme font tous les voyageurs qu'on laisse entrer sans difficulté, mais ceux-ci entrent sans épée et on leurs assigne des bancs exprés ; aux princes souverains on permet l'épée et on leurs assigne d'autres bancs plus honorables. Luy aiant été recommandé par la famille Corsini à un des 16 du petit conseil par l'entremise du frère de my Lord —, son gouverneur, demande la permission d'être reçu avec tous les honneurs, et le petit conseil les luy accorde. Il va au senat, il est reçu à la porte, on l'accompagne jusqu'aux bancs des princes et des Cardinaux, l'épée à son côté.

“Voilà la principale objection, qui a eu d'autant plus de force de ce que le Duc de Bavière quelques jours auparavant, ayant été offert les grandes honneurs du Senat, a voulu y entrer en particulier sans épée, etc., disant qu'il ne pouvoit pas pour bien des raisons se demettre de son incognito. Joint à cela, le Duc de Beaufort il y a peu d'années, demandant ces honneurs, elles luy furent absolument refusées. C'étoit donc une distinction qu'une allié ne devoit pas avoir donné. En reponse, des gens ici disent, que le Conseil ait été surpris. Outre cette distinction, luy allant voir leur arsenal fût salué, et l'on luy préparâ une collation sur une galère qu'il visita. De l'autre côté, il n'eut aucunes autres honneurs de la part de l'Etat, loge à ses propres dépens, point de deputation à son arrivée ni pendant son séjour, et point de presens. Il est vrai qu'on luy donnât des bals, mais c'étoient de la part des particuliers. Je vous laisse juger à present ; cet Etat a montré l'envie de rajuster cette affaire, et a fait attendre leur ministre à Paris jusqu'à ce qu'on ait ecoutez leur façon d'expliquer la chose ; malheureusement il y avoit alors quelques têtes Angloises asses chaudes ici, qui n'ont pas laisser [*sic*] que de grossir un peu le raport qu'ont d'abord eu nos ministres, ce qui les a fait aller aussi si vite, si je ne me trompe. Je vous nommerai cette jeunesse un autrefois. À l'égard de



la conduite de l'ambassadeur de France, il le visita et il luy donna à diner sans masque le jour de l'Ascension, c'est à dire, le Duc d'Albanie sans masque. Après diner le Duc fût vû dans la gondole du fils de l'ambassadeur, ce fils aussi y etant. L'ambassadeur a repondu sur cela, qu'il ne l'avoit pas invité à diner mais que des dames le luy avoient amené à l'imprevû, et que pour la gondole le Duc avoit voulu l'essayé [*sic*], outre qu'il ne devoit pas repondre pour ce que faisoit son fils. Vous scaurés mieux que moi, si Horace ait été satisfait de cet éclaircissement. Non obstant tout ceci, Skinner a ses appointemens et viendra bientôt.

"Votre description de la Knight me fait rire, pendant que la situation de son fils me fait pitié\* ; il est permis de sacrifier peut-être sa personne et son revenu tant qu'on veut à ses passions, mais d'y mettre la fortune de ses enfans me paroît hors de toute regle. Ma foi, 50 mille livres sont trop à mettre dans un mari quand l'on a un enfant de 21 ans. L'on dit que ce mari est un miracle ; il faut croire donc que ces sortes de miracles sont devenus fort rares depuis qu'ils content tant. Elle pourroit bien être trompée sur cet article, elle ne sera pas la première qui l'ait été si l'on m'ait bien informé. Mais, diable, pourquoi du mariage quand l'on vise à ces miracles, n'est ce pas mieux d'aller par le chemin le plus court et changer souvent de plats ? . . .

"Mes petites affaires m'appellent en Angleterre avant Noël ; j'y resterai tout au plus deux mois, mais il faut que j'y suis. Venise est charmante pour le coup d'œil et pour la curiosité ; à l'égard du reste je crois qu'on s'ennuyeroit fort. Nous y sommes depuis trois jours. L'on y est mal logé, mal nourri, et sans société excepté des gens de sa nation. Il n'y est point de voyageur, pas un seul, ils sont tous renfermés à Florence. Lord Radnor est parti pour l'Angleterre, à chercher des deniers pour une maitresse qui, quoi que de la lie du peuple, le meprise et le maltraite. Il luy a déjà fait un present de 7,000 livres sterling. Je tacherai de voir my Lady Walpole à Padoüe comme une des curiosités de mon voyage et pour vous en rendre le portrait. Chacun luy donne de l'esprit, et les grands esprits ont toujours eu quelque chose du fou dans leur composition. Charles [Feilding] se marie et Lord Winchelsea approuve le parti, voila qui est bien, je vous en fais mon compliment.

"A Florence un certain Fotheringham, Ecossois, a tué un certain Wright, Anglois, homme de peu de reputation, depuis long tems en Italie et depuis un an toujours avec Lord Middlesex. C'etoit fait avec un couteau de chasse et comme je crains encore en bonne compagnie. L'Ecossois s'est enfui ; je n'ai pas pû avoir le detail. Voila une mauvaise affaire qui fera tort à la nation.

"Le President vous fait mille complimens, il viendra vous voir et peut-être ira à Paris au lieu de regagner sa chere patrie.

\* See p. 216, above.



J'embrasse my lord et son fils. Addio, Addio." 6½ pp.  
*Seal of arms.*

J. STANHOPE to LADY DENBIGH.

[1737, November ?].—Concerning his attachment to a young lady, which Lady Denbigh has discovered during a visit paid by him to St. Foye.\* Fears that he has no chance of succeeding where his superiors have failed, but would try any means she can suggest. Lady Chesterfield is so good that she would, he is confident, do anything in her power for his happiness, but he does not wish to use this method. His brother Chesterfield is so anxious to see him settled that if this attempt failed, "nothing would be more natural than for him to say 'I am glad to find you in this disposition; since this has failed, we'll find somebody else,'" and so hurry him on more than he chooses. Prays Lady Denbigh to sound the young lady, and find out if there is any chance of her listening to his addresses. 4 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1737, Nov. 24. Paris.—So infinitely kind a letter as you favoured me with should not have been left unanswered, but that I have had the most villainous cold that mortal man ever acquired. "Two posts ago I was honoured with the politest letter in the world from Lady Bolingbroke, with one enclosed for Monsr. de Noquet. I am very confident it will be of very great service to me. I am equally sensible 'tis to your ladyship I owe it."

I cannot find words to thank you in regard to my secret. As I never had the least hopes I can hardly say I am disappointed, and I certainly shall not on this account banish myself from Lady Blandford's. It will still be the house in London the most agreeable to me, "and had it not been for it (for what I know) I should have hanged myself; for London is not the city in the world that affords the most places where one can be free and easy, and at the same time in good company."

My stay here will be longer than I intended as I hear there is not a mortal in London. My people are all gone to Bath; the Earl and Lady Chesterfield went there last week for two months. Mr. Wyndham has been ill of the fever which has reigned so much in London, but is now got well again and is going to Orchard. "Mr. Nugent is gone into Ireland for two months, and has left his larger half behind him. She's inconsolable upon the occasion. There was no new cloathes at his Majesty's birthday, and nobody there but his own servants, who were ordered up from all parts of England. I hear Lady Westmorland and Madam Poultney are making

\* It would appear, from the following letter, that the lady was Miss Wyndham.

prodigious preparations in order to appear most magnificent on her Royal Highness' birthday, which I think is sometime this month. I have received all the letters that have passed in the Royal family in regard to the quarrell, to the number of I believe twenty; they are in print; . . . if you signify any curiosity to see them I'll send them to you. They have a thousand ridiculous reports here, how that it was proposed in Counsel to send the disgraced person to the Tower, and many other things equally unlikely. Lord Jersey has resigned; Sir Luke [Schaub] is here, whether in quality of minister or not I cannot say. I dined with him at Lord Waldegrave's yesterday; they are just come back from Fontainebleau, as is all the world besides, so that Paris is at present as full as ever it will be. Notwithstanding, at all the publick places one sees near as many English as French. Lord Strange, Mr. Lewison and that sett arrived yesterday; they left Parrot at Avignon. . . .

"My dear Countess, 'tis very odd, when ever I begin to write to you I can never leave off. I am so very tedious, I am afraid you'll forbid me to write any more. Don't do that, if you do you make me compleatly miserable. . . . If I am alive, I shall be here again early in the summer; by that time I hope you'll approach this capital. If you wont come here, you know what will happen; I shall certainly come to St. Foi again.

"Common compassion calls upon me to release you. Assure the peer of my respect and love." 4 pp.

[ELIZABETH WYNDHAM] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1737, Novembre].—"C'est plaisant, ma chere comtesse, que nous nous plaignons toutes les deux l'une de l'autre, et cela sans raison," car j'ai reçu par la dernière poste deux de vos lettres, et je m'imagine qu'il vous sera arrivé aussi la même chose, car nous n'avons pas manqué de vous écrire.

"Les Gazettes en ont menti sur le sujet des dames de la princesse. Lady Irwin n'a pas quitté, de sorte qu'on n'en fera point de nouvelles, et même quand on en feroit, nous croyons que la belle sœur de Hall n'en seroit pas, du moins on ne la nomme pas, et Lady C. Edwin est la première sur la liste, et sur ce que vous dites de Harriot, tant que la Arch\* : sera celle qui gouverne, il n'y a point d'apparence pour elle; il n'y a que les Ham[jiltons] qui auront des grâces. Harriot est toujours furieusement piquée, même jusqu'à dire que si on la lui offroit, elle n'en voudroit pas, mais nous croyons que les raisins sont verts. Elle ne nous a point donné de ses nouvelles non plus que vous, mais si elle a quelque projet c'est pour se marier, car pour l'autre vous voyez que c'est impossible.

"Nous vous avons dit que le p[rince] étoit établi en ville; cela n'est pas vrai, il est de même que nous obligé de rester

\* Lady Archibald Hamilton.

encore quelque temps à la campagne, jusqu'à ce que sa maison soit prête pour le recevoir. Les lettres et messages de part et d'autre au sujet de la brouillerie sont imprimés par les ordres du gouvernement et envoyé à chaque membre du parlement. . . .

"J'ai deviné d'avance le projet que vous avez fait pour vos chères lunettes, ce ne peut être que de le marier à la Fanny de son ami ; il ne peut rien faire de mieux et cela l'unira encore plus étroitement à lui. Si j'étais à portée de votre tour de bras j'aurais certainement un soufflet pour ceci. Croiriez-vous que la bizarrerie du mari de la pauvre Dyzzart va jusqu'à ne vouloir pas faire baptiser son dernier enfant parce que c'était une fille ; il est pourtant vrai qu'il était plus de deux mois à s'y résoudre. M. Stan[hope] ne vous a-t-il pas beaucoup parlé de la Thanet ? C'est sa passion, il aurait pu vous faire pamer de rire en vous contant les scènes qu'il y a eu quelques fois chez nous. . . . Je suis charmé de ce qu'il vous a dit de Perci, et je vous ai une obligation très particulière de vous être ressouvenue de lui. On ne vous en a dit que la vérité ; il est charmant, hors qu'il est toujours un [peu] plus gros qu'on ne le souhaiterait ; mais j'espère que cela se convertira en hauteur, et pour son visage il sera beau assez, au moins que la petite verole ne lui joue aussi quelque mauvais tour. Oh, ma chère comtesse, que ne donnerais je pas qu'il eut passé cette vilaine maladie. Nous sommes très aise d'apprendre que le Noireau songe un peu à se conserver ; faites lui, s'il vous plaît, mes compliments, et dites lui que s'il veut continuer de prendre son lait, je ne désespère pas de danser un menuet avec lui à son retour ici. S'il passe par Paris, il ne ferait pas mal de prendre une leçon de Marseille. Nous avons ri aux larmes en lisant l'endroit de votre lettre où vous nous dites le plus modestement du monde que vous avez plumé votre pauvre ami au hasard. Nous vous avons vue rougir d'ici, en recevant l'argent. . . .

"Le Papa menace de mettre un paragraphe dans la première lettre pour jurer qu'il ne s'ennuie point, mais ne le croyez point ; vous avez raison, il est fait pour la société. Voici un article que nous copions mot à mot de la Gazette :—'Le Comte de Jersey a quitté sa charge auprès du p[rin]ce ; son Altesse a jugé à propos de se défaire de plusieurs domestiques inutiles.' On dit que Lady Bell Finch doit épouser Lord Grantham. Nash a loué l'hôtel de Mountague pour trois ans. 3¼ pp. *Seal of arms with coronet.*

*Note by Sir William Wyndham.* "Elles en ont menty, je ne m'enuye point. W.W."

*Postscript by Lady Blandford.*—"Que vous êtes énable, voilà trois lettres dans huit jour. Bes dit que c'est trop ; elle seras toujours énable, quoi que Charls dise. Je suis fâchée que vous me l'avez écrit, car elle a permission de lire vos



lettres, et ce n'est pas agreable d'atendre dire qu'on et l'ait\* ; mais je n'ay jamais vu ny ouis d'une personne qui ne regrettoit pas la beautte qu'elle ; elle voudroit bien que vous aviez la meme tranquillté a ce sujet. . . . C'est avec tout le plaisir imaginable que j'apris que vous êtes contant de votre fils, puis qu'il depent de luy de faire en parte le bonheur de votre vie ; je l'aimera a proportion qu'il faira le votre. Embrasse le pour moi, et votre noireau. Adieu ma bien aimée."

J. S[TANHOPE] to LADY DENBIGH.

1737, Dec. 16. Paris.—"As the honour of your correspondence is the first pleasure I have in life, tis quite impossible for me not to take the first opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter. . . .

"I might I fancy as well tell you Queen Elizabeth is dead as that Queen Caroline is so ; to be sure so important an event is come to your knowledge long ago ; all the English here have follow'd the example of Lord Waldgrave, have taken the deepest mourning for her yesterday, both men and women. The ambassador puts all his servants, equipage and apartments in black. The time of mourning is a year, the first six months deep. You will believe me when I tell you I am really sorry for her death, for now the Lyon coat must lie by a great while ; I have never wore it. I have another apprehension about me, which is that, since it's necessary to mourn so very strictly out of the kingdom, when I come to London perhaps I may be ordered to black my face, who can tell.

"They say she died very heroically and at the same time with all the resignation imaginable, took leave of his Majesty and all her children except His Royal Highness with the greatest firmness and resolution that can be conceived. We have divers reports in regard to her behaviour to the Prince in her last moments, but all that can be depended upon is that she certainly did not see him though 'tis sure he sent often to beg to see her ; the answer was that she was not in a condition to see anybody at all, but that if she died she had left a paper for him seal'd up which wou'd certainly be delivered to him. I don't find that anybody pretends to know the contents of it, though I imagine it easy enough to be guess'd. I mean 'tis to advise him to be a good boy and dutifull to his father. The King and Royal family are inconsolable. Princess Caroline is so ill as to be in great danger. All plays and operas are forbid for three months, which will make our capital the most dismal of all places, for which reason I shall [stay] here the greatest part of the winter, having no affairs of my own that call me home, and a single dumb vote is not of consequence enough to the publick to engage

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\* Probably means—"d'entendre dire qu'on est laide."

me to leave a place where I divert myself as well as I desire to do, in order to go to a place where I shall tire I am sure prodigiously. . . .

"I must begg leave to return my dear Countess a million of thanks for the answer you sent to the Island upon my subject. You may depend upon it I will verifie what you have said for me, by never pretending to anything more than to remain in possession of that share of hers and Lady Blandford's friendship and good opinion which you are so kind as to flatter me I enjoy. . . . Mr. Wyndham writes me word he is got quite well again. I am of Miss Wyndham's opinion that the receipt of a reprieve from going to Orchard contributed very much to his recovery, and I am very apt to believe had a permission for him to come to Paris for a couple of months been join'd to the reprieve it would have most infallibly have prevented any return of his illness.

"The Earl and Lady Chesterfield are still at Bath ; I receiv'd a letter from him by the last. He has found infinite good from the waters and cold bath, which he makes use of constantly. Lord Barrington is here, likewise Messrs. Janssens. . . . Mr. Lewison, Mr. Breton and Lord Strange are gone to make a visit to Lord Bolingbroke for a few days. Lord Berkley is here, and infinite numbers of English of both sexes, and great numbers winter here. Mr. Walpole is sent for over in very great haste from Holland. 'Tis reported here that His Majesty has allready declared he will allow pensions to all the late Queen's houshold to the value that their employments were. I leave you to guess at the truth of all this. I find you have read all the letters that have passed between the Royal personages upon the occasion of the quarrel. I really don't know who are his Highness's counsellors, whoever they are they seem to be very pacifick ones, I never met with more submission than they contain. 'Tis strongly reported and they say with some foundation, that there are 20,000 men before Gibraltar at this time. I shoud imagine this a matter of moment to our English ministry. . . .

"When you first from an effect of your unbounded goodness gave me leave to trouble you with a letter now and then you did not think I would abuse your goodness in so enormous a degree as to plague you with real volumes of nonsense. I don't know [how] it is but when I am with you I can't prevail upon myself to leave you, when I address myself to you by way of letter I can't finish. Common compassion pleads hard for me to release you now. If you are really angry at me for writing so immense an epistle that consists of nothing but blots, blunders and sad incoherent stuff, I begg a thousand pardons." 7 pp.

THOMASSIN-MAZAUGUES to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1737, Dec. 29. Aix.—"Avec de l'esprit et du genie pour gouverner un royaume dans les temps les plus difficiles, vous



ne sauriez venir a bout de corriger un Français, ni l'empêcher de ramener tout a soy et a ses usages, et d'y vouloir assujettir l'étranger. Vous avez beau ne point aimer les compliments de la nouvelle année, vous en essuyerez un de ma part ; je feray des vœux pour votre santé et prospérité . . . Je souhaite a milord un corps sain dans un esprit qui le soit autant, exempt de chagrin et de goute . . . et que mylord Filden continue a repondre a vos soins pour son education, et qu'il s'efforce toujours plus a vous ressembler. . . . Que l'année ne se passe point sans qu' Horace [Walpole] epreuve le sort qui luy est deu. Je vous demande grace pour Robert, en faveur de quelques bonnes qualités; renvoyons le dans quelque'une de vos Colonies pour y regler les finances. Je ne sçai si la mort de la reine n'amenera pas quelque changement dans le ministere. Je serois curieux de sçavoir ce qu'en pensent vos politiques, ou plutost ce que vous en pensez vous meme. Je fais plus de cas de votre jugement que des idees quelquefois creusées de tous vos insulaires. . . .

"Votre Bacha [M. de Chateau-renard] vient d'être fait grand visir de l'Empire de Provence. On assure que cet honneur le touche peu, et qu'il aurait mieux aimé qu'on l'eut laissé dans son petit bercail, conduire ses brebis. L'on a perdu deux personnes d'un age tres avancé, le doyen de Suffren et Madame d'Oppede. . . . Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur." "Madlle. de Mazaugues me charge de vous assurer tous de ses respects." 4 pp.

[THE SAME\*] to THE SAME.

[1737?]-J'avais projeté un voyage a Fontainebleau quand la cour y étoit, mais le peu d'empressement que j'ay pour les grandeurs, un gout naturel de paresse, et un certain courant d'occupation qui entraine, ont arrêté l'exécution de mon projet jusqu'au moment ou il n'est plus temps d'y penser. Je n'ay d'autre regret que d'avoir manqué par l'occasion de faire connoissance avec votre retraite deliceuse, et de vous y rendre mes devoirs." Je serais ravi d'entendre des nouvelles de la santé de milord, et si le regime du lait l'a delivré de sa goute. "Pour vous, Madame qui, grace a la bonté de votre temperament n'avez pas de pareilles questions a essuyer, je ne vous demanderay des nouvelles que de vos occupations. Voicy une circonstance du temps qui doit vous en donner, et qui doit metre bien de gens en mouvement. Nous verrons comment votre Atlas Anglois soutiendra le choc des contestations, et s'il sera a la fin accablé du poids de la boule. Chaque tenue de Parlement est un etat violent de crise pour luy ; a tant de secousses il est difficile que la machine ne s'use et que les ressorts ne s'affoiblissent. Votre guerre avec l'Espagne, sera-t-elle aussi serieuse qu'elle le paroît par les preparatifs ? Nous entrainera t-elle

\* In the same handwriting as the preceding.



dans le tourbillon ? Quoique bien de gens l'assurent, j'ay peine encore a le croire. Le genie pacificateur du Cardinal, ou, si vous voulés, des causes plus phisiques, son grand age, nous fera rester dans la neutralité ou la mediation tant qu'il se pourra. L'empereur s'est trop mal trouvé de ses deux dernieres guerres pour vouloir prendre *le paroli* dans une troisieme, ou il risqueroit beaucoup plus qu'il ne pourroit gagner. La retraite de l'ambassadeur d'Espagne montre notre éloignement pour les esprits vifs et ardents, et pour les conseils violents, et annoncé que notre penchant conduit aux routes moderés et pacifiques. Mais vous etes Madame, ma boussole en politique ; j'ay besoin que vous me dirigés, sans quoy je craindrois de m'egarer. . . .

"Nous avons une guerre bien serieuse dans notre province avec les traitans [farmers of the King's revenues] pour un livre terrier qu'on nous demande, qui va nous desoler. On ne se contente pas de nos cœurs, qui sont bien royalistes ; on veut que toutes nos terres le soient aussi ; et qu'elles relevent toutes du roy et du domaine, dans le temps que nous croyons en posseder plusieurs en franc aleu et franchise et que nous tenions ce privilege des Romains meme. Cette affaire, qu'on regarde comme capitale, attirera votre Bacha [Chateau-renard] dans ce pays, et luy donnera des occupations plus serieures que celles que vous luy connoisiés. Il a été deputé unanimement de l'assemblée de nos etats, et il attend pour partir la permission de la Cour. S'il l'obtient, nous aurons le plaisir de le voir bientost. . . ." 4 pp. *End wanting.*

M. DE MATIGNON, Bishop of Coutances, to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1737, Dec. 31. Coutances.—Offering his good wishes for the New Year. *French.* 1 p.

J. STANHOPE to THE SAME.

[1738, March. Paris.]—"I have as many pardons to ask of you for my long silence as the Pope distributes in a year of Jubilee. . . . I wish you would return to our Island again, but if not, nothing but those hideous Alps shall hinder me from the pleasure of seeing you once a year, but if you pass them, I shall be very angry and think you make use of the mountains as a fortification to defend you from such intruders as myself. . . .

"Lord Waldgrave, who is at present in England, returns in a fortnight, adorn'd with the most illustrious mark of his most gracious Majesty's royal favour. 'Tis strongly reported here that a thorough reconcilliation is quite concluded between the royal father and son, but as I hear it from nobody that is likely to know anything of the matter, I don't honour the report with my belief. I saw a letter from a Court member

the other day, who makes use of these words—‘ We have been mett sometime, everything goes rugg, exactly as we wish, nay we are afraid the patriots will not give us the least diversion this sessions ’—by which I suppose his Highnesses question does not come on this year. All the French news I can tell you is that the Cardinal *est un homme confisqué*. They give out he’s better, but he’s exceeding bad. . . . The Faubourg St. Germain is vastly emptied lately, Lord Barrington, Strange, Mr. Lewison and many more decamped last week. Lord Berkley is gone to Aubigny, where he expected to meet Lord Bolingbroke. I hear he proposes staying there three months. . . .”

I leave here for London on Sunday seven-night, March 16, and beg that I may be the bearer of any parcels and letters you have to send. I shall be superlatively happy to receive your commands, and also doubly acceptable to all your friends.

“I’ll swear I think you are a witch. Lord Win[chelsea] is married to Miss Palmer. When first you mentioned it, I took it for a joke. I am sure she’s a fortunate woman.” I beg my compliments to Messrs. Pestors when you write. They are two young gentlemen I honour and esteem very much for their personal merit, exclusively of the advantage they have of being allied to the Countess of Denbigh.

“I am apt to believe the greatest pleasure I can at present do that same Countess will be to conclude this unreasonable epistle, that is totally void of sense, order or coherence. . . . The next I have the honour to write you will be dated from Grosvenor Square, from whence you may expect a most voluminous letter, near as bigg as my good friend Mrs. Mary’s Common Prayer book. I must have some days after my arrivall to collect materials for the work. You’ll find me like all other authors; not all true that I relate.”

*Postscript.*—“’Tis for my brother-in-law that I seal with black wax. Don’t suspect ’tis for the other.” 5 pp.

