

GENERAL EDITOR MARK GOLDIE

THE ENTRING
BOOK OF

*Roger
Morrice*

IV.

The Reign of
James II

1687–1689

Edited by
Stephen Taylor

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

Justice and Law will admit you. I tell you yod crimes as great as they are are Bayleable, and you may put in Bayle, only the Court requires sufficient Bayle lest a Prisoner accused of such great publick Crimes should make his Escape, but he chose rather to go to prison then put in Bayle, it may be because he could not get then such Bayle as the Court required and thence he was sent to Newgate.

There was a great Concourse of Papists even to the filling of the Court that Lords day night the King came to Whitehall, and on Monday the Protestants that were there were the Lord Chamberlain Mulgrave, the Lord Middleton and some others in Waiting, and some other Protestant Lords both Spirituall and Temporall, as well as some other Gentlemen.

On Monday the 14. in the evening about 10. or 11. a Clock the Earle of Devon settled the Guards before the King went to Bed, And about one a Clock after the King was in Bed Count Solmes (Colonell of the Princes Guards, who in other Countries is an Executioner like our Lieutenant of the Tower) the Marquisse of Halifax, the Earle of Shrawsbury, and the Lord Belamora came with a message (I thinke not a Letter) to the King from the Prince, they desired Permission to the King, they were admitted immediately, and the contents of their message was to this purpose.

That his Ma.^{ty} would remove from Whitehall, the Concourse of Papists and other enemies to the Kingdome had been so very great at Whitehall on Lords day in the evening, and on Monday, that the Peace was thereby endangered & that his Ma.^{ty} if he pleased might go to Ham a pleasant situation & but he chose rather to go to Rochester. Count Solmes immediately sent to Lion to know the Princes pleasure who concurred therewith.

Then Count Solmes proposed the adding of some new Troopes of the Princes just then come to Town to the Guards at Whitehall, the King was unwilling of that, but Count Solmes said it was very necessary they should have Shelter and so I thinke they were added to the Guards for Count Solmes was somewhat positive, and so the King consented.

Page 372 His Ma.^{ty} Said when these four first came in to the King in Bed, and Count Solmes delivered the Message must I rise now, Count Solmes replied you need not rise now, or till 8. a Clock, or till yett up at all. Levy.

The King said this was a force upon him, and he was driven hereby from London, Count Solmes said force must be opposed by force, And the King raised the first force for the destroying of the Subject the Religion Lawes Liberty and Lives, and had made a great progresse therein.

His Ma.^{ty} went from Whitehall on Tuesday before Noon, his three Coaches and Saddle Naggs went through Cheapside about 11. a Clock and so over London Bridge.

His Ma.^{ty} went in his Barge from Whitehall about 11. a Clock towards the Bridge, and there attended him in the Barge the Lord Jylburg, the Lord Aron the Lord Sunbarton and M^r. Griffin, and thence his Ma.^{ty} went to Rochester.

The Kings Army was all sent on Monday the 17. some miles out of London.

Ingressus. The Prince of Orange came from Lion on Tuesday the 18. instant and came to St. James's betwene 12. and one a Clock that day, He came through the Park to it, so that he came not into the City at all, but severall of his Guards did come into the City, and some of his wearied, and Worn-out Horsses that had much Luggage with them. The universall joy and acclamation at his entrance was like that at the Restauration in all things except in Tobaccoeries, of which there was a little appearance, as has been known upon such occasions, and such a publick Concourse.

The Entering Book of Roger Morrice 1677–1691

VOLUME IV
The Reign of James II
1687–1689

edited by
Stephen Taylor



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

© Contributors 2007

All rights reserved. Except as permitted under current legislation
no part of this work may be photocopied, stored in a retrieval system,
published, performed in public, adapted, broadcast,
transmitted, recorded or reproduced in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission of the copyright owner

First published 2007
The Boydell Press, Woodbridge

ISBN 1 84383 248 8 = 978-1-84383-248-5 [volume 4]
ISBN 1 84383 244 5 = 978-1-84383-244-7 [the set]

The Boydell Press is an imprint of Boydell & Brewer Ltd
PO Box 9, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3DF, UK
and of Boydell & Brewer Inc.
668 Mt Hope Avenue, Rochester, NY 14620, USA
website: www.boydellandbrewer.com

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available
from the British Library

This publication is printed on acid-free paper

Designed and typeset in Monotype Van Dijck and Adobe Cronos Light by
The Stingray Office, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester

Printed in Great Britain by
Antony Rowe Ltd, Chippenham, Wiltshire

Contents

<i>Reader's Guide</i>	vii
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xvii
<i>Introduction</i>	xxiii
1687	I
1688	204
1689	458

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>The Entering Book, Q377</i>	<i>frontispiece</i>
--------------------------------	---------------------

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 1–5 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 includes the text of over 380 pages of Volume Q of Roger Morrice's *Entring Book*, covering the period from the issuing of the Declaration of Indulgence in April 1687 to the offer of the crown to William and Mary in February 1689. It provides an account of the final eighteen months of the reign of James II, the invasion of William of Orange, the flight of James, and the events of the only legal interregnum in English history, documenting both the Revolution of 1688 and the first crucial phase of the Revolution settlement. The format of this section of the *Entring Book* is remarkably consistent. Throughout the period Morrice made weekly entries, which give every indication of being drafted contemporaneously. The text is divided into sections headed by a date — invariably a Saturday, suggesting that Morrice probably made up his account each Saturday — and containing news and anecdotes from the preceding week, or which had come to his attention during that week. Occasionally Morrice missed a week, but there are only two gaps of two weeks — in August 1687 and March 1688. The character of the *Entring Book* is also very consistent through this period: it is very much a journal of public affairs. As throughout the document, we are allowed very little insight into Morrice himself, but his selection of news is enormously revealing of the preoccupations and concerns of the Puritan Whig group of which he was a part. Predictably, as the second great crisis of the Stuart monarchy approached its resolution in November 1688, the *Entring Book* becomes more dense and the weekly entries become longer, sometimes extending to twenty pages or more.

The volume opens with the issuing of the Declaration of Indulgence on 4 April 1687. For some months James II had been distancing himself from the Tories and high churchmen, and making overtures to Whigs and Dissenters in an attempt to secure support for his religious policies. The declaration, however, marked a decisive breach with the king's old allies, as James committed himself to a policy of religious toleration. The immediate aim towards which he was working was securing the legislative repeal of both the penal laws and the Test Acts, the consequence of which would have been to have placed both Catholics and Dissenters on a footing of equality with the adherents of the established Church. In the *Entring Book* we can trace James's consistent pursuit of this policy through the renewal of the Declaration in April 1688 right up to the attempted rapprochement with the Tories in mid-October 1688 in the face of William's invasion. While Morrice notes events like the pardoning of some of the Monmouth rebels and the activities of the commission for regulating corporations, the most closely observed part of his account of the implementation of royal policy concerns City politics, as former Whigs and their allies were restored to offices from which they had been removed during the Tory reaction at the end of the reign of Charles II. In part, this process can be seen as the implementation of the commitments made in the declaration. In part, it reflected James's determination to fill both local and national government with those

who would support his policies. In part, it was intended to ensure the election of MPs who would support the repeal of the Test Acts in a future parliament. But events in London also highlight the failings, though not necessarily the failure, of James's policy. The new lord mayor, Sir John Shorter, an Independent, proved a particular disappointment to the court, as he took the test, maintained the use of the Anglican liturgy in his chapel, and then, as recorded in a short passage that clearly reveals Morrice's grasp of the importance of political symbolism, failed to attend the thanksgiving for the queen's conception at Bow church on 15 January, but was present two weeks later for the commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I, an event already closely connected with the articulation of Anglican, and particularly high church, political thought.

James's actions created new problems and dilemmas for many groups in English society, and perhaps for none more than the Presbyterians. Despite the generally dispassionate tone adopted by Morrice in the *Entring Book*, the ambivalence of the English Presbyterians, and of Morrice himself, to the Indulgence emerges clearly. The complicity of some Dissenters, particularly Quakers and Independents, in James's policies is noted. Penn's speech on presenting the Quakers' address of thanks to the king is recorded in full, a treatment accorded to relatively few such texts in this section of the *Entring Book*. But others, particularly Presbyterians, were torn between taking advantage of the Declaration and attempting to forge a Protestant alliance with the Church of England. There was considerable suspicion about the king's conversion to the principle of toleration, and Morrice could not help noting, after the presentation of one Presbyterian address of thanks, that James 'hates them with a perfect hatred' (Q126). More Whiggish principles surfaced in concerns that the declaration was grounded on an assertion of royal prerogative powers of questionable legality. Again, Morrice observed perceptively that the king did not like addresses that failed to support 'the Dispensing power' (Q132). Presbyterians like Richard Baxter were accused of ingratitude for not flocking to the support of the king. But, while there was no doubting their relief at the ending of persecution, they wanted not toleration but a relaxation of the terms of conformity to the established Church. Thus, they observed James's attack on the Church of England, its clergy and privileges with a combination of *schadenfreude* and horror: they enjoyed the spectacle of Tories and high churchmen being cut down to size, but could not disguise their anxiety about the fate of the established Church and Protestantism. The Magdalen College affair, which began with the king's attempt to impose his candidate for the presidency of the college and ended in January 1688 with the expulsion of the president and fellows, assumes every bit as much importance in Morrice's account of the period as in those of others, such as Gilbert Burnet. Morrice, indeed, gives enormous emphasis to the activities of the ecclesiastical commission, offering new light not only on the case of Magdalen College, where the opinion of his patron and the noted Whig lawyer, Sir John Maynard, is of particular interest, but also on the cases of Sidney Sussex College and the vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In the late spring and early summer of 1688, the dominant event is the response of the Church to the second Declaration of Indulgence, culminating in the petition and trial of the Seven Bishops. While Morrice is able to offer us little new about the conduct of the trial, he does provide some lively local colour on the behaviour of the crowd.

