

GENERAL EDITOR MARK GOLDIE

THE ENTRING
BOOK OF

*Roger
Morrice*

II.

The Reign of
Charles II

1677–1685

Edited by
John Spurr

THE ENTRING BOOK OF ROGER MORRICE
1677–1691

The *Entring Book* is the longest and richest diary of public life in England during the era of the Glorious Revolution. Spanning the years 1677 to 1691, in nearly a million words, it records the downfall of the House of Stuart. This is a chronicle not only of politics and religion, but also of culture and society, gossip and rumour, manners and mores, in a teeming metropolis risen phoenix-like from the Great Fire. Its author, Roger Morrice, was a Puritan clergyman turned confidential reporter for leading Whig politicians — well-connected, a barometer of public opinion, and supremely well-informed. Written just twenty years after Pepys's *Diary*, the *Entring Book* depicts a darker England, thrown into a great crisis of 'popery and arbitrary power'.

Mark Goldie, general editor

The text of the *Entring Book* is presented in Volumes II–V,
Volumes I and VI being companion volumes

VOLUME I

Roger Morrice and the Puritan Whigs
Appendices, Bibliography
Genealogical Tables, Maps
by Mark Goldie (University of Cambridge)

VOLUME II

The Reign of Charles II, 1677–1685
edited by John Spurr (University of Swansea)

VOLUME III

The Reign of James II, 1685–1687
edited by Tim Harris (Brown University, Providence)

VOLUME IV

The Reign of James II, 1687–1689
edited by Stephen Taylor (University of Reading)

VOLUME V

The Reign of William III, 1689–1691
edited by Mark Knights (University of Warwick)

VOLUME VI

Biographical Dictionary
by Jason McElligott (Merton College, Oxford), research associate
Glossary, Chronology
by Mark Goldie (University of Cambridge)

with the assistance of
Frances Henderson, shorthand decoder

Thursday
Jan. 25.
1682.

The Town has rung this 2. or 3. day of a difference between the Marquisse of Halifax and the Earle of Rochester about some cheat that was put upon the King in the Hearth money. I suppose the Cheat or mistake that was in the Accounts will be detected and the 2. Noblemen will be brought to a good understanding between themselves.

The King intends to go to New Market in the beginning of March, and so the Bishops that preach upon Lord's days in Lent will be excused, but the Chaplains that preach upon Wednesdays and the Deanes that preach upon Fridays are to do their worke all Lent at Whitehall.

The new Chief Justice sitting not till tomorrow, no considerable things have yet this Term occurred in the Kings Bench, only that on Wednesday last a day was peremptorily set this term for the Tryall of the persons who were in the Quo Warranto brought against the City of Worcester, it seems they did not take the Corporation Oath in due time.

The Lord Chief Justice Saunders is made Sr. Edmond Saunders.

Saturday
Jan. 27.
1682.

The Play called the City Politicks was acted upon the 19. 20. 22. and 24. dayes of this month &c. On the 24. day his Majesties the Queene &c. and the Court were there. Several persons of great quality were brought upon the stage and also Sr. Robert Clayton and his Lady, Sergeant Maynard and his Lady were personated and greatly exposed. Sr. Oates was also personated, and hee and the Plot ridiculed. Great reflections there were upon several Conformable Doctors of the Church of England, and many other persons, it is said there was neither wit nor whaney in it, and that the Mamminall part was not acted well. Mr. Croone the Poet that made it on Wednesday in the Evening was soundly edged in St. Martins Lane, hee that beat him said hee did it at the suite of the Earle of Rochester some time since deceased who was greatly abused in the play for his penitency &c.

On Tuesday Dr. Jacome Preached at Pinnars Hall, there was no actual disturbance given, it was complained of to the Court of Aldermen, and the City Marshall is to prosecute him.

Yesterday, the City having before joynt in a Tumour upon the Quo Warranto were ordered to plead it upon Wednesday Comeavening.

Sr. Edmond Saunders did on Friday and not before sit as Lord Chief Justice. The Motions made this Term hitherto were made before the other Judges.

The Earle of Shaftsbury dyed in Holland on Monday last.

It seems very probable to some that the Turk will be so intangled in other places that hee cannot come down into Hungary this yeare which if it prove true will change the measures of the greatest part of Europe.

Mr. Bromschilds project for obtaining a Patent of the Green Ware Office to Harme (that is to say in plaine english the Penall Statutes) in which the Earle of Yorkmouth and severall others joyned with him as Patentees, was quite baffled at the Cowfell yesterday, the Lord Keeper and Judges being there.

Two or three Meetings have been indicted for Riots, and the Bills found. And severall have been indicted upon the Statute of the 23. of Q. Char. and have bin quitt upon Tryalls. I do not heare of any but Mr. Vincent that has been indicted upon the 30. of Q. Eliz. The Spirituall Courts are not very quick in their proceedings here at present, some that were cited and being served a Subell did therefore move in the Kings Bench yesterday for a Prohibition but could not obtaine it.

There is a Warrant out against Mr. Hunt but he is not yet apprehended, but his printer is.

The unparalelled Forgeries and practices of Mr. John Hilton the Informer are printed at large, so that his credit seems to be much weakened.

Tuesday
Jan. 30.
1682.

About the close of the last weeke in Chancery the East India Company and the Interlopers (about their Shipp that was stoppt by an Order) had a Hearing, but then determined neither way.

On Friday at a Parliament in the Middle Temple it was moved by Sr. Francis Wytham and Sr. Roger North. That the Revellers having given such proofe of their Loyalty &c. and done such honour to that Society &c. should beall called to the Bar &c. though they should want time or had done no exercise.

The Entering Book of Roger Morrice 1677–1691

VOLUME II The Reign of Charles II 1677–1685

edited by
John Spurr



THE BOYDELL PRESS
in association with
THE PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY
YEARBOOK TRUST

Dedicated to the late Douglas Lacey and to Robin Gwynn,
who laid the foundations

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Reader's Guide

The text. The text of the *Entring Book* appears in Volumes II–v, divided as follows. The numbers at the right indicate the pagination of the manuscript volumes.

Volume II	The Reign of Charles II	Mar. 1677 – Mar. 1685	P1–P457
Volume III	The Reign of James II	Apr. 1685 – Mar. 1687	P458–Q83
Volume IV	The Reign of James II	Apr. 1687 – Feb. 1689	Q84–Q469
Volume v	The Reign of William III	Feb. 1689 – Apr. 1691	Q470–R241

Although Charles II died on 6 February 1685, Morrice's narrative is such that it is appropriate for the break between Volumes II and III to occur at the coronation of James II in April. Similarly, while William III and Mary II were offered the crown on 12 February 1689, the break between Volumes IV and v occurs later in the month.

Apparatus. Readers of the *Entring Book* will find supporting information not only in the footnotes to the text but also in the two companion volumes, I and VI, and they may find it useful to have open beside them Volume I, for the Appendices, Genealogical Tables, and Maps, and Volume VI, for the Biographical Dictionary, Glossary, and Chronology. (The absence of a footnote against the name of an individual may imply that there is an entry in the Biographical Dictionary rather than that nothing is known.) An index volume appears as an independent, supplementary volume subsequent to the publication of this six-volume edition. As an aid to navigating the text of the *Entring Book* before the appearance of the index, a searchable CD-ROM will be found in a sleeve at the back of Volume VI.

Citations. All books cited were published in London unless otherwise stated. In footnotes, the editors' citations of the *Entring Book* are usually given using the pagination of the manuscript, the three volumes being Morrice MSS P, Q, and R, rather than to page numbers of this edition. In order to facilitate finding manuscript page numbers, each new page is indicated in bold in square brackets, e.g. [Q345], and tracked in the running headlines (at the inside edge). This way of citing is not ideal, but it has saved many hundreds of cumbersome double citations of the sort, 'Q514–6; IV, 368–9'.

Quotations. Quotations in footnotes in Volumes II–v follow original spellings; in Volume I they are modernised.



The following notes refer chiefly to the ways in which the editorial team have treated the transcription and annotation of the text of the *Entring Book* in Volumes II–V.

PEOPLE, PLACES, TECHNICAL TERMS, DATES, EVENTS

Names of persons. About 6300 people appear in the *Entring Book*. Identification has been made of some 4000 of these. People who appear only once, or a handful of times in close proximity within a single volume, and are not especially significant in the diary, are identified in a footnote. People who appear more frequently, are of greater significance, or appear in more than one volume, are identified in the Biographical Dictionary, which contains some 1200 entries. People who appear neither in footnotes nor in the Dictionary have resisted identification. The index will indicate the presence of an entry in the Dictionary. Given the variety of spellings of surnames in the seventeenth century, the numbers of people sharing surnames, and Morrice's frequent imprecision in referring to individuals, there will inevitably remain confusions and misidentifications in the information supplied here. Where identifications are given in footnotes, sources for biographical information are only occasionally cited. Further information can be found in the following places: those who were MPs in the History of Parliament volumes (*HOP*); peers (and their spouses) in *GEC*; ejected Dissenting ministers in *CR*; London aldermen and common councilmen in Woodhead; and judges in Foss. Much the richest resource for biographical information is the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, now available online: persons having entries there are marked *DNB* either in the footnotes or in their entries in the Biographical Dictionary. (Appearing in 2004, the *Oxford DNB* arrived too late for significant use to be made of it in this edition, but the presence of an entry on an individual has been recorded.) References to MPs who sat in the English parliament take a standard form, in which the constituency is followed by the date of election, the MP sitting to the end of the parliament unless otherwise stated. Thus, 'MP, Hull, 1661, 1689' means: sat in the Cavalier Parliament from 1661 to 1679 and in the Convention Parliament from 1689 to 1690. Church of England clergy can now be traced in the online resource www.theclergydatabase.org.uk.

Place-names. Most place-names in London and its environs can be located in Maps I–5 in Volume I. Some other places in the British Isles and continental Europe can be found in Maps 6–II. A few places that have particular historical significance are entered in the Glossary (e.g. Buda, Newgate, Nijmegen).

Names of institutions, technical terms, obscure and archaic words. Many technical terms appear in the *Entring Book*. Some reflect Morrice's partisanship, such as his use of 'hierarchists'. Many are legal. Sometimes he uses vocabulary that has since disappeared or changed meaning. Frequently he refers to special institutions, offices, and procedures. All these are explained in the Glossary.

Dates. Most countries had adopted the Gregorian calendar, but Britain retained the Julian calendar until 1752, so that British dates were ten days behind continental (eleven days after 1700). A further complication is that the year was deemed to begin on Lady Day, 25 March, though a reckoning from 1 January was increasingly used. Dates were

said to be 'Old Style' or 'New Style', and contemporaries often indicated dates in both forms. To avoid confusion, where necessary dates between 1 January and 25 March are given in the form '1681[/2]'. The *Entring Book* sometimes has such apparently eccentric usages as '22th' for the day of the month, rather than '22nd'; this makes sense when understood as the 'two and twentieth of the month'. In this edition each (New Style) year starts on a new page, with a silently inserted year heading, though these breaks do not occur in the manuscript.

Events. The *Entring Book's* day-by-day reportage of happenings can, as with modern newspapers, make it hard to grasp the general shape of events. Accordingly, brief summaries of some events are given in the Glossary, and key events are listed in the Chronology. Other topics are covered in the Appendices.

MORRICE'S ABBREVIATIONS AND QUICK GLOSSARY

Some of Morrice's most frequent usages, the meaning of which may not be immediately apparent, are as follows. See the Glossary for these and other usages. And see the list of Abbreviations for those used by the editors.

anno	in the year
d	pence
g	sometimes used for j, e.g. Genning (Jenning), German (Jermyn)
Hall, the	Westminster Hall
hierarchists	Church of England leaders and their supporters, the Tories
hora	hour
instant	the present month
l	pound(s) (sterling)
nota	note, to be noted (short for <i>notandum</i>)
post	speedily
president	precedent
privity	knowledge, cognizance
-re, -red, -ren	often used for -er, -erd, -ern, e.g. neutre, hindred, northren; also in personal names, e.g. Showre, Westren
s	shilling(s)
sh	sometimes used for ch, e.g. Shandos (Chandos)
states, the	The Netherlands (United Provinces)
then	than
z	sometimes used for s or c, e.g. Zancroft (Sancroft), Zitters (Cit- ters), Zurat (Surat)

THE FOOTNOTES TO THE ENTRING BOOK

The aim of the notes (together with the other apparatus) is to make Morrice's text explicable to the reader. In order to limit the scale of footnoting some things are *not* done. There has been no systematic attempt to verify Morrice's statements or the accuracy of his own transcriptions of documents, and only occasionally are cross-references

provided to contemporary or modern sources; naturally, errors of fact apparent to the editors are noted. It is important to observe that many points of explanation are provided not in the notes but in the Glossary and Biographical Dictionary. The editors were left free to vary somewhat their handling of footnotes, so each volume varies somewhat in approach. The main purposes of footnotes are as follows.

Names of persons: identities. Identification, where possible, of people who are not entered in the Biographical Dictionary. See 'Names of persons' above.

Names of persons: spelling. Selective correction of spellings. Morrice habitually spelt names variously, but the identity can usually be guessed (e.g. Smith / Smyth). A note is only given where there might be confusion (e.g. Herbert / Harbord; Clode / Claude).

Names of persons: officeholders. Identification of persons referred to by their title or office, where those offices are not included in the lists of (major) officeholders in Appx 19–20 and 22–24. Thus 'the Governor of the Tower' is identified in a note, but 'the Lord Chancellor' and 'the Bishop of London' are identified in the appendices.

Place-names. Identification of place-names where the place intended is not immediately clear. Also, selective identification of whereabouts of towns, villages, and regions.

Foreign names, words, and phrases. Translation of foreign words and phrases. See also 'Latin', under 'The transcription' below. Legal terms appear in the Glossary. Morrice is often cavalier in his treatment of foreign names and places.

Books and pamphlets. Identification of authors, titles, dates of publication, and, if not London, place of publication.

Biblical and classical citations and quotations. These are identified. Biblical citations are quite frequent, classical very rare.

Gazettes. Identification, by issue number and date, of references to the *London Gazette*. Other citations of newspapers are listed in Appx 13.

Proclamations. Identification of references to royal proclamations. Citations are given to Steele.

Royal speeches. Citations to the *Journals* of the Houses are given for speeches from the throne.

Votes in parliament. Citations to the *Journals* of the Houses are given where Morrice records the numbers of votes cast in divisions.

Legislation. Bills and acts are occasionally identified in footnotes, but there is no systematic referencing of legislation. Acts are listed in Appx 29. Failed legislation is tabulated in Julian Hoppit (ed.), *Failed Legislation, 1660–1800* (1997).

State Trials. References are given to Cobbett and Howell's *State Trials*. See also Appx 48.

Textual irregularities. Recording of words and phrases deleted in the manuscript, blank pages, overlining, text written in the margin, and other oddities of the manuscript. No systematic attempt has been made to record changes of handwriting or ink, or the presence of Morrice's own handwriting (rather than his scribes'), though these are occasionally noted.

THE TRANSCRIPTION

Any attempt at typographic reproduction of a manuscript involves compromises. Editors strive for faithfulness to the original, but are forced to make adjustments, because typography is not script, and because a printed page ought to be readable. The guiding principles must be literalness in following the manuscript, minimalism in editorial intervention, and the signalling of editorial interventions. Deviations from these principles are noted below. Wherever possible, editorial interventions are signalled using italics, in order to avoid obtrusive square brackets.