#### THOMASSIN-MAZAUGUES to THE SAME.

1738, Nov. 13. Paris.—J’ay été bien mortifié d’être privé du plaisir de vous revoir sur ma route a Paris, et j’ay eu bien d’autres malheurs. Je vous en ferois un detail, “si vous pouviés me communiquer ces agrements et ce badinage léger qu’une Hollandoise est venu nous voler, dont notre vanité françoise souffre un peu. . . . Enfin je suis arrivé, bien ou mal, et me voicy logé a l’*Hotel de Boulois, rue de Boulois*, tout pret de recevoir vos ordres et executer vos commissions avec grand zeile, surtout en fait des livres. . . . J’espere que vous n’oubliérés point le memoire que je vous laissay, et qu’il me reviendra chargé d’observations et d’un comentaire qui vaudra mieux que le texte. . . . Ma lettre . . . se sentira de la science, mais (le croiries-vous?) cette science ne vous sera pas tout a fait étrangere. Elle a pour objet la genealogie de la famille de Mylord. Vous en jugerés par le memoire suivant,



qui m'a été remis par M. de Chauseault, l'auteur des *Genealogies Historiques* et recomandé par M. le Marquis d'Aubais. . . . Vous nous obligerés tous si vous pouvés procurer les eclaireissements qu'on demande. Si nous possedions le seigneur Brist[ow] il seroit bien propre pour cette bisogne, car je crains que Milord ne soit moins instruit de sa genealogie que mon autheur françois." 4 pp.

*Enclosing :*

Memorandum that the author of the *Genealogies Historiques* having seen in Imhoff the proofs given by Dugdale upon the origin of the House of Feilding, has put the said House in his 4th Volume, following the Counts of Habsbourg, as a younger branch of these Counts, established in England. As he has no knowledge of the House except that obtained from Imhoff, he can only give its genealogy up to the year 1680, and would be delighted to have this completed up to the present time, with the alliances, both male and female, the dates of births and marriages, and some historical facts ; together with dignities, offices, titles etc. This would form a supplement to the other. He would also be obliged by a notice of any omissions or mistakes in Imhoff's *Notitia Procarum* [i.e. *Procerum*] *Anglie*. 1½ pp.

[LORD BOLINGBROKE] to the EARL OF DENBIGH, at Tavers,  
par Montereau faut Yonne.

1738, Nov. 20. Dawley.—“ I rejoyce to hear from yourself, my dear lord, that your lordship and my lady are settled in our neighbourhood, and wish with all my heart that your habitation was better than it is ; but that is not the country of good houses. Argeville, for which I pay more than 200*l*. sterling a year, is almost inhabitable [*sic*] some part of the year, and inconvenient all the rest. I really deserve excuse if I am not so punctual in my correspondence as I ought to be. I meet with so many unnatural difficultys one on the back of another, and that att every step I make in my proceedings towards the settlement of my affairs, that a man must have a better head than mine who would not be perplexed by them. Your lordship will soon see the gelding and mare which your servant Hipwell bought for me for they arrive with four more this day at Dover. The mare is a pretty beast, near strong enough, and is come forward in all her goings to admiration. The horse is stronger, a very jolly hunter, but apt to bore down his head too low, and to straddle before in his gallop ; he is however mended in both these respects and they were well bought. . . . I send over some good and some promising hounds, and if Monsieur de Montmorrin will neither hunt the horses nor the dogs too hard, which I insist upon with him, for three or four months, the equipage will be very complete and in very good order.



"I never was more disgusted att polliticks in my life than since my being in this country. Every man talks of them, and talks of nothing else, but I scarce meet with any man who talks sense about them. *Abrenuntio*, I renounce them as I do the Devil and all his works. The spirit you saw decline here is now extinct, and that of Jacobitism rises anew among the Torys, and that of the narrow, interested party, knaves and fools, among the Whigs. Comfort yourself, my lord, the worst place an Englishman can be in is England. Give me leave to embrace the Countess *bras dessus, bras dessous*. . . . Adieu, my dear lord ; may you enjoy health and whatever else your heart can desire ; mine is faithfully devoted to you. *No signature.* 1½ pp. *Seal of arms with coronet.*

THOMASSIN-MAZAUGUES to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1739, Jan. 1. Paris.—[Good wishes for the new year.] J'aurois voulu que vous eussies peu consulter ce volume de genealogies imprimées, ou se trouve la votre, pour y voir si l'auteur ne se seroit point trompé en de faits essentiels, mais puis qu'il y auroit tant de peine a consulter les originaux, il suffira d'avoir les dernieres alliances depuis 1680, qui manquent absolument et rien ne presse pour cela.

"Je souhaite que milord soit content de l'Horace ; je ne le seray pas que je n'aye trouvé le Virgile, afin qu'il aye l'assortiment complet de tous ces auteurs classique du Louvre. Je ne quitteray point ce pays cy que je ne le lui procure. Je le quitteray encore moins sans avoir l'honneur de vous aller rendre mes devoirs a Argeville. . . . Je seray d'ailleurs ravi d'offrir mes respects a Madame de Bolingbroke. Ses sentences passeront a la posterité comme les apopthegmes des anciens. Je viens de prouver la verité de ce qu'elle dit qu'a un certain age on ne meurt que par accident. Je viens de perdre par un accident d'apoplexie une tante agée de quatre vint huit ans. C'est Madame de Dauphin, mere de M. d'Albertas. . . .

"Ces Memoires du Marechal de Boucicault que vous avez en vue, c'est une histoire de ce fameux guerrier, ecrite par un auteur contemporain sur ses memoires, et publiée par Theodore Godefrey a Paris 1620, in 4to ; livre aisé a avoir.

"J'attribuois la cause du silence de M. de Chateau-renard a Mr. le Duc de Villars, qui occupe tous nos compatriotes, mais je viens d'apprendre par son frere qui est icy a retablir avec grande peine sa santé, qu'il avoit egaré votre adresse. Je dois etre bien obligé a notre amy, car malgré les dissipations de ses galanteries, il m'a ecrit deux tres longues lettres, et m'a envoyé un memoire encore plus etendu sur des princesses de nos anciens comtes de Provence mariées a des roix d'Angleterre, rempli de recherches curieuses qui doivent bien luy avoir couté des soins et du temps. Sa galanterie, au reste, ne se borne pas dans son isle. Elle passe encore

jusqu'à nos dames de Provence, à ce que j'apprends, et je presume que les *Signore* Romaines s'en ressentent aussi. Il n'y a plus moyen qu'il se donne pour philosophe. Nous le connaissons trop à présent. J'apprends quelquefois de vos nouvelles par Messieurs de Pestors, de qui j'ay reçu bien de politesses. Vous avez la des neveux qui font, et feront encore plus dans la suite, honneur à leur tante. C'est aussi une personne bien respectable, et bien digne de nos attentions. Les miennes luy sont entierement acquises." 4 pp.

MARQUIS DE MATIGNON to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1739, Jan. 5. Paris.—Offering her his good wishes for the New Year.

*Underwritten is a greeting from the Marquise, and the following sentences in childish hands—*

"Ma chere bibi, je voudrois bien vous garder pendant que vous gardez votre vieux gouteux. Gacé."

"Le carnaval ne m'inpeche pas Madame de penser toujours à vous, et de vous adorer. De Matignon."

"Je vous sacrifierais Madame, toutes les religieuses de l'univers. Soiez en persuadez, et de mon respect. Brenne." 1 p.

THOMASSIN-MAZAUGUES to THE SAME.

1739, May 14. Paris.—Je vous dois bien de remerciements, et sur votre lettre, "et sur les observations dont vous avez enrichi mon manuscrit. C'est dans ce cas ou je puis dire avec verité que la glosse vaut mieux que le texte. . . . Mais quelle bonté pour une dame aussi utilement occupée que vous l'etes, de vous etre donné la peine de transcrire deux fois ces remarques! Je sens tout le prix de cette grace, aussi conserveray-je bien precieusement dans mon cabinet ce temoignage de vos bontés pour moy et ces monuments de votre main, comme on garde des pieces originelles des grands hommes. . . ."

"Je vous prie d'assurer Madame de Bullimbok de mes respects tres humbles, et de luy dire que nous n'avons aucune traduction française de Mathieu Paris. C'est un tres bon historien pour son temps, qui dit des verités, quelquefois un peu trop crument, mais son histoire est trop ample pour des françois, qui n'aiment pas les longs ouvrages. Vous voyez combien ils ont eu de peine à s'acoutumer à l'histoire de M. de Thou, quelque excellent qu'elle soit. ~

"Si votre ministre n'a pas succombé sous le choc qu'il vient d'essuyer, il en a été du moins furieusement ebranlé. Ce depart precipité d'un si grand nombre de deputés\* marque une furieuse fermentation dans les esprits de la nation. Je trouve que l'on n'a pas mal représenté dans la *Stampe Satyrique* Valpole dans un mortier, les piés en l'air, pret à sauter. Tost ou tard, l'embleme pourroit bien etre vray.

\* The secession of the Opposition, March 10, 1739.



Le bruit a couru longtemps icy que Monsieur vostre beau-frere [Lord Winchilea] avoit été mis a la Tour. Vous en aviez sans doute été fâchée par raport a luy, mais peut être pour le bien de la chose, il n'en eut été que mieux, et le bombe auroit crevé plus tost. . . .

"Votre Bacha attend deux de vos reponses. Je suis chargé de vous en faire ses plaintes. Il est plus inconsolable de votre silence que si les Tartares luy avoient enlevé tout son sevrail. Son frere traine icy une miserable vie par une santé delabrée, qui pourroit bien le conduire au tombeau.

"Votre matelot vous offre ses respects les plus empressés. Il se dispose au retour, inondé d'eau benite de cour et rien de plus. Suffren se tracasse icy toujours pour son affaire, qui n'avance point.

"J'espere que la regime du lait aura entierement retabli la santé de Mylord. . . . Je suis bien fâché de n'avoir peu encore luy trouver le Virgile du Louvre. J'en avois deterré un a Dijon, mais le chevalier Constable, curieux Anglois qui court de tous cotes pour nous enlever des livres, m'a encore soufflé celui-la. 5 pp.

M. DE CHAVIGNY to THE SAME.

1739, Oct. 13. Paris.—"Vous ne pouviés tenir, Madame, d'une meilleure main ma destination pour le Portugal; je ne pouvois recevoir aussy un compliment qui me fut plus sensible que celui que vous daignés me faire, avec Mylord Denbigh. . . . Les temoignages que vous me donnés du souvenir pretieux de M. le chevalier Windham et de Madame la Marquise de Blandfort mettent le comble a ma satisfaction; il y a plus de trois semaines que j'epie et que j'attend une occasion sure pour leur renouveler mon cœur. Madlle. de Windham a sans doute quelque petit pressentiment de l'impression qu'elle y a faite dans les jolies choses qu'elle me fait dire. Je me rendrai vendredi prochain a Fontainebleau; vous croyes bien que je n'aurai rien de plus pressé que de vous faire ma cour dans votre solitude, ou celle de Madame de Bollingbrook, ce sera vray semblablement dans le couvent, de la semaine suivante. Il ne dependra pas de moy que M. Alexandre n'effectue l'esperance qu'il m'a donnée autre fois pour M. de Paule. 1½ pp.

The EARL OF WINCHILSEA to THE SAME.

1739, Dec. 10.—I suppose Charles Feilding has told you of his promotion to a company in the guards, and that Lady Betty has given you an account of Dr. Cockburne's death. "And I must now tell you I have had a little disappointment in my family, for my Lady Winchelsea was brought to bed last Friday of a daughter. She and the child are both very well. . . . I hope that wee another time may have better luck, and in the mean time the girl is very well received and not treated ill for her misfortune of being of the wrong sort; nor



am I half so much disappointed by having a daughter as I believe some of my heirs and successors would have been had it been a son." Charles Feilding assures us that there will be no danger of our not having children enough if her ladyship follows her sister's example ; who is again with child. "As he will soon have got enough for a company in the Guards, the King ought to give him a regiment.

"We have seen here the scheme of the present French lottery. As I advised you before in the former ones to be concerned, the French have now raised the price of their paper, so that this lottery will be as bad almost as an English one, and therefore not advisable to put in many tickets. The others had a sure profit of above six per cent., besides a chance of luck. This is four per cent. less, and therefore I hope you will not be concerned very deep.

"I am very glad to hear always a good character of Lord Feilding and I hope that he will continue to answer my lord's expectations and yours. To be sure when a son is grown up to be twenty-one, if one does not get him well settled, he must, lett him behave never so well, be an expensive companion," but I hope before that time comes that something may be shaped out to your satisfaction.

Lady Winchilsea and Lady Betty send their compliments, "and my daughter joins in the same, tho' she says she does not know whether she has forgot you or no." 4 pp.

#### COMTE DU LUC to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1740, Jan. 11. Paris.—"J'ay pris, Miledi que j'adore, l'armes de Mambrin, après avoir lu là lettre dont vous m'avés honoré le 4, et si je n'avois été Manchot, Dieu sçait comment j'aurois retiré mes troupes après avoir parlé a M. de Nicolay, qui me fait voir de mes propres yeux en pleine santé celui que vous faites mourir a Argeville, et que vous n'avés garde de vouloir qu'on le tue pour donner sa place au sieur Desveney, et cela s'appelle, sauf correction, un coup d'épée dans l'eau ; parlons d'autres choses !

"Notre Lucoise [Lady Denbigh herself] que je respecte de pied en cappe, m'auroit fait plaisir, et aux manants du Luc, si en partant elle avoit mis le feu à la chaumière, mais de par tous les diables a l'exemple de certain empereur, elle a laissé des successeurs qui la font regretter au point que jusques à un vieux Turc on aime mieux mourir que d'avoir des Robbins au lieu d'Anglois. . . .

"Vous sçavés sans doute qu' avant enterrer De Harlay il y eut 117 opposans au scellé. La troupe est diablement crue, et ses meubles ne vallent pas une pistolle ; veritablement il laisse, dit-on, onze bâtards reconnus et sa gourgardine, qui entre tous n'ont pas la valeur d'une obole. C'étoit un très mauvais magistrat, mais un bon diable. . . ." Signed.  
3 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS\*] to his AUNT, LADY DENBIGH.

1742, Jan. 22.—“ Je vous fais reparation, ma tres chere tante, et vous suis obligé des bons souhaits que vous me faites. . . . Ecrivez moi, je vous prie des longues lettres et detaillés moi tout ce qui se passe. Je suis extremement curieux. Icy il y a aussi deux partis, l'un qu'on dit pour la France et l'autre pour L'A[utriche]. Le premier a le nom de Mugs et l'autre de Gueux. La F[rance] ne veut pas que nous augmentions nos troupes, et les Mugs l'empechent, mais ce n'est pas cependant tant pour plaire a la F[rance] mais c'est qu'il y a dans ce parti des ennemis du P[rince] qui disent s'il y a une augmentation il faut qu'on fasse une promotion et le P[rince] viendrait General, et ils s'imaginent, quoique sans raisons, qu'alors tout seroit perdu ; et ainsi plustost que de faire une chose necessaire, il feroit perir la republique. Les Gueux veulent l'augmentation des troupes et par des bonnes raisons ; premierement, le roy de Prusse a une pretention sur le quartier de Zutphen et la ville de Nimwege, et est un voisin a qui on ne scauroit trop se fier ; d'ailleurs, il est fâché qu'a un endroit nommé Westervoord nous avons fait une ecluse et un fort pour le garder ; il demande que nous le demolissions, et veut nous empecher de faire, sur notre propre terrain, ce que nous voulons. Il faut sçavoir qu'avec cette ecluse, si le roy de P[russe] nous attaquoit, nous pourrions inonder tout le pay de Cleves. D'un autre coté, Monsieur le Cardinal dit que nous avons assés de troupes. Je crois qu'il a raison, si nous voulons nous laisser prendre, mais pas pour nous defendre. Les Gueux, je crois gagnerons le desus.

“ Le Prince d'Orange est allé a Francfort, la Princesse a Cassel ; on dit qu'il y va pour faire un accomodement avec le Prince de Nassau Siegen. Moi, je crois que c'est qu'il a la rage de depenser de l'argent. Monsr. Burmarmia a été icy, et m'a chargé de beaucoup de complimens pour vous. Mon frere est a Utrecht, et m'écrit qu'il ira au mois de fevrier a Londres. . . . Je vous felicite de tout mon cœur que votre dauphin se comporte bien. Ne songés vous point a le marier. . . . Je vous embrasse, ma tres chere Miledi, et suis tout a vous.” 4 pp.

SHERMAN WALL to LORD [DENBIGH ?].

[1742, Jan. ?]—“ I take the freedom to acquaint your lordship that this morning at the Treasury, the two Mr. Fanes fell open mouth upon me, and said ‘ what, you're to appear at the barr of the House of Commons to-morrow against Sir R[obert] W[alpole], pray what were the contents of the letter you gave Mr. Fazakerley ? ’ ‘ I realy never gave Mr. Fazakerley any letter, nor has he spoke to me to be there, ’ said I. ‘ Pray Doctor ’ said one of them, ‘ send a copy of it to my house this

\* Called “ Claas ” and sometimes “ the Pandour ” by his friends.



afternoon.' 'You will draw me into some scrape or other,' I said and so came away. He called after me out of the window, into the park. So I came directly home, I don't know how they came to have any notice of this, for I never told anybody you had sent for me, nor did they mention so to me, but that Sir Robert Walpole told Mr. Fane that one Wall an apothecary was to appear against him. I thought proper to let your lordship know this." 1 p.

[MARQUIS DE MATIGNON] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1742, June 18. Orly.—Votre dernière lettre "m'apprend l'aventure du petit galant de Madame La Chapelle. J'ay vu cette dame en ce pays cy, belle et bien faite, et je suis étonné que parmy tant de gens agréables, elle ait choisie ce petit magot par préférence à toute votre belle jeunesse. . . .

"Que voulez vous faire de tous ces Anglois que vous envoyez dans les Pays Bas, car je ne crois pas que vous ayiez l'intention de nous faire la guerre, surtout quand nos amys les Hollandois n'en sont pas d'accorde. Il seroit bien plus a propos de terminer tous les differents de l'Europe et d'établir une bonne paix, pour nous reunir encore une fois a Argeville, ou nous vous regrettons continuellement. . . . J'attens notre hermite a la fin de ce mois, pour aller avec luy rejoindre cette compagnie. Je crois que hors vous et un petit nombre d'amys, il ne regretera gueres le sejour de l'isle enchantée, et qu'il ne sera pas fâché de se retrouver parmy nous. La Marquise vous renouvelle le plus tendre attachement ; notre petit mary vous est toujours fidel et bien soumis ; cette petite fille, qui fait a present des enfants, vous prie de luy conserver vos mêmes bontés. . . . Recevez aussi les compliments du Marechal de Cogny, chez qui nous sommes actuellement dans une maison de campagne charmante, ou nous serions tous ravis de vous posseder. . . ." 3 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to THE SAME.

1742, July 25. Camp at Konigsaal.—"Je viens de recevoir ma chere Mileddi, votre lettre du huit juin, v.s. . . . Je vous suis infiniment obligé de l'interest que vous prenes en moi. Jusques icy il ne m'est arrivé aucun malheur, aussi ne c'est il rien passé de fort considerable ; tout ce que j'ay vu jusqu'a present, c'est quelque boulet de canon qu'on m'a tiré parce que je venois reconnoitre la place de trop pret et qu'ils n'aiment pas les curieux. Nous avons attendu icy la grosse artillerie et un corps de 15,000 hongrois ; tout cela est arrivé depuis deux jours ; toutes les autres choses necessaires pour le siège sont pretes, demain l'armée se mest en marche pour le commencer, et demain nous aurons, je crois, un escarmouche avec leur avant poste que nous devons chasser dans le camp ennemis et dans la ville. Les françois sont encor 18,000 hommes. S'ils se defendant bien, je crois que nous



serons trois semaines avant d'avoir la place. Je crois aussi qu'en ce cas peu de leur armée échappera. Cette armée icy est forte de plus de cinquante milles hommes, et en fort bon etat. Le soldat est terriblement animé, et quantité ne scavent ce que c'est que donner ou prendre du quartier. . . .

"On m'ecrit d'Hollande que trente bataillons et 50 escadrons doivent se tenir pret a marcher ; je parierois malgré tout cela, qu'ils ne feront rien. . . .

"Mes complimens a mon cousin ; je lui ay bien des obligations. J'assure les Milords de mes respects. . . . Soyés assurés que je vous aime de tout mon cœur." 1½ pp.

[RICHARD GRENVILLE\*] to THE SAME.

1742, Sept. 26. Wotton.—"My dear Lady Denbigh being pleased to require an account of our lives and conversations, . . . be it known to her that I took a trip about a month ago into Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire etc. which had liked to have ended in a trip to the other world. The little woman was left behind, and knew nothing of that or any other matter till the whole was over. I am now at Wotton much against my will, plunged in a business which I hate as much as I love my dear lady Countess. '9 shillings an acre, 10 shillings an acre, 3 loads of bushes, will do 20 poles of dead-hedging' and so forth, is my morning and evening song, and the only comfort amidst all my plagues is to think that I am by this means fortifying my own integrity by advancing my riches in an honest way, if so it be that my integrity, like that of many of our acquaintance, should ever stand in need of preservatives and cordials, *alias* plain mony.

"When these great affairs are settled . . . we steer our course to Woburn for about a week, and then shall take up our quarters at Stowe, unless tempted away from it by you and the Black Prince ; but in order to tempt us from it, you must keep your resolution of coming there. This at first sight seems an odd kind of compliment, but upon being explained means no more nor no less than that when you are tired of Stowe, we will attend you to this our paternal seat, the Wotton *enclosure*. . . .

"I am very sorry that the entire change of ministry in England has not yet begot confidence either at home or abroad, but there is such a disposition in mankind never to be satisfied that I do not wonder insinuations of this kind should escape you ; with what a seeming satisfaction do you tell me that melancholy news from Spa !

"The great men of this country, I don't mean those in the country, begin as I am informed, to think or talk very differently of the state of affairs ; and therefore quiet yourself, for who knows but by that time you get to town, the very word opposition may be struck out of the language. . . .

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\* Not signed, but in Richard Grenville's handwriting.

"I shall want prodigiously to know the exact time of your going to Stowe, that I may hurry things on so as to lose as little of your company as possible." 4 pp.

R[OBERT] COKE to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1742, Oct. 2. Longford.—As nothing can give him greater pleasure than attending her ladyship's summons, he will come up to town at the end of the month. Regrets that he did not know of their being at Newnham, to have tempted them a little further, but hopes to see them in the winter.

*Postscript.*—"Lady Jane is much yours, but is angry at the Earl for taking his pen so often in hand and doing nothing with it." 1 p.

[RICHARD GRENVILLE] to LADY DENBIGH.

1742, Oct. 21. Woburn Abbey.—"I did not answer my dear lady Countess's letter, because I flattered myself we should have had the pleasure of seeing her in Buckinghamshire. How much do I hate Lord Denbigh's gout for disappointing us ! . . . I assure you, Mrs. Grenville and I condole very much with one another upon it ; what partys we have refused, and what business I would have put off to have seen you, I shall not now enumerate." I yesterday sent over to Stowe to desire a plan of your operations, hoping that when you were tired of Stowe you would come to us, but with the frustrating of this hope came likewise a very bad account of poor George. I hope however that his state is not quite so desperate as they fear, for we hear from his travelling companion that he was extremely mended at Avignon, and intended soon to set out for Aix. "My wife begs, or rather commands her Black Prince to swear away the gout instantly, or at least not to leave her destitute of a *cicisbeo* upon her arrival in town, it being a situation she never was used to." 2 pp.

A[NNE] LADY COBHAM to THE SAME.

[1742, October ?] Monday night. Stowe.—"I leave it to your own conscience whether you don't think we have more reason than you to complain of the unlucky accident that has disappointed us of your company here at this melancholly season of the year, when we had promised ourselves as much pleasure by the fire-side, with your vivacity and good nature, as we could have had in the finest summers evening without you."

Hetty has a letter from her brother\* (who is considerably better) asking whether you have any acquaintance at Aix to whom you could recommend him. If it is any inconvenience to you, you need know nothing of what I say, but I am sure you would be glad to do him this favour if you can.

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\* George Grenville. See previous letter.

My lord and I both make our compliments to Lord Denbigh, and my lord desires his to Lord and Lady Bollingbroke, "for whom he has the greatest esteem and veneration, and must be very insensible of the honour done him by their remembring him" if he did not take the first opportunity of assuring them of his sincere and humble service. 2 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1743, January.]—"J'ay, ma tres chere Miledi, vostre lettre du 28 Dec. v.s. Je vous suis obligé d'avoir songé a mes commissions pour les chevaux; . . . c'est pour faire la campagne, je ne regarde le prix. Pour les lunettes d'aperoche, j'en voudrois une longue, et le telescope, s'il coute huit ou dix guinées; a ce prix j'en ay vu de fort bon. . . . J'ay trouvé quelque jolis mouchoirs des Indes, que je voudrois vous envoyer pour votre nouvel an. . . .