Concern about James's assault on the Church and suspicion of his motives are thus two of the dominant themes of this section of the *Entring Book*; a third is Morrice's dis-

trust of much of the Church's leadership, above all the high churchmen or, as he called them, the 'hierarchists'. In retrospect, James's abandonment of his old allies was complete, but Morrice repeatedly records rumours of a rapprochement between the two. He noted the continuing 'enmity' of high churchmen towards the Reformed interest (Q203), doubted their sincerity when they made overtures towards the Dissenters, and reflected on their bad faith during earlier attempts to unite the Protestant interest at the Restoration and in 1672. If anything, it is the Presbyterians' continuing distrust of the 'hierarchists' that sets the tone for all Morrice's discussion of religion and politics during these months. The king's promises could not be trusted and Protestantism was under threat, but the sense of fear and foreboding was only heightened by the behaviour of many of the clergy of the Church of England. A 'Coalition between the sober Conformists and Non Conformists' may have been the only way to 'save this Nation' (Q128), but the intrigues and ambition of the 'hierarchists' threatened to destroy all attempts to create unity among Protestants.

Surprisingly, perhaps, the issue of the succession does not loom large in Morrice's account, which makes a striking contrast with Burnet's *History of his Own Time* and may point to an important difference between the concerns of the Puritan and the Williamite Whigs. Morrice was certainly aware of the importance of the issue in English politics in 1687–8. It was a matter of 'great consideration', he notes, that James's daughters had both married Protestants (Q34). He records an intriguing rumour in December 1687 that the king's marriage to Anne Hyde was going to be declared void, bastardising both Mary and Anne. The progress of the queen's pregnancy is chronicled, and there are hints that he was aware of the rumours about the credibility of the pregnancy. But he himself had no doubts about the legitimacy of the Prince of Wales. In one of the most vivid passages in the *Entring Book*, he recounts how many people of 'very different parties and persuasions' were present at the birth and how he later talked with one of the attending physicians who 'did with his own hand feele the second Birth and it was perfectly warme to all intents' (Q269).

An acute sense of fear pervades Morrice's account of James II's reign, but the fact that it was a contemporary journal, which bears no marks of later *textual* revision, means that it lacks the teleology of so many narrative accounts of the revolution. There is no sense that the regime was on the verge of collapse until news of William's preparations for an invasion reached London towards the end of August 1688. From this point events unfolded rapidly: in September and October we witness James's reaffirmation of his policy, then his reversal of it and his attempts to win back the support of the Tories. Morrice's account is full, wide-ranging, and well informed. If nothing else, it provides a remarkable insight into how much news was circulating in London between November 1688 and February 1689 about the reactions of politicians, courtiers, and churchmen to events, about William's advance, the risings in the north and midlands, the king's flight, the role of the provisional government, and the working out of the settlement of the crown. What emerges very clearly is a sense of the speed and extent of the government's loss of control. Even before William had landed, English and Irish soldiers in James's army were fighting each other in a riot at Portsmouth, and the trained bands were being deployed in London in an attempt to protect Catholic chapels from the attentions of the mob. Defections in the army and anti-popish rioting are major features of Morrice's narrative in October and November.

Intriguingly, even at the end of November Morrice himself was still referring to

James's troops as 'ours' (Q328), but far more revealing was his sense in the aftermath of James's first flight of the 'wonderfull dispensacion' that God had granted Protestants. Nonetheless, distinctive fears continue to inform his account of the Revolution settlement in December and January. He had much to say about continuing tensions between high churchmen and Dissenters and recounted every rumour that supports the notion that there was a 'conspiracy' among the 'hierarchists' to recur to the king. He provides important new material about the debates on the use of the prayers for the king and royal family and what should replace them, an issue that, for Morrice at least, was a litmus test of support for James II. In the first weeks of 1689, therefore, there is a real sense of the precariousness of the Revolution; even at the beginning of February, he expressed doubt that a settlement would be achieved 'without blood' (Q446). At the same time, the reader is left in no doubt that a dramatic change has taken place — a revolution has occurred, and the atmosphere of fear among the Dissenters has been dispelled. In one of the very few personal passages in the *Entring Book*, Morrice notes that, for the first time since 1662, he is able to walk around Westminster Hall 'with true liberty and freedom' (Q458).

Events in England dominate this section of the *Entring Book*, and it might be tempting to portray Morrice's vision as narrowly Anglocentric. To do so, however, would be misleading. He was well informed about events in Scotland and Ireland. In the former he very quickly identified the threat posed by the Revolution to the episcopalian settlement imposed at the Restoration. He was even more aware of the impact of the earl of Tyrconnel's government in Ireland and his attempt to create a Catholic state. After James's flight, Morrice conveys very clearly how rapidly Ireland came to be recognised as a threat to the new regime. The breadth of his vision, however, is most clearly revealed by his treatment of Europe. European politics loom large: the ambitions of Louis XIV, the tensions between France and England on the one hand and the Dutch Republic on the other, the conflict between the Emperor and the Turks, the disputes between Louis XIV and the pope. Morrice's primary focus, however, is the fate of European Protestantism. The sufferings of French Huguenots continued to provide a stark reminder of the cruelties that were perpetrated by Catholics, but of almost as much concern was the fate of the Protestants in central Europe, where the retreat of the Turks was being accompanied by renewed persecution by the Emperor in Hungary and Transylvania. Morrice's perception, indeed, was unremittingly confessional. Europe was, for him, a battleground between Protestantism and Catholicism; the great fear was the formation of a Catholic League to 'extirpate' Protestantism.

If one is looking for a theme to link this volume of the *Entring Book*, it is the crisis of Protestantism in England, in Britain, and in Europe. One is reminded of Burnet's description of this period as 'the fifth great crisis of the Protestant religion'.¹ But, in Morrice's case, it was in particular the crisis of the Reformed religion. Protestantism was under threat both at home and abroad, but so, more particularly, was the Presbyterian, Puritan, or Reformed interest — high churchmen were almost as much the enemy as the Catholics. That said, there is a danger of imposing too much of a narrative or

¹ *Bishop Burnet's History of His Own Times*, ed. M. J. Routh (2nd edn, 6 vols., Oxford, 1833), III, 74–5. Here Burnet dates the crisis from 1685. Earlier in the *History*, however, he describes it as beginning with the French invasion of the United Provinces in 1672. See *Burnet's History of My Own Time*, ed. Osmund Airy (2 vols., Oxford, 1897), I, 574.

analytical coherence on the *Entring Book*. It is important to recognise the breadth and variety of Morrice's concerns — crime, the law, City politics. Above all, this section of the *Entring Book* is the product of a great collector of news stories both significant and trivial, some clearly connected to Morrice's major preoccupation and some less so.

Stephen Taylor
University of Reading

[Q84] Saturday March 26 1687

Saturday March 26 1687.¹ Mr. Nevell Paine — has charged the Earle of Sunderland with keeping Treasonable Correspondency with the Prince of Orange, and acquainted his *Majestie* therewith, who has heard them both face to face, the Earle utterly denied any Correspondency with the Prince Paine — averred it the Earle denied it, and confessed that his Wife did keepe correspondency with the Princesse, which he thought she was bound in duty to do because She was the Kings daughter and Payne — produced one Letter of the Countesse of Sunderland — to the Princesse, but had no obscure passage in it, but Complement that useth to pass betweene Ladyes of that quality (some incline to thinke Mr. William Pen, I know not for what reason was at the bottom ²of this Charge) the Earle of — Sunderland — went to his house in the Countrey³ the beginning of this weeke[.] The Lord Charles Hamilton and Mr. Henry Savell⁴ did intend and I believe go with them thither. Some thinke this is very considerable.

His *Majestie* sent — for Nell Gwyn and told her that her Son the Duke of Burford⁵ must be of the Religion his father dyed in if She expected that he should take any care of him, and that Mr. Gashoone that his mother had made the Dukes Governour or Tutor, a French Protestant who has been long in England must be removed because he was a Heretick and he would place another, and has placed Mr. Weyburn⁶ a very fierce active, discursive Papist whome Harrey Killegrew⁷ told the King would Sillogize the Duke to death.

Its discoursed in the Town as if Nell Gwyn were Commanded to restore all the things that King Charles the Second gave her, and that she did return a Dozen

Mr. Crisp [blank] of the City is like to be turned out.

¹ The date occurs in the MS both as a heading and in the margin.

² 'of' deleted.

³ Althorp House, Northants.

⁴ Henry Savile.

⁵ Charles Beauclerk, the illegitimate son of Charles II and Nell Gwyn, had been created earl of Burford in 1676, but was now known by the title granted him in 1684, duke of St Albans.

⁶ Probably an error for John Leyburn, the Catholic vicar apostolic.

⁷ Henry Killegrew (1613–1700); son of the courtier Sir Robert Killigrew (d.1633); MA, Christ Church, Oxford, 1638; DD, 1642; chaplain to the king's army, 1642; chaplain and almoner to the duke of York, 1660; master of the Savoy, 1663. *DNB*.