Abbreviations and contractions. Where the manuscript has abbreviations and contractions, these are expanded, the missing letters being inserted in italics. However, Dr., Esq., Mr., St., are retained in their abbreviated form when attached to names, since this is also modern usage. Thus, 'the Dr. said so' becomes 'the *Doctor* said so', but 'Dr. Smith' remains thus. 'Bar.' becomes 'Bart.' (the abbreviation for 'baronet'). Days and months are expanded, e.g. *Wednesday*, *September*. Such usages as 'E. Dartmouth' are transcribed as '*Earl of Dartmouth*'. Among the most frequent expansions are *bishop*, *lordship*, and *majesty*. 'Tho' is expanded to *though*, and 'q' to '*query*'. The expansion of 'rome' to 'roome' avoids confusion in reading e.g. 'a rome with a view'. For other expansions see 'Apostrophes', 'Superscripts', 'Thorns', 'Tildes'.

Ampersands. '&' in the manuscript is rendered 'and'. However, '&c' has been retained, since the modern 'etc.' might not convey the flavour of the original.

Apostrophes. The transcription follows the manuscript. Seventeenth-century usage differs from modern, and the use of apostrophes in the *Entring Book* is erratic. Apostrophes were sometimes, but not always, used in -ed endings, so that a word like 'dethroned' might be written 'dethron'd' or 'dethrond'. Possessives sometimes carried an apostrophe and sometimes an 'e', thus 'Saturday's letters' or 'Saturdays letters'. In the case of the verb 'do's', this has been rendered as 'does'.

Blank spaces. Blank spaces of various sizes occur in the manuscript, sometimes where a word or two, such as names, have been omitted, but sometimes the gaps are of several lines or longer. These are indicated by '[blank]'. The relative size of the spaces is often of little or no significance (or, at least, it is not fruitful to attempt to indicate their size), and no attempt is made to indicate their size, except that entirely blank pages are recorded. Spaces often occur because Morrice's scribe finished writing up a section, or transcribing some shorthand, with space to spare. Sometimes space was left to allow for later insertions. Short spaces sometimes occur when the scribe could not decipher what he was copying. They also sometimes occur in place of punctuation. A sense of the spatial arrangement of material on the manuscript page is an inevitable loss in a printed edition. See also 'Dashes', 'Punctuation'.

Bold. For the use of boldface type see 'Cross-references', 'Entries', 'Latin', 'Oversize writing', 'Pagination'.

Brackets. Four sorts of brackets are used. Round brackets are those that occur in the manuscript, as do wavy brackets used to connect names in lists. (Where brackets in the manuscript have been opened or closed, but not vice versa, the missing bracket is, where

possible, supplied in square brackets.) Angle brackets represent interlined text. Square brackets indicate editorial insertions (though there are also a few in the manuscript, which are signalled by footnotes). Editorial square brackets are used in the following circumstances: (a) to record the pagination of the manuscript; (b) to record blank spaces in the manuscript; (c) to supply expansions of dates, e.g. [16]77; (d) to supply New Style dates, e.g. 1688[/9]; (e) to supply occasional additional punctuation; (f) to supply occasional additional letters to help the sense; (g) to supply conjectural readings of doubtful passages; (h) to supply 'sic' to denote a correct but unexpected reading; (i) to provide translations of Latin passages and headings, for which see 'Latin'.

Capital letters. The capitalisation of the manuscript has been retained. However, it is not always clear whether a capital or lower-case letter was intended. Especially doubtful letters are c, j, m, n, o, p, s, u, v, w, and y, where there is often little or no orthographic distinction between upper and lower case. Editorial decisions about capitalisation are the trickiest, and this aspect of the transcription is the most vulnerable to uncertainty. The manuscript is not self-consistent, the same word sometimes appearing within a few lines in capital and lower case. A further complication is that sentences sometimes begin with a lower-case letter. For one exception to the retention of the capitalisation of the manuscript see 'Days of the week'.

Catchwords. Turnover words are rare and are ignored.

Contractions. See 'Abbreviations', 'Superscripts'.

Cross-references. In the manuscript the letter 'p', often underlined or written within two horizontal lines, indicates a cross-reference to another page (not always completed with a number). It may occur at the beginning or end of a line, or in the middle of a body of text. These have been put into **boldface** type, to avoid confusion with the surrounding text. Occasionally there is ambiguity about where exactly Morrice intended his cross-references to be placed, since they are written at the margin slightly apart from the surrounding prose. Sometimes cross-references take the form of 'v' or 'vid' for 'vide', meaning 'see'; these have been expanded. The accuracy of Morrice's cross-references has not been verified.

Dashes. The text sometimes has gaps that are filled with one or more dashes. Sometimes these follow a later insertion (such as of a person's name) which proved insufficient to fill the space left for it. Sometimes the scribe wished to fill out a line to the right hand margin for neatness's sake. Single and multiple dashes are all recorded here by single dashes, no attempt being made to indicate the number or length of dashes.

Dates. See 'Days of the week', 'Entries'.

Days of the week. Capitalisation has been standardised. In the manuscript about four-fifths of occurrences are in capitals, almost invariably for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, but only partially for Monday and Friday.

Deletions and interlinings. Where the scribe made a small slip of the pen involving a single letter written in error and then crossed through, or a single letter omitted and subsequently interlined, this has been ignored, i.e. it has been silently corrected. Part or whole words, or longer passages, crossed through, have been recorded in the footnotes.

Part or whole words or longer passages interlined have been incorporated into the text within angle brackets.

Entries. Morrice gave his entries a date heading, almost always a retrospective date, the entry narrating events of the preceding few days. These date headings are usually placed in the left hand margin of the manuscript. In the transcription they are placed in line, at the start of the relevant text, and put into **boldface** type. A full stop (point) has been silently inserted. A line break has been inserted after each entry. Occasionally, especially in the early years, Morrice's date headings are within the text and centred.

Expansions. See 'Abbreviations', 'Superscripts'.

French. Morrice probably did not speak French and often excessively anglicises French words, e.g. 'Charrington' for 'Charenton', 'Davo' for 'D'Avaux', 'Dolphin' for 'Dauphin'. These have been left as they are and, where necessary, clarified with a footnote.

Headings. Morrice occasionally used centred headings, for instance when reproducing a document. Where these extend beyond one line, the lineation is not necessarily followed. See also 'Entries', 'Latin', 'Oversize writing'.

Hyphens. The use of = in the manuscript has been altered to a hyphen. Thus, 'Fitz=james' becomes 'Fitz-james'. The use of the colon is retained, as in 'Fitz:james'. Occasionally, however, there is ambiguity about whether the scribe intended = or a colon.

Interlinings. See 'Deletions and interlinings'.

Latin. Latin sometimes occurs, in three circumstances. First, there are occasional words and phrases in Latin, for which a translation is given in footnotes or the Glossary. Second, there are a handful of longer passages, usually transcribing legal documents, for which a translation has been supplied after the relevant text, in square brackets. Third, in the later part of the *Entring Book*, in and after 1687, Morrice uses Latin words or phrases, often abbreviated, as subheadings to introduce topics. In the manuscript these are generally emphasised by the use of oversize letters: here they are given in **boldface** type. Translations are provided in footnotes in Volume IV and in square brackets within the text in Volume V. Morrice's Latin is not straightforward, and transcriptions and translations are sometimes conjectural.

Margins. The manuscript pages have ruled left-hand margins. For dates written in the margin, see 'Entries'. When Morrice enumerates points he almost always places the numerals in the margin; these have been brought in line. Other uses of the margins are recorded in footnotes.

Money values. In the manuscript pounds sterling are represented by 'l' (short for 'libra'), following the amount. Similarly 's' for shillings and 'd' for pence. In the transcription italics have been used to prevent confusion (e.g. 50000*l*, so that *l* does not look like the numeral 1). Sometimes the manuscript uses 'li' rather than 'l', but it is often hard to distinguish. Before 1971 the pound sterling was divided into twenty shillings and the shilling into twelve pence.

Numbers. In the manuscript and this transcription commas are not used in numbers over 1000. Ordinal numbers that occur in abbreviated and superscript form are brought in line and letters interpolated. Thus, '2^d . . . 3^{ly}' becomes '2nd . . . 3rdly'. A phrase like

'the dividend in the 1. question' is rendered 'the dividend in the 1st question'. Points after cardinal numbers, which occur in the manuscript (a standard seventeenth-century usage), have been omitted. Thus, 'the 150. horsemen' becomes 'the 150 horsemen'. See also 'Margins'.

Oversize writing. Words and phrases written in large letters in the manuscript are here given in **boldface** type, except where they are headings, in which case their being headings is deemed to give them sufficient emphasis. Headings that are date entries are, however, in **boldface**. See also 'Latin'.

p'. See 'Cross-references'.

Pagination. The start of each new page of the manuscript is recorded in square brackets and in **boldface**, in the form of a capital letter for the manuscript volume, P, Q, R, then the page, e.g. [**P123**].

Paragraphs. The openings of paragraphs have been indented, except where Morrice provides a date in the margin, these latter being treated as section breaks (see 'Entries'). Morrice did not indent the beginnings of paragraphs, but it is usually clear where one was intended, from the preceding line endings, or from a change of topic, or from the presence of marginal dates introducing a new phase of the record.

'perf.' In the manuscript this abbreviation, usually within two horizontal lines, stands for *perfectum* and indicates that the scribe had finished his section. It is especially used after the scribe had transcribed a shorthand passage. These have been standardised to 'Perfectum', with, where necessary, a full stop (point) placed at the end of the preceding sentence.

Punctuation. Sometimes the punctuation (and lack of it) in the manuscript is confusing for the modern reader. Occasionally additional punctuation has been inserted in square brackets, but, to avoid frequent obtrusive interventions, this is not done often. Sometimes the manuscript uses a comma where the end of a sentence is intended: these have usually been retained. See also 'Hyphens'.

Quotation marks. Double quotation marks in the manuscript have been converted to single. Quotation marks have not been supplied where they are lacking from what appear to be quotations. It is often not clear whether Morrice recorded speeches or transcribed documents verbatim or in paraphrase.

Sic. This is occasionally used to indicate that an oddity in the text has been correctly transcribed.

Spelling. Original spelling has been retained, except that the archaic forms i, u, v, y, and ff have been replaced by j, v, u, th, and F where modern usage requires, e.g. 'joy' instead of 'ioy', 'France' instead of 'ffrance'. Generally such usages occur only before 1680, the later scribe(s) having a more modern orthography.

Strike-through. Occasionally a whole passage in the manuscript is struck through. Such passages are retained, and the striking out recorded in a footnote.

Superscripts (suspensions). Raised letters are regularly used in seventeenth-century manuscripts as a means of abbreviation or contraction, often with a full stop (point) beneath the raised letters. In this transcription superscript letters have been lowered in line

with the text, the missing letters inserted in italics, and the points ignored. Thus 'S' becomes 'Sir', 'K' becomes 'Knight', 'yo' becomes 'your', 'Lo^{pp}' becomes 'Lordsbipp'.

Thorns. These are rare in the manuscript, especially after 1680, when there is a change of scribe. They are expanded, e.g. 'ye' becomes 'the'.

Tildes. It was common seventeenth-century practice to place a line over a letter to indicate an additional letter, usually over an 'm' to indicate a double 'm', or over a 'c' to indicate the (archaic) '-con' ending (i.e. '-tion'). These have been expanded using italics, hence 'commons' and 'petition'. The '-con' ending is infrequent after 1680.

Uncertain readings. These are very rare, for the manuscript hands are clear; they are indicated by [?] following the word or phrase concerned.

Underlinings. Passages underlined in the manuscript are underlined in the transcription.

Vide. See 'Cross-references'.

THE SHORTHAND

About five per cent of the *Entring Book* is written in shorthand. More than half of the shorthand passages have contemporary transcriptions in the manuscript itself, almost always immediately following the relevant shorthand passage. However, these often contain textual variations from the shorthand. A new transcription has been prepared for this edition by Frances Henderson and replaces every instance of shorthand. The contemporary transcriptions are retained in situ. Accordingly, a number of passages are repeated, though rarely verbatim. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in the new transcriptions. It has been felt important to prefer a strict reading of the shorthand forms, even if occasionally the result is a puzzling passage, rather than to be unduly influenced by the reading given in the contemporary transcription. The use of shorthand is discussed in Volume 1, Chap. 3. The new transcriptions for this edition have been treated in the following way.

Typeface. In order clearly to differentiate shorthand from longhand the shorthand passages appear in a distinctive typeface. Note that sometimes there are longhand letters, words, or phrases in the midst of shorthand passages.

Footnotes. There are occasional footnotes to the transcriptions, but where a contemporary transcription is extant in the text, explanatory footnotes will generally be found in the contemporary and not in the new transcription.

Numbers. There are no shorthand forms for numerals. However, numerals have been put into the same typeface as the surrounding shorthand.

Punctuation and capitalisation. The only punctuation in Morrice's shorthand is the solidus (oblique, virgule, or forward slash) (/), which has been retained. To assist comprehension, occasional additional punctuation has been added in square brackets. The shorthand does not differentiate between upper and lower case. Capitals have been provided where it seems appropriate.

Proper names. Where the identity of a person is certain, their name has been spelt in the modern standard or most common form, provided that the shorthand forms justify it, e.g. Cellier (not Selier), Phipps (not Fipps), Maynard (not Manard), Morrice (not Morris), Seymour (not Seemore), Vaughan (not Vaon). This practice is followed even where Morrice himself, in longhand, uses a spelling different from the modern standard form, because he so often uses more than one spelling. Where the forms dictate a non-standard spelling, a footnote provides an identification in cases where there might be difficulty in making an identification, e.g. Boford (for Beaufort), Fuller (for Fowler), Peton (for Peyton).

Round and angle brackets. Round brackets indicate round brackets in the manuscript. Angle brackets, as throughout this edition, indicate interlined text.

Spelling. Where not dictated otherwise by the form of the shorthand, spelling has generally been modernised. Occasional non-standard spellings and word variants are used where they are clearly indicated by the shorthand forms, e.g. ‘cometh’, and where Morrice’s preferences appear to dictate a variation, e.g. ‘imbassador’, ‘draught’ (for ‘draft’), ‘intirely’, etc. ‘Has’ and ‘hath’ are identical in the shorthand and are rendered ‘has’. ‘Etc.’ has been rendered as ‘&c.’ in keeping with Morrice’s usual practice.

Strike-through. Indicates passages deleted in the manuscript. Sometimes the text struck through is illegible: such passages are indicated by [~~illegible~~]. Note that, in order to avoid using variant fonts in the footnotes, deletions of shorthand are recorded in the text, whereas deleted passages of longhand are recorded in footnotes.

Uncertain readings. Where a shorthand word or phrase occurs for which the correct transcription is not clear, a speculative reading has been supplied in square brackets. Where alternative readings are equally possible a solidus divides the two possibilities, e.g. [loud/lewd]. Where a word, and occasionally a phrase, has stubbornly resisted transcription, ellipses [...] are used. Note that square brackets indicate speculative or unobtainable readings rather than editorial insertion of letters or words to help the reader. There are just two exceptions to this: occasional supplied punctuation and occasional supply of the prefixed letter ‘e’, e.g. [e]scape, [e]state, [e]specially.

Abbreviations

This list contains abbreviations used by the editors throughout this edition. Abbreviations used by Morrice in the *Entring Book* are given in the Glossary; his most frequent usages are also given in the Reader's Guide. All works cited were published in London unless otherwise stated.