"J'ay eu des lettres de Kieth que me marque que mi lord Stairs venoit de recevoir ses dernieres ordres pour marcher, mais comme je sçai que le roy de Pruse a fait declarer au roy d'Angleterre que la marche de ces troupes en Allemagne, au lieu d'eteindre le flambeau de la guerre ne feroit que l'allumer d'avantage, et detruire encor plus l'empire, qu'ainsi il donnoit a considerer a sa M. Britanique, s'il ne vaudroit mieux de tacher d'accomoder ces differens par la voye de negociations, si ceci n'est un jeu entre les deux roys, je n'en sçai rien; pour votre roy, je croi qu'il ne souhaite la guerre, et qu'il a fait tout ce bruit pour jetter du sable aux yeux du peuple, et se faire donner des grosses subsides, et en mettre l'argent en poche. Pour le roy de Pruse, je crois qu'il veut absolument point que la reine d'Hongrie soit plus puissante qu'elle n'est, et qu'il empechera autant qu'il pourra que cela arive. Il se peut aussi que le roy de Pruse ne veut la marche des Anglois, pour ne les avoir si pres lorsque il executera un dessein qu'on dit qu'il medite sur Bergue et Juliers, car quoi qu'il l'a garenti, je le crois sans honneur et sans foi, et pret a tout entreprendre ou il trouvera son interest. Pour notre R[eine ?] je ne sçai ce qu'elle fera. Les deputés qu'on a envoyé au deux villes ne sont revenu; on est pourtant persuadé qu'ils n'obtiendront rien. Si les affaires ne changent, par ce que je vous marque si desus, je crains fort qu'ils ne font une folie dont ils se morderont les doigts.

"Je ne comprend rien a leur maniere de penser. L'un jour ils vous disent que la R[eine ?] est epuisée, qu'on ne sçauoit trouver de l'argent. Le lendemain ils veulent faire la guerre. Demande leurs pourquoi; ils n'en scavent donner aucune raison, et si encor ils en donnent, elles sont pitoyable. Il est vrai, comme vous dites, qu'on fait icy sous cape ce qu'on fait chés vous publiquement. . . . Je ne veux plus parler des affaires public; cela me met de mauvaise humeur, et je voudrois n'en rien savoir. . . . Je vous embrasse, ma tres chere Miledi un million de fois,"



*Postscript.*—"On dit qu'en Russie il y a eu une nouvelle revolution. . . . On dit qu'Egra n'est encor évacué." 3 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1743, Jan. 29.—"J'espère que vous aures trouvé les deux chevaux pour moi. . . . Je vois que Lord Essex est mort; un de mes amis m'a demandé si ce cheval entyer qu'il avoit est beaux et sans défaut, son age, couleur et le prix qu'on en veut; vous me ferés plaisir de me le marquer. . . .

"Pour vos troupes, qui jusques icy ont joué un ridicule personnage (aussi bien que toutes vostre nation) je ne les crois encor en marche, cependant hier il y avoit icy une lettre de Liege qui assuroit que les Hanovriens estoient en mouvement. Il me surprend autant que vous qu'il n'y a que la province d'Hollande seule qui presse tant a vouloir faire marcher des troupes, tandis qu'elle devoit etre la dernière a y consentir; j'en ay demandé a plusieurs qui sont pour cet affaire une raison, mais jamais ils ne m'en ont donné des bonnes; la meilleure que je scai pour eux, c'est que la tete leur doit avoir tourné.

"N. trouveroit les gens tres changé icy, car ceux qui autre fois n'auroit jamais voulu manger la soupe, sont presentement a bruler pour votre nation. La resolution n'est encor passé en Hollande; Dort et La Brielle les ont toujours amusés, mais a la fin je crois que cela passera, a moins que le roy de Prusse, qui certainement ne veut rendre la reine plus puissante, ne declare qu'il veut qu'on fasse la paix; car de vouloir nous engager dans une guerre contre la France, sans que le roy de Prusse voudroit etre de la partie, on devoit etre enragé, car non seulement qu'apres quelques années de guerre nous n'aurions fait que de l'eau claire, mais nous nous serions tellement abimé (ce que nous sommes déjà asses) que nous ne serions plus en état de nous defendre contre les mauvais desseins que ce dangereux voisin a contre nous. Pour l'empêchement que les autres provinces feront a cette resolution, elle sera de peu de durée; on les voit ordinairement faire beaucoup de bruit de commencement, et se rendre a la fin.

"On attend icy a tout moment la nouvelle de la mort du Cardinal. J'ay eu des lettres de la Bohème qui me marque que Monsieur de Belisle avoit beaucoup souffert dans sa marche par la rigueur de la saison, mais qu'il n'avoit a beaucoup pres perdu tant que les Autrichiens ont débité, qui selon leur louable coutume l'avoit suivi asses tard. On dit que votre heros passera bientôt la mer, pour se mettre a la tete de son armée. J'ay opinion qu'il sera bien commendé. . . ." 3½ pp.

M. DE CHAVIGNY to THE SAME.

1743, April 26. Lisbon.—"Si vous conservés encore Madame quelque souvenir de vos anciennes bontés pour moy, vous ne dedaignerés pas la requete que j'ay a vous presenter.

... Un vaisseau marchand françois, qui vient de la Vera Cruz, ayant été poursuivi par un vaisseau de guerre Anglois, il a cru trouver un azile assuré dans un port de Portugal nommé Faro, et a échoué sur la cote a peu de distance du port, point du tout le vaisseau de guerre, qui étoit a ses troussis, a profité d'une marée qui lui a été favorable, pour enlever de force le bâtiment françois et le conduire a Gibraltar." La prise est contre toutes les regles, puisque le bâtiment françois n'a point été fretté pour le compte des espagnols, mais par des françois. "Heureusement pour eux est, le Comte de Winchelsea préside a l'amirauté d'Angleterre; ce sera sous sa direction et sous son autorité qu'elle jugera de la validité ou non de la prise, mais c'est sur quoy je n'ay pas la presumption de reclamer votre intercession pres de le ministre; ce que j'oserois souhaiter est que le jugement fut differé en sorte que les pauvres interressés eussent le tems de plaider leur cause et de fournir les preuves. . . . Encore une fois, je n'exige rien ni de vous ni de lui qui puisse embarrasser l'un par l'autre, et pour peu que vous y apperceussiez le moindre inconvenient, supprimés ma requete et la regardés comme non avenue. Mais je ne vous quitte pas a si bon marché de l'interest que j'ay de m'attirer de vos nouvelles . . . pour etre au bout du monde et separé de mes amis, mon cœur et mon esprit me rapprochent plus souvent que vous ne le croiés peutetre de vos interets, ou plustost de ceux d'une famille a laquelle vous vous etes si dignement consacrée." 4 pp.

#### RICHARD GRENVILLE to THE SAME.

1743, June 19. Wotton.—"It is impossible for me to defer any longer telling my dear Lady Denbigh how very thankfull I am to her for the great compassion she has deigned to take of a poor country hay maker, half buried alive, who has not one friend left that thinks him worthy of a tittle of news, except yourself. From the pompous accounts we daily receiv'd from that oracle of truth, the *Gazette*, of the hourly defeats of Mons<sup>r</sup>. de Broglie, I begun to flatter myself and my poor ignorant neighbours with the hopes of having the whole land tax taken off next year, and consequently was upon the point of sending peremptory orders to Duffour to fit up our Pall Mall palace in the most expeditious and most expensive manner, according to the designs he has shewn you, and which have met with your approbation; but happily for me, you have waked me out of that fit of extravagance by shewing me *la carte du pais*, and giving me many seasonable hints. I must therefore *wait events* before I proceed."

We set out for Derbyshire next Saturday. "What other marches and countermarches we shall make, what rivers we shall pass and repass, what virgins, wives and widows we shall ravish, is as yet uncertain; but we promise ourselves that we shall not be idle. Pitt and Jemmy are of the party. In this

strain I was going on at a great rate, for it is a favourite one, when behold, the bells are summoning me to church. I must therefore make a full stop, change my note, and only assure your ladyship very gravely that I am etc."

*Postscript.*—"My wife and I beg leave to congratulate his lordship of Hapsburg, Denbigh and Desmond on the success of his cousin of H[apsburg]." 2 pp.

[ROBERT WALPOLE] EARL OF ORFORD to CHARLES  
[FEILDING ?].

1743, June 24. Houghton.—"This place affords no news, no subjects of amusement or entertainment to fine men. Men of wit and pleasure about town understand not the language, nor taste the charms of the inanimate world. My flatterers here all mutes. The oaks, the beeches, the chestnuts seem to contend which shall best please the Lord of the Manor. They cannot deceive; they will not lye. [I\* in] sincerity admire them and have as many beauties about me as fill up [man]ly\* hours of dangling, and no disgrace attends me from 67 years of age. [Within\*] doors, we come a little nearer to real life, and admire upon the most speaking canvas all the airs and graces which the proudest of the town ladies can boast. With these I am satisfied, because they gratify me with all I wish and all I want, and expect nothing in return, which I cannot give. If these, dear Charles, are any temptations, I heartily invite you to come and partake of them. Shifting the scene has sometimes its recommendation, and from country fare you may possibly return with a better appetite to the more delicate entertainment of a refined life.

Since I wrote what is above, we have been surprised with the good news from abroad;† too much cannot be said upon it, for it is truly matter of infinite joy, because of infinite consequence. I am, dear Charles, yours most affectionately, Orford." *Copy.* 1 p.

HESTER GRENVILLE‡ to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1743 ?], Aug. 18.—"I have been extremely mortified, dear Madam, at being hitherto prevented from waiting upon your ladyship as I proposed. . . . I flattered myself I should have set out to-day, but my wicked cold will not suffer my unfortunate nose to make its appearance as yet. . . . The first minute I can venture to shew my face, if horses or chaises will convey me to Newnham, I will wait upon your ladyship.

"My Lord and Lady Westmorland left us on Tuesday, so that at present we have no other company than Sir Luke [Schaub] et Madame, and sure nobody can desire better. We were all extremely rejoiced to hear my lord was in a way to

\* The paper is torn here.

† Of the battle of Dettingen, fought June 6-16.

‡ Married William Pitt in 1754.



recover so soon. My sister desires her best compliments to you and the Black Prince, whilst *Tiran* bids me assure his belle Comtesse than no one can love or honour her more.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1743, Sept. 15. Stowe.—“The little train arrived safe and well at Northampton, . . . but your poor Hetty was so full of regret for the amiable company she had just quitted that she was of a gravity which she is afraid has given her fellow traveller great cause of complaint against her. How was it possible though, that I shou’d be otherwise after having left a place so agreeable to me, and where your ladyship shewed me so much goodness. At a quarter before four my friend and I parted to proceed on our different roads, but not without having had a sort of quarrel first, for he thought it necessary to desire me not to mention a certain affair to any of my friends where I was going, which was such an affront upon my prudence that I never shou’d have forgiven it, if I had not reflected that ladies in general have the character of not being too secret. . . .

“My brother and sister were excessive eager to know when you wou’d come to them, and as you may imagine were not a little disappointed when I told them I cou’d give them no hopes of seeing you at all. . . .

“Will your ladyship be so good to make my compliments to my lord and Mr. Janssen, and tell them I say it is an absolute sin to have the gout this weather, and that I hope neither of them are guilty of it. I have given an account of the beauties and wonders of Warwickshire, and made a surprising tale about some painted glass in your ladyship’s house, that I assured them was six hundred year old, but they had not quite complaisance enough to believe me in that, for it seems that was before the secret of making glass was found out. They forgave me tho’, as a traveller, who, they say, always love the marvellous. I shou’d be extremely glad to know how many years I have chose to add, to make my story so very extraordinary, for I am sure the date was prodigious old. When I am in town I shall satisfy myself. I found nobody here but Mrs. Pitt. Waller made a visit for two days whilst I was gone. The Schaub’s remain, nor I hear not a word when they are to depart and make us all miserable wretches for the loss of Madame. . . . Your most devoted Hester Grenville.”  
3 pp.

[ELIZABETH WYNDHAM] \* to THE SAME.

1743, Oct. 24. Sheene.—“Votre champ vis a vis Teddington, ma tres chere Comtesse, ne supporte qu’avec peine l’idée du fossé et autres embellissemens que vous vous amusez a faire

\* Miss Wyndham’s letters are unsigned, but there are many of her letters (as Mrs. George Grenville) in the Chatham Papers, and the writing is the same.

au milieu de l'Angleterre ; il se refuse meme a l'assistance de cette pluye douce qui a fait verdoyer tout ce qui est alentour, et n'a pas poussé le moindre brin d'herbe de douleur. Je crois meme qu'il pourra se resoudre a n'en point porter jusqu'a ce que vous plantiez des arbres là au lieu de les prodiguer au fonds de vos forêts de Newnham. J'ai une autre raison a vous alleguer d'y commencer au plus vite, qui est que la situation n'en sera plus bientot a coté d'une riviere ; car cette belle Tamise diminue a vue d'oeuil, et tous les regrets et les soupirs que poussent Lady Suffolk n'ont pas assez de force pour l'arreter dans son cours. Nous eumes hier assemblée pour profiter de la pleine lune. Elle consistoit en Lady A. Furnese (la belle\* ne pouvant venir), M. Southcote et le vieux Stanhope. Ce dernier vous fait ses complimens, et dit qu'il vous attend avec la derniere impatience, et cinq ou six contes qui seront de votre gout. . . . Son frere est revenu de Bath, ou il a laissé Lord Go[wer] en bonne santé, apres deux legeres attaques de la goutte a l'épaule. Lady Bath y a perdu trois cent livres sterling, cependant elle fait sa partie de whisk avec la femme de Dear Bat et deux autres qui ne jouent que les petits ecus. La belle a été a Bateria rendre visite a l'hermite ; elle lui trouve bon visage, mais fort amaigri depuis son dernier voyage. . . . Je me suis bien gardé de lire 'Faction detected',† n'ayant pas le temps a perdre qu'il y auroit fallu donner, et d'autant plus que j'en avois entendu le caractere. La lettre est bonne, mais pour le Dunciad, il n'est pas encore imprimé, non plus que la nouvelle edition des 'Caracteres des Femmes,' auxquelles il en a ajouté quelques autres." 2½ pp.

[The EARL OF STAIR to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.]‡

1744, [February].—"My lord, I have just now seen a list of general officers, who they say are appointed to command if the French should land in this country. This letter is to put your Grace in mind that I am in this town. Whatever inclination I may have to be silent, I find myself at present forc'd to say that I have had the good fortune to give greater proofs of my being faithfully attached to the interest of the protestant succession than any man now alive. I had the honour to be minister in France just after Queen Anne's death, where I had the happiness to render two very signal pieces of service ; the first upon which was founded the raising of eighteen regiments ; the second was the retarding the Pretender's going into Scotland by giving an account of the very places where it was intended he should embark, by which means a couple of our frigates block'd up each of the harbours from which he was to depart, so that his going out from Havre de Grace, from Dieppe or from Morlaix was

\* Probably her step-daughter, Lady St. John.

† By Lord Perceval, afterwards Earl of Egmont.

‡ Copy by J. de Pestiers. His mistakes in English have been corrected.

prevented. Since that time, I can, without flattering myself, say that my behaviour has been such as to give no room to suspect that I have at any time favour'd either France or the Pretender; nobody can imagine that what has lately happen'd at the battle of Dettingen has effac'd my former merit; therefore I presume that I have only been forgot at this present juncture, when I must say, if there was any thing to be done against the French's landing in England, I know as much of what is necessary to be done upon that occasion as any of the general officers who are named in the above mention'd list.

"I should be very sorry to think that there was a proscription against me, because I am afraid such a proscription would neither be agreeable to the army nor the people. I am &c."

*P.S.*—"What I have said in this letter means only the present occasion, when we seem to be threatened by an invasion from France; upon other occasions I can assure your Grace I have no sort of desire to meddle with public matters." 2 pp. *Copy.*

*Endorsed in a different hand:* "A Coppy of Lord Stairs letter to the D. of Newcastle, secretairy of State, 1744."

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1744, April 12. Paris.—"Lundi au matin nous partimes avec un tres bon vent pour Calais; le passage se fit en trois heures et demi . . . J'arriva le mercredi tard a Paris, et je languis extremement d'en etre sorti, car je n'attend que des choses si triste pour l'avenir que j'en suis au desespoir. Pour vous satisfaire touchant l'embarquement, elle a été certainement faites; toutes les troupes ont été a bord; je l'ay par des gens qui y ont été eux mesme. Pour la perte qu'on dit qu'ils ont faites, cela est faux, il n'y a eu en tout que douze soldats qui se sont noyés par leur fautes, estant trop empressés de sortir des vaisseaux.

"Pour le fils du Pretendent il n'a jamais été à Dunkerke, mais à un chateau proche de là; tout se prepare icy pour entrer en campagne et avec des forces si superieure à ceux des alliés qu'a moins de vouloir s'aveugler, on ne peut que prévoir leur destruction. Le 23 de ce mois toutes les troupes doivent camper. Le 27, la grande armée, composé de 80 milles hommes commandé par Monsieur de Noailles sous le roy, car personne ne doute qu'il ira, doivent etre sur les glacis de Valenciennes, pour aller faire un siege. Le Comte de Saxe, qui a été fait Marechal de France, doit commander un corps d'observation de trente milles hommes près de Dunkerke, et Monsieur le Comte de Clermont un de 25 milles hommes sur la Mouselle ou la Meuse; outre cela il a été resolu dans le conseil qu'on iroit attaquer l'electorat d'Hanovre. Cela doit se faire par l'armée de l'empereur, qui aura de ses propres troupes 25 milles hommes effectif, auxquels doivent se joindre dix milles françois, les troupes de l'electeur palatin et celles



du duc de Wirtemberg, ce qui fera une armée de cinquante milles hommes ; juges si les troupes d'Hanovre viendront en Flandre. Outre cela la France aura en Alsace 60 milles hommes pour s'opposer au prince Charle, et croiries vous, ma chère comtesse, que malgré tous ces preparatifs, si nous sommes sages et le voulons, nous autres Hollandois pourons encore avoir la neutralité pour la Flandre ; je scai que cela est, mais nous sommes enragé, et nous serons exterminé. J'oublie de vous dire qu'il est plus qu'apparent que le roy de Prusse donne un corps de ses troupes a l'empereur, dont un morceau de l'electorat sera la recompence."

Mercredi au plus tard, je partirai d'ici ; si vous voulez m'ecrire a Turin chez Monsieur de Villette, je recevrai vos lettres. Milady Townshend m'avait dit de lui ecire, mais je n'ose hasarder d'ecire en Anglois. J'ai vu son fils, qui se gouverne fort bien. Son air et son visage sont changé a son avantage. Il ira a Bruxelles. Le fils de la duchesse de Queensbury est parti pour Geneve.

"On vient de regler une bonne chose, qui est que pendant toute la guerre, les paquet boot de Douvre a Calais et de Calais a Douvre iront librement avec les lettres et les passagers . . ." 3 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1744, May 8. Turin.—Je partis de Geneve le 29 ; " pendant trois jours j'eus des bons chemins, mais les quatre derniers, et en passant par le Grand St. Bernard, je n'ay rien vu de si abominable. Ma chaise, je fus obligé de l'abandonner, un cheval de mes voituriers broncha, tomba dans un precipice et se cassa le cols, et moi, partie a cheval, a pieds, sur mulets et anes, j'arrivois icy le cinq au soir fort fatigué et avec un bon serment que si a l'avenir . . . ! Je pars demain pour me rendre chez le Prince de Lobkowitz. Il doit se mettre en mouvement le huit pour entrer dans le royaume de Naples, a moins qu'il ne recoive contre ordre . . . Je crois qu'il feroit plus sagement de revenir vers la Lombardie, car je conte qu'il n'a que 25,000 hommes ; les Napolitains et Espagnols en sont bien trente, et pendant que ce prince s'occupera d'une idée chimérique, que lui mesme n'approuve pas, il court risque en cas que les Espagnols percent vers la riviere de Genes (ce qui est apparent) de perdre toute la Lombardie. Je crois qu'icy on aimeroit aussi beaucoup mieux qu'il se desista de l'entreprise sur Naples jusqu'a l'arriere saison, que le passage des montagnes est impracticable, et en revenant vers ces cotés, son armée et celle du Roy pouroit en cas de besoin se joindre, et empecher le passage, ou s'ils l'avoient forcé, les obliger de retrousser chemin ; car ils auroient une armée de 60,000 hommes. . . . Vous aures appris l'affaire de Vile Franche ; il est certain que les Piemontois pour avoir trop menagé le pays en y laissant trop d'arbres et des maisons, avoit donné occasion aux François en estant caché derriere d'avancer pandent la

nuit, et de surprendre le centre, ou le conte de Suze estoit a ecrire, et ou il fut pris, mais les deux flancs se replierent sur les ennemis et les chasserent entierement. Les François et Esp[agnols] dans cette occasion selon le calcul le plus juste, ont perdu 5 a 6 milles hommes, et 40 officiers, parmi lesquels il y a un mestre de camp et un brigadier Espag[nol] qui est mort de sa blessure, ont été pris prisonniers. Les Piemontois ont perdu environs 1800 hommes. Les Piemontois ont été trente six heures apres maitre de Vilefranche et Montalban, mais ne voulant plus y risquer du monde l'ont abandonné, ils ont brûlé les affûts, encloué les canons de fer, transporté ceux de bronze, et les blessé et malade transportable, avec les autres choses de quelque valeur, apres ce sont retirez à Onelli[Oneglia]. On les y attaquera, y perdra du monde et les forcera; apres il faudra voir comment cela ira. Je serois moi mesme allé a Onelli pour le voir mais on me l'a absolument deconseillé; je me suis laissé persuader, je prevois qu'il y aura encor asses d'occasions pour avoir la teste cassée. Le R[oi] de S[ardinia] n'a plus de port sur la Mediterranee, ses galeres et votre flote sont à Varaggio, exelente rade au Genois, lesquels ne le voyent pas de bon oeils et voudroit mesme bien se declarer, mais n'osent encor de peur d'un bombardement Anglois, ce qui est differé n'est pas perdu; la flotte françoise est à Toulon et ne sortira que quand la flotte de Brest l'aura joint, parcequ' alors ils seront le plus fort; car surement depuis que cette flotte n'est plus dans le canal vous n'y pensez plus. Je languis de scavoir comme my Lord Feilding se porte, j'espere qu'il se sera tiré d'affaire. Donnes moi ma chere comtesse souvent de vos nouvelles, vous scaves combien tout ce qui vous regarde m'interesse. Mandes moi aussi tout ce qui se passe dans votre isle, gage que le gros Monsieur qui tenoit les françois par la barbe [Walpole] malgre tous ces traités de Russia et Prussia se trouve bien embarassé. . . ." 3 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to THE SAME.

1744, June 4.—"Au quartier general de Nemi."—Voici deux mois passé que je suis parti de Londres, et je n'ai recu aucune lettre ni de vous, ni de mon cousin. Comme je languis extremement d'en avoir, je vous prie de les envoyer a mon frere en Hollande, et il me les enverra.

"Comme tout le monde a les yeux ouvert sur notre belle expedition de Naples, et que bien des gens croient que nous en sommes presque le maitre, je vous joindres icy une relation exacte de notre armée et de sa citation, vous priant pourtant de ne le laisser voir qu'a gens qui pourront se taire . . . . Mes compliments a mon cher cousin; je suis au desespoir de n'avoir pu jusqu' a present faire aucun butin pour meubler sa maison." Une dame a Rome m'a prié de vouloir faire venir pour sa fille deux corps d'Angleterre et m'a envoyé ce modele, aussi une robe comme les demoiselles portent en Angleterre. Si cela



se peut, je vous prie de le faire. "Vous allés, ma chere Mileddi, rire de cette commission, et croire que c'est quelque intrigue : je vous assure que non, depuis Paris je n'ay pas songé a la bagatelle et ne veut plus y songer. Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle."

*Underwritten.* —

An account of the proceedings of the army. During the winter campaign they suffered much from want of accommodation for the troops, and of forage for the horses, also from the long marches amongst the mountains, the result being that an army of 37,000 men is now reduced to 15,000. On the 1st of the present month they came in view of the Spanish army, encamped in a good fortified post before Viletri, and consisting apparently of about 24,000 men. They themselves have camped upon the high land of Nemi, in a plain between two mountains, where only the advanced posts can be seen by the enemy, and where an attack is almost impossible. There have been some slight skirmishes with the enemy, not worth mentioning. On the 3rd the Prince wished to attack but the generals very wisely objected, and the Prince thereupon changed his mind, 'mais on ne scauroit repondre qu'il restera trois jours du mesme avis, et s'il attaque, selon toutes les apparences, quoique les troupes sont plein de bonne volonté, nous serons battu ; et si nous le sommes non seulement que toute cette armée sera perdue, mais on peut conter que la Reine pert en mesme temps toute l'Italie . . . Et si nous gagnions deja une bataille, pour peu qu'on y perdrait du monde, on ne seroit pas encor pour le present en etat de marcher en avant. Si le Prince peut se moderer, nous pourons faire cette entreprise avec un peu plus de probabilité en quinze jours d'icy parcequ'alors nous serons certainement renforcés de huit milles hommes . . . et en restant icy, si l'inquietude du Prince le permet, les hommes et les chevaux pouront un peu se remettre ; il pourra aussi pendant ce tems faire cuir du biscuit pour une douzaine de jour, et assembler du forage, pour pouvoir se passer de Rome, dont nous tirons notre subsistence, et que depuis quelque tems nous avons plustost paru defendre que chercher Naples. Quand nous aurons ce que je dis, on pourra marcher a gauche, et tacher de penetrer par la dans le royaume ; par ce mouvement on forcera l'armée ennemie de sortir de leur poste et de venir dans la pleine, et alors si on trouve une bonne occasion on pourra les attaquer, et comme nous serons aussi fort qu'eux, nos troupes estant certainement meilleure, on peut se flatter de les battre. S'ils sont battus, les Napolitains se mettront peut etre du parti du plus fort ; jusqu'a present personne n'y bouge . . . La chaleur est jusques icy, contre l'ordinaire du pays, encor suportable, mais bientost, si nous avançons, nous aurons le mauvais air. Tous les officiers qui sçavent le metier sont de sentiment que notre entreprise est chimerique ; qu'on auroit, si on vouloit la faire, du remettre jusqu'au mois d'Octobre, la chaleur et le mauvais air estant



dans ce tems icy suffisant de faire perir toute l'armée ; et ils sont encor d'avis que pour reussir alors, il faut une flote, et pas la flote seule, mais cinq a six milles hommes de transport, et que sans cela, on ne reussira jamais." 3¼ pp.