There is much lax discourse as if the Sober Churchmen were willing (which most have been alwayes peremptorily averse from) to come to some good understanding and Coalesse with the Sober Dissenters (that alwaies sought it) and to this end they would expect the Dissenters should not Erect great new Meeting places, nor meete ordinarily in Church hours, but surely the most and its certain many Churchmen expect and desire too that the Dissenters may abuse their Liberty and break out into some eruptions against the State, and thereby necessitate the State to take in the Churchmen and make them Trump once more.

There is a Common report that the Dutch have agreed the busines of Bantam with us, by promising to pay as much to his Majesties privy Purse *per annum* as our Merchants alledge they are damnified by the Hollanders tradeing in Bantam and so that busines is ended, but I know not whether this be true.

Neither am I sure that Van:zitters¹ does endeavor or designe to get any right understanding betweene the Prince, our King and the French King, by proposing any third Interest in which they may all three agree.

I am not Certain that far above a Majority of the Parliament did concur, but it is my Opinion they did so, but I am certain beyond all contradiction that if 3 or 400 had fully concurred in all things it must not have sate, because it would have been so prejudiciall to the French King who minds his own Interest not Ours, for a Protestant Parliament cannot sit here, but some person will lay open the designs of France and shew how greatly We dishonour ourselves by being so much influenced by them &c, and thereby the Confederate Princes will be encouraged to Enter into a new Confederation against the French King which was formerly the true [Q85] reason our Parliaments were so often Prorogued and Dissolved, and the same reason holds good.

After all the discourse Captain Slingsby is not actually turned out, and whether he will be or no I cannot tell.

Nor I think Bellingham and the rest are not put out neither.

While some of the Fellows were attending the success of the Petition they had put in to his Majestie for leave to choose a Master according to their own Statutes (what the Success thereof would have been they say they are not sure) Mr. Basset comeing to Sydney Colledge demanded admission, Mr. Mathews a Seniour Fellow thereof did admitt Mr. Basset Master, and so there was an end of that affaire which is like to the end that the Universities use to put at all times to all affaires of that kind.²

What Use will be made of this publick Tolleration I am not certain, very many Ministers Judgements are not to take, nor Erect or build publick Halls or very large Meeting places, nor ordinarily to meet in Church hours but this will not be acceptable to the people, and so they will endeavor to overrule it.

¹ Aernout van Citters (1633–96).

² Basset, a Catholic convert who had been dispensed from the usual oaths, was installed as master of Sidney Sussex College during the assizes on 7 Mar. 1687.

The Anabaptists have returned to some of their great Meeting:places and have taken others as large ones as they can procure.

Mr. Barker¹ did preach the last Lords day in a publick Hall (it may be Pinners) and had a very great Auditory of Strangers; as any Minister else will have while liberty is thus Novell, by him I suppose Congregationalists judgements may be known in this Case. An account of his Sermon and Prayer was carryed immediatly to Whitehall, and a Written Coppy of both given in the next morning there.

A Proclamation is designed to come forth, but is not yet in readiness for the middle of this Weeke the first rude draught of it was not perfected

Rather then this matter of the toleration should not succeed and take place effectually the King (so the prelatists) will give the Presbyterians and Dissenters money as he did when he was duke

I answered I never knew that he gave them any when he was Duke, nor that any was given them by his privity, but it was reported that his brother gave them some

His Majesties resolutions to issue out a generall liberty
of Conscience to all persons of what perswasion soever
Whitehall March 18 1686[/7].

The King was this day in Counsell pleased to Declare that he thought fit for divers weighty Considerations that the Parliament should be Prorogued from the 28 of April to the 22 of November next.

And his Majestie did also acquaint the Counsell that he had resolved in the meane time to issue out a Declaration for a Generall Liberty of Conscience² to all persons of what perswasion soever, which he was moved to by having observed, That although an Uniformity in Religious Worship had been endeavoured to be Established within this Kingdome in the successive Reignes of four of his Majestie's Royall predecessors assisted by their respective Parliaments, yet it had proved altogeather ineffectuall.

That the restraint upon the Consciences of Dissenters in order thereunto had been very prejudiciall to this nation as was sadly experienced in the horrid Rebellion in the time of his Majesties Royall Father.

That the many Penall Lawes made against Dissenters in all the foregoing Reignes and especially in the time of the late King had rather increased then lessened the number of them, and that nothing can more conduce [Q86] to the Peace and quiet of this Kingdom, and the increase of the number as well as of the Trade of <his>³ Subjects (wherein the greatness of a Prince does more consist then in the extent of his Teritories) then an intire liberty of Conscience. It

¹ Matthew Barker.

² The Declaration of Indulgence, dated 4 Apr. 1687. Edward Cardwell, ed., *Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church* (2 vols., Oxford, 1894), II, 359–63; Steele, I, no. 3843.

³ 'the' deleted.

having alwaies been his Majesties opinion as most suitable to the Principles of Christianity that no man should be persecuted for Conscience sake, which his Majestie thinks is not to be forced, and that it can never be the true Interest of a King of England to endeavor to do it.

And his Majestie was also pleased to direct his Attorney and Solliciter Generall not to permitt any Process ti [*sic*] issue in his Majesties name against any Dissenters whatsoever.

Some passages are very remarkable herein and particularly this, **That the restraint upon the consciences of Dissenters in order thereunto had been very prejudiciall to this nation as was sadly experienced by the horrid Rebellion in the time of his Majesties Royall father &c** For the persecutions not only of Ministers but of very many people by suspension by excommunications imprisonments fines and banishments was very cruel, and very universall betweene the yeare 1625 and the yeare 1640.

Mr. William Pen and Mr. Robert Berkley that writ the large Latin Tract of Quakerisme¹ are very often at Court and have much acquaintance there

Saturday April 2 1687. Dr. Stratford upon Lords day was fortnight March 13 in his own Church in a Sermon there. He advised the Church as their true interest to come to a good understanding and coalesency with the Non Conformist Dissenters as I am very credibly informed, as the true Interest of the Protestant Religion for though they were mistaken it was a Conscientious, not an obstinate mistake, And he that was fallen among Thieves was neighbour to, and used by the Samaritan as such though there was very different sentiments in judgement and practice betweene them,² and pressed this good understanding very affectionatly, and gave 8 reasons to inforce it

In King James's time [blank] Wharton³ and [blank] Steward⁴ two Gentlemen of Quality and great friends having a great difference they decided it by a Duell and therein killed one another whereupon Mr. Scott⁵ that Writ **Vox Populi**⁶ made severall Verses whereof these were two

He that Glory seekes and not aright,
Meets death, and Glory takes her flight.⁷

¹ Robert Barclay, *Theologie verè Christianæ Apologia* (Amsterdam, 1676). An English translation was published under the title, *An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the Same is Held Forth, and Preached by the People, Called, in Scorn, Quakers* (n.p., 1678).

² Luke 10.30.

³ George Wharton.

⁴ James Steward.

⁵ Thomas Scot (d. 1626), political writer and clergyman. *DNB*.

⁶ Thomas Scot, *Vox populi; or, Newes from Spayne* (1620). A second part was published in 1624.

⁷ 'Who aims not aright, / Meetes death but Glorie takes her flight.' Thomas Scot, 'Duelli finis', in *Philomythie or Philomythologie* (2nd edn., 1616), sig. I5r.

The same Mr. Scott is his Frontis piece of his verses draw's two Wry neck'd men viz: Lord Cecill and Æsop,¹ and Writ thereon **Torti, toti mundo.**²

The Earle of Kingston is reported to have broke up house lately, and he intends to Travell, and his Lady to go to her Mothers.³ [blank]

[Q87] [blank] The Duke of Albermarle is makeing preparations to go into Jamaica Governour of the Leiure Islands.⁴

Dr. Thomas Jacomb dyed upon Lords day last being the 27 of March, his death was very much lamented. There was a great company at his funerall, and about its thought a hundred Nonconformist Ministers.

Saturday April 9 1687. Sir John Warner Our Countreyman is still beyond seas. Father Warner the Jesuit who has been Rector of the Jesuits Colledge at St. Omers, Doway &c, And Father Morgan (who was a scholar under Dr. Busby⁵ since he settled at Westminster) a Jesuit, who has been Rector of the Jesuits Colledge at Rome &c Both these are come over hither out of, and sent by the King of France. They are two persons of great consideration, and speciall friends of Le Scheese.⁶ They are both not only of, but the life and soule of the Jesuiticall Interest under the King of France here, and stand in direct opposition to the Popes interest, which is headed here by the Queene — Count Daada,⁷ Father Leyburn, and under them militate the seculars and regulars, and all the Anti-Jesuiticall party acted by him. And almost ever since this King came to the Throne — have had a very considerable Interest especially ever since the Commission that constituted this new Ecclesiasticall Court had been passed one month, and being for Counsells that were more slow and consequently more sure have put a stop and delay to many things that were then intended to have been done.

But the King of France — though he rejoyces that England has a Popish King — yet will by no meanes suffer him to be governed and to have an entire dependence upon the Pope, for he knowes that then the Pope will employ him to give Cheque to him the said King of France, as he has sometimes engaged Spain, some times the Emperour to give Cheque one to another, and therefore he has sent over these two experienced men, who have now quite borne down and broken the strength of the Pope and the Italian Interest with us. Since these two came over they have obtained the Prorogation of the Parliament upon the French Kings account.