<i>ADB</i>	R. von Liliencron, F. X. von Wegele, and A. Bettelheim, eds., <i>Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie</i> (56 vols., Leipzig, 1875–1912)
Add. MS.	Additional Manuscript
adm.	admitted
<i>Alum. Cant.</i>	J. and J. A. Venn, <i>Alumni Cantabrigienses, Part I (From the Earliest Times to 1751)</i> (4 vols., Cambridge, 1922–7)
<i>Alum. Oxon.</i>	Joseph Foster, <i>Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1714</i> (4 vols., Oxford, 1891–2; repr. 1968, 2000)
Anselme	Père Anselme [Pierre de Guibours], <i>Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France</i> (9 vols., Paris, 1726–33; repr. Paris, 1968)
<i>APS</i>	<i>The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland</i> , ed. Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes (12 vols. in 13, Edinburgh, 1814–75)
Baker	J. H. Baker, <i>The Order of Serjeants at Law</i> (Selden Society, 1984)
Ball	Francis Elrington Ball, <i>The Judges in Ireland, 1221–1921</i> (2 vols., 1926; repr. Dublin, 1993)
Baxter, <i>Corr.</i>	N. H. Keeble and Geoffrey F. Nuttall, <i>Calendar of the Correspondence of Richard Baxter</i> (2 vols., Oxford, 1991)
Baxter, <i>Rel.</i>	Richard Baxter, <i>Reliquiae Baxterianae</i> , ed. Matthew Sylvester (1696)
<i>BDBR</i>	Richard L. Greaves and Robert Zaller, eds., <i>Biographical Dictionary of British Radicals in the Seventeenth Century</i> (3 vols., Brighton, 1982–4)
Beaven	Alfred B. Beaven, <i>The Aldermen of the City of London</i> (2 vols., 1908–13)
Bell	Gary M. Bell, <i>A Handlist of British Diplomatic Representatives, 1509–1688</i> (Royal Historical Society, 1990)
Bellenger	Dominic Aidan Bellenger, <i>English and Welsh Priests, 1558–1800</i> (Bath, 1984)
<i>BIHR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research</i>

BL	British Library
Bloxam	J. R. Bloxam, ed., <i>Magdalen College and King James II, 1686–1688</i> (Oxford Historical Society, 1886)
Bodl.	Bodleian Library, Oxford
Browning	Andrew Browning, ed., <i>English Historical Documents, 1660–1714</i> (1953)
bt	baronet
Burnet	<i>Gilbert Burnet's History of My Own Time</i> , ed. M. J. Routh (6 vols., Oxford, 1823)
<i>BWN</i>	A. J. van der Aa, <i>Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden</i> (21 vols., Haarlem, 1852–78)
Charnock	John Charnock, <i>Biographia Navalis . . . the Lives and Characters of Officers of the Navy</i> (6 vols., 1794–8)
Childs	John Childs, <i>The Nine Years' War and the British Army, 1688–1697</i> (Manchester, 1991)
<i>CHS</i>	<i>Collections for the History of Staffordshire</i>
<i>CF</i>	<i>Journals of the House of Commons</i>
Clarendon	S. W. Singer, ed., <i>The Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and his Brother, Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester</i> (2 vols., 1828)
CLRO	Corporation of London Record Office
<i>Continuation</i>	<i>A Continuation of an Account of the Proceedings of the Estates in Scotland</i> [newspaper, 1689]
CR	A. G. Matthews, <i>Calamy Revised: . . . Edmund Calamy's Account of the Ministers and Others Ejected and Silenced, 1660–1662</i> (Oxford, 1934, repr. 1988).
cr.	created (a peer)
<i>CSPD</i>	<i>Calendar of State Papers, Domestic</i>
<i>CTB</i>	<i>Calendar of Treasury Books</i>
Dalton	Charles Dalton, ed., <i>English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661–1714</i> (6 vols., 1892–1904)
dau.	daughter
<i>DBF</i>	J. Balteau, A. Rastoul, and M. Prévost, eds., <i>Dictionnaire de biographie française [A–Le]</i> (18 vols. to date, Paris, 1933–)
DCL	Doctor of Civil Laws
DD	Doctor of Divinity
De Krey	Gary De Krey, 'Trade, Religion, and Politics in London in the Reign of William III' (PhD dissertation, Princeton University, 1978)
<i>DIB</i>	James McGuire, ed., <i>Dictionary of Irish Biography</i> (6 vols., Cambridge, 2006)
<i>DNB</i>	(Oxford) <i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>

Duckett	Sir George Duckett, ed., <i>Penal Laws and Test Act: Questions Touching their Repeal Propounded in 1687–1688 by James II</i> (2 vols., 1882–3)
DWL	Doctor Williams's Library, London
EB	Roger Morrice, <i>The Entering Book</i> (cited by manuscript volume and page, the three volumes being P, Q, and R, in the form Q482)
educ.	educated at
EHR	<i>English Historical Review</i>
exec.	executed
Evelyn	E. S. de Beer, ed., <i>The Diary of John Evelyn</i> (6 vols., Oxford, 1955; repr. 2000)
fl.	<i>floruit</i> (flourished: used where dates of birth and death are unknown)
Foss	Edward Foss, <i>The Judges of England</i> (9 vols., 1848–64)
Foxcroft, Halifax	H. C. Foxcroft, <i>The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart, First Marquis of Halifax</i> (2 vols., 1898; repr. 1973)
GEC	G. E. Cokayne, <i>The Complete Peerage</i> , ed. Vicary Gibbs et al. (14 vols., Oxford, 1910–59)
Gillow	Joseph Gillow, <i>A Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics</i> (5 vols., 1885–1902; repr. Bristol, 1999).
Gordon	Alexander Gordon, <i>Freedom after Ejection: A Review (1690–1692) of Presbyterian and Congregational Nonconformity in England and Wales</i> (Manchester, 1917)
Greaves	Richard L. Greaves, <i>Secrets of the Kingdom: British Radicals from the Popish Plot to the Revolution of 1688–1689</i> (Stanford, CA, 1992)
Grey	Anchitell Grey, <i>Debates of the House of Commons, 1667–1694</i> (10 vols., 1763)
Haley	K. H. D. Haley, <i>The First Earl of Shaftesbury</i> (Oxford, 1968)
Hatton Corr.	E. M. Thompson, ed., <i>Correspondence of the Family of Hatton</i> (2 vols., Camden Society, 1878)
Hennessy	George Hennessy, <i>Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense; or, London Diocesan Clergy Succession from the Earliest Time to the Year 1898</i> (1898)
HJ	<i>Historical Journal</i>
HMC	Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports
HOP ₁	Basil Duke Henning, ed., <i>The House of Commons, 1660–1690</i> (3 vols., History of Parliament Trust, 1983)
HOP ₂	Eveline Cruickshanks, Stuart Handley, and D. W. Hayton, eds., <i>The House of Commons, 1690–1715</i> (5 vols., History of Parliament Trust, Cambridge, 2002) [Vol. 1, Introductory Survey, by David Hayton]

Horn	D. B. Horn, <i>British Diplomatic Representatives, 1689–1789</i> (Royal Historical Society, 1932)
Hutchinson	John Hutchinson, ed., <i>Minutes of the Parliament of the Middle Temple</i> (4 vols., 1904–5)
Israel	Jonathan I. Israel, <i>The Dutch Republic: Its Rise, Greatness, and Fall, 1477–1806</i> (Oxford, 1995)
JBS	<i>Journal of British Studies</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
Jeremy	Walter D. Jeremy, <i>The Presbyterian Fund and Dr Daniel Williams's Trust</i> (1885)
JP	Justice of the Peace
KG	Knight of the Garter
Kenyon	J. P. Kenyon, <i>The Popish Plot</i> (1972; repr. 2000)
Knights	Mark Knights, <i>Politics and Opinion in Crisis, 1678–1681</i> (Cambridge, 1994)
Lacey	D. R. Lacey, <i>Dissent and Parliamentary Politics in England, 1661–1689</i> (New Brunswick, NJ, 1969)
Le Neve	Peter Le Neve, <i>Pedigrees of the Knights made by King Charles II, King James II, King William III . . . and Queen Anne</i> , ed. George W. Marshall (Harleian Society, 1873)
LG	<i>London Gazette</i>
LJ	<i>Journals of the House of Lords</i>
Locke, Corr.	E. S. de Beer, ed., <i>The Correspondence of John Locke</i> (8 vols. to date, Oxford, 1976–)
Luttrell	Narcissus Luttrell, <i>A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs from September 1678 to April 1714</i> (6 vols., Oxford, 1857; repr. 1969)
Marvell	H. M. Margoliouth et al., eds., <i>The Poems and Letters of Andrew Marvell</i> (2 vols., 3rd edn, Oxford, 1971)
Miller	John Miller, <i>Popery and Politics in England, 1660–1688</i> (Cambridge, 1973)
Munk	William Munk, <i>The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London</i> (2nd edn, 3 vols., 1878)
nem. con.	nemine contradicente (without a dissentient voice, unanimous)
OED	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
Pepys	Robert Latham and William Matthews, eds., <i>The Diary of Samuel Pepys</i> (11 vols., 1971–83; repr. 1995).
PH	William Cobbett, ed., <i>The Parliamentary History of England</i> (36 vols., 1806–20)
Plomer	Henry R. Plomer, <i>A Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers who were at Work in England, Scotland, and Ireland from 1668 to 1725</i> (Oxford, 1922)

POAS	George de F. Lord et al., eds., <i>Poems on Affairs of State: Augustan Satirical Verse, 1660–1714</i> (7 vols., New Haven, 1963–75)
PRO	Public Record Office (now The National Archives)
RM	Roger Morrice
RM MS	Roger Morrice manuscript, Dr Williams’s Library (manuscripts other than the <i>Entring Book</i> , in the form ‘RM MS H57’, i.e. Vol. H, page or folio 57)
RO	Record Office
RPCS	<i>Register of the Privy Council of Scotland</i>
Sainty 1972	J. C. Sainty, <i>Treasury Officials, 1660–1870</i> (1972)
Sainty 1975	J. C. Sainty, <i>Admiralty Officials, 1660–1870</i> (1975)
Sainty 1983	J. C. Sainty, <i>Officers of the Exchequer</i> (List and Index Society, 1983)
Sainty 1987	J. C. Sainty, <i>A List of English Law Officers, King’s Counsel, and Holders of Patents of Precedence</i> (Selden Society, 1987)
Sainty 1993	J. C. Sainty, <i>The Judges of England, 1272–1990</i> (Selden Society, 1993)
Sainty 1997	J. C. Sainty and R. Bucholz, <i>Officials of the Royal Household, 1660–1837</i> (2 vols., 1997–8)
SCH	<i>Studies in Church History</i>
Shaw	William A. Shaw, <i>The Knights of England</i> (2 vols., 1906)
Sheriffs	A. Hughes, <i>List of Sheriffs for England and Wales, from the Earliest Times to A.D. 1831</i> (1898).
sic	so, thus (indicates that a transcription is correct despite a textual oddity)
SJ	Society of Jesus (member of the Jesuit order)
Spielman	John P. Spielman, <i>Leopold I of Austria</i> (1977)
Spivey	James Spivey, ‘Middle Way Men: Edmund Calamy and the Crisis of Moderate Nonconformity, 1688–1732’ (DPhil thesis, Oxford University, 1986)
ST	William Cobbett, T. B. and T. J. Howell, eds., <i>A Complete Collection of State Trials</i> (34 vols., 1809–28)
Steele	Robert Steele, <i>A Bibliography of Royal Proclamations of the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns</i> (2 vols., Oxford, 1910).
sub	Under. Used in referring to date headings in the <i>Entring Book</i> : the heading is generally a date later than the event recorded
Syrett and DiNardo	David Syrett and R. L. DiNardo, eds., <i>The Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy, 1660–1815</i> (Navy Records Society, 1994)
TCHS	<i>Transactions of the Congregational Historical Society</i>
TRHS	<i>Transactions of the Royal History Society</i>
VCH	<i>Victoria County History</i>

Webb	Stephen Saunders Webb, <i>The Governors-General: The English Army and the Definition of Empire, 1569–1681</i> (Chapel Hill, NC, 1979)
Whiting	C. E. Whiting, <i>Studies in English Puritanism from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660–1688</i> (1931; repr. 1968)
Wigfield	W. MacDonald Wigfield, <i>The Monmouth Rebels, 1685</i> (Gloucester and Taunton: Somerset Record Series, 1985)
Wing	Donald Wing et al., <i>Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and British America, and of English Books Printed in Other Countries, 1641–1700</i> (3 vols., New York, 1949–51; 2nd edn, 4 vols., 1982–98)
Wood, <i>LT</i>	Anthony Wood, <i>The Life and Times of Anthony Wood</i> , ed. A. Clark (5 vols., Oxford Historical Society, 1891–1900)
Woodhead	J. R. Woodhead, <i>The Rulers of London, 1660–1689</i> (London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 1965)
Zook	Melinda S. Zook, <i>Radical Whigs and Conspiratorial Politics in Late Stuart England</i> (University Park, PA, 1999)

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ENGLISH COUNTIES

These were the forty historic English counties. They were remodelled in the 1970s: boundaries sometimes now differ, some counties have been abolished and some amalgamated.

Beds.	Bedfordshire	Lincs.	Lincolnshire
Berks.	Berkshire	Middx	Middlesex
Bucks.	Buckinghamshire	Mon.	Monmouthshire
Cambs.	Cambridgeshire	Norf.	Norfolk
Ches.	Cheshire	Northants.	Northamptonshire
Corn.	Cornwall	Northumb.	Northumberland
Cumb.	Cumberland	Notts.	Nottinghamshire
Derbs.	Derbyshire	Oxon.	Oxfordshire
Devon	Devon	Rutland	Rutland
Dorset	Dorset	Salop.	Shropshire
Co. Durham	County Durham	Som.	Somerset
Essex	Essex	Staffs.	Staffordshire
Glos.	Gloucestershire	Suff.	Suffolk
Hants.	Hampshire	Surrey	Surrey
Herefs.	Herefordshire	Sussex	Sussex
Herts.	Hertfordshire	Warks.	Warwickshire
Hunts.	Huntingdonshire	Westmor.	Westmorland
Kent	Kent	Wilts.	Wiltshire
Lancs.	Lancashire	Worcs.	Worcestershire
Leics.	Leicestershire	Yorks.	Yorkshire

Introduction

THIS volume contains the text of the first 457 pages of volume P of Roger Morrice's *Entring Book*. This portion of the *Entring Book* chronicles the last eight years of Charles II's reign. Its entries cover the tumultuous years of the Popish Plot and the Exclusion Crisis, the last sessions of the 'Cavalier Parliament', which had first convened in 1661 and was finally dissolved in 1679, the three short-lived 'Exclusion Parliaments' of 1679, 1680–1, and 1681, and the backlash against Whigs and Nonconformists in the early 1680s. In these pages we can trace the offensive against the Whig leadership in 1681; the mounting campaign against Nonconformists and their conventicles, preachers, and printers; the quo warranto proceedings against London and other corporations; the show trials of the Catholic Lord Stafford, the Whig Stephen College, and the republican Algernon Sidney; and the alarm caused by news of the 1679 rising in Scotland and the 1683 Rye House Plot. Morrice recounts in detail parliamentary and civic politics, the legal machinations of the government and its opponents, the petitions, tracts, and sermons that fuelled the 'talk of the town', and innumerable incidental occurrences from murders to births. Yet this first section of the *Entring Book* is something more than a chronicle of public events however widely defined. It also appears at different times to be a notebook, a newsletter, or a documentary scrapbook.