#### E. LADY TOWNSHEND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1744, June 22.—“ I cannot help feeling not a little mortified to think you bestow so many hours upon your kitchen garden, which would flourish just as well and as prosperously if it was in the hands of a Duke of Newcastle, a Mr. Edwin or any such distinguished genius, when I am entirely debar'd from the satisfaction of conversing with you, with this disagreeable reflection that even halfe the time you fling away in planting would make me extremely happy.

“ Earl Fitzwilliams was to have been married last night to Lady Ann Wentworth, but he was taken excessively ill that day at three o'clock as he was agoing to dinner at Lord Maltons and has continued so ever since, being attended by two physicians ; he has given Lady Ann jewells to the value of above six thousand pounds and they are to go to Kensington to be presented to his Majesty in a new equipage which is to be made in the Chinese fashion being all over japanned. The Installation of the Knights of the Bath is put off till next October when there is to be ten installed at the time, the King keeping the two vacant Ribbons undisposed of in order to reward some heroes that may distinguish themselves in this summer's campain. Lady Charlot Edwin has been ill with a spitting of blood but is perfectly recovered againe, and is agoing to Bristol to drink the waters next week attended by Mrs. Martha Blount for a female and her husband Mr. Edwin for a male companion ; she was to have set out a Tuesday but Mr. Edwin was seized with a very bad fever and sore throat which still confines him to his house.

“ Lord Orford has got a pension given him from his Majesty of four thousand pound a year, granted upon the Civil List, which passed the Seals yesterday. Lady Thenett and her family went out of town ten days ago.

“ Mr. Bellendine is not in a good state of health, having a complaint upon his lungs and a difficulty of breathing. I hear Lord Gower's youngest daughter is to be married next week to Lord Gowering [Gowran], but this is a piece of news I take it for granted your Ladyship is much better informed of than I can possibly be.

“ Lord Essex is ill with a fever but Sir Edward Hulse does not think him in danger and intends giving him the bark to-morrow. Lady Essex is come to town to take care of him, having fetched him from Westminster to Grosvenor Square. Lord Hervey is come to town from Lord Cobham's and is to be two days at Lady Suffolkes at Marble Hill, and a Sunday

intends going with Lady Hervey to Ickworth in Suffolk to pass the rest of the summer with Lord Bristol. I imagine you have heard Lord and Lady Bullingbroke and Miss Pitt arrived in town from France a Wednesday night. Lady Bullingbroke is at Mr. Chetwynds house in Dover Street, and Miss Pitt is at Lady Suffolkes in Savill Row. I dined at Lord Stair's yesterday, who told me he was just come from making her ladyship a visit, and as I thought it would be agreeable to you I inquired very particularly after her that I might have the satisfaction of informing you that he assured me she seemed in very good health and spirits and looked extremely well, which I am happy in thinking will give you a real pleasure to hear, as I have often been with you when you have expressed a warm and sincere friendship for her . . .

"Monticelli and all the singers and dancers of the opera go away next week, there being no more of these entertainments next winter, Mr. Hendell having taken the House at the Hay Market to perform his Oratorios in all the next season.

"The Dutch troops are all to embark a Thursday next for Flanders. The King declared yesterday morning at the Drawing Room at Kensington that he was now determined to go abroad.

"The Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Lady Sunderland, Lady Windsor, Lady Catherine Pelham, and a great many more people are a going to Tunbridge. My neighbour the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Caroline Fox are both a breeding; poor Mrs. Boothbey is actually a dying of real vexation.

"Since I wrote this I have just heard that Lord Fitzwilliams is better and was married to-night . . .

"Lord Stairs has been ill with an ague fit but he seems to be quite recovered againe. I have been very much with him ever since he was sick, it being a real act of charity . . . Lord Chesterfield is grown so excessively fond of Ranelagh that he goes every night and declares that he designs to live there soon altogether. Mr. Lyttleton has been ill with a fever and Mr. William Pitt with the gout, but they are both recovered.

"The Duke is fallen desperately in love with Lady Ann Mountague, and it is generally reported as well as universally believed that she has miscarried by him, her Ladyship being much in Miss Vain's stile, seemingly very proud of the honor. Lord Lychfielde is gone to Scarborough where Miss Franklin now is with Sir Thomas Franklin her father. . . . Mr. Hobbart goes abroad in ten days time, his flirtation seems to continue very strong for Lady Mary Walpole. Lord Orford and all his family go into Norfolk for the summer a Sunday. . . . Mr. Winington desires you will accept of his compliments." 12 pp.

POSTSCRIPT to a missing letter.

[1744, June or July.]—"Ayant fini ma lettre, j'entre en ville, ou j'apprens que le roi d'A[ngleterre] a changé d'avis, et qu'il

ne passera pas en Flandre ; la raison je n'en sçais rien. Il y a des grandes nouvelles du Rhin ; on dit qu'il y a un courrier arrivé a la Haye portant que le corps du General Nadasti avoit totalement ruiné l'armée F[rançois]. Je ne sçai si cela est vray, mais le Prince Charles avance toujours, et jette par tout l'épouvant ; on dit que depuis son passage des compagnies entieres de l'Empereur desertent pour le joindre. Il y a encor une nouvelle certaine, qui ne leur sera pas plus agreable qu'au Roy de Prusse, sçavoir que l'imperatrice des Russies, ayant decouvert la trame des F[rançois] avoit ordonné a Mr. de la Chetardie de se retirer, et meme l'avait fait escorter par 24 hommes hors de sa residence. Cela a beaucoup allarmé la cour de P[russe], qui a donné contra ordre a ses ordres [*sic*], qui se trouvoient en marche pour la Silesie. La Pologne n'est aussi nullement content de ses procedés, de façon qu'il pourra trouver assés d'occupation chés lui, sans se meler des affaires d'autres. Adieu."  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to his cousin, MONSIEUR DE PESTERS, Hanover Square.

1744, July 5. Genzano.—“ . . . Vous aures appris par mon frere le petit echec que nous avons eu. Depuis ce tems nous avons l'agreable nouvelle que les Espagnols et François se sont retiré d'Oneglia pour tenter un autre passage, lequel, si deja il reussit, les occupera quelques semaines. Cela donnera moyen a la Reine, en cas qu'elle persiste dans le dessein de vouloir faire la conquete de Naples, d'envoyer des troupes de Baviere pour garder la Lombardie ; outre cela, on dit que les Venetiens tirent subside de l'Angleterre, pour avoir un corp de troupes pour la defence de ce pays la. Je ne sçai si cela est, mais le premier deja pourra suffire pour nous point obliger de retrousser chemin ; mais cela ne suffit pas pour prendre Naples ; il faut que la Reine envoie huit milles hommes sur des vaisseaux en Calabre, une flotte pour bombarder Naples. Cela obligeroit les ennemis a partager leur force ; alors nous prendrons Nape, et sans cela, moi, je vous en repons jamais. A moins qu'un courier que nous attendons de Vienne n'en dispose autrement, il y a grande aparence que nous resterons icy jusques au mois d'Octobre, ou nous souffrons horriblement de la chaleur. Outre cela, estant si pres des ennemis (qui nous canonent), nous avons des allarmes continuelles, et a tout heure de jour et de la nuit obligé d'etré a cheval . . . ” 2 pp.

*The address is endorsed :* “ At Weakhurst, near East Grinston [*i.e.*, Wakehurst, near East Grinsted].

[ELIZABETH WYNDHAM] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1744, July 21. Sheenc.—“ Me voici de retour a Sheene, ma tres chere Comtesse, bien fâché de ne vous plus trouver dans ces quartiers, . . . mais je ne puis que vous louer de vous etre rendue aussi fidelement aupres du Noireau, qui pourra



a l'avenir sans s'en inquieter vous laisser aller sur votre parole. J'ai trouvé mon grand-pere [the Duke of Somerset] affaibli depuis que je ne l'avois vue, mais le visage et l'appetit meilleurs que l'année passé. Il mange comme quatre et dort beaucoup ; et moi je ne faisais ni l'un ni l'autre pendant mon séjour a Petworth, ou les lits sont detestables, et le manger ne sent que le thin et les capres. Cependant, j'ai été bien recompensé de mon voiage par un rouleau de cinquante, et je fais de mon mieux pour reparer ce que j'ai perdue de sommeil. Lady Litchfield vient aujourd'hui avec Pestors, diner avec nous. C'est trop hazarder ! M. Stanhope a eu une fluxion sur la joue dont les restes ne l'embellissent pas trop. Il a cinquante projets pour le reste de l'été, ainsi il ne sera plus guerres dans notre voisinage. Il nous dit que sa belle-soeur [Lady Chesterfield] a loué une petite maison a Hammersmith pour se desenuyer de l'absence de son epoux. . . . Il faut en verité bien aimer son argent quand on s'expose a toutes les horreurs des chambres garnies . . . mais voila ce qui doit oter l'envie des richesses quand on voit que ceux qui les possèdent n'en savent pas jouir. J'apprends que le jeune Carteret a été a Wooburn, ou il a fait le diable a quatre, mais d'une façon si indecente qu'on ne pouvoit m'en faire le detail, et que le duc en a été si choqué qu'il fera entendre a son pere par quelqu'un de ses amis qu'on devroit regarder apres lui, car il a assez l'air d'avoir la cervelle tournée,\* ce qui pourroit fort bien etre, puis qu'il boit de l'eau-de-vie depuis le matin jusqu'au soir. Je viens de recevoir une lettre de Miss Grenville pour nous citer a Stowe, et j'espere que Lady Blandford obeira bientot a la citation. La belle Fanny [Shirley ?] menace d'y aller ; dieu veuille que ce ne soit pas pendant le séjour que nous y ferons. . . . La Reine Blanche vous embrasse. Perci en feroit autant s'il avoit un presentiment que je vous écris, car il est a Londres. 3 pp.

E. LADY TOWNSHEND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1744, July ?]†—" . . . Mr. Fox is gone to make a second visit for some time to Mrs. Horner, who is at her country seat in Dorsetshire. I hear everything goes so excessively ill by way of politicks in general that the politicians dont care to mention anything aboute them, not even to their most intimate acquaintance, and I am told that the ministers who have long been so famous for the noble art of braging and puffing are now so miserably reduced as not to be able to make use of one encouraging speech." I have been so tormented with my nerves that I have been incapable of doing anything but talking of my different sorts of miseries " to the whole faculty of doctors, apothecarys and surgeons, to whom I have given all the hearing, but have taken no sort of medicine, as I can

\* Horace Walpole mentions young Carteret's sudden attack of insanity. *Letters*, Vol. II, 47.

† See J. de Pestors' letter of July 26, p. 182 above.

partly account for my illness, having been extremely uneasy for sometime aboute my second son Charles, who is in a very melancholy state of health now at Scarborghe. I sincerely rejoyce with you at the good news you have heard from your nephew, Mr. de Pestors abroad . . ." 3 pp.

"PANDOURE" [*i.e.* N. DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, Hanover Square.

1744, Aug. 22. Genzano.—" . . . Jusques icy j'ay admiré la prudence de mes compatriotes, j'espere qu'ils continueront de mesme, et qu'ils se soucieront fort peu de plaire a vostre Isle, ou l'on ne se soucie de personne.

"Pour la mauvaise defence que nos troupes ont faites dans les places, cela m'a fait de la peine. Je m'étois flatté du contraire; pour le passage du Rhyn, il ne m'a jamais paru difficile; pour qu'on y fit quelque chose qui repondit à la grande attente que bien des ignorans en avoit, je ne l'ay jamais cru, et je serai fort trompé si dans cette campagne on y fit autre chose que prendre des grosses contributions, piller, et tout au plus prendre Fort Louis. Le dessein qu'on dit que le Roy de Prusse a, derangera bien des plans, et je voudrai qu'on ouvrit les yeux sur les chimeres qu'on pretend, et qu'on fit une paix, ce qui selon moi ne seroit difficile . . .

"Je ne vous ferai pas un long detail de l'affaire que nous avons eu le 11 de ce mois . . . Vous seres content de moi car je crois y avoir acquis de l'honneur. Cela a été une affaire des plus sanglante et un carnage horrible, et ne scaurai asses rendre grace à Dieu de m'avoir sauvé d'un si grand peril sans une egratignure. Si on avoit fait tout ce qu'on auroit pu du coté de l'attaque de la montagne, il n'est pas douteux que la guerre eut été finie, et le Royaume de Naples à nous; presentement j'n'en ay plus aucune opinion, parceque s'il est vrai du Roy de Prusse, la Reine ne nous pourra envoyer du renfort de la Baviere, et outre cela, les Espagnols, qui pouroit bien percer du côté du Piemont, quoiqu'on se flatte du contraire, nous obligera peut etre au lieu d'embarquer du monde pour Naples, d'en embarquer pour aller au secours du Roy de Sardaigne. Pour moi, je conte de rester icy encor deux mois, ensuite de passer par Venise à Viene, ou je m'arretez quelque peu de tems. Si après je puis avoir un pasport pour passer en France, j'y ires, pour venir en Angleterre et avoir le plaisir de vous voir. . . . Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur, Pandoure."

E. LADY TOWNSHEND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1744, Aug. 25.—You have been so long silent "that I begin to be not a little apprehensive that you took a mortal aversion to me the last time you was in town, and determined never to think of me again." Mr. Pestors, however, "has made me an excuse from you which I cannot possibly allow to be any,

especially to me, who always spell very incorrect and was bred up in ignorance; but upon this being declared to be the objection to my being favoured with your correspondence . . . I took the liberty to go immediately to my bookseller, and bought a dictionary by one Mr. B. N. Defoe, gentleman, the purchase being half a crown, which present I did and do still designe for your ladyship; but upon inquiry, I find it will cost two or three shillings more to send it down to Newnham than the book is worth, which I know my favourite, Mr. Rockambowl\* would absolutely disapprove off, and I am not ashamed to own he is one of the very few men in this degenerate age that I desire to keep well with, for all he is the aversion of that fine lady Miss Macartney.

"Lord and Lady Pomfrett and Lady Charlot Fermer are at Tunbridge, where Lady Carterete is gone for ten days to make them a visit, and Lord Carterete is to set out this week to fetch her back from that place. Lady Catherine Pelham and Miss Pelham are both there. Lord Lincoln is certainly to be married to Miss Pelham next month.

"Lord Stairs set out in very good health and spirits last Tuesday for Scotland, with a designe of staying but two months, and then he returns to London againe. Capt. Stuerete and Mr. Young went with him, and Mr. Keith stays in England. His lordship is to be chose one of the sixteen peers, in the room of the Earl of Lauderdale. Mr. Fox has hired Mr. Winnington's house in Coundit Street. There is a strong report in town, which prevails very much, that the Dowager Lady Pembroke is agoing to be parted from her husbande Mr. Mordante. The young Dutchess of Leeds is with childe. Lord Montrath is a dying, being given over by all his physicians. General Wade is extremely ill abroad, with a spiting of blood, and not likely to recover. . . . Mr. Winnington is in Essex a shooting with Mr. Marsham, at a house of his. The Parliament will certainly meet in the beginning of November." 7 pp.

— LAMBERT to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1744,] Sept. 12. [Paris.]—" . . . Last night Sir John received three or four lines from Mr. Pestors to tell us he was perfectly well; which indeed was no small pleasure to us, for we were in pain for him till we saw his name in the news papers. We have had nothing but rejoycings for the recovery of the King, and last night we had the finest eluminations that ever was seen; the whole city was as light at two a'clock in the morning as if it had been the finest sunshine, and such joy in every bodys face that the discription of it surpass my capacity to relate: but this I will say, that I dont belive that there is any monark in Europe so beloved by his people as the King of France is, its impossible to beleve unless you were to [see] it.

\* Lady Denbigh's steward.



There are severall pieces of poetry going forward; odes, songs, perhaps you may see some by this post . . .”

*Postscript.*—“I am vastly obliged to your ladyship for speaking to Mr. Winington, but now I give over all thoughts of ever having anything, since he could refuse a thing that cost them nor the government anything; the father was a creature of Sir Bob’s.” 2½ pp.

[ELIZABETH WYNDHAM] to THE SAME.

1744, Sept. 21. Sheene.—“On dit, ma tres chere Comtesse, que cette fameuse lettre de M. Trevor est de la composition du Chevalier Schaub; je vous en avertis, afin qu’en la relisant vous lui fassiez plus de justice que la premiere fois; mais serieusement . . . j’ai trouvé sur mon chemin des personnes qui l’ont beaucoup admiré, et devant lesquels j’ai pris le parti de me taire.

“J’apprends que nos generaux se chamaillent depuis le matin jusqu’au soir, et que les troupes seront bientôt obligé de se mettre en quartier d’hiver par le manque de fourage; c’est je crois tout ce qui peuvent faire de meilleur, et j’espere que vos compatriotes voudront etendre leurs bontés envers nous jusqu’a nous procurer une paix, sans quoi nous irons tous a l’hôpital, car on ecrit de toutes les provinces qu’il n’y a point d’argent et que tous les fermiers sont ruinez. . . .

“Je vous felicite sur les lauriers qui ornent la tête de votre neveu; on m’a dit aussi que toutes les gazettes l’ont celebrez. Lord Bath est allé en Yorkshire, pour faire elire M. Anson a la place de Lord Montrath; cela me semble tenir un peu de ce que le feu Lord Strafford appelloit populous fallacity, pour dire fallacious popularity, car quelqu’un qui l’a vue m’a dit qu’il est a present le plus zelé patriote du siecle, soutenu de sa femme qui crie comme un aigle contre tout le ministere. Elle est trois jours de la semaine a Richmond, et a été dernièrement au déjeuner public sur Putney Common pour se divertir. Cette assemblée est fort en vogue; le Duc de Cumberland y a été une fois avec les Conways, et Lady Car. Fitzroy, qui étoit en habit de chasse et dansoit des contredanses avec Miss Conway du coté de l’homme . . . Le mariage de Lord Middlesex n’est retardé que par les avocats; il se fera le plutot qu’il sera possible. Je n’ai point vue ce ‘Broad-bottom,’ mais je le fais chercher tout a l’heure pour avoir le plaisir d’y voir briller Lord Gower; et a propos je voudrois que vous entendiez Lady Bolingbroke au sujet de son fils; elle en pense tout comme moi, et j’espere qu’elle vous convertira. Ce Bellenden qui est tué est le frere aîné de Harry; ce dernier n’a pas été de cette année en Flandres. Mr. Pitt est allé a Bath. Il a depuis quelque temps un mal d’estomac qu’on ecrit etre de l’humeur de la goutte, et on espere que ces eaux le determinera. 3½ pp.

[ELIZABETH WYNDHAM] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1744, Sept. 24. Sheene.—“ Si vous avez des pêches a Newnham (qui, par parenthese, ne meurriront jamais pour manger crus), il faut les rotir devant le feu comme on fait des pommes; il n’y a rien de si bon. Essaiez en, ma chere Comtesse, et mangé les en songeant a moi. Voila ce vilain Lord Abergavenny mort ! J’espere que cela décharge notre ami Liddel. Nous avons soupçonné, vous savez, quelque fois, qu’il avoit quelque chose dans le voisinage qui l’amusoit. Je le crois de nouveau, car il devoit aller cet été chez Lord Cob[ham] et a Ambresbury, et il n’a été dans aucuns de ces deux endroits. On m’a dit que le neveu de Lady Litchfeild est chez la Duchesse de Nor[folk] a la campagne, avec la petite Howard, ainsi il est apparemment fixé, malgré les efforts de sa tante, qui se flattoit bien de rompre ce mariage, aussi bien que celui de son fils, et selon toutes les apparences, elle aura pareil succes au deux.\* Sa brû future est allée a Bath, et je m’imagine que le petit comte ne tardera guerres a l’y suivre. Vous a t’on mandé l’Arlequinade qui se joue a Paris ? Arlequin veut se faire soldat, et Pierrot, pour l’en detourner, lui predit la perte de tous ses membres, l’un apres l’autre ; et Arlequin trouve toujours des expediens pour y suplier, jusqu’a ce qu’il vient a avoir la tête emporté d’un coup de cannon ; son expedient alors est de se faire general des Anglois. Le trait est bon. Je vous remercie mille fois de m’avoir fait lire le ‘Broadbottom’ ; j’en suis enchanté. Mon dieu, que Nugent y est bien peint ; c’est a ne s’y point mêprendre. Mais n’est ce pas violer les droits de l’hospitalité que de l’afficher ainsi en sortant de dessous son toit, comme faisoit actuellement le comte (que je soupçonne aussi bien que vous d’en etre l’auteur), car il venoit de passer quelques jours avec lui a la campagne. Le cousin nous a rendu visite dans sa nouvelle chaise de poste. Il mourroit de peur d’etre dans les tenêbres ainsi il a fait la digestion d’un diner pour quatre personnes en courant. N’attendez vous pas avec impatience le mois d’Octobre. —Madame de Bo[lingbroke] dit que le voila arrivé, mais je n’en conviens pas non plus selon notre stile, que par rapport au temps, car plus ou moins, il pleut ici tous les jours . . . J’ai oui dire (non pas de bon lieu) que les membres dans la minorité ne comptoit point venir cette année au parlement. Cela ne seroit-il pas bien mal jugé, car n’auront ils pas le mot a dire au sujet de cette campagne inactive, qui tire tout notre argent comptant hors du pais, et qui pour toute recompense nous couvre de honte ? J’espere qu’on voudra faire un dernier effort, ayant un si beau champ a battre. 3½ pp.

\* George Henry Lee, who became Earl of Lichfield on his father’s death in 1743, married Dinah, daughter and heir of Sir Thos. Frankland, bart. Cf. p. 178, above.

## E. LADY TOWNSHEND to THE SAME.

1744, Oct. 4.—I am here nursing my mother, who has had a horrible accident, she having fallen from the top of her stairs nearly to the bottom with her head doubled under her. She is hardly yet recovered, but is I hope out of danger. Mr. Winnington has gone to the Bath to drink the waters. “I hear Mr. William Pitt is a little better there but has found no great benefit as yet from the waters.

“Lord Euston is gone off with a young lady into Italy, who’s name is Nevill, of a very ancient family in Lincolnshire, with eleven thousand pounds for her fortune, and a celebrated beauty; they fell in love with one another this season at the Hot Wells at Bristol, where she agreed to run away with him when he gave her notice, and accordingly she came to town the night before in the Bristol stage coach, and at four o’clock she went away in the morning with his Lordship. She has one brother who has a good estate, and they say is a man of honour, spirit and resolution, who, as soon as he heard of this affair, went post after them, declaring he would never come back to England till he had forced Lord Euston either to marry her or to fight. Doctor Asghue, the Prince’s chaplain, is agoing to be married to Miss Lyttleton, sister to Mr. Lyttleton and a daughter of Sir Thomas’s. An express is arrived from Italy to Lord and Lady Hertford with the melancholy news of poor Lord Beachams death, who dyed at Bologna the same day that was his birthday, and the fourth day of that fatal distemper the smallpox.” I am looking out for a tolerably clean lodging, my mother’s house being too small to hold us all, and mine at Whitehall not ready, “so that, all things considered, such as rain, wind and weather, with never a house over my head nor a bed to sleep in, I am a poor, forlorn comfortless wretch at present . . .”  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

## RICHARD GRENVILLE to THE SAME.

1745, Sept. 10. Wotton.—“It is most true that we did fully intend waiting upon dear Lady Denbigh at our return from the North, but it is as true that many difficulties attended the execution of that scheme . . . Besides, I had business of a very unpleasant kind which waited my arrival here with great impatience, and whilst it remained on my mind, I did not feel myself worthy of attending upon one whose spirits and spirit was never known to flag in the worst of times; who is not dejected even now, when so many good women see nothing but murders, desolation and rapes innumerable before their eyes, on the unexpected approach of the young Pretender.” I hope you will show your forgiveness by calling upon us here on your way to town, and in all events, “Mrs. Grenville and I will, with your leave and that of the adorable Black Prince, most certainly visit the lawnds, the woods, the waters and the nymphs of Newnham next year. The accounts



Jemmy gives me of the latter, and indeed of everything in that part of the world, are too tempting for me not to think I have deferred this joy too long. I repent of it, I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. In hopes of forgiveness, I do with all possible respect and esteem kiss the hem of your ladyship's garment, and leave it to Mrs. Grenville to kiss whatever part of my Lord they can agree upon betwixt themselves. As for Lord Feilding, I take no care of him upon this kissing subject, because I know he is never at a loss." 3 pp.