I am of opinion that a Majority of both houses did concur, but I am fully

¹ Aesop, legendary Greek fabulist, supposed to have lived in the 6th century BC.

² In fact, the frontispiece reads 'Torti Toto Mundo': 'Twisted, for all the world.'

³ Anne, countess of Kingston, was the daughter of Robert, Baron Brooke, and his wife, Anne.

⁴ Christopher Monck, 2nd duke of Albemarle, was appointed governor of Jamaica on 25 Nov. 1686. He died there, 6 Oct. 1688.

⁵ Richard Busby (1606–95), schoolmaster and divine; educ. Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; MA, 1631; DD, 1660; headmaster of Westminster, 1638–95. *DNB*.

⁶ François La Chaise.

⁷ Ferdinando d'Adda (1649–1717).

satisfied that if foure parts of five had certainly concurred it must not have sate because it would have been so much to his disservice, for *though* they had generally concurred to our purposes, yet one Member or other would have been suggesting, how our nation dishonours its selfe by its dependence on France — and how destructive at one time or other that may be to it, and hereby the Princes of the Empire would have been encouraged to have entred into some new Confederation against France, which would have cost him four or five yeares time and four, or six, or eight Millions of money to have dissolved.

And also since they came over this Declaration for Liberty was issued out. It is exceeding well worthy of consideration upon many accounts.

For it is utterly incompatible with the Papists Principles and Practices to grant such a 〈generall〉 Tolleration, and that for this reason because they are more governed and kept in obedience by the Inquisition of Spain then by the Infallibility of Rome.

[Q88] It is the less intelligible because that in England there are great multitudes not only of able, but of very Popular and Plausable Preachers both among the Conformists and the Non Conformists, And its believed many of the Jesuits and Priests (which are some thousands in this Kingdome)[.] Its most certain enough to full all the Bishopicks, Deaneries, all the Ecclesiasticall Dignities Prebends and Livings &c, and its said many of them men of great pollicy and learning, and if they were Legally settled therein — must be acquiesced in, But I do not think that they have any great tallent in Disputation — unlesse it be in a set and framed Argument wherein they can prove both propositions to the end of the song if you deny neither Major or Minor but if you come with a distinction, and so break their Scheme, and put them out of their road they can say nothing at all in defence of their own Cause, nor to the weakening of ours, nor can indeed neither go backward nor forward, for they have what they have just by rote, and its well known to all that they have had no opportunity in England since before the War to habituate themselves to popular and plausible preaching, and none at all considerable since, nor before beyond seas, and so through continuall disuse have no tallant therein, and experience tells us here that the Preaching even of the best of them is very unsavory to our common people and filled up with such idle tales — that our ignorant people doe nauceate it take Father Keins¹ a Learned Jesuit for an instance — so that it is in the highest manner incredible that they should gaine almost any Proselites here by their Preaching, especially when not only the Conformists, but also the Nonconformists have liberty to preach which I am satisfied have a hundred or a hundred and fifty Congregations bigger and lesser in and about London.

Negatively I am satisfied upon very good information that it was not issued out because the Court either hoped or expected (*though* the Church did and still *does* say that was the reason) to gaine a Parliament of the English party of Con-

¹ John Keynes.

formists or Non Conformists that would null and take off the disabling Lawes, and if they would have come up to the taking off of the meere sanguinary or Pecuniary Laws for matters of Religion only, would not have satisfied the Court and the Court knew full well by the information of the antient men among them that the English Anti-Laudaeans were in the year 1626, 28 and 40 &c and ever since (60) such strong asserters of the Protestant Religion and of Liberty and Property, and had suffered so much upon these accounts that they would never concur to the giving up of all at once, Or that they who had been so sensible of, and smarted so much by the exorbitancy of the Hierarchists, would to free themselves from that, subject themselves to the Tirany of the Pope.

Positively, These seeme to be the best reasons that I can yet attaine to if they be but big enough for so great a foundation.

1. That by Vertue of this Indulgence multitudes will be greatly eased, and freed at present from all Penalties and troubles and so the Court may under this colour and present satisfaction advance Popery without any considerable observation or notice taken by the people, and its very likely they doe intend without delay to put out of the Court, and out of the Army all persons whatsoever that will not Declare themselves Papists — Or their resolution to take off the Test.

2. The most likely party of men to give the Government any trouble or to make any irruption will have perfect ease and liberty, which they so much desire, and being thus fully satisfied will both by inclination and Interest be disposed to quietness and peaceableness now their temptations cease, and to give the Government all the assistance they possible can in the pursuit of the common interest of the King and Kingdome with great chearfullness

3. Trade and Husbandry will be considerably advanced for many substantiall tradesmen in most Cities and Townes many great cloathworkers and [Q89] Farmers in many Countries had left off their employment, only for the trouble they had upon the account of their religion, and will now reassume them again, which will not only increase the riches of the Nation, but also the Kings Customes and Revenues.

You see the Declaration is penned as fully as the wisdom of man can express it for the ends its aimed and every passage in it is emphaticall. It makes the Church of England a far more full and express promise then any they had when they tooke such acquiescence therein, and it gives them every thing but the power of persecuteing others. Notwithstanding there are severall that say by it the Division will be perpetuated and entailed upon posterity, and a great grief it is to them that the Protestant Dissenters have liberty together with the Papists. *Though* when he secures their Ministry, their Maintenance and Abby Lands, it is with an Insinuation that all we have is his and that we receive it by his gracious grant¹

The method they have taken as Monsieur Rovinie² — has well observed

¹ Two and a half lines of dashes.

² Henri de Massue, marquis de Ruvigny.

is perfectly like that of France, for that King issued out an Edict¹ at first to Confirm the Edict of Nants that gave the Protestants such ample Priviledges and immunities, but in a while after began to Quarrell with some Churches, as built before that first Edict was made, and with some others because they were without the Jurisdiction and extent of that Edict, which allegations were both notoriously false, and with others upon the like colour.

The putting out of the Court and the camp all those that will not declare will have a manifest universall inconveniency in it, for the antient Nobility and Gentry of England have a great aversion to Trades as blemishing their family, and therefore have no other way to maintaine their younger sons, Uncles, Nephews &c but by the Court the Camp, Church or the Law, and if this resolution hold none must have any place or Preferment in the Court Camp or in the Church nor any countenance in the Profession of the Law but such as turn Papists and this will greatly disoblige all the Torey Hierarchicall party throughout all parts of the Kingdome, who Count it a great honour that they have a son, an Uncle or a Nephew at Court &c — that they can apply to upon all occasions, and indeede there are but few such families but have a Kinsman therein, and there is scarcely any one act that could so universally disoblige that sort of men.

The Declaration gives not only present impunity, but ease and liberty and so is received with great thankfulness.

It was the greatest Post on Thursday night its thought that has been known, I heard my selfe a chief Officer of the house say there had not been one so great these 20 yeares, nor consequently so much extraordinary postage, he said positively to me the extraordinary advance that night was 500*l*.

The Meetings will be very many and I believe all filled especially while it is novell and its supposed there will be no kinde of Jaring nor clashing by one party against another, and many will be in very publick places and others in more private places, and very many are very desierous to keepe their Meeting out of church hours if that be practicable.

Upon my certain knowledge some of the most serious Churchmen — say that now their people will leave them and come to hear the Dissenters and the schisme will thereby be perpetuated, and they shall be grieved and afflicted, and shall now be forced to fall in with the old Hereticall party — that will joyne with them against Popery to Strengthen [Q90] themselves now they are deserted by them for these high men joyn with them against Popery, and four of the principall of them have mett and are resolved to take this course, and also how indecently soever the Dissenters — carrey towards them they will not meddle with the Dissenters — in their Pulpits because they will not fight against two adversaries at once, but they will in their pulpits preach against Separation, and shew their people the sinfullnes of forsakeing them and goeing to heare the Dissenters.

¹ The edict of 1 Feb. 1669. Elizabeth Labrousse, *Une Foi, une loi, une roi?: Essai sur la révocation de l'Édit de Nantes* (Paris, 1985), pp. 145–6.

They say however the best part of their Congregations will leave them which made their Communion very comfortable and delightfull to them, which will be very insipid and dead when they have none but a company of the most ignorant and worldly sort of their followers and though it be an additionall grief to them that they are deserted and in effect silenced by their [blank] before their [blank] silenced them, yet it will make their Ministeriall liberty less desireable, and their absolute silencing less troublesom. Some of them also complain that their Dues will be deminished full 40*l* per annum

I am credibly informed that Dr. Martin¹ and Mr. Timothy Hall² said they looked upon the Dissenters — comeing into the publick Ministry as such an advantage to the common interest of Religion that it would be no grief to them to see their own Congregations deserted. Most certain it is the Hierarchists — congregations will not be lessened, for their hearers will never come to the Dissenters — so that it is the Congregations of the most Religious, and most Practicall Preachers — that will be most deminished for they were not only slighted but hated by the Hierarchists — and never heard by them, and it is the Dissenters — that filled their Congregations, and its a greater grief to the Dissenters — then it is to them that their Congregations should be lessened.

And therefore the Dissenters — have considered amongst themselves how this can be obviated, and most were in their judgements for their keeping Meetings only out of Church hours, and would have resolved thereupon but it is not practicable in the City for the people of the best condition and quality — cannot or will not be prevailed with to come to heare but only at the usuall hours[;] it has been long and often attempted but it cannot be.