From the outset this volume poses questions about its real character and purpose. The cryptic shorthand note on p8 hints at the possibility of this being a later compilation or recension of notes that we might otherwise judge from their vivid present tense to be contemporaneous with the events they recount. The first 250 pages especially are puzzling: the contents are diverse and disorderly, sheets are missing, and the pagination is aberrant. The second half of the volume seems to reflect a more settled and purposeful composition with regular entries and, it appears, a continuous scribal hand. The volume begins with a lengthy abstract of Titus Oates's printed narrative of the Popish Plot, but this is interrupted with the unannounced and untitled transcription of the printed version of Edward Coleman's two letters to the king of France's confessor La Chaise. Other printed tracts are transcribed in this volume. Two 1648 pamphlets that list hundreds of MPs and others who profited from their places are accurately copied out, as is the University of Oxford's decree against seditious books of July 1683 and Algernon Sidney's scaffold speech of December 1683. The 1677 bill for securing the Protestant religion under a popish prince that was transcribed into the *Entring Book* under June 1679 may have been derived from a manuscript or a printed text. For all its resort to shorthand, Morrice's account of the Meal Tub Plot draws heavily on the printed version of Thomas Dangerfield. Occasionally spaces were left in the *Entring Book* for documents that never were transcribed or transcriptions that were abandoned or misplaced. Some of the many documents copied in this part of the *Entring Book* are

plainly related to matters under discussion in the text, others can be plausibly linked to Morrice's preoccupations, but several remain unexplained.

The narrative into which these documents have been inserted is idiosyncratic and partial. Morrice's attention is focussed on parliament and in its absence on the doings of the royal court, the City of London, the Inns of Court, the central law courts, the peers and gentry, and the Protestant Nonconformists. When the elite leave London in the summer, Morrice's account dwindles or evaporates: in 1684 he notes that he went on 'his journey' on 30 June and returned on 14 October and says nothing of where he was or what he did in that interval. This is not a personal account. 'I will labour to give you as exact an account as I can recover', he writes (P263). He offers an occasional view on matters of fact and quotes public opinion, but for the most part his account is studiously detached. His tone is generally dispassionate: piety occasionally bursts through, mainly in moments of uncertainty or when lamenting the loss of another of the godly — 'a great man is fallen in Israel' — and even more rarely a sardonic edge may be heard.¹

The briefest of chronological surveys may help to orient the reader of this part of the *Entring Book*. The political narrative proper begins on P53 with an entry dated 5 March 1676/7, and the following sporadic entries take us straight into the political heart of the campaign to force a dissolution of the Cavalier Parliament. Yet the story soon peters out, and there are no entries for July to October 1677. The *Entring Book* comes to life again in the winter of 1677–8, when it recounts the twists and turns of parliament's struggle with the king over foreign policy, specifically the making of peace with Louis XIV. Not only does Morrice include many of the speeches and addresses being made by each side, he reports on what is going on in parliamentary committees and refers to events abroad and other extraneous news that is relevant to the political issues of the day. By the summer of 1678 he is providing a summary of parliamentary business day by day. Other than a few notes inserted in the margin, Morrice's account of the Popish Plot concentrates on the parliamentary response to the revelations. The fall of the earl of Danby earns surprisingly little attention, but a lengthy shorthand section reveals for the first time a plan to create a Whig-dominated commission to investigate the Popish Plot during the interval between the end of the Cavalier Parliament and the meeting of its successor. Scottish affairs figure in 1678 and 1679, mainly in connection with the Highland Host and the Bond, the trial of James Mitchell, the assassination of Archbishop Sharp of St Andrews, and the 1679 rising.

In its record of the first Exclusion Parliament, the *Entring Book* apes the layout of the *Commons' Journal* and includes much incidental detail of the House's business. Yet the views of Morrice and his circle are never far from the surface and may be evident from the transcription of a speech by an unnamed Cornish MP of decidedly Whig views.² The *Entring Book* soon metamorphoses once more. Its account of affairs in the spring of 1680 is a digest of news of various kinds and is clearly addressed to a single individual. In the absence of parliament, much of the account is given over to events in the law courts, at the privy council, in the City, and at court. Morrice's report of the parliament of October 1680 to January 1681 is full and contains an important division list from the Exclusion Bill debate. Lord Stafford's protestations of innocence on the scaffold prompt

¹ P333, and for other pious sentiments P267, 289, 308, and 316; I detect a different tone at P304.

² P192–4; the MP was probably Hugh Boscawen.

Morrice's opaque remark, 'I am of opinion any others that die will with as great confidence deny all' (p289). Morrice carefully reports the elections for the next parliament, but has no information about what transpired in the short-lived meeting at Oxford in March 1681. Indeed, the coverage of 1681 in a mere thirty pages is one of the shortest sections of the text. Yet it still manages to relate, among much else, the reaction in London and elsewhere to Charles II's declaration explaining the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament, the trials of Fitzharris, College, and Shaftesbury, and the aggression of Louis XIV in Italy and elsewhere. Morrice's record of 1682 is blank for three months during the summer. Thereafter he recounts a steady procession of trials, interruptions of conventicles, fiercely fought elections for places as aldermen, common councilmen, sheriffs and mayor, hearings on London's quo warranto, and Shaftesbury's flight abroad and death. The pages devoted to 1683 and 1684 are similar in their preoccupations. Morrice provides a richly documented account of the gathering storm directed against the Whigs and Nonconformists. The travails of the metropolitan Nonconformist meetings are chronicled, as are the great set pieces such as Algernon Sidney's trial and execution, and the tiny telling details such as the popular respect shown to the Whig lawyer Aaron Smith in the pillory, whose 'flaxen periwig' remained unspotted throughout his punishment. This portion of the *Entring Book* comes to a natural climax with the vivid account of the death of Charles II in February 1685.

The many themes running through Morrice's great work are discussed in Volume I, but we might note some of the most striking matters in this part of the text. Religion is perhaps the foremost concern of these years. Given his outlook, Morrice is naturally eager to detail the Popish Plot and recurrent rumours of Roman Catholic conspiracies. He is suspicious of the Church of England and its bishops and reports popular antagonism towards the Church. He offers an insider's version of several of the abortive negotiations between churchmen and Nonconformists for reunion or a toleration, and clearly assumes that the churchmen bore the blame for their failure, but his tone is less vehement than it becomes in his denunciations of the Church and its leaders in 1688–9. This may be because Nonconformity was under the hammer of persecution, especially after 1681. Morrice conveys the dread of anticipation as congregations were kept on tenterhooks: officials made threatening speeches, redcoats were seen in the streets, rumours swept the City, but actions were unpredictable. 'I think few were actually disturbed, but the difficulties upon them are great', he observed in March 1683 (p362). When the hammer fell, Morrice's co-religionists found themselves arrested, fined, and imprisoned. But they bore up under persecution. Morrice witnesses their endurance and gratefully records popular sympathy for their plight as evidenced in the 'kind' juries at London, Newcastle, and Exeter. There is no doubt that the experience of the early 1680s convinced many like Morrice that their religion would never be safe under the Stuarts and the Church of England.

The extent of foreign news in this section of the *Entring Book* fluctuates. It generally seems to reflect the news coming into London from the European newsletters, sometimes direct and sometimes via the conversation in the coffee houses and on the Exchange. Some domestic events in other nations particularly interest Morrice. William of Orange's relationships with the Dutch and especially with Amsterdam are noted, as is the prince's asthma. Louis XIV's harsh treatment of his Huguenot subjects causes alarm to Morrice, as do the Gallican Articles of 1682 which effectively emancipated the French Catholic Church from papal authority. Louis's aggressive foreign policy was

the single most important factor shaping the European politics reported in the *Entring Book*. In 1672 Louis in alliance with Charles II had attacked the Netherlands, and, although the English had made peace in 1674, Louis prosecuted the war for the rest of the decade. Each campaigning season saw French armies manoeuvring and besieging the cities of the Spanish Netherlands, which had become the favoured ground for this war. In 1677 not only did the cities of Valenciennes, St Omer, and Cambrai fall easily to the French, but William of Orange was routed at the battle of Cassel (II April 1677). In the following year the French took Ghent and Ypres and besieged other cities. All of this was a concomitant to diplomacy and the negotiations which finally produced the peace of Nijmegen (1679). Louis was soon attempting to strengthen the eastern defences of France through the policy of 'reunion', a legal device that asserted French control over various towns and territories in Alsace and along the Rhine. In 1681 Strassburg submitted to a 'voluntary' union with France, and Louis purchased Casale from the duke of Mantua; in 1682 and 1683 Louis threatened Luxemburg, which finally fell to his forces in June 1684. In 1683 Spain had declared war on France in defence of Luxemburg and the Spanish Netherlands. French ships bombarded Spain's ally Genoa in 1684. Later that year a truce was agreed at Ratisbon (Regensburg) in which Louis's recent gains were recognised by Spain, the Empire, and the Emperor Leopold. European attention had already shifted to the Hungarian plain, where the Ottomans in alliance with their Christian puppet rulers, such as the Protestant Magyar leader Imre Thököly, had gone to war against the Austrian Habsburgs. Morrice's account shows how closely the English followed the details of the Ottoman offensive, the 1683 siege of Vienna, and its aftermath. After 1684 the 'war of the holy league', funded in part by the papacy, saw Imperial forces in alliance with Venice, Poland, and Muscovy reconquer large areas of Hungary from the Ottomans.

The *Entring Book* makes few references to commerce, although the legal attempts of the East India Company during 1682–3 to preserve its monopoly against 'interlopers', in this case Captain Sands, are closely followed. The *Entring Book* is a particularly good source for some of the interminable legal cases of the early 1680s. Morrice records the twists and turns of *causes célèbres* such as the elopement of Lord Grey of Wark with his sister-in-law Lady Henrietta Berkeley or the case of Bridget Hyde, stepdaughter of Sir Robert Vyner, who had been married off to a Mr Emerton and now sought to be married to Danby's son. These cases had clear political overtones, as did the strange case of Mr Wilmore, foreman of the jury that had thrown out the first bill against Stephen College. Wilmore was harried through the law for allegedly abducting a young man and sending him as an indentured servant to the colonies. Although the 'victim' eventually appeared to admit that he went of his own accord, the case revealed the extent of the trade. Another protracted case was the prosecution of Mr Farrington of Chichester for the killing by his coachman of a local informer. As Morrice reveals, these years saw many vexatious prosecutions launched by the state and by individuals. The law was clearly a political tool, and Morrice knew his way around both the courts and the legal process.

Metropolitan life crowds these pages. In his plain prose Morrice describes duels and pope-burnings, fires and murders, abductions and marriages, debauchery at the 1684 Frost Fair on the Thames, and the *éclat* of the Moroccan ambassador Haddu Ottur. There are of course other accounts of these years, such as the newsletters which Morrice often echoes, or the memoirs of men like Sir John Resesby or Narcissus Luttrell

or John Evelyn, but few have the detail or substance and none the wide social range of Roger Morrice. At every stage, when compared to other reliable sources (such as the reports sent to the duke of Ormonde), Roger Morrice appears to be a consistently trustworthy, meticulous, and diligent chronicler of the reign of Charles II.

John Spurr
University of Swansea

[P1] The Entring Book: Being an Historical Register of Occurrences from April¹ Anno 1677 to April 1691

Volume 1

[P8]² De Machina Papistica³ concerning the first [contriving] of the Popish Plot [or at least] the execution of it designed to have been made Anno 1677:1678 / by Sir Francis Throgmorton:⁴ and many other [...] gentlemen at the George shipyard and at the Pipe Office in Holburne / v. this book 3-December February 1691 and my 4th Booke in that moneth and year /p:1353⁵ [blank]

[P9] Mr Oates His Diary beeing An Abstract of The Plott⁶

April 14/29 1677. Plotting Rebellion in Scotland of the Presbyterians against the Episcopall Government. Three Jesuits sent into Scotland to preach to the disaffected Scotts. no hopes of Liberty and Religion but by the Sword, The Tyranny of Episcopacy, The King addicted to his Pleasures and Carisses, an Intrest gott in his Royall Highnesse, but they would deale with him as they thought fitt. a resolution <to> use all meanes to weaken the King of Englands interest, by informing ⁷his freinds of his intent to betray them into the hands of a forreigne Power. Strange the Provenciall of the Jesuits wrote to Father Swettnam an Irish

¹ The *Entring Book* in fact begins in March.

² P2 to P7 are blank. The reader should note that the *Entring Book* proper begins at P53. The note written at the head of P8 is a late insertion, and the text from P9 to P36 is a transcription of a Popish Plot document.

³ 'Concerning the Popish Plot'.

⁴ Francis Throckmorton may be an error for Sir William Throckmorton: see P17.

⁵ The page number is followed by an illegible final word in longhand. The citations here are a puzzle.

⁶ This abstract is drawn directly from Titus Oates, *A True Narrative of the Horrid Plot and Conspiracy of the Popish Party* (1679). The *True Narrative* is a mixture of circumstantial fact and invention in which some individuals are identified by pseudonyms and others are fictions. The abstract tends to condense the printed version. There are occasional discrepancies in dates and the spelling of names between the printed text and Morrice's version. Many of the names in the transcription are spelt phonetically.

⁷ 'of' deleted.

Jesuit at Madrid Procurator Generall of England and Ireland. The Letters were opened by Mr Oates their Messenger at Burgos in Spaine.

September 29 1677. A Mission of 12 Students to Valydolid¹ and Madrid in the Deponents hearing obliged to renounce all Allegiance to his Majesty of Great Brittain. Daniell Armestrong² Minister of the English Colledge at Valydolid in a Sermon taught them That the Oath of Allegiance is Hereticall Antichristian and Devillish; That Charles Steward is noe Lawfull King but of a Spurious Race, a Bastard, nor the Son of King Charles the first but of a black³ Scotchman.

June 10 1677. The Father of the Society in England wrote to them at St Omers, and they to the Colledge at Valydolid they had procured Father Benefield to bee Confessor to his Royall Highnesse but if they saw that his Royall Highness did not answer their Expectations, they would dispose of him as they did intend to dispose of his Brother (the new King) which they hoped to effect within a yeare wrote by the Said Armestrong alias Jos: Montford. Father Swettnam wrot to the English Colledg at Valydolid that the King of England is poisoned, and that they would serve *(King)* James soe if he did not give them full Assurance of bringing in the Catholick Religion and rooting out the protestant Religion. John Blake alias Cross brought with 4 Studants Letters from Strange Provinciaall to Swettnam at Madrid that he, Gray, and Cuines⁴ used all diligence to dispatch the King and put a period to his dayes, seene by the Deponent⁵ and James Arch Bishop of Tuam at Madrid in August.

July 20 1677. Letters to Swettnam from Strange &c. That they were sorry for misinforming him, That he might assure himselfe that their buisness was not done, their man William beeing faint hearted could not then doe it though he had 1500*l* paid for his paines, of which Letter the English missionaries were informed one by one, Those at Madrid by John Cross alias Blake, and those at Validolid by Daniel Armstrong, seene by the deponent and Arch Bishop of Tuam.

November 3 1677 s.n. Father Peter Jerome de Corduba, Provinciaall of the Jesuits in New Castill wrote to Strange Provinciaall &c That if the dispatching of the King of England could not bee effected they should have [**pio**] 10000*l*. this letter brought by the Deponent, and an other to Caines delivered and read, Strange said all meanes should bee used to answer Father Peters Expectation. Caines being ill upon Stranges bed (after the deponent had read his letter of the same contents) said he hoped God would strenthen Honest Will to doe his worke (Honest Will is John Grove).⁶

¹ Valladolid.

² Deletion.

³ Dark.

⁴ Keines.

⁵ Titus Oates: this is his deposition or evidence.

⁶ John Grove (d.1679), Jesuit lay brother; nominal occupier of Jesuit apartments at the Spanish

December beginning 1677 s.n. Richard Strange wrote to the English Seminaryes at St Omers that the King was given to drinking as well as whoring, and that they had agreed to provide one to stab him at his Court at White-Hall, and if that could not be conveniently done; they would imploy one of his physicians to poison him, and for which worke they had 10000*l* in the hands of Worseley a Goldsmith in London, which money was procured for them by one Father Le Leige¹ a French Jesuitt and confessor to the French King. This Letter the Deponent saw subscribed, read and carried.