GEORGE GRENVILLE to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1745, Oct. 10. Admiralty Office.—Assuring her that both he and Capt. Smith have recommended Mr. Feilding to Capt. Stanhope, who has promised to do his best for him.

Is always very happy when he receives her ladyship's commands. 1 p.

MISS H. SPEED to THE SAME.

[1745,] Nov. 5.—I am very sorry you have no thoughts of coming to town, and I am sure your ladyship's friends in Hanover Square are equally so. "... Lady Blandford and Miss Windham din'd here last fryday. Miss Windham desir'd to know if she shou'd get Mr. Pestors to take me with him in his post chaise when he goes to Newnham. If it was not for a little scandal I should like it prodigiously ... When I ask my lord [Cobham] for news for your ladyship, he bids me assure you that for these two years last past he has always consulted the news-papers for foreign news, and he has had hitherto reason to think his intelligence as good as other peoples who ought to have expected better; so now he is of opinion that they contain all that the ministers know of domestick affairs. You must know that the House of Commons did not care to inquire how wee came to lose one of our two kingdoms, therefore most people of this side the Tweed think they ought to suspend their curiosity and follow the same good example. The House of Commons was not up last night till near eleven a clock. They have voted that our friends shall have their ranks; the numbers for them was 155, against them 132. I am told there is a great many old officers that design to petition the King that they may have rank no longer than the regiments subsist. 3 pp.

COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND to THE SAME.

[1745 ?] Nov. 8. Mereworth.—"I should be very unhappy if I imagined you would judge of the value I set upon your letters, and the obliging expressions they contain, by the time I take to thank you for them; but you know my natural indolence, and I know how good a right you have to be well entertained, and how little I am qualified to give you your due in that respect ...

"They say we are to do such mighty things next campaign that nobody can grudge the 13 millions they are to cost ; I am sure I don't, for I have long thought the heavier we are loaded the better." My best respects to Lord Denbigh and to Lord Feilding. "I wish him good success in his pursuit, but had rather hear he was in quest of some more solid advantage and satisfaction, for I fancy he will find very little of either in buffetting so strong a current as he will have to encounter . . . Lady Lambard desires me to say something very pretty from her, but I am so selfish that if I could perform anything of that sort, it shou'd certainly be on my own account." 2 pp.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1746, April 22. Hanover Square.—"This day in the House of Lords there was a motion for papers, the same as have been laid before the House of Commons ; viz., Lord Harrington's letter, the Resolutions of the States General thereupon, &c., preparatory to some debate upon them. It is supposed the battle will come on next Friday sennight. Whenever you come to town, you will have need of a guide, for I can assure you the *chart du pais* is quite changed since you left us. I beg leave to kiss the hem of Lady Denbigh's garment." 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1746, April 29. Hanover Square.—Is assured of Lord Denbigh's true purpose to serve the public, but thinks it would be of no use his coming up to town at this time. His letter was only meant to tell of the enterprize of their forlorn hope, for their champions, to a man, are gone over to the enemy. 1 p.

MISS H. SPEED to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1746,] July 18.—Stating that Lord Cobham is obliged to go to London "to the trial of these Scotch lords," but hopes to see Lady Denbigh on his return. His lordship thinks Lord Denbigh may be excused, "if he makes it appear to them his ill health was his only hindrance." 2½ pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1746,] Aug. 3. Stow.—Lord Cobham returned yesterday from town, "and says the sooner Lord and Lady Denbigh give us their company the better, and the longer the better. Lord Denbigh is promised his cribbage or whist, and a page to hold his cards in case of necessity, and Lady Denbigh is promised some young swans to look after ; they are just hatched and must die if you don't take care of them." 1 p.

GEORGE GRENVILLE to THE SAME.

1746, Oct. 30. Admiralty Office.—Des que vous me commandez quelque chose, Madame, vous pouvez compter sur

mon obeissance. Heureusement j'ai le moien de vous le prouver en faisant le parent de votre ami, le Chevalier Cave, a purser of a man-of-war. . . . Vous me priez, Madame, de servir Mr. Webb pour l'amour de vous, et vous me promettez de m'en remercier en ville vers le milieu de Novembre. Souvenez-vous bien de votre promesse, car je ne veux pas vous en dispenser. En attendant, soyez sure, quoiqu'en pourra vous dire *la Harriett*, que j'ai executees toutes vos commissions, et que je prends tant de plaisir a vous obeir avec la derniere exactitude dans les ordres les plus difficiles et les plus dangereux . . . Adieu Madame ; je ne veux pas vous envoyer des facheuses nouvelles, et je n'ay point de bonnes."

*Postscript.*—"I don't know why I have writ this letter to you in bad French, but that 'tis likely to be our language as well as that of the rest of Europe soon." 2 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1746, October. Scherpe de Elce.—"Je vous ecris celle-cy pour vous prier, en cas que vous estes toujours liée avec Mileddi Boling[broke] de m'aider par les amis qu'elle a en France a pouvoir me satisfaire." Mon passeport que j'ai de la France est expiré en Novembre, et en cas que je ne puis obtenir une prolongation, on pourrait bien m'y faire venir. Ces permissions dependent du Marquis d'Argenson, ministre de la guerre, et si je pourrai obtenir quelques lettres de recommandation par le canal de Mileddi Bolingbroke, je lui en aurai enfiniment d'obligation, et viendrai d'abord a Londres, rester avec vous jusques a ce que tout soit accomodé, et irai tres volontiers avec vous a votre campagne. "Depuis ma captivité je me suis toujours tenu a la campagne, et plus j'y suis, plus j'y m'y plais. J'avois vu par les Gazettes que le regiment ou Lord Feilding estoit avoit été reformé. Je lui passe d'aimer le service, parce qu'il ne le connoit encore beaucoup, mais quand il en auroit vu davantage, il en seroit bientost degouté, et trouveroit comme moi que c'est le metier le plus ingrat qu'il y a au monde. Pour moi, ma chere Mileddi, j'en suis si las, que s'il y avoit deux personnes de moins dans le monde (quoique je souhaite qu'ils vivent longtems) je n'y serois vingt et quatre heures . . .

"Faites bien mes complimens, je vous prie, a la petite femme et son mary [the Grenvilles], et Lord Cobham. Je le revere, c'est le seul de tout ceux que j'ay eu l'honneur de voir ches vous sur lequel je contoais." Je suis fâché de la mortalité de vos betes a cornes ; chez nous cela diminue ; la beurre n'est a beaucoup pres si cher icy que chez vous, je pourrai vous en procurer ; mais dites moi quels sont les droits d'entree ; la dessus on peut calculer s'il vaut la peine de l'envoyer.

"Comme je l'ay prevu, la ville et citadelle de Namur ont fait une courte defence. On pretend que les Francois feront encor le siege de Luxembourg ; pour moi j'ay peine a le



croire ; la saison est fort avancé et le tems extremement mauvais. Cependant, s'il vouloit le faire, notre armée seroit guere en etat de l'empêcher, car autant que j'en ay le raport, on a trouvé le moyen de la ruiner de fonds en comble sans rien faire, et elle se trouve dans une triste citation. Les François ont presentement de nous prisonniers 37 bataillons et 3 regiments de cavallerie . . . environs la moitié des troupes que l'Etat paye hors d'état de pouvoir rendre service ; et si les François vouloient, nous ferions bientost le second tome de la republique de Genes. On se flatte toujours que l'assemblée de Breda nous menera a la paix, et je le souhaite ardemment." Je vous ai deja assuré de l'impossibilité de continuer la guerre, et du peu de succès qu'on a en esperer de l'avenir. " Il est vrai que l'heureux succès des armées de la Reine en Italie enflera cette vaine cour, mais quand on le considere a fond, c'est bien la ruine d'une republique (dont, par parenthese, ce beau traité de Worms est cause). Mais au reste, je le conte pour peu de chose ; ce qu'ils ont gagné pendant une campagne, ils peuvent de mesme le perdre. Pour le Roy d'Espagne, je n'en dirai autre chose si non qu'un Roy excepté, je le considere comme tous les autres de cette espece.

"Adieu ma tres chere Miledi ; je croiois ne vous ecrire que deux mots, mais le plaisir que j'ay a m'entretenir avec vous l'a fait plus longue que je ne pensois. . . . Je suis icy seul dans ma solitude, m'amusant a la chasse et l'etude."

4 pp.

#### The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to THE SAME.

1747, Sept. 11. Mereworth.—"The last post brought me a letter from Sam Speed, dated Sept. 11 [n.s.], wherein he says : The enemy are now battering in breach the two bastions of Coehorn and Pucelle ; they have beat down a pretty deal of the revêtement, but as yet we are under no apprehension, for if practicable breaches were made, they would never attempt an assault till they have the ravelin of Diedom, which is between the abovementioned bastions, and this will take time. They have three guns which fire on this ravelin, and in time they will undoubtedly be masters of it. He goes on and says : The fire of the enemy is greatly superior to ours ; they have eight guns which play against Coehorn and the same number against Pucelle. They exceed us greatly in the quantity of shells they throw, and their ricochet batteries kill us many men. Twelve pound shot, bombs and howitzers are wanting with us, tho' we have water carriage to bring whatever we want.

"I have almost transcribed his letter, as it is a lively picture of the melancholy state our poor Bergen is reduced to ; and when this town is fallen, with five or six weeks of tolerable field weather, what is one not to apprehend ?

"I had no sooner read this letter of Sam Speed than I was chilled with a paragraph in one of the printed papers wherein it is said that (since the writing his letter) my correspondent is shot dead with a cannon ball. I have no comfort but in the wonted opposition to veracity for which our news-writers have rendered themselves so famous; yet my heart bodes that for this once they have spoken true . . ."

*Postscript.*—"I hear my good lord has try'd what it is to be a widower and don't like it, which I don't wonder at." 3 pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1747, Nov. 18.—". . . Graces a Dieu la campagne est finie, je crains comme vous que la paix ne se fera . . .

"Des gens sensés, a ce qu'il me paroît, ne devoient se berner de telles chimeres qu'on le fasse chez vous. Cela ne me surprend. L'hyver passé, un de vos premiers ministres [Chesterfield\*], homme d'esprit, recut une lettre d'icy, ou on lui demontroît clairement la triste citation de notre republique, et le besoin que nous avons de la paix. Ce seigneur repondoit qu'il ne pouvoit nyer que nous fussions dans un triste etat, et qu'il nous falloît la paix, qu'il pouvoit nous en offrir autant pour l'Angleterre, que cependant on ne devoit faire la paix parceque nous aurions surement une armée superieure, que nous ferions tel et telle conquete, et qu'alors nous aurions une paix beaucoup plus avantageuse. Nous avons vu notre superiorité, et les conquetes que nous avons faites, à la verité pourtant, par cette année de guerre, nous en avons fait une essentielle pour le soutien de la Republique; c'est celui d'un S. (*sic*). Si c'est la ce que votre ministre avoit sous attendu, il a eu raison, mais pour le present je ne vois point que la Republique peut gagner grand chose, ny par ou nous aurons la superiorité. Trente milles Russiens soit, des Suisses mettés en dix milles, encore seront elles nouvellement levées. Je veux encor y joindre quelques milles Allemands pareils à ceux la, mettons cinquante milles hommes, que nous aurons de plus, car pour ne point chicaner, je ne dirai point que depuis le printems quelques milles Hollandois sont pris prisonniers [*sic*], et qu'on ne peut echanger; outre cela qu'il manque plusieurs milliers d'hommes aux Hollandois pour les completer, et qu'on les trouvera difficilement. Personne ne vous niera que les François ont eu au commencement de la campagne cinquante mille hommes plus que nous, ils les auront bien encor, et mesme d'avantage s'ils en ont besoin, car ils ne sont tellement epuisés d'hommes qu'on le pense, et tout ceux qui connoissent la France scavent les ressources qu'ils ont encor pour l'argent. Ayant mis le nombre de troupes egales des deux côtés, c'est en conscience tout ce que je puis accorder; je vous laisse après cela a juger, si des troupes de vingt diversents princes, ou celui d'un seul sont

\* Interlined in another hand.

preferables ; si les François sont plus prompt et en tout mieux servi, ou nous ; si nos generaux, nos officiers et nos soldats sont preferables aux leurs ? quelles troupes ont plus de confiance ? celle qui battent toujours, ou celle qui ont toujours été battué ? Il ne me reste plus à scavoir que la chose la plus essentielle de tout, c'est qu'en cas que nous soions superieur, que nous battions les François, et qu'on pourroit les reduire, si on croit que le Roy de Prusse, qui a deux cents milles hommes sur pied, nous laisseroit faire, pour agrandir ces bons amis les Autrichiens et Hollandois, ou s'il feroit la mesme manœuvre qu'il a fait apres le passage du Rhyn. Je ne vous dirai pourquoi je crois, malgres tout ce que j'ay dit, que ches vous on aime la guerre ; vous en sentes la raison aussi bien que moi. Vous plaignes d'etre tant chargés d'impôts ; vous scaves pourtant que nous en payons bien davantage, cepandant vous pources avec le tems avoir les mesmes, car vous aves quelqu'un ches vous [Chesterfield],\* qui connoit les notres sur le bout du doigt, et on les y introduira bien, j'en vois deja deux [carosse et vitres].

"Au reste vous aves la mortalité des bestiaux, et ne tirés rien de vos terres, tout comme ches nous, mais vous tires 4 p.c. de vos autres biens, et nous 2½, et outre nos grandes impositions nous donnons gayement le cinquantieme denier de tout notre bien (et l'ennemi a 15 lieues de la Haye). Au reste pour tout ce qui c'est passés dans l'interieur de ce pays, et ce qui s'y passe encor, je ne vous en dirai rien, mais si Dieu me permet de suivre mon plan, au printems j'aurai le plaisir d'etre avec vous, pour ne remettre de ma vie les pieds icy. Je ne scaurai vous dire ma chere Comtesse combien je languis après cet heureux moment." 4 pp.

The EARL OF WINCHILSEA to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1747-8, March 22.—". . . Your lordship may always be assured that if it was in my power to do you or your family any real service, my endeavours unasked should never be wanting. But then I must beg leave to say that as to your lordship's political connections or in things like this of a public nature I cannot shew so ready a compliance. What Mr. Hipwell tells your lordship is very true, that I have not sent any orders to my tenants at Daventry, so that I am under no engagement to Mr. Hanbury, and what I must say to your lordship is that I have not nor do not care to send any orders neither in favour of Mr. Knightley. My obligations to both sides are so exactly equal that it is impossible for to say which side I would oppose and therefore I shall leave my tenants, like their betters, to make the most they can of their votes for their own interest ; provided that neither the one candidate nor the other makes use of my name or insinuates that I am the more inclined to the one side or the other, I will

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\* The words in brackets are interlined in another hand.



be quite neutral. Your friend, my Lord Halifax, wrote me two letters in favour of Mr. Hanbury with a list of voters living in Rutland, to whom I also gave the same answer, though not so fully explained as my thoughts are now laid open to your lordship, but only in general that I would not meddle one way or the other. . . .”

*Postscript.*—“ I am sorry to tell you a piece of bad news about Major Otway and your sister which possibly you may have heard before, which is that Colonel Whitworth has got leave to sell by Staffordshire interest. Though he was refused leave to sell, yet such was his merit at that election. that he has got leave to sell out, so that the Major must either have a younger officer put over his head or, as he has already asked leave to sell, if he obtains that favour, starve upon the interest of the money his commission will produce. To have this misfortune befall him from the application of his wife's relations aggravates it both to him and his wife.”  
2 pp.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1747[-8?], March 22. Hanover Square.—Praying that Lord Feilding will recommend Mr. Knightley's cause to Lord Gowran. “ The battle in Northamptonshire appears at present so equal that all possible assiduity is requisite, and on the adverse side no finesse (not to say chicanerie) is left unpracticed.\*” 1 p.

[CAPTAIN SIR] THOMAS STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1747-8, March 22. London.—Informing him that the *Fouqueux* is put into commission. Will be glad to see Mr. Feilding in Craven Street, and will advise him to repair to Portsmouth as soon as his affairs will permit. 1 p.

[THE COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[Undated.†]—“ In despair of seeing or hearing anything from Madame la Marchioness [of Blandford] the forlorn Countess of Suffolk, with all her &c., engaged herself for the evening. As for the spouse of her bosom, she has not seen him since the morning, and is not sure he may not lay hid in some private recess of the Marchioness, or the spinster her termagant daughter. Should he make his appearance on this side the water by eight o'clock, he and my graceless niece shall be dispatched with all speed to wait your commands. If I don't fowl a card and can get away before nine, expect me in Ham Walks, for upon my word, had I Bumble's hidden charms, I had rather come on my head than not meet the company

\* In the general election of 1747, Sir Edmund Isham and Thos. Cartwright Esq., were returned for the county, but in April, 1748, Valentine Knightley was elected in place of Mr. Cartwright, deceased.

† Before Miss Wyndham's marriage in May, 1749.

at Petersham to-night. The cream shall be ready to-morrow morning. . . . I hope the lemon cream will not be good, nay I wish it sincerely, and it is the only wish I can make contrary to those of the three who signed the epistle to the Countess of Suffolk." 1 *p.*

*Addressed:* "To the Right Honorable the Countess of Denbigh, cousin to the King of Great Brittain and Princess of the most Holy Roman Empire."

C. STANHOPE to [THE SAME].

[No year\*], March 19. London.—"Tho' I am still confined to my chimney corner, I received with a very sensible satisfaction the honour of your ladyship's letter, as it brought me the proof of the continuance of the same good humour and spirits you used to shew over a bit of bread and cheese and a glass of punch in the evening at Elvaston, which I often think of with the greatest pleasure. Whatever pleasures I have, they do not spring from the Court, no more than your ladyship's, and poor George Stanhope must now find out some other source for his (at which he is indeed pretty dextrous) having yesterday resigned his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel for what he conceives hard usage. . . . I have had the honour of two visits from my Lady Blandford and Miss Windham in my confinement." 2 *pp.*

SIR THOS. STANHOPE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1749, April 25. Portsmouth.—Has altered his intention of sending Mr. Feilding on board the *Queenbro'*, as Capt. Shuldham is removed to another ship. Recommends the *Humber* (Capt. Pye) now fitting at this port for the coast of Africa. The expence of fitting him for the two years' voyage "and a little credit for his pocket" will be about sixty or seventy pounds. Supposes his lordship will choose to have Mr. Feilding recommended by some of the Lords of the Admiralty, and therefore hints that Lord Barrington is Capt. Pye's particular friend. As the *Humber* (after she goes off the coast of Guinea) will re-fit at Barbadoes, and perhaps touch at Jamaica, Mr. Feilding may carry letters to Mr. Townshend, as his lordship once proposed. He should also have a letter of credit on some merchant on that island, and arrangements must be made for a further supply of necessaries to be sent next year from England to meet him at Jamaica. 2 *pp.*

LE BACHA [M. CHASTEARENARD] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1749, Oct. 25. Chat[eaurenard].—"Je crois, illustre milady, que nos lettres font le tour du monde, puisqu'il n'y a que quelques jours que j'ay enfin reçu celle dont vous m'avez honoré du 4 juin, et qui a été un spécifique si prompt et si

\* Before Miss Wyndham's marriage in May, 1749.

salutaire pour moy que vôtre pauvre Bacha, qui estoit devenu un espece d'otomate [*i.e.* automate] . . . est redevenu sain . . . depuis que vous m'aves confirmé que vous m'honorés toujours de quelque part dans vôtre amitié, vous priant de vouloir bien me permettre de me servir de vôtre devise en vous disant que je seray *semper idem*, jusques à extinction de mon existance, qui avoit couru grand risque à ce que pretendoient nos esculapes, qui m'eurent aller à Balaru, ou m'étant ressouvenu pour mon bonheur,—lorsque je fus à l'entrée de cette caverne infernale qui renferme ces eaux bouillantes—que le remede dont vous fesiés le plus d'usage consistoit à vous faire jeter de l'eau froide sur le corps, lors qu'après avoir parcourû nos plaines vous laissies en arriere l'amy Bristole [*? Bristowe*] en grimpant au donjon, je me sentis saisi d'une si grande horreur de ces chaudieres fumantes que je pris le parti de m'en retourner, quelques invitations que l'on pût me faire d'en éprouver les effets, quoy que mitigés. . . .

Pour vos lettres, "il n'est parvenu jusqu'à moy que la seule reponse dont vous m'honorates lorsque j'étois à Paris, par laquelle vous me repondies au sujet de Milord Chesterfiel que c'étoit vôtre Richelieu de Londres. Depuis lors pas un seul mot de vôtre part, quelque attentif que je fusse d'apprendre de tous les Anglois, à la verité avant notre fatale guerre, l'état de vôtre santé . . . et surtout par la voye d'une dame Angloise que me procura Monsieur l'Abé de Castolane, à qui je l'adressai pour vous la faire tenir lorsque le Chevalier de Mirabeau fut fait prisonnier, à qui vous rendites tant de service que la tête luy en à tourné, et qui met vôtre nation sans pair, et au dessus de toutes celles de l'univers. Je le trouve heureux qu'il n'aye pû obtenir la permission d'aller à Londres, et par consequent le bonheur de vous reconoitre. . . . Il s'en est peu falû que vous n'ayes procuré le meme effet sur un certain Bacha de ma conoissance, mais par malheur il finera ses jours dans la situation ou toutes choses se trouvent, avec la seule satisfaction et assurance de vôtre part, qu'il ne sera jamais oublié. . . .

"Celuy que vous només le petit B. a donc changé de couleur, et s'est pour la troisieme fois acroché. Il y a un proverbe en France qui dit ' qu'il faut manger plus d'un mineau de sel ensemble pour se conoitre', mais je crois qu'à present il faudroit consommer une partie des salins de Berre pour pouvoir citer ce proverbe et s'en assurer. Qu'avoit de mieux à faire ce petit home que de continuer de vous faire la cour . . . et de tacher de se decorer des sentiments genereux, fermes et inébranlables qui vous donent le titre avec raison de l'heroine des dames Angloises. Vôtre comparaison des mouches m'a fait rire aux larmes ; elle est même venue tres à propos quand nous avons été assaillis de ces insectes et des cousins, à ne savoir ou se mettre ; mais tout à coup un vent du nord, qui a voulu accompagner nos princesses jusques à Antibes, ou elles vont s'embarquer aux depens de nôtre maitre, les à tous



détruits, et nous fait souffler dans nos doigts lorsque nous ne sommes pas au coin du feu . . .

“Quelle félicité ne seroit ce pas pour moy si je pouvois avoir le plaisir de vous revoir encore dans ces contrées avant la fin de mes jours ; et je ne suis pas le seul parmy tous ceux qui ont eû l’honneur de vous conoitre qui ne desire, come je fais, de pouvoir estamper dans nos domiciles, mais plus utilement que ne fit le Seigneur de Santal, ce devise si renommée que vous avez vû dans le chateau de la tour d’Aygues, *satiabor cum aparuerit*. Dites seulement que vous partés, et les ouvriers de toute espece seront employés au donjon que conoissés. Je puis même vous assurer que Madame de Chateaurenard, contre l’usage des dames du royaume, est de mon avis, me seconderoit parfaitement, et vous renouvelle, pour vous milady et vos milords, un attachement qui égale en partie celui que votre Bacha conservera tant qu’il existera pour son illustre et respectable milady.” *Signed* “Le Bacha.” 6 pp.

The COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1750,] Feb. 14. London.—“ . . . I must add my entreaties to those of all your friends that you will no longer trifle with your indisposition, but for your own sake, and for the sake of us that love you, come to town as soon as possible . . . I hope the earthquake which put us all here in a great consternation, did not shake the steadiness of the inhabitants of Newnham. If it had shaken off some of our dirt, ’twou’d have been a happy event, but I fear it sticks too fast for a slight shock to remove. Tho’ people who deal in omens say it portends great matters, for my part, as we can’t be worse, come what may, I fear it not. The attention of the public has of late been much employed on the success of a turnpike bill the Duke of Bedford was determined to carry, but to his great astonishment, lost it yesterday by fifty-four. My lord bids me assure you of his sincerest regards, and will send you some sumac trees as soon as he goes to Mereworth, as he proposes to do next week.” 2 pp.