Then further the Dissenters — say there is many thousands more people in London that are professed Protestants then all the Churches and all the meetings can receive, for both sides acknowledge there are ten parishes that have 50000 Protestants a piece in them, which all the Churches and Meetings in London cannot receive, and so there are Protestants enough to fill all the Protestant Churches double or treble in London

Dr. Ken *Bishop* of Bath and Wells — saith that when he had, or if againe he should have the greatest power to prosecute sober Protestant Dissenters — he never would for he knows many of them to be learned and godly persons.

One of the *Bishops*³ (Dr White of Peterborough[;]) [blank] saith that he apprehends there is no danger at all of Popery, but only of the Fanaticks and therefore it concernes them to make themselves as strong as they can against them.

I do not hear that any but some Anabaptists in London that Petitioned for Lisences have yet or are resolved to returne his *Majestie* their express thanks

¹ Probably Richard Martyn (d.1691); educ. Trinity College, Cambridge; rector, St Michael, Wood St, 1665–91; chaplain, St Saviour's, Southwark, 1668–91. *Alum. Cant.*; Hennessy, p. 336.

² 'Dr. Martin and Mr Timothy Hall' written in Morrice's hand.

³ 'One of the *Bishops*' written in Morrice's hand.

though they have a very deepe sense of his [Q91] grace and favour herein.¹ It is said some of the same perswasion, or some Quakers about Bristol will return thanks who did also Petition for Dispensations.

Trading seemes to be very sensibly quickened and increased already upon it. It extends to all the King's dominions &c, to New England and all other forraigne Plantations. Its thought the customs will be very considerably increased.

Father Keynes is settled preacher at the old Mass house in Limestreete. I do not yet hear that one new Mass house is Erected or opened in or about London since the Declaration came out for *<though>* they have great score preachers through disuse they have very few that can preach popularly.

The Earle of Sunderland returned to Court upon *<Tuesday>*² was sevensnight, it may be no scar will remaine by vertue of the reflection that was made upon him.

Nell Gwyn is pretty well again.

Mr. Henry Savell has been dangerously ill for 15 or 16 dayes of a distemper not very unlike that of the French Kings, and has undergone a first and a second operation.

Captain Macarty is come over out of Ireland, expecting some very considerable preferment here to wit to be made Lieutenant of the Tower, for the Earle of Tirconnell and he had great misunderstandings one with another in Ireland. Its said Sir Richard Alabon³ is like to have some considerable preferment also.

Count Daada's⁴ Bill is come from Rome that formally constitutes him the Popes Nuncio, so that he will be ready in a little time for his publick entrance.

Mr. Frith a Protestant was Chairman the last Sessions at Westminster and he carryed very equally betweene the two Interests and did as much as was possible to please both. The Protestant Justices gave all the usuall Oaths and the Test to severall persons that offered themselves to take them, and the Popish Justices dispenced with all those Oaths to any that desired to be dispenced with.

In all circuits so far as I heare the Popish Justices that were at home did generally appeare at the Assizes and many, and many [*sic*] of them tooke their Oaths but severall in most circuits had not their Dispensations come down to them and for that reason alone were not sworn.

The Committee for the Propogation of the Gospell in America (i.e New England)⁵ mett upon Thursday last, Mr. Boyle⁶ is the Chief, and there met Severall other persons of very good consideration and Estate, 13 in number, as Sir John Maynard Major Thompson [blank]

They had it reported to them that so many Ministers had learned the Indians

¹ The Anabaptists' address was presented 14 Apr. 1687. *LG*, no. 2234 (14–18 Apr. 1687).

² 'Sonday' deleted.

³ Sir Richard Allibone (Allibond).

⁴ Ferdinando d'Adda.

⁵ See Appx 44.

⁶ Robert Boyle (1627–91), chemist and natural philosopher, 7th son of Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Cork; campaigned for the propagation of the gospel in Britain and abroad. *DNB*.

language, and so many Indians had been brought up scholars and Ministers as had by their preaching Converted in no great time past 12000 Indians and they did want indeed pecuniary supplies, but that that they proposed now was the supplying of them with bookes which I thinke all there concurred proportionably. Their Governour Sir Edmond Andrews¹ proves much what like most of those that are sent abroad.

Its confidently reported but very unlikely to be true that Sir Roger L'Estrange should say to the greatest person in England That as he was bred and borne so he was resolved to dye a son of the Church of England.

And that a Witty Gentleman should say also to the same person that asked him why he declared himselfe a Protestant now, and never before, he should answer because they had made Popery so ridiculous now that he could forbear no longer declaring himselfe a Protestant.

Its comonly said the Earle of Peterborough has Declared.

Sir Hugh Middleton late of Hackney an Officer in the Army, who has wasted his Estate declared long since.

Mr. Armory Writ a Letter, wherein he does represent with great possitive-nesse the Prince and the Princess of Orange in all their capacities to be two most rare examples of practicall Religion and Godlynesse.

[Q92] There is an Edict in France newly come out to make it death for any that have not been converted (by the Dragoons) to attempt to remove or fly out of that Kingdome, and it is very strictly observed.²

Saturday April 16 1687. They have had many Consultations about securing the succession and are not more concerned in any one particular then that they will do that if possible by Parliament, if that cannot be they have entertained thoughts of Nulling the marriage with the Dutch prevailing with the King to declare a Popish Successor³ and the Papists — will be left absolute in the Government of Ireland, and also in Possession of all the Forts Magazines, Garisons, Navy and Army, and most places of Trust in the Kingdomes of England and Scotland.

If there should be a new Election — whether the best Principled men of the late Parliament — should stand would be a great Quere, for they would be in danger of exposing themselves and their friends to utter ruin, Or on the other hand they are under such disadvantages by reason of the former troubles and especially by reason of their zeale not only for the Reformed Religion in generall, but for the life and power of godlynesse for which many have a great hatred against them that love them as supporters of civill liberty, that they

¹ Andros.

² Morrice is probably only reporting a rumour here. An edict to this effect, but aimed at new converts rather than the unconverted, was issued later in the year, on 12 Oct. 1687. *Nouveau Recueil des édits et declarations, arrêts et reglemens du conseil, rendus au sujet des gens et de la religion prétendue réformée* (Grenoble, 1752), pp. 193–4; Labrousse, *Une Foi, une loi, une roi?*, p. 207.

³ A line of dashes.

must comply more then some other sort of Gentlemen needed, and therefore this latter sort seemed to be more proper for the worke that is now to be done, and the Providence of God seemes to call them to present service, and to make them Skreens and Shelters of the former sort of men from rage and fury, and as many of the first sort had not Voices sufficient to chuse — them, so it is not for the common interest that they should be Chosen at present — if they were its likely they would be broken and sent down — with papers at their backs, and the Countrey would be as ready to tear them in pieces as the Court — it is answered to this a Parliament will never be called — till there be a distress and then the Common genus of the nation will chuse this sort of men, and if the Court agree with them all things will be settled upon a right basis and Religion and property will be secured and the King and Kingdome be made very happy. If they be broken — their interest will be so great that we shall be secured from being ruined by a Parliament, and a Parliament — of another kind of men would skinn over and not heale the wound.

They have been disappointed — of the immediate effects of all the late designs, as of the Rebellion — which they are sensible was so strong that it has rather weakened them in their own apprehensions then strengthened them.

And of the Judges opinion about the disanabling Lawes — which has had no reputation nor generall reception in the Kingdome the Camp — obtained no part of its end

The Scotch Parliament — failed them, and so did that of England.

The ArchBishop of Canterbury — who himselfe bowed not ¹to the Altar in the Kings Chappell till this King's time spoak to my Lord of Aylsbury not to take in Mr Richard Collings [blank] to be his secretary because he bowed not to the Altar, otherwise he was the fittest man in all England for that place having been [Q93] in that place to all the Chamberlains since the Restauration, and thus much Aylsbury — told this Gentleman himselfe, and the ArchBishop knew this Gentleman well, and had received many civilities from him, and he was upon all other accounts throughly conformable.

The Dutches of Portsmouth is newly gone into France to settle her own interest there at [blank] having got a broad seale from that King, Quere, whether there do not remaine some part of the Negotiation she went about the last time thither yet to be perfected by her now.

Mr. Dreyden Declared some time since, and has been offered some good Preferments, as the Colledge of Dublin &c — which he declined &c. But Dr. Clarke² President of Maudlin Colledge (in Oxford) dying he united all his interest that he could possible make any manner of way which was thought to be great to get that Presidentship, which is a very desireable preferment and had great hopes

¹ 'at' deleted.

² Henry Clerke (c.1622–87); matriculated Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1638; demy, Magdalen College, 1639–42; BA, 1641; fellow, 1642–67; MB, 1648; afterwards ejected; president, Magdalen College, 1672–87. *DNB*.

of obtaining it, but at last had this finall answer that that place was not to be given to him that had Declared, but to one that was yet to Declare, which sarcastick denyall has made him very pensive and melencholy, and will be reflected upon him as well as the missing of the place, and he will be hereupon exposed throughout the town.