December 6 or 7 1677. The same Father subscribed and sent a letter of thanks to Father Le Leige for his Charity and care of the Catholick Religion, promising him that all means should be used to destroy the opposers roote and branch, which letter this Deponent from St Omers, and delivered at Paris with his owne hand to Le Leige December 19.

December 11 or 12 1677. Richard Strange &c wrote to Father Le Leige that they had hired the Presbyterians in Scotland to rebellion, and that 20000 men would be in Armes if that his Majesty of France would breake with the King of England, and that a way was made also for the King of France his landing an Army in Ireland, and further that the Irish Catholecks were redy to rise, in order to which 40000 black Bills were provided to furnish the Irish Souldiers, which letters were Showne to the Deponent at his return from Paris to St Omers.

12.² **December 18 1677.** A Pacquett from the Generall of the Society relating White made Provinciaall in Stranges place who ordered Coniers to preach on St Thomas of Canterburys day in the Sodality Church in the English Seeminary *against* the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy. Communicated to the deponent December 24th.

13. **December 26 1677.** White Provinciaall &c <orders> Ashby³ &c at St Omers to informe Le Leige the French Kings Confessor that White and others had mett together to contrive the advancement of the intended designe of the Happy desposall of his Majesty of Great Brittain, and of his Royall Highness if he should not appeere to answer their Expectations, but the former giving noe hope at all they would endeavour with all speed his despatch that hee might not hinder their designe in bringing in Catholicke Religion, and if they could not find a fitt oportunity to take him from his Kingdome, they would soone take his Kingdome from him. Seene by the deponent and read to him by Aishby, January 2nd.

14. **December 26 1677.** Blundell constituted by patents from the Proventiaall

embassy (Wild, or Weld, House, Lincoln's Inn Fields); arrested there by Oates, 29 Sept. 1678; convicted of conspiracy to murder Charles II, 17 Dec.; twice reprieved; exec. 24 Jan. 1679.

¹ François La Chaise.

² This and following numbers correspond to the Roman enumeration of the paragraphs in *A True Narrative*.

³ Richard Thimelby (1614–80), SJ.

ordinary [p11] to goe to Newgate to visitt condemned Prisoners, to induct them to the Catholick Faith, to Catachise youths daily, which he did Treasonable and mutinous Doctrines against the Interest and Person of his sacred *Majestie* and gives Parentes and Children money &c for encouragement.

15. **January 2 1678.** White writt to Stapleton at Brussels to perswade de Villa Hermosa's Confessor to informe him that his *Majestie* of Greate Brittain doth not intend to assist his *Majestie* of Spaine, but looke on till hee was ¹ruined, and if Staplton complain to send messengers to Father Swetnam and the Arch Bishop of Tuam at the Court of Spaine to informe his *Majestie* of Spaine thereof, and of the motion made to the Dukes Confessor, and to advise the Spanish King to seize the English Marchants estates which they endeavored to transport into England highly to his Prejudice; and for the conformation there of they procured letters from Fonseca² Sometimes Agent in London, and ordred Armstrong &c to Confirme at Madrid Fonseca's Report. Seene by the deponent at St Omers. to this designe 200^l Sterling was transmitted by Bills of Exchange to Swetman.

16. **January 3 1678.** Novill³ and Farmor⁴ at St Omers said they would not let this Black Bastard goe to his grave in peace for that hee had cheated them soe often and now they had resolved they would bee served soe noe more. The Deponent asking what if the Duke should prove slippery, they both replied his pasport was ready, whenever hee should appeare to faile them.

17. **January 4 1678.** Letters sent to Aishby and to the Father Confessor⁵ of the Emperor to advise his Imperiall *Majestie* that the King of Great Brittain had treachrously plotted the ruine of the German Empire and Catholick Princes his confederates, and underhand sterred up the Hungarian Rebels and found them money to goe on with their Rebellion, and designed noe Alliance with the Emperor, but to make the Prince of Orange absolute, prayed that the States of Holland might have notice of it. Seene and perused by the Deponent.

18. **January 5 1678.** Arch Bishop Talbotts Letter expresseth that the Fathers of the Society were vigilant in Ireland to raise the people for the defence of their Liberty and Religion, and the recovering of their Estates, and in case the Parliament procured a breach with the French King, a place should bee opened in Ireland to receive his Army, when he thought fitt to land there: and advising letters to advertise Father Le Leige and other Jesuitts that had Interest in the French King, that his *Majestie* of Great Brittain was ⁶brought to that pass, that If any Malecontents prove false to their designe, he would heare noe Informa-

¹ Deletion.

² Manuel da Fonseca, Spanish consul.

³ Edward Nevill, SJ.

⁴ Thomas Fermor (1649–1710), SJ; from Oxon.; ordained, 1676.

⁵ Either Emmerich Sinelli, bishop of Vienna (d.1685) or Marco d'Aviano (1631–99), Capuchin monk and Emperor Leopold 1's spiritual and political advisor.

⁶ Deletion.

tion against them, prayed them to bee deligent for now was the time or never. Letters written accordingly, and an Answer came by a Speciall Messenger to Aishby that the Father Generall of the Society of Jesus would contribute 50000 Crownes to bee paid in June next that his Holyness wold not bee wanting to supply when a Progress was made in that Glorious attempt.

19. **January later part 1678.** Letters from White with an account of an attempt of Pyckering a Lay Brother who waited on the Jesuits in Somersett House to Shoot the King walking at a distance from his nobles in St James Parke. [PI2] But by Reason of the Loosenesse of his flinte he defered it, that if he had done it and suffered, he should have had 30000 Masses said for the health of his Soule. These Letters gave the Seminary at St Omers great trouble for the Negligence of the said Pyckering. Seene and read by the Deponent.

21.¹ **February 1 n.s. 1678.** White sent Morgan and Lovell into Ireland to see how affaires stood and to encourage the Irish natives to defend theire Religion and Libertyes, of whome Lovell was to visitt the Fathers in the North, and to give them 2000l and to promise 4000l more in case there should be any action.

22. **February 7 n.s. 1678.** A Pacquett from White to the Catholicks in Berkeshire, Oxfordshire, and Essex to press them to contribute to the Irish Rebellion, informing of 10 Letters from Scotland that the people would rise to oppose *Duke of Lauderdale*, and the Royal party, whereby they thought to weaken both parties, that by themselves Agents and purses they would endeavor to provoke the Scotch against the English. Seene and reade by the Deponent.

23. **February 19 n.s. 1678.** Aishby &c wrote to White &c that it is now apparent the Catholicke Religion was to be brought in the same way they had used for the Destruction of the Father of this King, and as that could not bee effected without much blood spilt upon both sides, soe it must bee now *with* the Effusion of blood, praying that they would prosecute theire designe in takeing away the King, and that if his Royall Highness should not comply *with* them, to dispatch him too, for they did feare that never any of the Stewarts were men for the effecting their purpose, and in these Letters Instructions were given to the Fathers to feele how his Royall Highness was affected. This Letter was indited according to Direction by the Deponent.

24. **February 20 1678.** Thomas White &c wrote to Ashby &c that they found the Duke was a good Catholick, but had a tender affection to the King, and would scarceley be engaged in the concerne, and if they should but once intimate theire designe to him they might bee frustrated and loose his favour. Seene and reade by the Deponent.

26.² **March 26 1678.** White wrote to Ashby that an attempt to assassinate his

¹ The MS omits § 20 of the *True Narrative*.

² The MS omits § 25 of the *True Narrative*.

Majestie was made the Month of March severall dayes as hee <was> walking in the Parke, and one as hee was going to the Parliament House by Honest Will and Pickering but succeeded not, for which Honest Will was chiden and Pyckering had 20 stripes with a discipline¹ on his Shoulders beeing judged by the Fathers an effect of Negligence. Seene by the Deponent.

27. **April 1 1678.** White &c wrote to Ashby &c that Morgan and Lovell were returned from Ireland *with* an account that the Irish were ready to rise at 10 days warning *with* 20000 foote and 500 horse, and would let the French King into the Kingdome if he would come to Land an Army there, and Father Lovell that Horse and foote would rise in the North of Ireland, and that the people were patient but very resolute, and that the *Duke of Ormond* (now Lord Leiuetenant) is in a great perplexity to see Catholick Religion thrive soe well in Ireland [P13] and that Commissions are secrettly taken for the Generall of the ²Society of Jesus by vertue of a Breife from the Pope. Dated *October 1 1673*, and that they resolved to cutt the protestants throates againe when once they rise.

In the same Letter a General Consult was summoned to be held in London, and the Fathers on the other side of the water Commanded to bee presant, and at this the Deponent was summoned to ³asist as a Messenger from Father to Father in the Consult.

28. **April 21 1678.** Father Warren⁴ and others to the number of 50 Jesuitts mett at the White-horse Taverne in the Strand, where they plotted their designe for the Society and ordred Cary procurator to Rome that this Consult was held in may. The Deponent was present and Delivered their Consult from Company to Company, after this they left the Whitehorse and devided themselves into lesser [blank] at Mr Sanders in Wild house, at Ayre in Drury Lane, Mr Irelands in Russell Streete other places where in their were Severall Companies of 5 or 6 that did consult the death of the King sending there papers *with* their opinion mutually by this Deponent, Stating the time and maner of their buisness, and within 3 or 4 days the Deponent returned *with* the Fathers that came from beeyond Sea.

29. **June 11 1678.** White in his Chamber at St Omers said to Ashby and this Deponent that hee hoped to see the foole at White Hall laid fast enough, and that the Society neede not feare, for hee that is the King ⁵is growne secure, and would heare no Complaints *against* them, and if the *Duke* should sett his face <in> the least measure to follow his Brothers footesteps his passport was made to lay him asleepe.

¹ Strokes of a whip or flail.

² Deletion.

³ 'assisted' deleted.

⁴ Possibly Henry Warren (1635–1702), alias 'Pelham', SJ; from Kent; ordained, 1661.

⁵ 'of' deleted.

30. **June 13 1678.** White promised the Deponent 50*l* to poison or assassinate the Author of the Jesuittes Moralls in English¹ (which hee undertooke) and told the deponent the Society would procure Dr Stillingfleete and Mr Poole to bee killed for what they had written *against* them.²

33. **July 1678.** The Deponent saw in Ashbys Instructions (when returned to London, that 10000*l* then in Worseleys hands the Banker) was procured by Father Le Leige. That Ashby &c should treat and acquaint with Sir George Wakeman to procure 10000*l* to poyson the King, and direction alsoe to procure the Assassiation [*sic*] of Herbert Bishop of Hereford as an Apostate, and that they Resolved not to petty³ or spare any such. Ashby alsoe said that the times being now ready to change not onely Apostates, But those Heriticks alsoe who had obstinately opposed the proceeding of the Society, and their Agents in propagating the Faith, and Interest of the Church of Rome, should have a Juste Reward for their Appostacy and infamose obstinacy, And though the Parliam^{ent} had taken away the Act for burning of Hereticks,⁴ yet these should not Escape the vengeance of the catholicks.

34. **July 1678.** Strang the Last Provinciall at his chamber at John Groves in Yorke Streete to incourage this Deponent to goe on in Assisting the Jesuitts in their designe told him they had gott 14000*l* in the [PI4] Fire of London 1666. The deponent asked how they effected it. Strange replied, himselfe, Gray, Panington and Barton Jesuites, and Keimas a Domeinican joyned, and mett with one Greene at the Greene Dragon in William Wests house at Puddle dock and there debated the matter of firing the City, and the place to begin it. that the oportunity of the hard winter, and the River frozen in February 1665 was lost for want of Asistance. That in June 1665/6 they mett Greene againe and gratified him being a poore man with 30*l* finding him active and fitt for their purpose, and the more to ingage him pretended Fifth Monarchy principels, whereby Greene being deceived brought them acquainted with 8 more zelots in the buisness. The Jesuitts were earnest to Fire the City in February before the returne of the Inhabitants, but Greene diverted them, that they might not bee discovered, but have a fitt oportunity of an uproare and the Kings Presence, who was, to bee cutt of to when the people were in a hurry. Shortly after Greene and his company suspected West discharged his house, and were clapt up in Newgate (the Preists excepted) who escaped to St Omers. Greene died in Newgate, his 8 Companions were hanged at Tiburne, Fitz:Garrard, an Irish Jesuitt[,] Neale of White Chappell informing Strange that none of the Fathers were mentioned in the buisness

¹ *The Jesuits Morals* (1670) had been translated by Israel Tonge.

² Edward Stillingfleet published *The Jesuits Loyalty* (1677); according to Oates, Matthew Poole, Dissenting minister and editor of the *Synopsis Criticorum*, offended the Jesuits with his book *The Nullity of the Romish Faith* (1666).

³ Pity.

⁴ The writ *de haeretico comburendo* and other capital punishments in ecclesiastical causes were repealed in 1677.

that they might safely returne to England, They returned the begining of June and consulted fresh about the Fire which the Society had carryed on in their absence, determindly to cutt off the the [sic] King that the Number of the Beast¹ might bee accomplished as Strange continuing his Relation said, and there upon broke into a loude laughter. But saith hee to bee short, wee gott 50 or 60 Irish to ply the worke, and Everard was very diligent in preserving our Fire workes in Granado shells, for whome (the better to paliate the buisness) wee gott a place to looke to the ammunition to bee sent to the Fleete in the Dutch warr then in hand. Strange related alsoe that greate attempts were made without Effect on the Tower, That severall French men were alsoe in Fee and Faithfull, all things Ready and the place pitched upon. Strange removed *with* Keimash to Fanchurch Streete by the name of Walker. In August Panington and Barton tooke lodgings in Shoe Lane, Gray and Fitzgarrard at Neales house in White Chappell, which Neale was to see the fire carryed on through Thamses Streete, soe to the Tower. They spent 700 fireballs whilst the fire men were at worke, other men and women were employed to plunder what they could. They had in one ware house in Wild-streete (where some things soe plundered were laid, other things as Cambrick Holland, Fine cloath, and some considerable quantities of Plate, and a Box of Jewells laid at Somersett House, This box was the greatest plunder they gott of one Sorte, as he said, which the owner their man to carry away, ordering his servant (to goe along) *with* them ²whome (they haveing increased their number) ordered him to bee to bee [sic] knockt downe, and thereby carried It away from him, In this Box were a 1000 Caracts of Diamond sold for 3500/*sterling*. The [PI5] Fire began thus as he related. Neale knockt him up about 12 a clock in the night, when the Fire was began before he was drest, said they had employed about 80 or 86 servants, that they spared the King contrary to their Resolutions, because of his industry in the Fire. The *Duke*, their well wisher not yet secured to them.³ Their discourse was abruptly broken of by a Gentlewoman who came and knockt at Stranges dore.

35. **July 1678.** Ashby ordered by white the Provinciall, to send new Messengers into Scotland to promote the *Commotion* there by informing the People of the greate Tyranny they did ly under, denied the Liberty of of [sic] Conscience not to be procured but by the Sword, the meanes to weaken the Prisbyterian and Episcopall faction, the deponent present at the Conference about this letter.

37.⁴ **August 1 1678.** Letters from White to Fenwick, that if 10000/*l* would not doe, he would give 15000/*l* for the Kings death. this ordered to bee proposed to Sir George Wakeman, if he should refuse 10000/*l*. The Deponent saw these Letters.

¹ A reference to the prophecies of the Book of Revelations, where the number is 666.

² Deletion.

³ In 1666 the duke of York had not yet converted to Roman Catholicism.

⁴ Omits § 36 of the *True Narrative*.