E. LADY TOWNSHEND to THE SAME.

1750, May 25. London.—Stating that only her mother’s declining state prevents her from hastening to her friend at Newnham, and urging her to come up to town and make use of her house, in order to consult the most eminent physicians about her health, even although she is known to have “the utmost contempt for all the faculty.”

Poor Lady Charlot Edwin has been twice at the point of death, but the physicians have now great hopes that she may recover. Both Dr. Dunckon and Dr. Taylor have been called in. 6½ pp.

[NIKOLAAS DE PESTERS] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1750, Aug. 11 n.s. Utr[echt].—" . . . Vous me soupçonnés ma chere Miledi, a tord de refroidissement a votre egard ; je vous aime plus qu'aucune personne dans le monde, et je mettrai mon bonheur a passer le reste de mes jours avec vous. . . . Mais j'ay avec bien de la peine pu avoir la permission de me rendre icy pour tenir compagnie a ma bonne mere, dont la santé depuis quelque est tres languissante." Si j'ai le malheur de la perdre, je n'aurai rien de plus pressé a faire que de vous venir joindre ; si elle devient en meilleure santé, je demanderai a la fin de Novembre la permission au Prince de vous aller voir. A la fin de Septembre, je me trouverai a la Haye, pour l'exercice des Gardes. Mes sincerés amities au Chevalier et sa petite femme. " Je suis bien obligé au premier des bontés qu'il a eu pour mon indigne cousin, avec lequel je n'ay non seulement rompu tout commerce, mais ne pretend mesme le voir quand je serai en Angleterre . . . Mon frere paroît fort heureux ; il a un joly enfant . . . L'oncle De Jong se porte en merveille ; depuis peu, il a eu un nouvel emploi du Prince ; je crois y avoir beaucoup contribué par un de mes amis intimes que vous connoissés ; c'est D'Ablaing, lequel est en grande faveur a la cour. Mon frere n'a encor rien ; aussi il n'y a rien jusqu' asteur qu'il ambitionne. Il est tres heureux en cela ; pour moi, je n'ambitionne que de vous voir, de vous embrasser, et de passer en tranquillité le reste de mes jours avec vous . . .

" Myladi Hindford, que vous connoissés, sur quelque mecontentement a la cour, a demandé son congé ; le jour avant que la cour est parti pour Loo, et trois ou quatre avant qu'elle contoît retourner en Angleterre, elle a eu un attaque d'apoplexie, et estoit avant hier encor sans connoissance . . . Le Waldegrave de Welden est revenu de Masyk ; va vivre de nouveau avec sa femme, mais reste Catholique. Toute la famille est disgracié." 4 pp.

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to THE SAME.

1750, Oct. 17. Mereworth.—" Lady Westmorland was meditating to write to you, when some very sweet Frontignac grapes unluckily came in her way, and after the example of our common mother, she did eat—She has had sufficient cause for repentance these four or five days. She is at present tolerably easy, and I hope in a day or two she will be as she was, but God knows how short that is of being well ! . . .

" I am glad to hear that in your neighbourhood, Nature was delivered of her pains before your arrival. The same alarms have reached our part of Northamptonshire, and into Lincolnshire. Wou'd to God these throws in the natural world wou'd produce some alteration, where there is so much room for amendment, in the moral and political !" Our two young men are very assiduous in their sport. Sir Thomas has

sprained his hand in leaping over a stile, "and looks as significant with his hand *en echarpe*, as if he was newly arrived from the battle of Fontenoy . . ." 3 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1750, Nov. 21. Mereworth.—Concerning Lady Westmorland's health. The little progress she makes in strength and spirits amazes and alarms him. Hears from Mr. Stapleton that Lord Feilding has been perpetually at Ealing. Wishes, both for his sake and her ladyship's that "the autumn of those visits were come," and the fruits in her lap. Proposes a meeting at Apethorpe for the following May; Northamptonshire having "been celebrated of old for its fine air." 3 pp.

M. DE CHATEAURENARD to THE SAME.

1751, Jan. 1. Aix.—Votre chetif bacha, Milady, a été bien longtemps sans pouvoir se procurer de vos nouvelles et pouvoir répondre a la dernière lettre dont vous eûtes la bonté de l'honorer," ayant passé six mois a la campagne "pour y rétablir ma santé, a quoy j'ay parfaitement reussy, en suivant le proverbe Italien qui dit, *un bel causa de farniente*. J'emploie, milady, les premiers moments de cette nouvelle année pour avoir l'honneur de vous renouveler des souhaits qui quoique surannées par l'éloignement sont certainement des plus sinceres. . . ." 2¼ pp.

SIR THOMAS STANHOPE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1750-51, Jan. 25. Portsmouth.—I have received a letter from Sir Cordeal Firebrace, signifying your lordship's desire that Mr. Feilding's return to the ship might be put off. "As he minds his duty properly when on board, and is a very promising young man, I with great pleasure leave the time of his return to your lordship's determination. We shall be very busy in docking and re-fitting the ship about the first week in March, at which time I conclude Mr. Feilding would not chuse to be absent, knowing how necessary it is for everybody to be on board upon such occasions."

If he remains on board the *Fougueux* he may be able to pay his duty to you again in the summer, "but if he was recommended on board some smaller ship that is generally kept in motion it wou'd be more to his advantage, as he is young, and has not yet qualified himself for a commission . . ." 2½ pp.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND to LADY DENBIGH.

1750[-51], Jan. 9. Mereworth.—As her ladyship's good nature has shared his solicitude it is but fair she should share his relief. The last week has brought a sensible change for the better; their patient has been out two or three times in the coach, and the airing has succeeded very well. The sun



must come nearer before they can expect great matters, but the sun will come, and he hopes to "have cause to congratulate its coming."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND to LADY DENBIGH.

1750[–51], Feb. 7. Mereworth.—"Things are pretty much mended at our house; we have a new companion every day at dinner; we go out in the coach every day that the weather permits; we have even fixed to-morrow sennight for our departure from this place to the great city. I expect we shall be very busy upon the grotto this next summer, and some of those shells which you can best spare will figure very well in it. I am licentious enough disposed to set up a statue of our benefactress in one of the niches, and place her upon one of the large shells, by way of pedestal . . ."

*Postscript*.—"We beg our best respects to the noble lord. We are at this time entertaining ourselves with the history of his rebel ancestor in Guthrie, volume iii."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

E. LADY TOWNSHEND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1751,] Feb. 21. London.—"I am much afraid my long silence has made me appear not a little ungrateful. . . . I can with great truth affirm that you have ever been one of the first of the very few I have always loved and esteemed with the warmest and sincerest friendship, and yet such is my unpleasant situation that I am not only deprived of all possibility of conversing with you in person, but I have been perpetually prevented finishing my letters. . . . The chief pleasure I have in town at present is my sometimes meeting with an opportunity of being secretly serviceable to my poor girl, who, I flatter myself I can frequently be of a little use to, which she merits from me as she behaves to me very affectionately, tho' she is forced to do it with the utmost caution. I believe you would think her much improved, in spite of her unhappy education. The dowager Lady Cobham and Miss Speed are extremely good to her . . ."

"Lady Blandford seems in high spirits, and much delighted with the increase of Mrs. Grenville and the match of Lord Egremont\*; but as births and weddings are felicities I never entered into, I will not dwell upon the subject. Lord Albemarle is not to have the gold key till he returns from his embassy. Poor Mrs. Buckley is dead at Paris of a violent fever. Lady Hervey is to come to England in July. Lord Bristol is left immensely rich. Lord Lonsdale and Lord Tranthem (*sic*) are both very dangerously ill, but I am much afraid the first and most opposite character to the last, is by much in the worse state of health. It is generally believed that Lady Betty Leveson is married privately to Colonel Waldegrave. . . . Lord Waldegrave often talks over your ladyship and my lord with me, and

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\* Married, March 12, 1750–1, to Alice Maria Carpenter.

always with the greatest esteem and regard. I really think he continues to preserve all his good qualities in the midst of the filth and dirt of the Court, and the corruption of the ministers.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1751, May 2. London.—“ . . . Next Tuesday we expect the Duke of Newcastle to present a bill for settling a Regency upon the contingency of the King's demise while the Prince of Wales remains under the age of eighteen years. This no doubt is a very great point . . . but as you very well know, all these matters are digested by a few, and usually come to Parliament so well digested that there is no room for amendment . . . and I know not how to break in upon your retirement by exciting your zeal to take the trouble of so long a journey, merely to become a spectator, and to applaud the wisdom which you may rest satisfy'd will be joy'n'd by irresistible power, in this new and difficult fabrication.”  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1751, Aug. 8. Battersea.—Concerning the claims made by the late Lady Bolingbroke's family. Printed in *Report VIII, App. I, p. 567b*. In line 7, “intentions” should be “pretensions.”

The MARQUIS DE MATIGNON to THE SAME.

1751, Sept. 25. Fitz James.—Stating that he cannot learn her address in Paris, but has ordered his man to seek until he finds her. Is coming to Paris, with Mesdames de Matignon and Fitz James and the Maréchal de Cogny on Thursday next, and prays her to visit them that evening. *French. 2 pp.*

ABBÉ DE BREBIEUL to THE SAME.

1751, Sept. 25.—Stating that he is returning to Paris on purpose to see and embrace her, and hopes to find her at home on Wednesday morning next.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

*Addressed to the Countess:* “a l'hôtel de Luines, rue des Vieux Columbiens, pres la grele de l'abbaye, faubourg St. Germain.”

The MARQUIS DE MATIGNON to THE SAME.

1751, Oct. 21. Doüe.—“Eh bien, Madame la Comtesse, comment vous trouvez vous a Pezenas, car je comte que vous y etes arrivée et établie a present. J'espere que votre illustre compagne aura soutenue la fatigue de ce long voyage sans peine . . . et qu'elle trouve dans l'air de ce nouveau climat le remede necessaire a sa parfaite guérison. J'ay reçu une longue lettre de l'Abesse de Sens, pour me parler du plaisir infini qu'elle a eue de vous voir et d'épancher son cœur avec vous sur notre perte commune\* . . .

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\* Lady Bolingbroke's death.

“ Nous sommes icy depuis quinze jours chez cette petite fille qui vous a fait sa cour a Argeville, sous le beau tiltre de “la raison.” Elle est dans un beau et magnifique chateau, accompagné d’un grand parc, qui fournit de belles promenades. . . . Nous resterons encore huit ou dix jours avec elle, apres quoy nous rentrerons dans la grande ville, pour nous rencogner au coin du feu. 3 pp.

CHARLES, EVEQUE D’AUXERRE to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1751, Oct. 26.—Hopes that she has reached Pezenas safely. Is glad to hear from the bearer of her letter that she and her company had a comfortable journey as far as Lyon, and that the Countess of Westmorland is better. Assures her of his attachment, and that he lives in hopes of seeing her on her return. *French.* 1½ p.

SŒUR DE VILLETTE, ABBESS OF SENS,\* to THE SAME.

1751, Oct. 29. Sens.—“ . . . J’ay suivi vos avis, aimable Comtesse ; j’ay ecrit au Marquis de Matignon ; il m’a ecrit une lettre tres satisfaisante en m’assurant que notre cher milord [Bolingbroke] ne me sçavoit pas mauvais gré d’avoir recueilli ma sœur quand son mari la jettoit dehors de chés luy . . . ” 3 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1751, Nov. 10.—Notre cher milord [Bolingbroke] me mande “ qu’il regarde le cancer comme totalement extirpé, mais la playe n’est pas encore fermée ; que d’ailleurs, ses forces reviennent et que sa santé est meilleure a tous egards ; je juge par son stile que la noirceur de ses idées s’éclaircit ; il me parle de vous madame avec sensibilité. Pour le proces, il me marque que si la partialité et l’injustice de nos tribunaux donnent quelque chose a Mr. de Montmorin sur ses pretentions, cela pourra bien estre un vol, mais que le plus grand regret qu’il en aura dans ce cas est qu’il le mettra hors d’état de m’estre aussi utile qu’il le voudroit ; il joint a cette assurance tous les plus tendre temoignages de son amitié. . . . ” 4 pp.

[MARQUIS DE MATIGNON] to THE SAME.

1751, Nov. 13. Paris.—Votre derniere lettre “ m’est arrivée a Orli, chez M. le Marechal de Cogny, dans un moment bien tragique, car nous avons perdus Mde. la Marechale de Cogny en trois jours de tems et presque sans maladie, puisqu’il n’y a paru aucun danger que la dernière heure qu’elle a été frappée subitement, et est morte sans que les remedes ayent eus aucun effet. Ce triste evenement a jetté notre pauvre Maréchal dans la plus grande desolation ; effectivement c’est

\* Step-daughter of Lady Bolingbroke. There are many letters from her to Lady Denbigh in the collection, but they are of little interest.



pour luy une perte bien sensible après une union de soixante ans, avec tous les sentiments de l'estime, de l'amitié et de la considération mutuelle, d'ailleurs une confiance entière ; et elle gouvernoit absolument sa maison avec sagesse et prudence, et une conduite admirable. Nous avons ramenez icy dans le moment de l'accident notre malheureux amy et nous le gardons depuis huit jours, dans un etat qui fait grande pitié et qui nous fait trembler pour sa santé, d'autant qu'il est bien difficile de le distraire de sa triste douleur, et il n'est gueres possible qu'elle n'affecte une machine de 82 ans. Nous luy rendrons tous les soins que l'amitié la plus tendre peut demander pour le secourir dans cette cruele conjoncture . . .

"Vous voila donc etablie à Pezenas dans une vilaine petite ville, et logée à grands frais. Je suis indigne contre des gens sans foy et sans honneur qui ne connoissent vos besoins que pour vous tyranniser et vous mettre le pied sur la gorge, car c'est voler dans la poche impudemment, de vous assujettir a un loyer aussy exorbitant et personne icy ne peut croire cet excès. . . . Je n'ay jamais comté que vous dussiez trouver dans ce vilain trou une société convenable et agreable, mais je suis bien étonné que les gens du pays vous paroissent si tristes, il faut qu'ils soient bien changés, car autrefois ils ne feroient que sauter et danser, sans connoitre la tristesse des reflexions ; c'étoit un attribut du climat. . . .

"Je n'ay point reçu le morceau de porcelaine de Chelsea, mais ne vous en embarrassez pas, c'est une simple curiosité dont il est bien aisé de se passer, aussy bien que des ouvrages de Birmingham qui n'est qu'une amusette . . .

"Nous regardons comme un très bon augure vos vœux pour M. de Gacé, qui acceptera avec grande joye pour luy et pour celle que le destin luy reserve, les influences de votre féerie bienfesante. Il est à la campagne pour tenir compagnie à sa sœur, 'la Raison,' qui se porte bien. . . ." 3 pp.

[THE SAME] to THE SAME.

1751, Nov. 29. Paris.—" . . . Vous me faites un plaisir infiny de me dire que l'air de Languedoc commence à faire de bons effets sur la santé de votre malade, . . . et en faveur de la beauté et de la bonté du climat, il faudra que vous fassiez grace à la mausaderie de la société ridicule, sotté et mausade. Vous n'aves qu'a la mettre à l'écart et vous renfermer dans votre cercle ou vous aves des ressources bien capables de dedommager de tout le clinquant des assemblées à la mode et les plus recherchées. Cependant je vous diray que je suis bien étonné de tous ces barons de la crasse, et de ces comtesses d'escarbagnas que vous rencontres. Il faut que ce pays la soit bien changé, car autrefois il étoit renommé pour la gentillesse, la vivacité et la légèreté de l'esprit et du corps. . . .

“ Les nouvelles que j’ay de Batarsea me parlent asses bien de l’état et de la santé de notre amy, pour qui je crains toujours la solitude et les noires reflexions qui l’agitent. Il me paroist absolument guery de son cancer. Quel radotage, madame la comtesse ; quoy, la Pitt et le comte de Kaylus maries, cela peut-ils’imaginer. Il n’y auroit pas le sens commun à l’un ny à l’autre, ny aucun objet qui ait pû les determiner à cette union, car vous conviendrez bien, connoissant l’une et l’autre, qu’on ne peut pas l’attribuer a l’amour, concluons donc qu’il n’y a pas un mot de vray et que c’est un ridicule qu’on veut donner à tous deux. Je n’ay point encore pensé à plaindre vos compatriotes sur la grande perte qu’ils viennent de faire, ny à raisonner sur le remplacement d’un poste si eminent. Je souhaite la bonheur du genre humain sans m’embarasser des moyens quand ils ne dependent pas de moy, et j’attens tranquillement les evenements, en disant comme M. Poppe ‘ tout ce qui est est bien.’ Ainsy, pourvu que mes amis soient sains et contents, pourvu qu’on se porte bien a Pezenas, et que vous me continuies votre amitié qui m’est precieuse, je prendray patience sur tout le reste que se remets au grand chapitre des accidents. La marquise vous fait mille tendres compliments, elle remercie M. le Comte Denbigh des rayons de soleil qu’il luy propose, nos brouillards les engloutiroient. Elle vous prie de luy faire mention d’elle, et à M. et Madame de Westmorland. Je ne vous dis rien des dames de Fitzjames et de Bousol, parce qu’elles sont à la cour pour remplir leurs devoirs. Adieu ma chere comtesse, je ne cesseray de vous respecter, de vous honorer et vous aimer toute ma vie.”  
 2½ pp. *Seal of arms.*

[MARQUIS DE MATIGNON] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1751, Dec. 16. Paris.—“ . . . Milord Hyde m’a ecrit de Montpellier, apres vous avoir quitté. Je vois que le climat et l’air du midy le determinent a passer la plus grande partie de l’hiver en ce pays là. . . . Il me parle de l’agilité de Milord Westmorland, qui fait des courses longues avec autant de force que de legereté . . .

“ Il est vray qu’on a enfermé icy dans la Bastille deux de vos membres parlementaires. Je suis fâché qu’il y en ait un qui vous appartienne de si près, car on dit que ce sont de mauvaises têtes. Vous me demandes la cause de leur détention, voila ce que j’en ay ouydire. Ils ont etez engagez au jeu dans une compagnie ou il y avoit un Juif, auquel ils ont gagnez une grosse somme ; ce Juif a nié la debte, je ne sçais pourquoy, et il s’est évade. Ces messieurs, avertis, ont etez dans sa maison, ont enfoncez ses armoires, et ont enlevez ses cassettes et ses effets. La justice en ayant pris connoissance, ils ont etez decretez, saisis et mis en prison. Cette aventure a fait beaucoup de bruit, on m’a mesme assuré que l’ambassadeur Albermarle s’est interessé pour demander leur liberté ; quoy

qu'il en soit, elle leur a été accordée après quelques mois de prison, et je n'en sçais pas davantage. Je sçais que M. Taffe est encore icy, je ne sçais pas ce que l'autre est devenu. Il y en avoit encore un troisieme qui a pris le party de s'enfuir pour eviter les griffes de la justice. Ou prenez vous que votre monarque va dans ce tems cy a son cher Hanovre ? Il me semble qu'il n'en est pas question avant le printems prochain, mais un autre accident funeste peut interesser votre bon cœur ; c'est la chute du grand Duc de Cumberland, dont le cheval a succombé sous le poids de ses vertus et de ses grandes qualités ; et l'on disoit ces jours passés qu'il etoit fort mal et qu'on trembloit pour une vie si pretieuse. Je suis charmé que vous ayiez un tems de Dieu ; nous avons tout le contraire icy, pluye, neige, froid, vent impetueux. Il faut esperer qu'il changera pour les fêtes que l'on prepare à Versailles, et qui sont designées pour dimanche prochain et pour le mercredy suivant. . . .

"Je me suis acquité de vos galanteries pour M. de Fitz James et pour 'La Raison' ; l'une et l'autre en sont bien touchez et vous assurent d'une reconnoissance aussy sincere que leur attachement pour vous est tendre et fidel ; toute la famille est rassemblée icy dans le moment, ainsy pere, mere et enfants presentent leurs respects et leurs hommages à l'illustre caravanne de Pezenas, et si vous le permettez nous allons tous ensemble boire à votre santé et de bon cœur." 3¼ pp.

[THE SAME] to THE SAME, at Pezenas.

1752, March 2. Paris.—"Non, ma chere comtesse ; je ne vous ay point oublié, et je ne vous oubliray de ma vie. . . . Il y a six semaines que je suis assommé d'un rhume qui me tient en prison dans mon lit ou au coin de mon feu, et pendant ce tems la, j'ay été obligé de donner le peu de raison et de liberté d'esprit qui me restoit a la poursuite du procez de Milord Bolingbroke, qui a enfin été jugé hier et gagné entiere-ment avec toutes ses circonstances, ce qui met sa memoire et celle de notre pauvre amie a couvert de l'insulte qu'on vouloit leur faire, en couvrant de honte et de confusion les gens qui les attaquoient. Cet evenement a achevé ma parfaite guerison. . . . Mais ou avez vous pris que milord apres ses légs a donné tout ce qu'il avoit a sa sœur ? Pas un mot de vray ; tout est pour notre chere abesse, et j'espere que le gain du procez nous fournira icy pour elle une somme assez honête. . . . A l'égard des papiers et manuscrits, j'ay pris toutes les précautions necessaires pour qu'on n'en puisse faire aucun abus, et les executeurs testamentaires, Messieurs de Chetwynd et Taylor, qui en sont saisis, ne remettront a M. Mallard que ce qui peut etre donné au public sans faire tort a la reputation du defunt. . . .



"Quant a la porcelaine que Madame de Blandfort a remis a M. de Mirepoix, je juge que Monsieur l'ambassadeur me l'apportera avec ses balots, quand il reviendra icy au depart de votre monarque pour ses etats d'Hanovre. Mais ce n'est pas cela dont il est question pour la tranquillité de mon cœur ! De quoy vous avisez-vous, s'il vous plaist, d'avoir un rheumatisme ? Permettez-moy de vous dire, ma chere Comtesse, qu'il n'y a pas le sens commun de prendre une pareille incommodité dans un climat ou l'on va communement pour s'en guerir. Cela est bien ridicule, cependant, s'il est vray que vous en etes affligé, j'approuve fort que vous alliez chercher du soulagement dans les bains de Balaruc ; . . . prenez donc ces eaux salutaires quand il en sera tems, et qu'elles vous donnent toute la force et toute la vigueur possible ; . . . ne doutez pas de l'impatience que j'auray de vous voir dans cet etat brillant, et que rien ne peut m'arreter pour vous faire ma cour avec empressement dans le moment que vous arriverez icy . . ." 3 pp.

[MARQUIS DE MATIGNON] to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1752, April 7. Paris.—"Je commenceray cette lettre, Madame, par vous faire mes tres humbles remerciements du beau present que j'ay recû il y a trois jours. J'ay assemblé enfans et amis pour l'ouverture de la boîte qui enfermoit des bijoux aussy galants que pretieux, gages de vos bontez et de votre munificence. . . . Recevez donc les actions de graces de toutes les personnes qui ont participez a vos bienfaits. Eh bien, Madame la Comtesse, ou en etes vous de vos projets ? Etes vous determiné à aller prendre des bains " ou commencez vous " a ressentir dans votre partie meridionale les douces influences du printems que nous attendons icy avec impatience, en essayant journellement des orages de pluye, de grêle et de vents. . . . Vous separez vous bientôt de Monsieur et Madame la Comtesse de Westmorland ? Je souhaite fort que l'air de la France ait retabli la santé de cette dame, que j'honore et respecte infiniment . . . Milord Hyde nous est revenu depuis quinze jours, fort content de ses voyages, et decidé de faire son principal sejour parmy nous."

Je souhaite a Milord Denbigh toutes prosperités, de la belle humeur, et de la force pour faire beaucoup d'exercices pendant l'été. "Je souhaite a Madame la Comtesse d'etre toujours la même, car je ne vois rien a desirer de plus pour son caractere, pour son esprit, pour son cœur, et pour tant d'avantages qui font le bonheur de ceux qui l'approchent, et les delices de ses amis. . . . Pere, mere et enfans de toutes espèces rendent de sinceres hommages a milord et a milady." 2 pp.

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to THE SAME.