Mr. Farmer who is a young man under 30 yeares of age son of [blank] Farmer in [blank] was thought a fit man for it by Father [blank] and by Mr. Walker, and having declared about six month agoe he has got a mandamus for it and went down with it to the Colledge, The Fellows Treated him civilly but told him as they were sworn to choose a Protestant, so they were to choose one that had been of that Colledge, and therefore could not choose him, and represented many other difficultyes to him, both on their side and his side &c, whereupon he sudenly went away to Abingdon to drinke a Tub of Ale, He was lately in such ordinary circumstances that he desired very fervently to be a curat for 40*l*. He was of Cambridge and tooke his Batchellor Degree there, and then attempted a Fellowship but mist it, having neither parts, Morality nor Interest to commend him, whereupon he left Cambridge before he was Master of Arts, and came to Oxford and entred himselfe of Maudlin hall, and signified that he was Master of arts in Cambridge (which he was not) and desired to be admitted *ad eundem*¹ which in course he was

Then Dr. Hough Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and now or lately Fellow of that Colledge, was proposed to be chosen President by the Fellows, and they inclined unto it (but I thinke before the choice) the Fellows sent to Abingdon to Mr. Farmer because he had the Kings Mandate &c to tell him what they were about, but he was gone with some company to another place to drinke another Tubb of Ale at an Alehouse in the Countrey, he and his Company having emptyed the Tub at Abington and so he was not to be found, Then the Fellows did Regularly Elect Dr. Hough for their President, and according as they are obliged by their Statutes Presented him to the *Bishop* of Winchester who is their Visitor, and has the priviledge of approving of the President elect for two months time, and then their Choice is good without his approbation, if he do not give a very sufficient reason.

[Q94] The *Bishop* did approve of him, and so the Fellows Admitted him and gave him possession of the Presidentship, of the Lodgings and all that belong² unto it, so time must tell us what further proceedings Mr. Farmer will make, some skilfull men say there is an errour in the first Concoction, (as the Lord Chancellor Finch used to say) and that the Fellows hands were bound up from further acting by the first Mandamus, at least till they had shewed cause why they could not let it take place. It may be the Court might have been satisfied

¹ 'To the same'. It was possible for the convocation of the University of Oxford to grant someone admission to the degree of MA on the basis of his holding the same qualification from Cambridge (and vice versa).

² 'ed' deleted.

with their reasons, it may be not, and that all that is done since is Null and Void. Others as skilfull say they were not obliged to shew any Cause, and that the Act and Deed now it is done is good.

Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Tillotson were in waiting at Court the last fortnight, and waiting together the two last Lords dayes, one of them preached the morning sermon at Whitehall to the houshold at seaven a clock, and the other of them preached the sermon in the Chappell at eleaven a clock, and he that preached the first Lords day at 7 a clock, preached the next Lords day at 11. Dr. Tillotsons text was in the 11th of the *Hebrews* upon these words Moses refused to be called the son of Pharaohs daughter &c and chose rather to suffer afflictions,¹ and after he had shewed how great temptations Moses had to comply, he inferred that we had great cause to bless God that so few had fallen in this hour of temptation &c And Exhorted that as those that had lost their preferments for their Religion had given a very good argument that they would. So he pressed them very strongly to be carefull to live up to, and practice that true Religion they had suffered for.

The Countesse of Rochester, daughter to the Earle of Burlington² has been very weake some Weekes, and dyed the beginning of this Weeke.

A fire began in the Earle of Bridge Waters house in the Barbican about ten a clock on Monday night last which burnt two of his sons³ and its also thought their Tutor or Gentleman in their beds[,] very few roomes in the house were burnt down. The Earle himselfe did yet abide at his house at our end of the Town. — Imputations are laid upon the Tutor or Gentleman as if he came home full of drinke and so left his candle carelessly.

The Scotts do by no meanes relish the Declaration for Liberty⁴ that is gone down thither, because of the Oath annexed to it⁵ which they are more unsatisfied in then all other Prescriptions, or points of Conformity required from them, and therefore have kept some few very numerous 〈Field〉 Conventicles of late that have been dissipated and some of them prosecuted with the greatest severity, as it was certain they would because they were forbidden. 6 or 8 persons have been thereupon banished, and transported into the East Indias and 3 or 4 more are actually condemned to dye. But such a Declaration as is here would put

¹ Hebrews 11.24–5: 'By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.'

² Henrietta Hyde, countess of Rochester, 5th dau. of Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Burlington; died 12 Apr. 1687.

³ One of these sons was Charles Egerton, Viscount Brackley (b.1675); he was buried at Little Gaddesden, 14 Apr. 1687.

⁴ *LG*, no. 2221 (28 Feb.–3 Mar. 1687); Steele, II, no. 2684.

⁵ The Scottish Declaration of Indulgence prescribed an oath that required its taker never to resist the 'Power and Authority' of the king and 'to the utmost of my power Assist, Defend, and Maintain Him, His Heirs and lawful Successors, in the exercise of Their Absolute Power and Authority'.

that Kingdome into a most easie condition, and there would be no more field Conventicles.

Divers Scotch Gentlemen that are Souldiers and Travellers as many of them are, who being of a frank generous temper have inter-communed its said in forraigne Countries with some of their own nation that were fugitives for Treason, and some of them have been in danger of loosing their Estates which others here have begged — but I do not heare that the proof is full against them. To give one instance Kir Laird of Morrison — neare the English border travelled abroad, and being a Liberall man shut not his doors upon his fugitive Countrey men that came to dine with him, and was complained of here by Sir James Kenedy the Scotch Envoy in Holland — and his very great friend in appeareance, and one that had frequent Conversation with him, and [Q95] had begged his Estate, but the Laird had a true friend at Court here Sir John Cockram — who gave a true account of the man and of the matter and that it arose from the frankness of his temper without any ill designe, and so Kenedy — was defeated of his ends and the Laird is returned home and enjoys his Estate in peace.¹

His Majestie has been pleased to remitt unto Mr. Duttoncolt the 100000/ Damages he had against him upon the Scandalum when he was Duke,² and Mr. Duttoncolt went to the Lord Chief Justice of England from his Majestie to be discharged some weekes since, the Chief Justice told him he could do nothing in that out of Term, We suppose he will now be discharged.

Its commonly said that when the Dutch were very potent in the Sond³ they came to certain terms both with the King of Sweden, and of Denmark and they were to pay so much to them annually by equall portions, The Dane now claimes the whole summ to himselfe being encouraged by some neighbour (and would have them make a new agreement with the Swede) the French King. The Dutch having notice of his Demands in a few dayes made ready a fleet of Fifty good men of War for the Sond, The Dane hearing thereof considered of the matter, and sent to the French King who thought fit at this time, to give him no assistance, and this is the second action he has engaged the Dane in, and afterwards deserted him, and whether his expected assistance failed him I know not, But he sent the Dutch word they might trade in the Sond upon the old Terms, if this be true it is very significant —

The French King has 3 very great Armies on foot, and the face of one of them is set towards Luxenburgh, some conjecture he will put some part of it into Cul-len,⁴ to keepe open the passage into Brandenburg's Countrey.

In the Chequer there was lately a cause about a Fictitious Loan, as suppose

¹ Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall recorded that, on 31 Mar. 1687, Ker of Moriston's remission passed 'for converse and intercommuning with one Thomson, a rebel in Holland, being ane Innkeeper', and that he paid £2,000 for it. *Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs* (2 vols., Edinburgh), II, 702.

² John Dutton Colt (1643–1722). For his prosecution for scandalum magnatum (1684), see *HOPr*; *EB* p429, 433.

³ The Sound, the strait between the Danish island of Sjælland and the Swedish mainland.

⁴ Cologne.

the Crown had owed John Anoaks 16000*l* and had paid him 12000*l* in ready money, and 4000*l* by order or Assignement which 4000*l* John Anoaks could not get nor receive. John Anoaks is called to an account for for [*sic*] 16000*l* received from the Crown. John Anoaks honestly confessed he received 12000*l* in money and 4000*l* by Assignement which he could never receive, and is willing to return that Assignement of 4000*l* to the Crown again, but the Court will have it from him in ready money &c by Vertue of a Term called a fictitious Loan.

The Vice Chancellor and Heads of the Colledges <in>¹ Cambridge do yet peremptorily refuse to give Father Alban Francis or any others their Degrees that refuse to take the Oath's &c, and they are summoned to appeare here on Thursday next before the Ecclesiasticall Commissioners and its said the Vice Chancelour Dr. Peachell, Dr. Saywell² and Dr. Standley Gower (who is as firce in this matter now as ever he was the other way) are already come up.

A Common report has been all over the Court, the Hall, and England that Mr. Williams³ the Lawyer is turned Papist, but it arose upon the Phantsie of a witty fellow, and has no colour of truth in it.

It is also credibly said that Sir Nicholas Butler has not nor is not likely to Declare.

Mr. Henry Guy had a Hearing in the Chancery on Thursday last in a matter about Common, and inclosing, He had all the Kings Serjeants, all the Kings Counsell, and the serjeants in Court, his Counsell were Eighteene in number. His antagonist Cheney, Sir Richard Anderson,⁴ I thinke had only Sir Francis Winnington, Sir Francis Boas, Mr. Williams and Mr. Whitlock, the Cause is referred to a Tryall in the Common Pleas.

[Q96] The Earle of Devonshire and the Lord Mountague have a Tryall at Bar about the firing of Mountague house this Term, a Jury out of the County of Middlesex of *Knights* and *Esquires* is summoned to appeare, Its very likely none of us that they two outlive will live to see the last Tryall if the matter be not amicably compremized betweene them which is more unlikely every day then other.