38. **August 5 1678.** White writts he had finished his visitt, ordered 12 Jesuitts to goe into Holland to informe the Dutch that the Prince of Orange did intend to assume the Crowne of a King, resolved to bring them under another Government, and soe to begett in the Dutch an evill opinion of the prince, raise a Commotion against him and his Party, seene and read by the deponent.

39. **August 11 1678.** White in his Letter to Blundell ¹blames the Fathers ²who had not given him an accounte, what progress they had made with Sir George Wake-man, to know if made, how received, if not to Make it quickly, for it would not bee convenient to defer it, that Ireland had told him the King was very Secure, wherefore he admonished them to bee very vigilant.

40. **August 15 1678.** White writes to Fenwick that 365 i.e. West Ministers should bee as low as 666 i.e. London. if poyson would not take away the King fire should, for Catholick Religion would never flourish until I.H.S. that is the Society of Jesuitts tooke this Course.

41. Fenwick, Procurator of the Jesuitts, told this Deponent and others of the Society in his Chamber that the Jesuitts had 60000*l per annum* good rentes and a 100000*l* banke, some lent out at 50*l per cent*, the improvement of this Money is used to these practises, that it cost them 400*l per annum* in Intelligence, besides daily speciall Messengers, on whome vast summs of money were spent, besides another part transported beyond the seas, &c.

42. **August 5 1678.** Father Harcourt &c did say that they did intend to raise a Commotion in the Kingdome of England and dominion of Wales, which alsoe did appeare to this Deponent by severall Letters of the same Month.

43. Father More, and Father Sanders, *alias* Browne sent into Scotland *with* Instructions to carry themselves like nonConformist Ministers, and to preach to those disaffected Scotts the necessity of takeing up the Sword for the Defence of Liberty of Conscience [PI6] by <the order of> Father Hartcourt in the name of White the Provintiall.

44. **1678.** They purchase and reveal the Kings Secreets and the Deponent hath seene severall Particulars, as namely how the King standeth affected for warr or Peace, Smith dayly lodgeth at Whitehall and Westminster, and saith he is in Fee with the Clarkes of the Parliament, Privy Councill, and Cabinet Councill, one Coleman alsoe ³asists Smith, as Smith and Keines relates to the Deponent.

45. **August 1678.** That the Jesuitts drove Severall Trades in Towne, as Marchants, Tabacconists, Goldsmiths Scriveners, and by these meanes of the Scriveners they come to the knowledg of the Estates of severall Persons of Quallity, and

¹ Deletion.

² 'of' deleted.

³ 'assists' deleted.

by them and other Scriveners of their Religion and Practice take an Estimate of the Strenth of the nation they haveing great Practi[ce] in the City as Keines informed the Deponent.

46. **August 9 1678.** White &c rejoyced very much that Sir George Wakeman did take the buisness into his hand, and promised that if he did it 15000^l should be paid, but ordered that Pyckering and Grove should not desist their endeavors to assassinate the Kings Person. The deponent saw this in a Letter from White, brought by an espetiall Messenger, and Fenwick told him the same had caryed newse of Sir George's undertakeing, Cost 10^l for the dispatching the Messenger.

47. **August 8 1678.** Basill Langworth &c ordered the Deponent 10^l to kill Bury, a Secular,¹ for wrighting a vindication of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Promised a Pardon to the Assasinate.

48. **August 9 1678.** Heath a lay Brother Jesuitt, after a discourse about a designe of killing the King said he was a Bastard, and endeavored to rule by the sword Keines and Fenweck present replyed one after another the bastard shall not trouble the world long. The Deponent heard this in Keines Chamber.² [blank]

[P17] [blank] ³Since Father St German⁴ has been soe kind to mee as to recommend mee to your Reverence soe advantageously as to incourage you to accept of my correspondence I will owne to him that hee has done mee a Favour without consulting mee greater then I could have beene capable of If hee had advised with mee Because I should not then have had the Confidence to have permitted him to have asked it in my behalfe And I am soe sensible of the honour you are pleased to doe me that though I cannot deserve it yet at least to show the sense I have of it I will deale as freely and openly with you at this first time as if I had had the honour of your acquaintance all my life and shall make noe Apology for soe doeing, but onely tell you that I know your Character perfectly well though I am not soe happy as to know your person and that I have an opertunity of putting this Letter into the hands of Father St Germans nephew (for whose integrity and prudence hee has undertaken) without any sort of hazard.

In order then Sir to the plainness (which I profess) I will tell you what has formerly passed between your Reverend Predecessor Father Ferrier and my selfe about 3 yeares agoe when the King my Master sent a Troope of his Horse Guards into his most Christian Majesties⁵ Service under the Command of my

¹ Bury was a secular Roman Catholic priest.

² The abstract of the *True Narrative* breaks off here, leaving a blank half page, but resumes with §49 on p29 below.

³ Without introduction (although there is a blank suitable for a heading), an accurate transcription of Edward Coleman, *Mr Coleman's Two Letters to Monsieur L'Chaise* (1678) begins at this point and continues to p28.

⁴ Peter de St Germain, SJ; French confessor to the duchess of York, 1673–5.

⁵ The conventional title for the French king.

Lord Duras.¹ Hee sent with it an Officer called Sir William Throckmorton² with whom I had a perticuler intimacy and who had then but newly imbraced the Catholick Religion. To him did I constantly ³write and by him addresst my selfe to Father Ferrier. The first thing of great importance which I presumed to offer to him not to trouble you with lesser matters or what passed here before and immediately after the fatall revocacion of the Kings Declaration for liberty of Conscience To which wee owe all our late miseries and hazards, was in July August and September 1673 when I constantly inculcated the great danger Catholick Religion and his most Christian Majesties Interest would bee in at our next Session of Parliament which was then to bee in October following At which I plainly foresaw that the King my Master would bee forced to some thing in prejudice of his Alliance with France which I saw soe evidently, and perticularly that wee should make peace with Holland, that I urged all the Arguments I could (which to mee were Demonstracions) to convince your Court of that Mischiefe and pressed what I could to perswade his Christian Majesty to use his utmost force to prevent that Sessions of our Parliament and that his Christian Majesty would be pleased to propose Expedients how to doe it, but I was answered soe often and soe positively that his Christain Majesty was soe well assured by his Ambassador here, our Ambassador there, the Lord Arlington and even the King himselfe that he had noe such apprehensions att all but was fully sattisfied of the contrary and looked upon what I [PI8] offered as a very zealous mistake that I was forced to give over arguing though not beleiveing as I did but confidently appeald to true and success to prove who tooke their Measures rightest when it happened that what I foresaw came to pass the good father was a little surprized to see all the great men mistaken, and a little one in the right and was pleased by Sir William Throckmorton to desire the continuance of my Correspondence which I was mighty willing to comply with, knowinge the Interests of our king and in a more particular maner of my more immediate Master the Duke and his most Christian Majestie to be soe inseperably united that it was impossible to divide them without destroying them all, uppon this I shewed that our Parliament in the Circomstances it was in (managed by the timerous Counsellis of our Ministers who then governed) could never be usefull either to England France or Catholick Religion, but that wee should as Certainly bee forced from our Neutrality at their Next Meeting as wee had beene from our active Alliance with France the last that a peace in the Circumstances wee were in was much more to bee desired then the Continuance of the warr and that the dissolucion of our Parliament would certainly procure a peace for that the Confederates⁴ did more depend upon the power they had in our Parliament then upon anything else in the world and were more incourrag'd from thence to continue the warr soe that

¹ Louis Duras (?1640–1709), later 2nd earl of Feversham. *DNB*.

² Spelt as 'Frogmorton' in the printed text of *Mr Coleman's Two Letters*.

³ 'wright' deleted.

⁴ The Spanish and the Dutch.

if that were dissolved their Measures wold be all broken and they consequently in a manner necessitated to a peace.

The good father minding this discourse some what more then the Court of France thought fitt to doe my former, urg'd it soe home to the King that his Majesty was pleased to give him order to signifie to his Royall Highness My Master that his Majesty was fully satisfied of his Royall Highnessis good intentions towards him, and that hee esteemed both their Interests as but one and the same, and that my *Lord Arlington* and the *Parliament* were to be looked upon as very unusefull to their Interests, and that If his Royall Highness would endeavor to dissolve this *Parliament* his Majesty would assist him with his power and purse to have such a new one as should be for their purpose. This and a great many more expressions of kindnesse and confidence Father Ferrier was pleased to communicate to *Sir William Throckmorton* and commanded him to send them to his Royall Highness to propose to his most Christian Majesty what hee thought necessary for his owne Concerne and the advantage of Religion and his *Majestie* would certainly doe all hee could to advance both or either of them. This *Sir William Throckmorton* sent to mee by an express who left Paris the 2nd of June 1674, stilo novo. I noe sooner had it but communicated it to his Royall Highness, to which his Royall Highness commanded me to Answer as I did on the 24th of the same moneth, that his Royall Highness was [PI9] very sensible of his most Christian *Majesties* freindshipp, and that hee would labor to cultivate it with all the good offices hee was capable of doing for his Majesty (that he was fully convens'd that their Interests were both one; that my *Lord Arlington* and the *Parliament* were not onely unusefull, but very dangerouse both to England and France that therefore It was necessary that they should do all they could to dissolve it; and that his Royall Highnessis opinion was that if his most Christian *Majestie* would write his thoughts freely to the King of England upon this Subject and make the same offer to his Majesty of his purse to dissolve this *Parliament* which hee had made to his Royall Highness to call an other hee did beleieve it very possible for him to succeed with the Assistencse wee shall bee able to give him here, and that if this *Parliament* were dissolved there would bee noe great difficulty of getting a new one which would bee more usefull, the Constitucion of *our Parliament* being such that a new one can never hurt the Crowne nor an old one doe it good.

His Royall Highness beeing pleased to owne these propositions which were but onely generall. I thought it reasonable to bee more perticular and come closer to the point, that if wee hapned to agree we might goe the faster about the worke and come to some issue before the time were too much spent, I laid this for my Maxime, the dissolution of *our Parliament* would Certainly procure A peace which proposicion was granted by every body I could converse with all even by Monsieur Rouvigny himselfe, with whom I tooke liberty of discoursing soe farr but durst not say any thing of the Intelligence I had with Father Ferrier, next that a Summe of money certaine, would certainly procure a dissolution this

some doubted but I am sure I never did for I know perfectly well the King had frequent disputation that time, whether hee shuld dissolve or continue them and he severall times declared that the Arguments were soe strong on both sides that hee could not tell which to incline, but was carryed at last to the continuance by this one Argument. If I try them once more they may possibly give mee money, if they doe I have gained my point, If they doe not I can dissolve them then and bee where I am now soe that I have possibility at least of getting Money for their Continuance against nothing of the other side; but if wee could have returnd this *Argument* and said *Sir* their dissolution would certainly procure you money, when you have onely [P20] a bare possibility of gitting any by their continuance, and to have showne how farr that bare possibility was from a foundation to build any reasonable hope upon, which I am sure his *Majestie* was sensible enough of, and how much 300000/ Sterling certaine (which was the *summe*, Hee *proposed*) was better then a bare possibility (with out any reason to hope that that would ever bee compased) of haveing halfe soe much more (which was the most hee designed to Aske) upon some vile dishonourable termes and a thousand other hazards which hee had great reason to bee afraid of. If I say wee had power to have argued thus, I am most confidently assured wee could have compassed it; For Logick *Monsieur Court*¹ built upon money, has more powerfull charmes then any other sort of reasoning, but to secure his Most Christian *Majestie* from any hazard as to this point I *proposed* that his *Majestie* should offer that *summe* upon that condission; and If the Condission were not performed the Money should never bee due; if it were, and that a peace would certainly follow there upon which noe body doubted, his *Majestie* would gain his ends and save all the vast expences of the next Campaigne, by which hee could not hope to better his condision or to putt himselfe into more advantageous Circumstances of treating then he was then in but might very probably bee in a much worse considering the mighty oppositions hee was like to meet with, and the uncertain chances of warr; but admitting that his *Majestie* could maintain himselfe by his great Strength and conduct in as good a Condicion to treat the next year as hee was then in which was as much as could then reasonably bee hoped for, hee should have saved by this proposall, as much as all the men hee must needs loose and all the charges hee should bee att in a yeare could bee vallued to amount to more then 300000/ Sterling and soe much more: and in case his Condicion should decay, as it should bee worse then it was when this was made, and the condicion of his Royall Highness and of Catholick Religion here which depends very much upon the Success of his most Christian *Majestie* delivered from a great many frights and reall hazards Father Ferrier seemed to bee very sensible of the benefit which all parties wold gaine by these proposals, but yet it was unfortunately delayd by the unhappy and tedious sickness which

¹ The relevant sentence on p. 6 of the printed text reads, 'For Logick in our Court built upon Money has more powerful Charmes than any other sort of Reason.'

kept him soe Long from the King in Frannck Countie¹ and made him soe unable to waite upon his *Majestie* after hee did² [P21] returne to Paris but soe soon as hee could compass it hee was pleased to acquaint his *Majestie* with it and did write to the Duke himselfe and did mee the honour to write alsoe to mee on the 5th of September 1674 and sent his Letters by Sir William Throckmorton who came express upon that errand[.] In these Letters hee gave his Royall Highness fresh assurance of his most Christian *Majesties* friendship and of his zeale and readiness to comply with every thing his Royall Highness had or should thinke fitt to propose in favour of Religion or the business of the money and that hee had commanded Mounsieur Rouvigny as to the lat[t]er to treat and to deale with his Royall Highness, and to receive and observe his orders and direccions, but desired that hee might not bee at all concerned as to the former, But that his Royall Highness would cause what propositions hee should thinke fitt to bee made about Religion, to bee offered either to Father Ferrier or Monsieur Pompour,³ These Letters came to us about the midle of our September, and his *Royal Highness* expected daily when Monsieur Rouvigny should speak to him about the subject of that Letter but hee tooke noe notice at all of any thing till the 29 of September the evening before the King and Duke went to Newmarkett for a fortnight, and then only said that hee had Command from his Master to give his *Royal Highness* the most firme assurances imaginable of his Friendship or something to that purpose making his *Royal Highness* a generall Complement but made noe mencion of any particuler orders relating to the subject of Father Ferriers Letter; The Duke wondering at this proceeding, and beeing obliged to stay good part of October at Newmarkett and soone after his coming back hearing of the death of Father Ferrier hee gave over all further prosecuting of the former project, But I believe I saw Mounsieur Rouvignys policy all along who was willing to save his Masters Money upon an assureance that wee would doe all wee could to stave off the Parliament for our owne sakes that wee could struggell as hard without Money as with it, And wee having by this time upon our owne interest prevailed to gett the Parliament prorogued till the 13th of Aprill, hee thought [*sic*] that prorogacion being to a day soe high in the spring would putt the Confederates soe much beyond their measures as it might procure a peace and be as usefull to France as a desolucion upon these termes which I suppose hee went upon[.] I had severall discourses with him and did open my selfe to him soe farr as to say that I could wish his master would give us leave to offer 300000*l* to our Master for [P22] the Dissolucion of the Parliament and shew him that a peace would most certainly follow a dessolucion, which hee agreed with mee in, and that wee desired not the money from his Master to excite our wills or to make us more industrious to use our utmost power to procure a dissolucion

¹ The Franche Comté (Free County) on the eastern borders of France.

² 'returne' deleted.

³ In the printed text spelt 'Pomponne': Armand de Pomponne, French foreign minister.

but to strengthen our power and creditt with the King and to render us more capable to succeed with his Majesty as most certainly wee should have done, had we been fortified with such an Argument.