1752, May 1. Bordeaux.—"I could have no rest in my soul, till I give you part of our labours and of our entertain-

ments since we parted with our friends and the bright sun of Pezenas. In the first place you must know we turned out of the road to see the hole in the mountain, which by the way my dear lady could not see because she had not force enough to climb the steep ascent, if she had gone down. After this, in order to regain the post-road, our postilions had the ingenuity to find out a narrow passage over a heap of stones, each as big as a bushel, and with a velocity proportionable to the ruffness of the way, whisked us through, as is their custom. But, like bunglers in their business they neither broke our necks nor our axletree so entirely, but that we made a shift to creep that night to Narbonne. The next day was taken up in making a new axletree until very late, when we set out, and made a shift in the night to reach Carcassone; from thence in two days, the roads being extremely bad, we happily arrived at Tolouse. We passed two evenings there with the young Pembroke and his mentor; visited two churches, the Carmelites, which is lately spruced up, and the great church, which abounds with reliques, and as they pretend, is as old as the gospel; but certainly, like that, is fallen into a state of extreme decrepitude. The interruption of the States, it seems, has occasioned a cessation of all manner of work upon the highways on both sides of Tolouse, so that I was advised, after the example of Lord Cardigan in a ruder season, to make the passage from Tolouse to Bordeaux by the Garonne; and indeed I had no cause to repent the following that advice, which procured me a sight of what I never expected to see, a much finer river than our Thames; whether one considers the country through which it runs, the equality of its current, the number of its islands, and above all the breadth and length of its stream. The city we are now going to leave is the land of plenty, abounding with excellent fish, fat beef and mutton and fowls. The butter would be very good, if the dairy did not spoil the produce of an exceeding rich pasture. In some respects the buildings now carrying on, under the direction of an intendant no less diligent than myself in stone and mortar, eclipse even Paris itself; the Chartron, the Bourse and Custom House are the principal.

"I don't know whether I am the first to tell you, that the [King] has condescended to hearken to the voice of his Parliament with regard to the affair of the Curée [*sic*] St. Estienne; so that all the courts are opened, and business is going as usual. The curées [*sic*] are forbid to open their lips about the constitution, either in their pulpits or in administering the Holy Sacrament. But this morning advice is come of an insurrection at Rouen, where the populace are said to have broke open the magazines, pulled down houses, and made a great slaughter of the burghers who were under arms to quell the riot, as likewise of a regiment of Horse detached thither for the same service. When the letters came away, the victory hung doubtful, but certainly in the end the mutineers must



pay the price of their rashness. I think I have no more to tell you, but that our invalid has borne her journey hitherto very well, and hopes to receive your commands at Paris. . . .”  
3 pp.

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1752, May 19, Paris.—Regrets that the waters of Balaruc have not done her more good, but is glad to hear of the advantage derived from them by Lord Denbigh, which will, he hopes, “enable him to indulge in due time in the fine fruits of Holland. . . .”

“The city of Paris seems to abound with English, tho’ it is said several are lately gone. The fine Mrs. Pitt however remains, and outshines everything at the Court of Versailles. Madame l’Ambassadrice de l’Holland without dispute holds the second place, if she does not dispute with Mrs. Pitt the first.” Lady Primrose has arrived and also Lord Huntingdon, who says that “Lord Chesterfield is grown extremely deaf, and despairing of a recovery talks of retiring and shutting himself up from the world.” 2 pp.

The COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND to THE SAME.

1752, June 12. Mereworth.—“As you ordered me not to write till your arrival at Paris, I hope you have not thought me remiss in deferring it so long, and that this will find you safe and well at that great city. We got safe to our own chateau on Sunday last after a very pleasant and prosperous journey, we passed a month at Paris, where Lady Primrose was so good as to meet us, and indeed our sejour there was so agreeable to me, that I never left a place with more regret in my life; we lived a great deal with Lady Sandwich and Lord Marechal, and were treated with the highest politesse by the French people we were acquainted with, particularly the Prince and Princess of Montauban, Monsieur and Madame de Brionne and Madame de Mezieres. We stayed three days at Lisle, and play’d and supp’d every night with the Prince de Soubise, governor of French Flanders, he is extremely polite, I can’t say so much of his Princess, who is a German, of the House of Hesse Rhinsfelt. Now I have told you that, I am sure you know her as well as if you had seen her. We found Astanniere there, but as he could not obtain his congé, his visit to us is put off till September. I long to hear that your peregrination has been as pleasant as ours, and that you found the worthy Abesse de Sens well and happy. I have the pleasure to hear there will remain a considerable sum of money for her. I wish the amusements you have met with may have entirely blotted Pezenas from your remembrance, for I am sure you must always think of that sweet place and me at the same time, which is a connection of ideas too unfavourable to me. . . . All the news I have been able to learn is that the match between Lady Die



Egerton and Mr. Seymour is quite off, and not very honourably on the lady's side, for after the writings were all finish'd, she declared she would not have him, without giving any reason but that she had changed her mind. I fancy the noble duke [of Bridgwater] is at the bottom of the affair, as perhaps not liking the alliance.

Discontents have rose very high in Ireland, and the whole people are greatly exasperated against the Lord Lieutenant [the Duke of Dorset]; disputes ran so high between his son and the Speaker, that Lord George, as some say, gave him a box on the ear, and others that he only threatened it, however, 'tis certain great indecencies passed, it seems the Duke wanted the Speaker to resign the chair to his son, which neither he nor the House approved of; they offer'd him a good place and a seat in the House of Lords, which was not accepted; they have likewise been threaten'd with a land tax, and the army is put upon a more oppressive foot than formerly, all which together has put them in an extreme ill humour." 3 pp.

CHARLES, EVEQUE D'AUXERRE to THE SAME.

1752, July 11.—“La lettre, Madame, que vous me faites l'honneur de m'écrire, me dedomage un peu de votre depart. . . . Lors qu'on a passé quelques jours avec vous, on voudroit ne point vous quitter, et d'ailleurs vous êtes dans une maison si agreable qu'on ne pense qu'au plaisir donc on jouit. L'entrée en doit etre fermée a la fée malfaisante et pour longtems; la respectable abbess et sa communeauté ressentiroient bientot les influences malignes de la fée. . . .” 2 pp.

[MARQUIS DE MATIGNON] to THE SAME.

[1752,] July 19. Paris.—Consulting Lady Denbigh as to the best course to take as regards a reconciliation between the Abbess of Sens and her sister [Madame de Montmorin]. The latter has behaved so badly since the deaths of their dear friends [the Bolingbrokes] that no real reconciliation is possible, but her daughter is at the convent, and they can neither refuse permission to her mother to go there, nor (without causing much talk) let her go without having any communication with the Abbess. 1½ p.

CHARLES, EVEQUE D'AUXERRE to THE SAME, at the Abbey Notre Dame, Sens.

1752, July 27.—“Ma reconnoissance, Madame, de toutes les bontés dont vous m'honorés est au dessus de toute expression. Je serois bien presomptueux si je trouvois en moi meme de quoi les meriter. . . .

“Je crois que la ville de Sens a presentement le plaisir de posseder l'homme que vous precipités dans une fosse. Je ne crois pas qu'il puisse jamais en sortir d'aucune facon, et il est

certain qu'il n'est plaint de personne. C'est un grand malheur d'être également méprisé des grands et des petits.

"Il est vrai Madame que ma santé est très bonne, et meilleur qu'elle ne devoit être à mon âge. J'exhorte Madame l'abbesse à ne point recevoir chez elle la dame [Madame de Montmorin] qui veut malgré vents et marées y venir. Sa vie deviendrait malheureuse. . . . 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to the COUNTESS OF  
DENBIGH.

1752, July 23 n.s. (*sic*). Mereworth.—"Il y avoit trop longtemps, ma chère Comtesse, que j'étois dans l'incertitude sur les effets des eaux de Balaruc, et sur ce qu'est arrivé à elle et au Comte de Hapsberg [*i.e.* Lord Denbigh] en route, après avoir tourné le dos à ce lac infernal ; c'étoit donc un plaisir très sensible que je viens de recevoir en recevant la lettre du 14<sup>me</sup> de ce mois. . . .

"Ce n'est pas peut-être pour vous nouvelles que le procès intenté contre l'imprimeur Owen, suivant l'Adresse de la Chambre basse, pour avoir fait imprimer la mémoire de Mr. Murray, est fini, la jurie l'ayant trouvée Not guilty ; au grande déplaisir (sans doute) de ceux qui l'ont poursuivi en justice, aussi bien qu'au grande contentement d'une nombreuse assistance de personnes distinguées, jointe aux acclamations effrénées du populace, dont le cour retentissoit. . .

*Postscript.* "Souvenez vous de ces trois pièces : 'La suite de l'histoire d'Angleterre' ; 'L'Ecole de l'homme' ; 'La these du Curé St. Estienne.'" 3 pp.

The ABBESS OF SENS to THE SAME.

1752, Oct. 1.—". . . Vous avez donc été voir la feste ; je vous suis bien obligée du récit que vous avez la complaisance m'en faire. Elle étoit bien belle, mais bien chère. J'aurois trouvé cet argent beaucoup mieux employés au secours des malheureux.

"Puisque vous ne me le conceillez point, je ne feray venir icy que le portrait de feu mon frere, et le reste Mr. Cornüau en parera sa sale. Vous me faite le plus grand plaisir du monde de me dire que j'auray celui de ma mere ; ce sera de vous, ma chère Comtesse, que je tiendray ce bienfait, quoy que j'en feray de grands remerciemens à notre Marquis [de Matignon]. Je suis soulagée de sçavoir que vous vous êtes expliqués l'un et l'autre, et que vous avez tiré son approbation sur mon conte. . . . 2 pp.

[MADAME] STAFFORD DE CREBILLON to THE SAME.

1752, Nov. 7. St. Antoine.—"Je vous dois, Madame, un million de remerciements de votre excellent tabac, et bien plus encore de vos bontés, cependant, au lieu de vous rendre des grâces, je suis bien tenté de vous faire des reproches.

Puis-je en effet vous pardonner de m'avoir tournée la tête au point où vous avez fait ? Que vous m'eussiez parut charmante ; que je vous eu vue avec plaisir, quittée avec chagrin ; cela étoit tout simple et même indispensable, mais que je vous aime comme si je vous eu toujours connue, que je vous regrette comme si je ne vous eu jamais quittée et qu'enfin la privation du bonheur de vivre avec vous soit pour moy un malheur réelle et insupportable, c'est (perméttez moy de vous le dire Madame) abuser du privilege de plaire, et porter l'ascendant jusqu'à la tyrannie. . . . Moy qui a peine vous ay vue un moment, qui étoit enlevé dans une tranquille et stupide insensibilité, de quel droit me reveillez vous inhumainement l'esprit et le cœur pour les mettre à la torture ? . . . M. de Crebillon est encore à Paris, où il gemit du malheur de n'y estre arrivé que pour vous en voir partir. J'attends son retour auprès de notre charmante abbesse ; nous avons le triste plaisir de vous regretter ensemble. . . ."\* 2 pp.

THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND TO THE SAME.

[1752,] Nov. 26. London.—“I shou'd have rejoiced extremely at hearing of my dear Countesses intention to return soon to this land, if I cou'd hope to profit by it, but alas, if your residence is to be confined to Newnham what will it avail me to know you pass the winter at a hundred miles distance in a place you don't like ? I have been but a week in this town, it is still pretty empty, and will be more so after the Birthday, which is to be celebrated to-morrow, they say with more than usual magnificence. . . . I was extremely shocked by the news of the poor Bishop of Raphoe's death,† who I expected to see every day, as he had promised to call upon us in his way to Ireland. I cant but be very much concerned for him, as a very agreeable man, and as one who I am sure had a real friendship for my lord and me, a loss not easily repair'd. He has left a wife in the most afflicting circumstances, in a strange country, big with child and not a penny of money. Lady Sandwich happened to be in town, and very kindly took her into the country with her, where she is at present, but intends going immediately to her father in Ireland. Lady Anne Jekyll has likewise lost her husband in the same manner of a military fever. Thank God my lord and I hold pretty tight ; he desires his best services to your ladyship, and hopes you will remember *la Madelaine*, and would be glad of the supplement to *Rapin's History*.”  
1¼ p.

\* There are five other letters from this lady ; all in the same style of inflated compliment. In one of them she gives a long relation of a disagreement with her friend the Abbess of Sens, in relation to payments for pension in the convent.

† Dr. Philip Twisden.



## MONSIEUR DE CREBILLON to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1752, Dec. 1. Sens.]—Ma femme m'a tant assuré, Madame, et de cet air vray qui force à croire les gens, qu'elle étoit aujourd'hui bête à peu près comme un dinde, que je ne puis m'empêcher de vous plaindre, de ce qu'avec une si agréable disposition d'esprit, elle a barbouillé tant de papier. J'ay cependant été assez content de la façon dont elle vous aime, et comme je crois qu'elle seroit un autre jour aussi bête qu'elle l'est à présent, je vous laisse parvenir sa lettre. Son cœur a toujours de l'esprit, et cela me fait penser que vous ferez grace au reste ; du moins si je puis me proposer pour exemple, cela m'a forcé à luy pardonner la stupidité qu'elle a d'ailleurs. Je suis de retour depuis dix jours, dans la triste ville de Sens. Si vous et notre très cher lord aviez jugé à propos d'y rester, nous aurions changé cette épithète. Il m'est revenu que vous ne vous amusiez pas bien complètement à Utrecht, et je veux croire que c'est Dieu qui vous punit de nous avoir quittez. Je voudrois même ou que vous vous ennuyâssiez assez partout où vous irez pour être forcés tous deux de nous revenir, ou que nous pussions vous aller trouver. Nous sommes inquiets de votre santé, et nous craignons que l'air froid de la Hollande ne vous enrume tout l'hiver.

“ Je vous rends mille grâces, Madame, des bouquins que vous voulez bien me chercher, et vous supplie, si vous trouvez ceux cy, de les joindre à ceux que vous pourrez rencontrer : *Xillanire*, roman en deux volumes, jadis imprimé à Bruxelles ; *L'histoire Palladienne*, *Alector ou le coeq, fils du malabe franegal* et de la royne *Priscarana*.

“ J'aurois vraiment bien d'autres choses de ce genre à vous demander, mais il me reste encore moins de papier que de pudeur, et je rougirais d'employer à cela le bout de cette page, lorsqu'il peut me servir à vous assurer, Madame, vous et mon très honoré lord, qu'il n'est pas possible de vous être plus attaché que moy, et de vous aimer tous deux, plus à feu et à sang. Nos affaires vont toujours mat, on ne nous paye pas, et notre état est fâcheux. Adieu, Madame, et vous mylord, daignez vous souvenir, tous deux, du plus zélé et du plus respectueux de vos serviteurs. 1 p. [Written on the last page of a letter from his wife, of above date.]

## The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to THE SAME.

1752, Dec. 21. London.—“ . . . I fear you will not be so lucky as to light upon that curious piece, the *Madelaine*, but if any other performances as pious fall in your way, you will infinitely oblige me in the purchase of them ; as likewise of some seeds of curious flowers. Lord Feilding and Mr. Knightley have done me the pleasure of passing some days with me at Aphorpe. The former acquired immortal honour with his gun, and one day I am witness to his killing a brace of pheasants ; the latter is the best shot I ever went out with.”

The town being very empty, there is little news. "Lord Waldegrave was last Tuesday appointed governor to the Prince, and the Bishop of Peterborough preceptor, I suppose this morning, having been sent for, and being come to town last night. The session of Parliament will open the 11th of next month, when I don't expect the sky to fall, or anything extraordinary to happen. . . ." 2 pp.

ABBESSE DE SENS to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, chez. M. de Jone a Utrecht.

1752, Dec. 31. [Sens.]—" . . . L'on m'a donné icy pour quelque tems une fille de condition de 17 ans, amoureuse eperduement d'un carabinier dont on ne connaît pas trop la naissance, laid et vieux. Elle a un pere assés extravagant pour consentir a ce mariage ; il l'a mise icy en depots, jusqu'a ce que quelques unes de ces affaires soient terminées, donnant liberté au galand de venir rendre a sa fille ses tendres hommages. Ma mere de Coëtlogon est l'Argus, parce qu'elle est parente du pere. . . . Le galand vient avec son capitaine, si bien que sans notre petite prieure cela feroit une partie carrée charmante. Quand a moy, je marche comme le grand Prevost pour faire fermer les portes et les grilles. Jugés apres cela toutes les douleurs, vapeurs &c. que je cause, combien on me donne de maledictions, et la bonne grace avec laquelle on envoie au diable le convent et les beguines. . . ." 6 pp.

The EARL OF WESTMORLAND to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1752[-3]\*, Jan. 2. London.—"The town has been hitherto remarkably empty ; but we may expect an alteration in eight or nine days, when the Parliament meets. At present all things seem to be in the most perfect tranquillity except in the county of Oxford, where they say the Duke of Marlborough on the one hand and Lord Wenman and Sir James Dashwood on the other are making the whole county alive ; but upon the whole, as far as I can learn, the latter have a very sure game. How much better might the Duke's money be employed in some of the necessitous boroughs ! I am told the Duke of Bedford made so good a fight last sessions upon the Saxon subsidy, that tho' the etiquette of the Court forbid desisting from a point once resolved upon in the Cabinet, yet we are to hear of no subsidies this year. For the rest, things may go on as they did : three shillings in the pound upon land ; the malt ; and perhaps a little spill out of the Sinking Fund, may serve the purpose. I was told indeed yesterday of a project for borrowing two millions at 2½ per cent., but how far that project is ripened I know not. Lady Westmorland not only holds her own, but is much mended, since we came to England." 2 pp.

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\* Dated old style by mistake.

## M. DE CREBILLON to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

[1753, Jan. 13.]—"Je suis aujourd'hui d'une humeur de chien, Madame la Comtesse, et positivement comme je me voulois depuis longtems pour vous écrire; jé profite donc avec plaisir de cette disposition d'esprit et je me hâte de vous dire des horreurs, puisque je suis assez heureux pour la pouvoir. Morbleau! Quoy? vous vous ennuyez à Utrecht; vous y baillez du soir au matin, et vous aimez mieux végéter tristement au coin de votre feu que de nous donner signe de vie! Ah fi, Madame fi! . . .

"Et vous, mylord, vous qui ne vous amusez sûrement pas plus que Madame la Comtesse, et qui avez l'âme si droite et si bonne, comment se peut-il que vous ayez souffert une barbarie comme celle qu'en votre présence on a pour nous? . . . Il m'est revenu que vous disiez, Madame, que je vous envoyois des titres de livres que je faisais expres et qui n'avoient, par consequent, jamais existé. Je vous jure, foy de chrétien, que je les ay pris sur le catalogue de Madame de Verrue; et je puis de plus vous assurer que si j'avois ce catalogue icy, je prendrois la liberté de vous en envoyer qui seroient pour le moins aussi bâroques que ceux que vous m'accusez d'avoir créés. J'auray au surplus l'honneur de vous dire que cette ville est, pour le moins, aussi funeste qu'Utrecht à ceux qui voudroient de l'amusement. Vous aurez, peut-être, peine à me croire, mais cela est pourtant, comme je vous le dis. Voilà ma femme qui veut vous écrire; je ne vous en fais point d'excuse, puisque vous avez le mauvais goust d'aimer son style. . . . Dame! voilà ma femme qui crie que si je continue, je ne luy laisseray pas de papier. Je crois, à vous dire la vérité, que ce seroit ce que je pourrois faire de mieux pour votre service, mais comme vous n'en portiriez peut-être pas le meme jugement (rapport, comme disent les fameuses etrennes de la St. Jean, que chacun a son goust) je me tais pour vous jouir, Madame, le mauvais tour de la laisser parler." 2½ pp.

*Letter continued by his wife.*

"Je ne scai, Madame, si c'est en effet, vous jouir un mauvais tour que de joindre à tant de folies les assurances tres serieuses de mon tendre et respectueux attachement, mais quelque brillante que soit l'imagination de mon mary, je n'aye point voulu luy confier une matiere qui m'est si precieuse; d'ailieur, vous devez etre en ce moment excédé de l'esprit, et par cette raison, vous ne serez peut etre pas fâchée d'entendre parler le cœur. . . . Nous sommes separez depuis deux mois de notre aimable Abbessse par une mer glaciale, qui ne nous permettra pas si tot d'avoir la satisfaction de nous entretenir avec elle de la charmante Comtesse qui nous occupe continuellement, non plus que du bon lord, qui je vous supplie, Madame de permettre que j'embrasse, comme je l'aime, du fond du cœur."



*Postscript.* “ Mon mary vous supplie Madame, si par hazard un certain *Silvandre* vous tombe entre les mains, de vouloir bien songer a luy. Ce’st le premier ouvrage qu’ a fait la Calpernelle, mauvais, a la verité, mais il n’est pas jusqu’au sottise des grands [*torn*] precieuses.” 1½ p.

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND TO THE SAME.

1753, Feb. 1. London.—“ Lord Feilding, presenting his duty to papa and mama, and to all appearance the most dutiful child under heaven, was yesterday noon detached with some precipitancy to Dunstable, with one large turbut and two barrells of oysters in his post chaise, to regale himself and company, who are to ride as far out of their way the next morning after a fox. Wholly occupied in this great affair, he has given me in charge to make his respectfull acknowledgements ; and having your letter before me, I can do no less than make mine, for the fresh marks of a friendship, always valuable and always in action.

Sir Cordel, who did us the favour of his company, as did my lady, this day at dinner, has not as yet received the paquet, I think, of which you are so much in pain, but has sent this day a gown, which Lady Firebrace bought lately under your commission, and the ship is to sail with it next Saturday. Now, Madame, as to the Rhenish wine, pray secure the great piece of 1,200 bottles and say nothing to nobody, for there will be no need to hawk it about, and only yourself, who have the best title shall have what you like, and Sir Cordel, if he speaks me fair ; but for the rest of the world only one or two bottles at a time ; the remainder to go to my executor, to comfort him in the loss of a good friend. . . .

“ Our capitaine de la couronne has left us these two months, nor have I heard the least news of him, except that he is at Lisle, and that from another hand ; which I am really sorry for upon his account. . . .” 2½ pp.

BASILL FEILDING to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

[Year date torn off.] May.—Stating that he came to town on April 3, and is at Sir Cordell Firebrace’s, but lies at Mr. de Pesters’, who has kindly given him a suit of mourning. Goes on board the *Gosport* on Wednesday, and will be out for three years. Lord Feilding is very well. 1 p.

LORD COBHAM to THE SAME.

[No year date,] Aug. 14. Stowe.—I would send the poor soldier’s petition to Sir R. Rich if it would be any service to him, “ but I know the rule of the Board for admitting soldiers upon the out pension to be founded upon wounds and a number of years’ service, and none are received but such as can, by the clearest proof, make it appear that they are in one of those cases. . . .

‘I hope you and my lady enjoy ease and health, without which a retirement in the country is a comfortless thing, and with them perhaps the happiest state of all . . .’ 1 p.

## VII. LETTERS AND PAPERS OF BASIL, 6TH EARL OF DENBIGH.

### H. MUNDY to LORD FEILDING.\*

[1719?] July 11.—Your lordship’s kind epistle did no less than save my life, “for it occasioned my being awak’d just as I was surrounded by the Chowshes, the Dorfs, the Heldts, the Nitz’s and other barbarous names which cursed our public papers much too long. I indeed have cut them short (as they would soon have done me) as their proper pronunciation might harden your youthfull gums and prevent the cutting your teeth. . . . Basil has a sweeter sound, and as there has been one saint of that name, perhaps your lordship may turn up a second. I must confess my hopes are from the mother’s side.

“I am concerned your lordship’s kind mandate cannot be punctually obeyed. My son is at Oxford, my daughter abroad; if spasms and weather will allow it (or more properly, to use the carrier’s phrase, if God permit) I will reach Newnham the day you have appointed, and hope to be a companion fit for old Nanat Halford and other old women of the cawdle. . . . I beg my respects to Lord and Lady Denbigh.” 2 pp.

### GEORGE II. to BASIL, LORD FEILDING.

1745, Sept. 27. Court at Kensington.—Commission to “Basil Fielding, Esq., commonly called Lord Fielding,” to be captain of a company in the regiment of foot to be raised and commanded by the Duke of Bedford. *Sign Manual. Countersigned: Holles Newcastle. Parchment. Seal.*

### FRANCIS, EARL OF HERTFORD, to BASIL, EARL OF HAPSBURG AND DENBIGH.

1758, Dec. 8.—Commission to be Colonel of the Battalion of Militia of the county of Warwick, and captain of a company in the said battalion. *Parchment. Signed and sealed.*

### EARL TEMPLE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1759, April 25.—I assure you I feel as I ought “the honour you do me in writing to me as your friend, which I really am, and not as a minister, which I certainly am not. I have communicated your letter to Mr. P[itt]; good wishes and a just sense of our obligations to your lordship is the only return

\* Apparently written to him when he was an infant. He was born in January, 1719.

now in our power. For my own part, I have already more than once proved very unsuccessful upon another subject of this sort which you know I had much at heart; I mean with regard to Lord P, and I would not lightly hazard so respectable a name as that of your lordship after such experience. . . . Upon the manly footing you are pleased to put this business I fear there is no prospect of success. I know nothing of destinations, not having seen the person who alone can give me information since we beheld him together. Mr. P[itt] desires to assure you of his best respects.  
3 pp.

EARL OF DENBIGH, Colonel of Warwickshire Militia, to LORD BARRINGTON, Secretary at War.