Mr. Firebrass the Wine Merchant, (who got 14000*l* in one yeare, besides what he got in other yeares when French wines were prohibited, and carryed it down to Whitehall in a Barge with a file of Musquiteeres to a Celler of his own that he had provided there under pretence of carrying it thither for the Kings own use and spending, and to close up all made an Interest at Court with the Dutches of Clieveland and got a Pardon) in the Kings Bench the beginning of this Weeke came to a Tryall upon an Information against Mr. Brett upon the Statute of Gameing &c, for playing with Counterfeit Dice, the Statute gives treble Dam-

¹ 'of' deleted.

² William Saywell (1643–1701); master of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1679–1701; vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1685–6; archdeacon of Ely, 1681–1701. *DNB*.

³ William Williams.

⁴ Possibly Sir Richard Anderson (c.1635–99) of Pendley, Herts.

mage.¹ The Principall money lost by Firebrass was I thinke about 2000*l* Mr. Brett also brought his Action of Debt *against* Mr. Firebrass for cheating him of, or by force takeing from him many hundred Guinnias viz: I thinke 2500*l* that he was lawfully and quietly possessed of, but he suffered himselfe to be nonsuited through some defect in forme or matter, and Mr. Firebrass could not prove his Information.

A Privy Seale is sent over to be served upon Mr. Foster² beyond seas &c — to returne home, it found him not, and so was not served upon him but if it be served upon a person and he obey it not, its either a Seizur or forfeiture, or both of his Estate.

The Commissioners have sate upon the Commission for seizing upon Mr. Charleton's Estate, they were all of one minde, and said they ³had instructions to order the Jury — to finde all the Estate in the family to be Mr. Charleton the fathers, but the Jury would finde none to be the fathers, that the son could clearly prove, and they themselves knew to be the sons, and to have been settled upon him upon marriage many yeares since.

Old Mr. Speake and all his family, i.e. Mrs Speake his wife, and all his own sons and Daughters are Pardoned, and Mr. Hugh Speake that was prisoner in the Kings Bench is actually at liberty.

Mr. Thomas Jones one of his *Majestie's* Counsell Learned on Wednesday night came not into his Chamber till about 2 a clock in the morning, and then as he crost Chancery Lane some other people that had been out as late as he, did knock up his heeles and beate him, but he was not so beaten but he is able to goe abroad again.

Upon Thursday last Mr. Cox⁴ the Anabaptist, and 4 or 5 more of that Society who had formerly Petitioned for Indulgences did actually Present their Congratulatory Paper by the Earle of Sunderland to his *Majestie* who very graciously received it;⁵ I do not know of any others but such Anabaptists &c who had Petitioned for Indulgence that are resolved to returne express thanks, *Though* there is a report that seemes somewhat unaccountable, as if some others would return thanks for the Liberty, not takeing any notice of any other circumstance relating to it.

I understand that in the Westren ⁶Countyes the Meetings of the Dissenters are exceeding full, and numerous and very serious [Q97] and as they do highly value so are very likely to make great improvement of their Liberty, the Ministers preach very substantially and practically (I do not thinke there is any Minister in London one or other but preacheth in such a place as can conveniently be

¹ 16 Car. II. c. 7, An Act against Deceitful, Disorderly, and Excessive Gaming.

² William Forester (1655–1718); imprisoned following Monmouth's rebellion, but escaped; living in The Hague by 1687; ordered to return to England by the king in Mar. 1687. *HOP*2.

³ 'family to be Mr. Charleton the fathers, to finde all the Estate in the' deleted.

⁴ Nehemiah Cox.

⁵ See p. 10 n. 1 above.

⁶ 'circuit' deleted.

had lesser or larger)[.] The Meetings are very many and full; and all things done with much calmnesse without any jiaring at all one way or other by any Party in or out, and there begins to appeare (wonderfull it is) a very brave genius and spirit that gives great hope practicall Religion and Godlyness will be much advanced, and men much established therein.

I hear this day that the King of France has issued out a Manifesto to give satisfaction to all his Neighbours, that he will give no disturbance to any of them this yeare, but all shall continue just as they are, If this be so it is as considerable as the last.

The last weeke I mentioned severall reasons, ends and Motives of a certain matter I begin to be of opinion the true predominant reason motive and end is yet altogether out of our Prospect, and greater and larger then we can yet comprehend.

Mr. Justice Wright is made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Justice Powell is gone up to his place in the Kings Bench, and Mr. Baron Milten is come into the Common Pleas, but there is no new Judges made yet. Mr. Serjeant Thomas Powell was much spoaken of 2 or 3 dayes since.

Dr. Watson of St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge is *Bishop* of St. Davids (in the stead of Dr. Lloyd deceased) he is also made a Justice of Peace.

Saturday April 23 1687. The Lady Cromwell¹ Widdow of Henry Cromwell,² daughter of *Sir William Russell*, was buried about twelve dayes since <at> Wickinbrooke³ ⁴in Suffolk, about six miles from Newmarket, and some persons of Quality desired the Incumbent of that parish⁵ (who has been extraordinary averse to all things of that kinde) that he would give Mr. Cradock⁶ leave to preach her funerall Sermon in that church, and he did give him leave and he did preach it, and there was a very great concourse of people which is ordinary upon such occasions, but more then ordinary of persons of honour and condition.

There came to be a Hearing on Tuesday last in the Chancery, betweene *Sir Robert Atkins*, Mrs Reynall, and Mr. Tuck, *Sir Robert Atkins* was Guardian (as it was taken for granted but he denyed it) to Tuck son to Mrs Reynall by a former husband, Tuck marryes and has 1800*l* portion, He and *Sir Robert Atkins* both consented Mrs Reynall the mother should have all the Portion, *Sir*

¹ Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, dau. of Sir Francis Russell of Chippenham; married Henry Cromwell, 10 May 1653; died 7 Apr 1687.

² Henry Cromwell (1628–74), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy of Ireland, 1657; lost his lands at the Restoration. *DNB*.

³ Wickhambrook.

⁴ 'parish' deleted.

⁵ Possibly John Cooper; adm. Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1679; BA, 1673; MA, 1686. Venn states that he was perhaps vicar of Wickhambrook, Suff., 1687, and of Bradley Magna, 1692. *Alum. Cant.*

⁶ Samuel Cradock (?1621–1706), Independent minister; fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1645–56; BD, 1651; rector of North Cadbury, Som., 1656–62; ejected; inherited Gessings, Suff., 1662, and kept a Congregational chapel and academy there, 1672–96. *DNB*.

Robert draws up the Writings, and deale he said in the case with wonderfull great calmnesse, and at length by his temper quite overcame the Lord Chancellor, so the determination was that so much of the Portion as Mrs Reynall was not able to pay back to Tuck *Sir* Robert Atkins should pay because he concurred to it, great reflections were made upon *Sir* Robert, as mostly in matters of this nature there happens to be in the issue in this sense.

Some tract of time since *Sir* John Holt the Recorder refuseing to concur in point of Law, and afterwards to give judgement, Nine of the Judges at the old Bayly gave their opinion That it was death for a Soldier to run away from his colours by vertue of the Statute.¹ Of these nine Mr. Justice Street was one, who being in Worcestershire a little before came up to London on purpose to be present that day there [Q98] and was so full and clear in his opinion in the Case that he thought his reasons would convince any one that was of another minde, and its likely this has kept him in. The Lord Chief Justice Herbert, Mr. Justice Lutwich and my Lord Chief Baron Atkins were of the contrary opinion, and so declared themselves elsewhere, but two of them were not present at the old Bayly.

Upon Tuesday the 19th. a Soldier² that was for running away from his Colours condemned at Reding, by Mr. Justice Holloway, was brought to the Kings Bench Bar, The Counsell Mr. Attorney Generall (*Sir* Robert Sawyer) said that that Soldier was condemned &c and it was his *Majestie's* pleasure though he was condemned in Berkshire that he should be executed at Plymouth where the Regiment or Company that he was of did now Quarter. And he did therefore move that the Conviction of the Soldier, and the Judgement *against* him to dye that were brought up with him might be filed in that Court. The Court i.e. my Lord Chief Justice Herbert, said you would not have us to file them before we hear them read, so they were both read. the Lord Chief Justice said they shall be filed, or rather taken into the care or custody of the Court, the counsell Mr. Attorney Generall moved that the Court would award Execution against the Prisoner &c the Court i.e. the Chief Justice said what have you more to urge, Nothing at all, have you any Presidents to strengthen *your* motion with, he answered no, the Chief Justice said that he did thinke there had no question at all risen upon that Act till of late dayes, That the Majority of his Brethren had delivered their opinion That a soldier ought to be condemned to dye upon that Act. He had spent as much time as his leasure would admitt him, and many serious thoughts upon it for it was a great case, and concerned life, which if it were taken away by mistake there remaines no remedy, but could not reach nor comprehend those reasons that induced his brethren to be of that opinion. His Judgement was well known in that Case, for he had declared it very publickly, and the more he had thought of it the more he was confirmed therein, and he could never concur

¹ 7 Hen. VII. c. 2 and 3 Hen. VIII. c. 5.