To this purpose I pressed Monnsieur Pompour frequently by Sir William Throckmorton who returned from hence againe into France on the 10th of November the day our Parliament should have satt but was pro⟨ro⟩gued. Mounseieur Pompour (as I was informed by Sir William) did seem to approve the thing, but yet had 2 objections *against* it. 1. that the summe wee proposed was great and could very ill bee spared by his Master in the Circumstances hee was in, to which hee answered that if by his expending this Summe hee could procure a dissolucion of our Parliament, and there by a Peace which every body agreed would necessarily follow, His most Christian Majesty would save 5 or 10 times a greater Summe and soe bee a good husband by his expence, and if wee did not procure a dessolucion hee shuld not bee at the expence at all, for that wee desired him to promise Upon that Condition which wee were content to bee obliged to performe first. The 2nd objection was That the Duke did not move it nor appeare in it himselfe, To that wee Answered that hee did not indeed to Monsieur Pompour, because wee had found soe ill an effect of the negotiation with Father Ferrier when it came into Monsieur Rouvignys hands, but hee had concerned himselfe in it to Father Ferriers, yet I continued to prosecute and press the dissolucion of the Parliament detesting all prorogations as onely soe much loss of time and meanes of strengthening all those what did depended upon it in opposition to the Crowne the Interest of France and Catholick Religion in the opinion they had taken that our King durst not parte with this Parliament apprehending another would bee much worse. 2ndly That hee could not live long without a Parliament therefore they must suddently meet and the longer he kept them off the greater his necessities would grow and consequently their power to compell him to doe what they listed would increase accordingly and therefore if they could but maintaine themselves a while, the day would certainly come in a short [P23] time in which they should bee able to worke their wills, Such discourses as these kept the Confederates and our Malecontents in heart and made them weather [*sic*] on the warr in Spight of all our prorogations. And therefore I pressed as I have said a dessolucion untill February last when our Circumstances were soe totally changed that wee were forced to change our Counsellors and be as much for the Parliaments Sitting as wee were before *against* itt. Our change was thus before that time The Lord Arlington was the onely Minister in credit who thought himselfe ⟨out⟩ of all danger of the Parliament. Hee haveing bene accused before them and Justified, and therefore was zealously for their sitting and to increase his Reputation with them, and to become a perfect favourite hee sett himselfe all hee could to persecute Catholick Religion and to oppose the French, to show his zeale *against* the ⟨first⟩ hee revived some old Dormant orders for prohibiting Roman Catholicks to appeare before the King, and putt them into execucion at his office of Lord Chamberlain, And to make sure worke

against the 2nd as hee thought prevailed with the King to give him and the Earle of Ossory (who married two sisters of Meinheere O Dyke)¹ leave to goe over into Holland with <the> said Heerin² to make a visitt as they pretended to their Relations but indeed and in truth to propose the Lady Mary eldest daughter to his Royall Highness as a Ma[t]ch for the Prince of Oranges which was without the Dutches privity and against his consent insoemuch as the Lord Arlingtons Creatures were forc'd to excuse him with a distinction, that the said Lady was not to bee lookt upon as the Dukes daughter, but as the Kings and a Child of the State and soe the Dukes consent not to bee much considred in the disposall of her but the Interest only of State, by this hee intended to render himselfe the Darling of the Parliament and protestants who would look upon themselves as secured in their Religion by such Alliance and designed further by that meanes to draw us into close conjunction with Holland and the Enimies of France[.] The Lord Arlington set forth upon this errand on the 10 of November 1674 and returned not till the 6 of January following, during his absence the Lord Treasurer, Lord Keeper and Duke of Lautherdale who were the only Ministers in any considerable credit with the King and who all ³pretended to bee intirely united to the Duke declaimed loudly and with great violence against the said Lord and his actions in Holland, and did <hope> in his absence to have totally supplanted him and rooted him out of the Kings favour, and after that they thought they might easily enough have delt with the Parliament. But none of they had courage enough to speake against the Parliament till they could gett rid of him for feare they should not succeed [P24] but that the Parliament sitt in spight of them and some to heare that they had used their endeavours against it, which would have been soe unpardonable a Crime, with our ommipotent Parliament that noe power would have beene able to have saved them from punishment. But they finding at his return that they could not prevaile against him by such meanes and arts as they had then trid, resolved upon new Councells which were to out run him in his owne course which accordingly they undertook, and became as fierce Apostles and as zelous for Protestant Religion and against Popery as ever my Lord Arlington was before them and in pursueance thereof perswaded the King to issue out those severe orders and proclamations against Catholicks which came out in February last⁴ By which they did as much as in them lay to exturpate all Catholicks and Catholicke Religion out of the Kingdome which Counsells were in my poore opinion soe detestable, being levell'd as they must needs bee, soe against the Duke by people which he had advanc'd and who had profest soe much duty and service to him, that wee were putt upon new thoughts how to save his Royall Hiness <now> from the deseits and snares of them upon whome wee formerly depended, wee saw well enough that their design was to make themselves

¹ Willem Adrian van Nassau, heer van Odijk (1632–1705).

² Supposed Dutch for 'ladies'; more accurate might be 'Heerinnen'.

³ 'into' deleted.

⁴ Steele, I, nos. 3608, 3609.

as gratefull as they could to the parliament (if they must sitt), they thinking nothing more acceptable to it as the persecuting of Popery, but yet they were soe obnoxious to the Parliaments displeasure in generall that they would have been very glad of any Expedient to have kept it off; though they durst not ingage *against* it openly themselves, but thought this devise of theirs might serve for that purpose, hoping that the Duke would bee soe alarmed at their proceeding and by his being left by every body *that* hee would bee much more affraid of the Parliament then ever, and would use his utmost power to prevent it's sitting which they doubted not but hee would indeavour and were ready enough to worke underhand with him for their owne sakes (not his), in order there unto but durst not appeare openly, and to encourage the Duke the more to endeavour to dissolve the Parliament, their Creatures use to say up and downe that this rigorous proceeding *against* Catholicks was in favour of the Duke and to make the dissolution of the Parliament more easy which they knew hee coveted, by obviating one great objection which was commonly made *against* it, which was that if the Parliament shuld bee dissolved it would bee said that it was done in favour of Popery which clamours they had prevented by the severity which they had shewne *against* it beforehand, As soone as wee saw [P25] those tricks putt upon us wee plainly saw what men wee had to deale with, and what wee had to trust to if wee were wholly at their murcy, but yet durst not seeme so dissatisfied [*sic*] as wee really were but rather magnified the Contrivance as a device of great conning and skill all this wee did purely to hold them on in a beliefe that wee would indeavour to dissolve the Parliament, that they might rely upon his Royall Highness for that which wee knew they long'd for and were afraid they might do some other way if they discovered that wee were resolved wee would not, At length when wee saw the Sessions secured wee declared wee were for the Parliaments meeting as indeed wee were from the moment wee saw our selves used by all the Kings Ministers at such a rate that wee had reason to beleive they would Sacrifice France, Religion and his Royall Highness too, to their owne interest if occasion serv'd and that they were lead to beleive that that was the only way they had to save themselves at that time for wee saw noe expedient fitt to stopp them in their <carier>¹ of Persecucion and those other destructive councells but the Parliament, which had set it selfe a long time to dislike every thing the Ministers had done and had ²appeared violently *against* Popery whilst the Court seem'd to favor it, And therefore wee were confident that the Ministers haveing turn'd their faces the Parliament would doe soe to and still be *against* them and bee as ³little [for] persicucion then as they had been for Popery before.

This I undertook to manage for the Duke and the King of Frances interest, and assured Mounseieur Rouvigny (which I am sure he will testify if occasion serves) that that Sessions should doe neither of them any hurt, for that I was

¹ Deletion.

² 'don' deleted.

³ Deletion.

sure I had power enough to prevent mischeife though I darst not Answer for any good they should doe because I had but very few assistants to carry on the worke and wanted those helpes others had of makeing friends. The Dutch and Spaniard spared no pains nor expence of money to animate as many as they could *against* France. Our Lord Treasurer, Lord Keeper, all the Bishoppes and such as call themselves old Cavaliers who were all then as one man were not less less [*sic*] industrious *against* Popery and had the ⟨purse⟩¹ at their girdle too, which is an excellent instrument to gaine friends with,² and all vented *against* the Duke as Patron both of France and Catholick Religion. To deale with all this force, wee had no money but what came from a few private hands, and these soe meane ones too that I deare venture to say that I spent more my particuler selfe out of my owne fortune and upon my single credit then all the whole body of Catholicks in England besides; which was soe inconsiderable in comparison of what our adversaries could command and wee verily beleive did beestow in making their part that it was not worthy [P26] mencioning, yet notwithstanding all this wee saw that by the helpe of the Nonconformists (as Presbyterans Independents and other Sects) who were afraid of persecution as well as our selves and ³of the Enimies of the Ministers and particulerly of the Treasuerer (who had by that time supplanted the Earle of Arlington and was grone sole Manger of all affaires himselfe wee should bee able to prevent) what they designed *against* us and soe render the sessions ineffectuall to their ends, though we might not be able to compass our owne which were to make some brisk stepp ⁴in favour of his Royall Highness to shew the King that his Majestyes affaires in Parliament were not obstructed by reason of any eversion they had to his *Royal Highness's* person or apprehension they had of him or his religion, but for faction and ambition in some and from a reall dissatisfaction in others that wee have not had such fruits and the effects of those great Summes of money which have formerly bene given as they expected. If wee could have made them but one such stepp, the King would have certainly have restored his Royall Highness to all his Commissions, upon which hee would have been much greater then ever yet he was in his whole life or could *probably* ever have been by any other meanes in the world than what he had taken of becomming Catholick &c. And wee were soe very near gaining this point that I did Humbly begg his Royall Highness to give mee leave to put the Parliament upon ⁵Making An Addresse to the King that his Majesty would bee pleased to putt the Fleet into the hands of his *Royal Highness* as the onely person likely to give a good account of soe important a charge as that was to the Kingdome, and shew his *Royal Highness* such reasons to to [*sic*] perswad him that wee could carry it That he agreed with mee in itt that hee beleived wee could,

¹ Deletion.

² 'all' deleted.

³ 'the' deleted.

⁴ 'ste' deleted.

⁵ 'this' deleted.

yet others telling him how great a danger it would bee to him if he should miss in such an undertaking (which for my part I could not then see nor doe I yet), he was perswaded not to venture though hee was perswaded he could carry it, I did communicate this designe of mine to Monsieur Rouvigny who agreed with mee that it would bee the greatest advantage to his Master imaginable to have the *Dukes* power and Credit soe advanced as this would certainly doe it if wee could compass it, I showed him all the difficulties wee were like to meet with and what helpe wee shuld have but that wee shuld want one veri materiall one, money to carry on the work as wee ought; and theirfore I confess I did shamefully begg his Masters helpe and would willingly have been content to have been in everlasting disgrace *with* all the world if I had not with the assistance of 20000*l* sterling from him, (which *perhaps* is not the tenth part of what was spent on the other side) made it evident to the *Duke* that he could not have missed it. Monsieur Rouvigny us't to tell me if I could bee sure of succeeding in that designe his Master would give a very much larger summe but but [*sic*] that [P27] hee was not in a condition to throw away money upon inserteinties. I Answered that <nothing> of this nature can bee soe infallibly sure as not to be subject to some possibility of fayling But that I durst venture to undertake to make it evident That there was as great an assurance of succeeding in it as any Husbandman can have of a crop in Harvist who sowes his ground in its season and yet it would be accounted a very imprudent peece of wares¹ in any body to scruple the ventureing soe much seed in its propper time because it is possible it may bee totaley lost and noe benifit found of it in Harvest, he that mindes the windes and raines at that rate shall neither Sow nor Reape. I take *your* case to bee much the same as it was the last sessions. If wee can advance the *Dukes* interest and step forward wee shall put him out of the reach of all changes forever, for hee makes such a figure already that Cautious men doe not Care to act *against* him or alwayes without him because they doe not see that hee is much out powered by his enemyes, yet is he not at such a pich as to bee quite out of danger or free from opposition. But if he could gaine any considrable new addition of power all would come over to him as the onely stedy center of our government and noe body would contend with him farther. Then would Catholicks bee at ease, and his most Christian *Majesties* interest secured with us in England beyond all apprehensions whatsoever.

In order to this wee have two great designes to attempt this next sessions[.] it's that *which* wee were about before, vizt. to put the *Parliament* upon making it their humble request to the King, that the Fleet may bee put into his Royall Highness his care and *2ndly*, to gett an Act for generall Liberty of conscience. If wee carry these two or eyther of them, wee shall in effect doe what wee list afterwards. And truly wee think wee doe not undertake theis great points very unreasonably but that wee have good Cards for our Game, not but that wee

¹ Wariness.

expect great opposition and have reason to begg all the assistance wee can possibly gett, and therefore If his most Christian Majesty would stand by us a little in this conjuncture and helpe us *with* such a summe of money as 20000^l sterling (which is noe great matter to venture upon such an undertaking as this), I would bee content to bee Sacrificed to the utmost mallice of mine enemyes If I did not succeed. I have proposed this severall times to Monsieur Rouvigny who seemes allway of my opinion, and has often told mee that hee has written into France upon this subject and has desired mee to doe the like, but I know not whether he will bee as Zellous in the point as a Catholick would bee, Because *our* prevayling in this thing will give the greater blow to the Protestant Religion here that ever it receivd — Since its Birth, which perhaps he would not bee glad to see especially when he beleives that their is another way of doing his Masters business well enough without it *which* is by a dissolution of the *Parliament* upon I know hee mightily depends and concludes, that If that comes [p28] to bee desolved it will be as much as hee did care for, proceeding perhaps on the same manner of discourse which wee did this time 12 months. But with submission to his better judgement I doe think that *our* case is extreamly much alterd from what it was then, in relation a dessolucion for then the body of *our* governi[n]g Ministers all but the Earle of Arlington were intirely united to the Duke and would have governed his way If they had beene free from all feare and controll as they would have been if the *Parliament* had beene Revoked¹ But they haveing since that time ingaged in quite different Councils and imbarqued themselves and their interests upon other bottomes haveing declared themselves *against* Popery &c to dissolve the *Parliament* simply and without any other stip [*sic*] made will bee to leave them to governe *which* way they list, *which* wee have reson to suspect will bee to the prejudice of France and Catholicks Because the late declaracions and accions have demonstrated to us that they take that for the most popular way for them selves and the likeliest to keep them in absolute power whereas should the Duke get above them after the tricks they have served him[,] they are not sure he will totally forget the usage he has had at their hands, wherefore it imports us now to advance *our* interest a little farther by some such project as I have named before wee dissolve the *Parliament*, or olse we shall but chang masters a *Parliament* for ministers and continue in the same slavery and bondage as before. But one such step as I have proposed being well made wee may safely see them desolved and not feare the Ministers But shall bee established and stand firme without any oposition, for every body will then come over to us and worship the rising sun.

I have here given you the history of three yeares as short as I could, *though* I am affraid it will seeme very long and troublesome to your Revirence amongst the multitude of your Affaires you are ingaged in. I have alsoe shewed you the proper State of our Case which way by Gods providence good Conduct be made

¹ Revoked.

of such advantage to gods Church that for my parte I can scarce beleive my selfe awake or the thing Reall when I thinke of a Prince in such as Age as <wee>¹ live in converted to such a degree of Zeale and piety as not to regard any thing in the world in comparison of God almightyes glory the salvation of his owne soule and the Conversion of our poore Kingdome, which has a long time beene oppressed and miserably harazed by heresy and schisme.