1759, Aug. 5. Salisbury.—“I got back to this place on Friday last, and have the pleasure to inform you that both my officers and men are very healthy, in good spirits, and ready to obey his Majesty’s commands. . . . In the conversation I had with Mr. Pitt about the encamping of my regiment, I found his only plan was to make soldiers of us more expeditiously, but I flatter myself I convinced him that by lying all together in this town I should soon qualify my battalion for any duty without putting my subalterns to the great expence of buying camp equipage, and the danger of losing many of my men’s lives by lying on the ground in wet weather. . . . Mr. Pitt, on this footing, promised to recommend my remaining here. I beg your opinion on this matter, not as Secretary at War, but my friend, and I hope you will do me and my corps the justice to believe there is nothing we ambition more than to be of use to our King and country.”

If Government wants a convenient place for prisoners there is near here a large empty house, with a court enclosed by a high wall, which would hold near a thousand. I desire no better than to do duty upon them. *Copy.* 1 p.

LORD BARRINGTON to [BASIL], EARL OF DENBIGH.

1759, Aug. 8. Cavendish Square.—Understands that his lordship’s regiment is to remain at Salisbury, and hopes there will be no occasion to encamp more of the Militia, knowing how inconvenient and hurtful it must be to them. “The establishment of the common men of the militia is no more than sixpence a day; their clothing being provided in another way. The regiments and companies of invalids, being clothed by the publick and not by the colonel have exactly the same allowance.” Sends his compliments to Sir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Shirley and the other officers of the regiment.  
1½ p.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1759, Dec. 22. Newcastle House.—“ . . . It gives me great concern that I am not yet able to give your lordship so



satisfactory an answer as I could wish, and as I hope still to procure; at least I am determined again to try it. I laid before the King an account of what had passed between your lordship and me, and tho' his Majesty was pleased to give his consent in general, yet not to the extent which I proposed and endeavoured to obtain. I must beg your lordship would not yet form any judgment upon this affair till I have the honor of seeing you and explaining it fully," and that you will believe that in this and everything else in my power I shall endeavour to shew myself "your most obedient humble servant." *Holograph.* 1½ p. *Seal of arms in garter.*

#### THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1760, Jan. 5. Claremont.—Has not yet had an opportunity of renewing his application to the King, but will do so in the best manner he is able, and whatever the success may be, his lordship may be assured that he will do his utmost to end the affair satisfactorily. *Holograph.* 1 p. *Seal of arms in garter.*

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1760, Feb. 9. Court at St. James'.—Certificate that Basil, Earl of Denbigh, has this day been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place accordingly. *Signed:* W. Sharpe. 1 p.

*Annexed:* Form of oath taken. 1 p.

#### MASTER OF THE HARRIERS.

1761, Jan. 4. Court at St. James'.—Appointment of Basil, Earl of Denbigh, as Master of the Harriers and Foxhounds, with allowance of 2,000*l.* per annum. *Sign Manual.* Also signed by Duke of Newcastle, H. B. Legge, James Oswald. *Large sheet of parchment.*

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1761, March 17. Court at St. James'.—Certificate that the Earl of Denbigh has this day been sworn of his Majesty [King George III.]'s Privy Council, and has taken his place accordingly. *Signed:* W. Sharpe. ½ p.

*Annexed:*—

1. Form of oath taken.
2. Fees paid, viz. :—

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Clerks of the Council	..	..	10	0	0
To the Under Clerks	..	..	4	0	0
To the Under Record Keeper	..	..	6	0	0
To the Chamber Keepers	..	..	5	0	0
To the Under Keeper	..	..	1	0	0
Total	..	..	£26	0	0

LORD EFFINGHAM, MARSHAL, to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1761, Sept. 14. Albemarle Street.—Desiring to know whether he will be able to give his attendance at the Coronation.  
*Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

The EARL OF DENBIGH to EARL TEMPLE.

1761, Oct. 8. Newnham.—“I cannot help being a good deal surprised at having no other information than that of the common newspaper of an event so infinitely material to the honour and welfare of my country, as that of Mr. Pitt’s resigning the Seals. From the closeness of our connections ever since I have been in Parliament I should have flattered myself, that your Lordship would have given me some little intimation of this matter, that I might have conducted myself accordingly; for as I have been a general approver of Mr. Pitt’s and your Lordship’s spirited measures, and had no other view, when I first came into Council, and afterwards into office, than to lend you both my feeble assistance in the support of your administration, so I cannot reconcile it to myself, to see you withdraw yourself from the King’s service, and not follow your example, especially as I am convinced Mr. Pitt would not take such a step in so critical a time as this, if he thought he could have continued in office with that honour and reputation which he has so generally acquired both at home and abroad. I must, my dear Lord, desire your opinion on this head very much at large, as well for my own satisfaction, as to enable me to account for this (I will call it) unexpected public calamity, to all my neighbours and friends, who will of course flock to me for information.”

*Postscript.*—“What do your brothers George and Jimmy intend doing?”  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.

EARL TEMPLE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1761, Oct. 13. Pall Mall.—“At a loss, my dear Lord, whether first to express to you the lively sensations which I feel of your manly and noble sentiments, or first to excuse myself to you for a seeming neglect towards you of which I hope I am incapable, I give way to the emotions of my own heart and naturally resume the pleasure of indulging myself in paying that tribute to your Lordship’s friendship and to the dignity of your proceeding, which it does so amply deserve. If you had not desired me to communicate your letter to Mr. Pitt, I have too much pride in your friendship and too much satisfaction in your kindness towards me not to secure to myself the pleasure of hearing your commendations from him; and indeed his warm heart has felt, and his nervous expressions have fully satisfied me upon this head.

“Your lordship will easily see that it can by no means be fitting for me to trace out to you by the post the whole of our present state and of the unfortunate situation which has brought

on this unhappy event; unhappy for the publick, but a decision not unwelcome to me in many publick and private lights, when reduced to the necessity of making an option amongst calamities. Suffice it to say that differences of opinion having subsisted for a considerable time past amongst the confidential servants of the Crown, we did from motives of the most laudable kind make many concessions for the sake of preserving unanimity if possible. Those concessions I think have been productive of nothing but encouragement for further divisions, and at last a measure relative to Spain of the highest and most decisive importance with regard to the future prosecution of the war against France, connected too in the strongest manner with the probable terms of future Peace, having been agitated, and Mr. Pitt's opinion and mine having been overborne, it became impossible for us to continue partys to measures of procrastination and weakness, and we thought it our duty, as public men and as trustees for the public, not to cover a situation full, in our opinion, of dishonour to the Crown and of danger to the nation. If these are our opinions, as counsellors of his Majesty we first laid them at his feet and then, when the sentiments of others prevail'd, quitted his service.

"When Mr. Pitt resigned the Seals his Majesty was most graciously pleased to express his highest approbation of Mr. Pitt's past services, and of his earnest desire to give a public testimony of it by rewarding them. Some days after, what you read in the papers was done; and now every endeavour is used by worthy personages to misrepresent Mr. Pitt and blacken him. A reward from his sovereign for past services is christened a composition, and so on; but how he could refuse or why he ought, so honourable a confirmation from the King of what the public have so long with one voice declared, I confess passes my comprehension. I came to town on the Thursday night and resigned on Fryday; surely this is a pretty good comment upon composition. Jemmy resigned yesterday.

"I now come to that part of your letter which contains a kind reproach to me; if any part of this business had in my opinion, as yet, affected you so as to call for any decision, if I had wished any on your part, or rather if I had not wished the contrary, I should have endeavoured to have found you out, and would have conveyed to you what had appeared to me necessary for your information or for your honour. When we meet we will talk very much at large; in the meantime be assured I love and honour you, and I beg your Eagleship\* will not meditate flights too bold or any flight at all, till it is unavoidable from some new matter or from circumstances of this, which do not yet fully appear." 8 *pp.*

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\* An allusion to the Denbigh arms—an eagle displayed.



## EARL TEMPLE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1761, Dec. 27. Stowe.—“ . . . I live in daily hopes of seeing your sweet eagle face, and rejoicing with you on the happy increase of a truly English family, Austrian in blood, English in spirit.” Lady Temple joins me in compliments to Lady Denbigh. “Need I add that I am with singular respect (I don’t deal much in the plural number) your affectionately devoted Temple.” 2 pp.

## THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1761.]—As you have been so good as to communicate to me all that has passed betwixt your lordship and my Lord Bute, upon the subject of office ; and done me the honour to ask my sentiments upon the choice you should make,” I can only repeat the opinion which I gave you the other night ; “I do not however wonder that your lordship should eagerly wish to find yourself placed near the person of such a sovereign, so gracious and so amiable, and that you should be eager to sacrifice to such an object the very large difference in point of emolument betwixt the two employments ; they are the natural sentiments of a generous mind. But my Lord Bute has advised you kindly, and I am sure you will do right in making the option he advises. . . .” 2 pp.

*Year date given in endorsement.*

EARL OF BUTE to DUKE OF RUTLAND, Master of the Horse.

1762, May 27. St. James’.—Signifying his Majesty’s commands that he pay 300*l.* per annum to the Earl of Denbigh, as Master of the Harriers, in full payment for liveries, saddles and other contingencies. 1 p.

## THE SAME to THE SAME.

1762, Oct. 13. London.—“My regard for you induces me to acquaint you with some alterations about to be made, before they transpire publickly. His Majesty has thought it expedient for his service to call Mr. Fox to the Cabinet, to appoint Mr. Greenville First Commissioner of the Admiralty, and to give Lord Hallifax the Northern Seals. This measure may probably, through the obstinacy and pernicious intentions of some people, be followed by others, necessary for supporting the King’s independency, and for promoting the salutary purposes he has, for this country’s glory and prosperity, objects in the pursuit of which, I am persuaded every honest man will unite ; and it is that union alone can make government respected abroad and beloved at home, and continue success to our undertakings, whether they are pointed to war or terminate in a lasting peace.”

*Postscript.*—The recovering St. Johns in so gallant a manner will distress even the impudent faction of the present day. *Holograph.* 2 pp.

The EARL OF BUTE to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1762, Oct. 30. London.—Informing him that it has been found proper to prorogue the Parliament to the 25th [of November]. Hopes to see him in town before then. *Holograph.* 1 p.

J. CUST, SPEAKER, to THE SAME.

1762, Dec. 9. House of Commons.—Transmitting a resolution of the House to be communicated to the officers of the corps under his lordship's command.

It gives him singular satisfaction to signify the sense which the House entertains of the services of the Militia to their country. *Signed.* 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

*Enclosing :—*

Resolution that the thanks of the House be given to the officers of the several corps of Militia "for the singular and meritorious service they have done their country." *Same date.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to THE SAME.

1763, Jan. 26. Northumberland House.—Announcing by the Queen's orders, that she has appointed Mr. Feilding to be a gentleman usher of her privy chamber in the room of Mr. Boyle. *Holograph.* 1 p.

The EARL OF HUNTINGDON to THE SAME.

1763, April 6.—Informing him, with great pleasure, of his appointment as one of the gentlemen of the Bedchamber. He must be sworn in by the Lord Chamberlain and admitted into waiting by the Groom of the Stole. 1 p.

GEORGE GRENVILLE to THE SAME.

1763, July 18. Downing Street.—I received your letter at Petworth, and on my return to town having tried in vain to see Lord Sandwich, I desired Lord Halifax to speak to him in my name on behalf of General Pye; but it was too late, the command at Jamaica having been given to Sir Wm. Burnaby that morning.

"Considering all that has passed on that extraordinary transaction, I own I am rather more concerned than surprised at the turn it has taken at Guildhall. The Attorney General has tendered a bill of exceptions, which was signed by the Chief Justice according to law, but as it must go thro' the inferior courts before it can come into the House of Lords, I should think it will be some years before it gets there. . . . I shall be extremely glad upon this and every other occasion to talk to you, as I know your zeal and abilities for the support of the King's government, and am sensible of your friendship to those that are concerned in it." 2 pp.

## The EARL OF SANDWICH to THE SAME.

1764, Sept. 25. Whitehall.—I shall put the names of your friends lately entered at Cambridge in the list of friends to government. As to Mr. Bell and the living in Coventry, if you will write to the Lord Chancellor, I will back your application in the strongest terms. Mr. Marriot also may depend upon my good offices. “I flatter myself, among the many faults laid to my charge I am not supposed to be particularly ungrateful, and I do assure you I am very sensible of the civility shown me by those gentlemen in the late contest. . . .

“It is my opinion that there is not the least foundation for the report of Mr. Pitt’s gaining ground. Everything is in the utmost tranquillity; union in every instance among ourselves, nor has any one unfavourable symptom appeared. Indeed I am convinced that the Administration stands upon the strongest grounds, nor can there be any greater proof of what I say than the very absurd lies with which the Opposition are obliged to fill the mouths of their adherents. . . . All the papers were full of the Duke of Bedford’s having refused to attend our meetings, from which they inferred that he was disgusted. Now the fact was that he was at Trentham, 150 miles from town, and so entirely approved our intended measures that he wrote up a full approbation, and mentioned that as a reason why his attendance was unnecessary. . . . I am very glad that the conduct of the Administration with regard to France gives satisfaction. I do assure you the same will be followed with regard to Spain. I very well know that we have both spirit and firmness; I have therefore a secret satisfaction when our enemies attack us for pusillanimity and irresolution, because the event will always occasion their disappointment.” 4 pp.

## GEORGE GRENVILLE to THE SAME.

1764, Oct. 18. Downing Street.—I have delayed writing to you until Lord Trevor’s return from Bath (where he went upon his brother’s death) that I might judge whether the information of his intention to keep the office of joint Post-Master was well founded. I have had a long conversation with him, but did not collect that he had the least thoughts of leaving; consequently your desire of succeeding cannot take effect at present. I should certainly be very happy “to give you a proof of the friendship and regard which I have many years entertained for you, and which the intercourse between us, both in public and in private has confirmed me in,” but you will allow me to express surprise at your wishing to exchange what you now hold, for what is worth so much less, and which is attended with the disagreeable circumstance of a residence in Lombard Street, far from your friends and your usual course of life. “Give me leave likewise to suggest to your



consideration how far that situation would be proper for, or even compatible with your attendance upon his Majesty as a lord of the Bedchamber, which I believe has in no instance been held with the office of Post-Master General, and which I cannot suppose you would wish to quit. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD CRAVEN to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1765, Jan. 1.—Expressing his satisfaction that his friend Skipwith has no intention of opposing Mr. Bromley.\* Neither Lord Leigh or himself have had any application from Lord Beauchamp, and he believes there will be no opposition; the "Earl of the Castle" having said that neither himself nor any of his friends would offer any. Dines to-day at Stonly [Stoneleigh], to return thanks to-morrow for the honour the county [of Warwick] has done him; the more gentlemen Mr. Bromley can have to appear in his behalf the better. 1 p.

The EARL OF SANDWICH to THE SAME.

1765, March 18. Whitehall.—"My turnpike bill was warmly contested in the House of Commons and became a mere party affair, the whole opposition, except one or two, voting against me; however it was carried by 125 to 66 in the committee, and they did not chuse to try their strength any farther, but I am strongly threatened in the House of Lords, and indeed I believe the numbers will be near. I shall therefore take it as a most particular favour if you will come to town and give me your assistance. I think the struggle with us will not be till Tuesday or Wednesday se'nnight. . . .

"His Majesty, thank God, is perfectly recovered, though he does not yet come to St. James's; his complaint was a slow fever with a cough and pain on his breast, but it is all happily over, and he has seen his ministers on business for this week past; he is this day gone to Richmond, but I believe returns in the evening. . . .

"We have had the quietest and most expeditious sessions of Parliament that ever I remember; the opposition is so low that it scarcely deserves the name of a party.

"I wish you would by return of the post recommend the Royston road bill (which is the name of my bill) to Lord Craven and Lord Leigh. I don't know the dispositions of the former as I have not seen him, but I fear the latter is inclined against me." 2½ pp.

The EARL OF DENBIGH to LORD CAMDEN.

1766, Aug. 2. Newnham.—"It would be betraying my judgment not to rejoice (with the publick) at the great seal being put into the hands of so able and upright a judge as Lord

\* In Feb., 1765, Wm. Bromley was elected for Warwick county, *vice* William Craven called to the House of Lords.

Camden, and I do it the more heartily as I find my good friend Lord Northington is perfectly satisfied with presiding at the head of the Council Table. I must confess I wish your promotion had been postponed 24 hours that I might have had the pleasure of seeing you at Newnham, an honour which I now fear I can never expect. Lady Denbigh had provided young damsels and musick for your entertainment but behold their voices became hoarse and their instruments went out of tune, on hearing Lord Camden was gone to town. I most sincerely wish permanency and union to your administration as well for the peace of mind of my royal master's breast, as for the welfare of the publick, to have secured which I could have wished Mr P[itt] had remained in the House of Commons to the end of next sessions, but he knows best. I hope you have been so good to express my sentiments to him as fully as I explained them to you at Leicester." *Draft.* 1 p.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH TO LORD NORTHINGTON.

1766, Aug. 2. Newnham.—Congratulating him "on being disburthened of the heavy weight of the Great Seal." (which he always feared would be detrimental to his lordship's health) as also on his seat at the head of the Council table, "a very distinguishing mark of his Majesty's approbation." *Copy.*

<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> p.

*Endorsed* :—"to Lord Camden" *in error.*

LORD CAMDEN TO THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

1767, Oct. 25. Bath.—"Dont be very angry with me. I have received both your lordship's letters, and it is true that I have answered neither. . . . When I have the honour of seeing your lordship I will satisfy all your inquiries and indeed nothing less than a personal conversation can possibly give you the least insight into things. I am well and shall be in town by the middle of the week, but as I did not think the state of my own health worth the information, I waited for some authentic intelligence of Lord Chatham. The Great Man is now at Bath, but remains, as before, invisible and inaccessible. Dr. Addington left him this day and is gone to London. He is not yet in a condition to do business, but he gathers strength, and I have good hopes that the strength of his constitution will at last overcome this lingering disorder. . . ." 2 pp.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH TO THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

1768, July 4. Newnham.—Expressing his pain and disappointment at his Grace's refusal to mention his cousin Marriot's name to the King for the stall at Westminster, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Thomas. The reason given is a prior engagement to a friend of Mr. Conway's, but when this friend was made prebend of Worcester, his Grace promised

that (in fulfilment of Lord Chatham's engagement) Mr. Marriot should be the next person provided for. Cannot but think it "a little hard that a country parson with no other merit than that of saying grace to Lady Aylesbury should be removed from Worcester to Westminster in preference to Mr. Marriot, whose father was seventeen years chaplain to the late King without any crown preferment, and as he himself has been so to his present Majesty ever since his accession, not to mention his being first cousin to the Earl of Denbigh, whose whole public conduct has allways been devoted to the Duke of Grafton, not as a minister but as to a sincere friend. . . . There is no one loves you better as a man, nor respects you more as a minister ; no man will go farther to deserve your friendship nor to support your administration. I wish Mr. Conway may do as much." *Draft.* 2 pp.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1768, July 6. Grosvenor Square.—"If you knew the difficulties that I am involved in on every Church vacancy, you would pity rather than bear so hard upon me. . . . I can only say that in the recommendations to those preferments I have solely in view the King's service, to shew his Majesty the list and to receive his commands. You will do me injustice if you think your wishes are forgot. They must soon be accomplished ; therefore in the mean time let me entreat you to believe that I am doing for the best, and that I would on every occasion endeavour to show the real regard and esteem &c." 1 p.

LORD BUTE to [THE SAME].

1768, July 28. London.—"I received your most obliging letter, just as I was going to offer you my best wishes. A thousand thanks for your very kind offer : I feel the friendly motive as much as if I had accepted it, but I never intended going alone, and if I had, nothing could have prevailed on me to tear you from your family and habitudes my dear lord, nor from the service of the best of princes, all which necessity forces me to undergo, and renders this journey terrible to every feeling of my mind ; if it proves of any use, and that I get some relief from Barrege, I shall winter in a warm country and try the waters again in May ; but I certainly return next October, if my health is no better, for that will be a proof that matters are drawing towards a conclusion ; but be that as it will, I shall never cease in any situation, or in any part of the globe, to wish you my dear lord all manner of prosperity." 1½ p.  
[Written with a very tremulous hand.]

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

1768, Oct. 4. Oath to be taken by the Earl of Denbigh on receiving the freedom of the borough of Leicester. *Printed form, dated and signed by J. Heyrick, town clerk.*



## LORD CHANCELLOR APSLEY to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1773, Nov. 29.—Stating that he knew nothing of what had happened to his lordship's friend in regard to the living of Tugby, and having been strongly solicited by Lord North to give a living to a friend of his, was glad to hear of a vacancy for which no application had been made. However, he has kept back the fiat, and has sent to offer him another living instead of Tugby, hoping that he may agree to the exchange.  
1½ p.

## The EARL OF SANDWICH to THE SAME.

1774, March 8. Admiralty.—“The address in answer to the King's message passed both Houses yesterday without opposition. Nothing farther will be done in the House of Lords till Thursday se'enight. . . . This delay is meant to give time to the Commons to begin their measures, which will be by two or three bills, but their particular contents I am neither at liberty nor indeed as yet able to explain, as they are not finally settled. I apprehend that you judge right in concluding that there will be no real business in our House till the bills come up. . . .” 1½ p.

## LORD LE DESPENCER to THE SAME.

1774, Oct. 1. W. Wycombe.—Does not know if there is any previous promise for Rugby, but if the present postmaster there “steers clear of the devil for this month,” may be able to obey his lordship's commands. Thinks the ministry have acted wisely in dissolving Parliament. Hopes to have the pleasure of embracing his lordship next winter, “necessary enough at my time of life, as the embracing a skeleton may put one in mind of one's latter end.” 1 p.

## EARL OF SANDWICH to THE SAME.

1775, Oct. 6. Admiralty.—I was much mortified not to attend the meeting at Leicester, as I had hoped, for the pleasure of visiting Newnham, and should have much enjoyed the musical performance, but the reasons of my absence are too good to admit of controversy. My second son is in the last stage of a consumption, and his decease cannot be very distant; and also the business of my office, at this critical time with regard to our operations in America, makes it highly improper for me to be further from town than my own house.

“If ever your appearance was necessary in Parliament I think it particularly so this year, when his Majesty should, and I dare say will, meet with the concurrence of all his real friends in the measures proposed for the reduction of the rebellion in America. . . . Your idea of Mr. Southwell's being made a peer is a Leicestershire mare's nest, and your fear that the example set by the corporation of Leicester in their address will do more harm than good is another.”

The *Gazettes* will show you that most of the considerable trading towns are following that mode of expressing their detestation of the conduct of the colonies, and their approbation of the plan for subduing them. 3 pp.

The EARL OF DENBIGH to DR. ROCHFORD.

1775, Oct. 19.—“I was in hopes to have heard through your channel a confirmation of our having made ourselves masters of Newport in Rhode Island. . . . God send government may have some good news before this day sennight, as I think it of the utmost importance that his Majesty may have something comfortable to say in his speech. I am sorry to find that loyal addresses do not come in so quick as I flattered myself they would. . . .

“A very extraordinary counter-address to that presented by the members for the City of Coventry is now probably upon the road. Two peers have signed at the head of it, Archer and Craven. I propose eating your mutton on Wednesday next, and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give every support to government measures, provided they are manly and spirited; but if not, I shall leave you my proxy and retire back to this fire-side. Sending a Duke or any peer or two to the Tower, if they continue to hold the same language in Parliament, will, in my poor opinion go farther towards settling matters in America than winning a battle. *Draft, written on the back of Lord Sandwich's letter above.* 1 p.

The EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1775, Nov. 6. St. James's Square.—As the House of Lords is summoned for the morrow to take into consideration the petition of the Congress, he prays his lordship to meet some few peers at his house at noon to-morrow morning, to consider that business. 1 p.

LORD and LADY EGREMONT to the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

1779, September.—Two letters from Lord Egremont and two from Lady Egremont (his mother), upon Lady Blandford's death; assuring Lady Denbigh of their entire confidence in her actions as executrix of her ladyship's will.

The EARL OF EXETER to THE SAME.

1779, Sept. 15.—Expressing his sorrow for Lady Blandford's death, and his pleasure at the mark of her friendship shown by leaving him a picture and a snuff-box. 1 p.

LORD WALSINGHAM to the EARL OF DENBIGH.

1787, June 20. Windsor.—“You ordered me before you left town to let you know the destination of the Post Office as

soon as I could. I therefore now inform you that his Majesty has been pleased to bestow it most unworthily upon your humble servant.

I hope you enjoy the beauties of your beautiful place, and that you do not continue in the resolution of passing next winter abroad. You are too useful a man to be spared. We shall want you to put us right in the House of Lords." 1 p.

EARL OF DENBIGH to LORD WALSINGHAM.

1787, June 23. Newnham.—Expressing his pleasure at his lordship's appointment as joint Post-master, by which means the King and State will reap the advantage of his abilities, and all his friends enjoy the happiness of his society at home. Takes it for granted "that Mr. Pitt will economize an ambassador in Spain." Still intends to try a warm climate for his deafness "one winter." *Draft.* 1 p.

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