I doubt not but your Reverence will consider our case and take it to heart and afford us what helpe you can both with the King of heaven by your holy prayers, and his most *Christian Majesty* by that great credit which you most justly have with him and If his *Majestys* affaires or your owne can ever want service of soe inconsiderable a Creature as my selfe you shall never find any body redier to obey your Commands or faithfuller in the execution of them to the best of his power then

your most Humble and most obedient *Servant*.

29 [blank] 75²

[P29] [blank] 49.³ **August 10 1678.** The deponent in Wild house Garden was informed by John Groves (according to his promise made) of the maner of firing Southwarke, namely that he certaine fire workes made for that purpose, and assisted with 3 Irish men went into the Burrough, and not finding a fitt place there went to St Margretts hill, where they found an oile shop, which Groves said he fired and that the Irish were procured by Dr. Fogarry, and that Richard Strang then provenciall gave him 400*l* and the Irish 200*l* a peice for it, and said that the Society gott 2000*l* in the fire, which was alsoe Related by Richard Strange to the Deponent at another time.

50. **August 11 1678.** Letters from White to Fenwick Specified deligence was used in the Kingdome Of Ireland by the Jesuitts there for the Destruction of the Duke of Ormond, and procuring <another>⁴ Demonstration of zeale for the promoting the Catholick Religion, and Interest in that Kingdome, and that what Argumentes could not promote the Sword Should, to the Greate vexation of the Protestants there: and he intimated the great joy he had that there was yet great hopes that the disaffected Scotts would not lay aside there endeavors for the defence of there Liberty and Religion, and that the Catholicks in Scotland had provided to use their utmost Interest to keep up the Commotion there. Bad Fenwick exort the Fathers to be earnest in their designe, for now was the time that the English nation was to bee reduced, and ordered letters to be written to the Society in England to encourage to braveness of mind ⁵for now was the time that the English nation was to bee reduced and ordered letters to be written to

¹ 'this' deleted.

² Coleman's printed letters are dated '29 Sept. 1675'. *Mr Colemans Two Letters*, p. 18.

³ Continuing the abstract of *A True Narrative* from P16 above.

⁴ Deletion.

⁵ The following repetition occurs in the MS.

the Society in England to encourage to braveness of mind, for god had hitherto given them a hopefull prospect of things; that they of London if they thought fitt to communicate these things should have a care that they did it not to any more then one at a time, least they should bee baffled in their Enterprize. Fenwick when hee shewed these letters to the Deponent told him that if hee lived till Christmas he should see a good Chance of things either that 48 that is King Charles, would bee taken from the world, or the world, especcally that little parte hee hold of it, from him and that a Catholick should Play such a game as never was played since the Conquest, he said he ment the Duke of Yorke.

51. **August 11 1678.** Keines at his chamber told the deponent, that the Provintiall taken great care of keeping alive the Difference betweene the Dissafected Scotts and the Duke of Louderdaill, ¹and that the affaires in Ireland went on *with* great expe[di]tion, and that now all meanes were used to beegett a difference betweene the Dutch and *Prince* of Orange, [p30] and if that shuld bee effected there was noe question to bee made but the protestant Interest would faile in Holland, and that 48 would not last long in England, for it was high time to hinder 49 from being effected, that Barly broth trade shuld grow dead, and that mum and chocolate (i.e. the House of Lords) bee putt downe, and the order of magpyes (i.e. the Bishops) should bee turned to their primitive Institution and Habitt, Barly broath is the House of Commons 12 is the Duke of Monmoth, and hindring 49 from being effected is not to suffer the King now in his 49th yeare to ²complete it.

52. **August 12 1678.** Keines determined to goe to Windsor in order to settle buisness there and towards the despaching of the aforesaid 49 at Windsor if the King should goe downe thither, and it was judged he would goe downe in a few dayes, and make his abode there for some weekes, and told this Deponent, he might chance to fall short of his returning againe, But Keines went not downe soe soone as afterwards appeared.

53. **August 12 1678.** Smith a lay Brother of the Society lodgeth with the Deponent at Mr. Londers the Taylors house in Cockpitt Alley in Drury Lane, hee hee [*sic*] is imployd to goe from house to house to see how the Catholicks stand affected, and Mr. Jennison³ said if the Catholicks had Courage enough, they might rise and cutt the throates of 100000 Protestants in London, as the said Smith related ⁴these words to the deponents asking the Deponents opinion alsoe of the same, to *which* the Deponent Answered that Mr. Jenneson talked like one that had

¹ Deletion (of a different spelling of the same name).

² 'come' deleted.

³ Thomas Jennison (1643–79), SJ; born at Durham, studied at Valladolid, entered the Society of Jesus in 1663; procurator at Brussels and a penitentiary at Loreto; sent on the English Mission, 1675; chaplain to Sir Philip Tyrwhitt; betrayed by his brother Robert and arrested by Oates, 29 Sept. 1678; protected from trial by his brother; died in Newgate, 27 Sept. 1679.

⁴ 'related' deleted.

more heate then light. Smith then told the Deponent that the Society allowed him 50*l* *per annum* for the Intelligence which hee gott of the affaires of the Court and acsions of the King and transmitted them to John Fenwick who transmiteth them to St. Omers, where they are Translated into the French Tongue, and soe sent to Father Le Leige Confessor to the French King, which dayly Intelligence the Deponent did dayly with Smith a Lay Brother, and of the order of the polititions, as he told this Deponent, and attends Father Blondell to Newgate to convert the prisoners there as he said, and the Deponent hath seene Smith and Blundell goe together to Newgate.

54. **August 1678.** *Matthew* Medburne a Player in the Dukes Theatre Mr. Penny Mr. Mamonoc[h] Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Hadda, Mr. *William* Smith Schoolemaster at Islington Mr. Edmond Everord, and others mett at a Clubb on Thursday <and Sunday> nights *with* one Jones a Preist and Keineste in Fullers Rents neare Grays Inn, and at the Signe of the Phesant, and there imployed by the Jesuits doe vilifie the House of Commons, and goe about the Citty of London to insence the people *against* them and *against* the Bishops, and say the Commons Assembled in *Parliament* are the Deviles Representatives, and not the Nations which words the Deponent did heare at the said Clubb, and was ordered by the Jesuits in London to give the said Persons Respect, and in their names to Charge the Clubb for their Faithfullness to them in that ¹perticular.

54. [*sic*] **August 12 1678.** Jennison boasted that hee had putt severall out to love with the King's Interest, and would soe conteneue if the King did not turne Roman Catholick and if the King did not become R[oman] C[atholic] he should not bee C[arolus] R[ex] long.

56. **August 20: s.n. 1678.** A Paquitt from White &c to Fenwick specified that 12 Jesuitts were ²gon to Holland, and would use all their Skill and Interest to make a Commotion there. Aple tree will (i.e. the Prince of Orange) shuld not bee greate, and they hoped the Fathers in London would follow their buisness closely here. Scene and read by the Deponent.

57. **August 12 1678.** John Fenwick informes White by lettèr that the Court was gon or going [P31] to Windsor, and that the Fathers and Honest Will were to attend the Court there as Fenwick informed the Deponent.

58. **August 13 1678.** About 6 a Clock in the afternoone a sermon was preached by John Keines to 12 persons of poore habitt, but of Quallity, as the Deponent judgeth by the whiteness of their hands, wherein hee delivered that Protestants and other Heritick Princes were ipso facto deposed, and that it was as lawfull to destroy as Oliver Cromwell, or any other usurper. In the Deponents audience, beeing accidentally present.

¹ 'respect' deleted.

² 'yett to' deleted.

59. **August 15 1678.** Keines and Fenwick went to a *Gentlemans* lodgings in or about Westminster, and perswaded him to remove his Quarters least god shuld destroy him with the sinners of the Citty, for God had raised them and others of the Society to doe such things against the Citty as would make a mans eares tingel that should heare it, and in the evening Related this to the Deponent, and laught to thinke what an affright they shuld putt the *<said>* *Gentleman* in.

60. **August 17 1678.** Keines came to the Deponents lodgings, told him that it was endeavored to dispatch 48 at Windsor if possible and that Mr. Howard¹ Prior of the Benedectines, and Mr. Hitchcock² Subprior, Mr. Skinner, Corken³ Benadic-tines, hath *promised* to assist him *with* 6000*l.* in the designe. The *said* Howard and Hichcock told the Deponent the same thing that day in the Morning, and withall said that the secureing of his Majestys person in his flight from Worces-ter was the worst dayes worke that ever Simple Jack Huddleston⁴ ever did in all his life, but now it w^{<as>} their buisness to gett the Stuarts out of the way, which the Deponent related to John Keines, whereupon Keines told the Deponent that if he would Asist to dispatch the King hee shuld bee rewarded here or in Heaven. The deponent replyed *<he never>* shott a Gunn in all his life, and could not bee guilty of such a thing for the world. Keines told him alsoe that Conyers on the 14th August *<laid>* a wager *with* a *Gentleman* not knowne to the Deponent in the Benidictines Co[n]vent in the Savoy of 100*l* depositing 10 Ginnyes in the Subprior Hitchcocks hands that the villaine the King should not live to eate any more Christmass pye. Keines alsoe the same 17th August told the Deponent that the Towne newse was of warr *with* France, and in case it did Hold then have at the Rogues the House of Commons, they shuld then bee Remimbered for all their Long Bills *against* the Catholicks. The Deponent urged that the Revenge upon them or death of the King would not doe their buisness unless his Royall Highness would *pardon* those that did the worke, Keines replied that the Duke was not the strenght of their Trust, for they had another way for the setting up of the Catholick Religion for when they had destroyed the King, they had a List of 20000 substantiall Catholicks in *<London>* fitt for Armes, that would rise in 24 houres and less, and If James did not comply with them he must goe to pott alsoe. At parting Keines asked the deponent what he ment *<when he said>* that he could not bee guilty of such a thing as dispatching the King, their being noe guilt in the case, The deponent ⁵smiling replyed, he could not be guilty of soe much courage and said it was his opinion it would be more safe to lett Sir

¹ Thomas Augustine Howard (1644–1718), Benedictine; of Cumberland; trained at Douai; presi-
dent general of the English Benedictines, 1697.

² William Hitchcock (1625–1711), alias 'Needham', Benedictine; originally from Bucks.; or-
dained, 1649.

³ James Corker, Benedictine.

⁴ John Huddlestone, Benedictine; helped Charles II after the battle of Worcester and reconciled
him to Rome on his deathbed. See P456.

⁵ 'repl' deleted.

George Wakeman doe it by his skill for then the People would not apprehend it soe much.

61. **August 18 1678.** The Deponent Invited overnight went againe to Keines Chamber about 8 or 9 a clock But Keines was gon abroad, and ⟨had⟩ ordered him to attend him at [P32] 4 in the afternoone, but meeting Keines in the mase he went along with him up on his Invitation to a House where by appointment in Covent Garden some Fathers and some Dominicans were to meete: when they came thither Vinecent Provinciall of the order, Joseph David, Hinmash Dominick Collings Fridding Munsell Lumsdall, were mett as they said in the name of all the rest of the Order in England to consult and comply *with* the Fathers of the Society all of one side. Hattioner, Wright, Blundell, Keines propounded to the Dominicans Employed by the Provinciall they were poore and could doe but little for they had little or noe money. But they would lett ⟨them⟩ have their personall assistance and Counsell, and procure what Interest they could for they were in Debt, and had scarce 400*l* Stock, and their estats were not above 360*l* *per annum* at the uttermost. From this consult the Deponent was sent to the Carmelites, Dr. Hanson,¹ Mr. Kimball, Mr. Trevers² *with* like proposals they said they had not one penny in Stock, nor any income besides what the Spanish Ambassador allowed them for assisting in his Chappell, But desired the Deponent to present their Service to the Fathers and tell them their Prayers to God and the blessed Lady should not be wanting.

62. **April [sic] 19 1678.** At Fanwicks chamber Blundell said he had beene with his workmen and they wanted oyle, which the Deponent understood to bee sheeps fatt. The Deponent asked Keines there present when hee was for Windsor? who replied the Court was scarce settelled, but Conyers and Anderston³ were to goe downe on the morrow, and if they doe any thing in the buisness in hand, It would hasten his going downe and told this Deponent (inquiring for Honest Will) hee was very bad with a sore throate, and could not Ride to Windsor; and it would bee dangerous to goe by water; least a Cold beeing by that meanes contracted it would disable him for service. After this the same day in the evening inquired of one Rumby⁴ a Lay Brother at the Convent for Conyers, who laughing upon him said the Hill people were fooles to sett upon 48 at Windsor because he was seldome in a posture to receive their kindness, but he would see his worship and talke *with* him in another Language then Tormentano [sic], The Deponent asked him how, Hee replied that if the Shirt of his back knew he would burne it, but if that would not take Effect, noe meanes nor opportunity

¹ John (Anselm) Hanson (1603–79), Carmelite working in London district; originally from Norf.

² Walter Joseph (Bede) Travers (1619–96), Carmelite working in London district; originally from Devon.

³ Lionel Anderson (1620–1710), alias Anderton and Munson; ordained as a Dominican, 1665; tried and banished, 1680; returned to England, 1686.

⁴ William Rumley, tried as a Benedictine monk and acquitted, along with Wakeman, Corker, and Marshall, 18 July 1679.

should bee neglected in order to the dispatch of 48; he alsoe told the Deponent that it was resolved that Groves and Pickering should stay in towne 〈being the person contened was〉 *hic et ubique*¹ not long in one place.

63. **August 21 1678.** At 3 a Clock a Consultation was had by the Jesuitts then in London *with* certain Benedictine Monkes concerning a packett come from Talbutt, Arch Bishop of Dublin, to the Father of the Society in *which* they were Informed that 4 Jesuits had undertaken the Duke Ormond, and upon his death the Irish were ready to rise, and in his letter told them that the Legott was Arived in Ireland, and had asserted the Popes right to that Kingdome; and that the King of England beeing no Catholick did ceace to bee concerned therein being given him dureing the good pleasure of his Holyness, And therefore did encourage the *said* Arch Bishop to contrive and use all ways and meanes for the recovering of that Kingdome out of the hands of the English, and in the same Letter was mentioned that if oportunity did not permitt the said Good Jesuits to doe their business, that they should send one Dr. Fogerty now lodging at Mrs. Lymonds an Apothecaryes Widdow in Drury 〈Lane〉 and that he and the Fathers in Ireland together *with* the said Fogerty would find out [P33] an Expedient for the Death of the said Duke, and certified that the severall Commission officers, in the Garrison of Ireland were dispensed with to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Suprimacy, and the Irish soe despenced with all had promised to betray theire Interest into their hands, when the buisness should bee ripe, and desired the Fathers to bee as 〈delygent〉 in England, as he and the rest of the clergy were in Ireland. Keines shewed these letters to the Deponent and an account of the Consult &c Fogerty alsoe related the same the same day, and said he had greate Interest in the Court of Ireland.

64. **August 21 1678.** Fogerty a maine Agent in the Plott hath promised that if Talbatt will make use of him hee will doe all the service hee can, and did tell the Deponent that hee and Coleman were in the Councill when Wakeman was contracted *with* all and ordered to poyson the King, and said if he had that Interest in the Court that Wakeman had he would have undertook ²it himselfe. This discourse was in Fogartyes one Chamber; and alsoe that he had hired 4 Ruffians to mind the Kings posturs at Windsor, and when the Deponent told him he heard that the King was going to Portsmouth hee was wonderfully troubled, and said it would much Impede theire designe; and nothing would bee attempted soe long as he was absent from Windsor.

65. **August 22 1678.** Sir William Godolphin Ambassidor in Spaine is a Friend to the buisness, as Swettman writt from Spaine July 30 in letters read to the Deponent August 22.

66. **August 22 1678.** Money sent by the Sociaty to Windsor to supply the expence

¹ Here and everywhere.

² 'en' deleted.