² William Deale, a soldier in Captain Thomas St John's company in the queen dowager's regiment.

to **Award Execution** for a man to dye upon an offence which the Law did not Condemne him for, as he did in his Judgement and Conscience verily believe it did not that man &c. But he was but one and it belongs most properly to you Brother Holloway to **Award Execution** who condemned him[.] the Court i.e. the Chief Justice said to the Counsell the Attorney Generall you have done the King great disservice in cases of this nature, and those that set you on have done him greater and are not sincere in their pretentions for the Kings service, but do these culpable things for their own and others personall advantage and Lucre meaning [blank] as all the Court apprehended, He rehearsed those words over again, even such fellows as you Mr. Burton (for Graham and he were newly come into the Court but Graham went out of sight into the Croud, but Burton appeared in the face of the Court) for you are one of those two Villians that do a great deale of Wrong both to the King and the Subject for *your* own and others private lucre whereby the Government is reflected upon. Mr. Burton I now mention this fault because you are present and <so> I have now an opportunity to tell you of it to *your* face and I tell you of it publickly because *your* offence has been publick and scandalous. Mr. Burton answered not at all. He said further if this Act had reached the case he would have said it had been a very usefull [Q99] and a very necessary Act Now the Peace cannot be preserved without an Army &c but the Act does not reach the case, and I can never concur to Award Execution against that man the Law condemns not, the Counsell the Attorney Generall said what he did in that case he did by speciall Command and Order &c. The Soldier was a proper young man, and looked like a very orderly man and all the spectators pittied him, he spoak to this purpose (for all the Lawyers about him suggested matter to him) My Lord I humbly submit to and acknowledge the Justice of the Nation, and confess my fault, and humbly submitt my selfe to his Majesties grace and Mercy, and do most affectionatly beg *your* Lordshipp that you would intercede with his Majestie that he would be gratusly pleased to pardon me for I am but 17 years of age, I never heard that there was any such Law in being till I came to be in distress, nor had not any apprehension that there was any such for I and many others that came to serve his Majestie in a time of distresse, did not thinke we had been obliged to serve all our lives &c. My Grandfather was killed in the King's service at Edge hill &c. I my selfe was wounded and shott in the Kings service *against* the Rebels. The Chief Justice again called upon his Brethren for their opinions. Mr. Justice Wythens said he had and he would serve the King in all things that he could possibly, and so would all that Court he was sure, and desired the Kings Counsell Mr. Attorney Generall to acquaint his Majestie so with great earnestness, but hoped he should be excused in the Case of bloud, for he could not concur to **Award Execution** against a person tryed by another Court. The Chief Justice told him, do not insist upon that reason brother, for it has nothing in it, if the Law condemned him I would proceed, though I had not heard the Tryall. Mr. Justice Holloway he gave the Narrative of the Tryall, And said he would have had a Frenchman

that was charged with the same crimes convicted that he thought to be a very cunning knave, and have had this man Quitt, but the Jury quitted the Frenchman and found this, though indeed he had sollicitated and menaced the Jury very much to find him guilty for otherwise they had not. Although he went to his Majestie when he came to Town out of his circuit, and gave him an account of the whole matter and interceded with the King for his Pardon, but the King answered he had done like a just Judge in condemning him, and he would do like a just Generall in Executing him. But he was so dejected and confounded in the Court that he was ready to sinke down. Then Mr. Justice Powell he spoak low that no body could hear him *though* the Chief Justice desired him twice to speak up saying it was a very great case, and in a publick Court and he desired that all that was said that day might be heard by all the Court that were so well able to judge, but he did not speak up, thereupon the Chief Justice said I will repeat so much of my brothers discourse as I plainly heard. He saith he thinks this Court cannot **Award Execution** against the Prisoner to dye in any other county but where he was condemned, and desired time to consult Presidents. In the close the Conviction and Condemnation were not filed but taken into the custody of the Court, and the Prisoner to be safely kept till the Court sent for him again.

It was apprehended by all wise men in the Court that this matter was brought thither by the Chancellor[,] Graham and Burton the two Sollicitors on purpose to be a snare to the Chief Justice — and also that the Chief Justice did most certainly and undoubtedly meane the Lord Chancellour and those two — when he spoak of private advantage and Lucre, so that it is expected that ¹Chief Justice will not only be severally rebuked, but removed, or that the King — must quitt the point and consequently his Army — which [Q100] they apprehend cannot be Governed otherwise (which one cannot think he will) for he has never pardoned any Soldier for this offence, though he has executed no one person for murder — and then the Chancellour — must pay the Reckoning.

The Chief Justice called his man Hyde, and sent him to Whitehall it is supposed to enquire whether his Majestie was at leasure, his man came again, and the Chief Justice presently rose out of the Court and went to Whitehall, the Lord Chancellour still sitting, but Mr. Graham and Mr. Burton were slipt out of the Court, and gone thither before him.

This is a very great matter in it selfe and in its Consequences, and if it should hold and be retrieved again, yet it has received a very great blemish.

In the Return it was **Decessit a coloribus**, which only denotes painting and Daubing upon a Post, and not **a Vexillis**² as it was in the Indictment, which would have made great sport at another time, but the gravaty of the Court and the greatness of the Matter admitted no such thing then.

¹ 'the' deleted.

² 'He ran away from the colours'; *coloribus* and *vexillis* can both be translated as 'from the colours', but *color* means literally 'paint', whereas *vexillum* means 'standard'.

All present Wondered when there was so many defects and irregularities in forme and manner that the Lord Chief Justice should take no notice of any of them, though they were very obvious to him but fell directly upon the merit of the Case, and spoak with that Liberty, freedom and plainness that hardly any have done of a long time in that Court but Judge Hales.

The Chief Justice — said about three months since to an intimate friend that he had then paid all his debts within 600/ so that if he go's off he will be in as low circumstances as his brother late Vice Admirall¹ — who has betaken himselfe to a farm of about Eighty pounds a yeare which I thinke he is but Tenent to, only he has about 4000/ still owing him at Court that he has laid out in the Kings Service.

The Chief Justice's principall Pillars are Father Peters and Mr. Brent. Whether the former has the same edge upon his Interest he had I do not know, it may be he has, but the matter is so great, and the [blank] must so necessarily hold this point, that even they two with all their friends cannot bear him up in it though they would in almost any other Case whatsoever. Its highly probable the Chief Justice will not declare, he has so frequently said he will not, and yet he may finde favour with them, because they are willing to have the two Solliciters removed, for they have bought and sould Justice and Injustice as Well to the Papists as other partyes and have received a great deale of their money, He has adversaries enough to improve the matter to the greatest advantage. On the other side they make as good an interest as they can, and the two Solliciters as well as the Lord Chancellour — have been at Court and have made as good an Interest as they can, and say that if those that serve the King so industerously be so used then no man can serve him &c, They both waited on his Majestie upon Wednesday morning at his Levy, and were with him some time alone

In Kent a Priest that was to say Mass and give the Sacrament of the Altar had been at Cards at Langtreloo (or Pam) overnight, had occasion to convey away or put one of the Ivory Counters they played with at that game into his pocket, and in that pocket the Host (the Host they expose and carrey abroad is as big as a 5s. piece, but the Comon Host or Wafer is about as big as a little shilling) box was and chanced to be open, he by mistake put the Counter into that box &c. He came to give the Sacrament, and so when they were kneeled about the Altar, and had opened their mouths, the Priest as their manner is, puts into every Communicants mouth a Wafer, Manducation its known they must use none, but swallow it whole, and the [Q101] Counter being put into one Communicants mouth he attempted to swallow it again, and again, and again but could not, and privatly intimated to the Priest that he could not swallow it. The Priest told him there must be no Manducation &c, the man would have taken it out of his mouth but its known that a Layman must not touch it, but at length the Priest did take it out of his mouth, and was sensible of the error, and would have con-

¹ Arthur Herbert.

secrated another Wafer, but the busines was now noted &c and some body else observed that that could not be &c for a Priest could not consecrate twice in one day &c, and besides it must not be admitted, for then all the whole consecration was a Nullity &c so the resolution was this was not an Ivory Counter but a reall Wafer so hard baked &c that it would not dissolve in his mouth, and so I think some remaining Wafer was given to the Communicant.

Old Mr. Richardson of the Trumpet and Mr. Durdant had had a long sute and the Defendant had had Judgement in the Kings Bench confirmed in Parliament, the Plaintiff Richardson moved for relief this Term. The Court, Mr. Justice Lutwich said that he thought neither of those Decrees ought to have been made, and he would give Judgement according to his Conscience, or he would give no Judgement at all, The Counsell of the other side to wit Mr. Pollexfen said the Judges used not to declare their opinion before the Cause had been heard, as that had not, and that they had thought the Parliament had been the supream Court whose determination an inferiour Court would not have altered, the court was very angry and one of them (Lutwich) would go away if he might not give Judgement according to his Conscience &c but he was prevailed with to stay &c, but the Court rose and did nothing in it, this was very much noted when they so plainly saw the Judges so inflexibly made — in a case before they had heard it.

The Duke of Buckingham was well upon Friday was sevennight in Yorkshire, and writt up hither to give directions in a Cause he had depending in the Chequor that day, but he was something ill that night and dyed on Saturday morning the 16 instant.

The old Countesse Dowager of Dorcett¹ (who two or 3 yeares since married Mr. Henry Powell a very able and accomplished gentleman) dyed on Wednesday last, she had a Joynture its thought of 3000/ a yeare.

²The Gazette tells you that the Anabaptists have made a Congratulatory Address.³ And that Mr. Wade and some others in his Case hath done the like,⁴ and some others that had either Petitioned for the Dispensation or were concerned in the Rebellion personally or by their Relations intend to do the like and the circumstances of those two sorts of men being very peculiar it was thought no others would have entertained the like thoughts.

But Mr. Bear a most fervent man for delivering up of Charters and encouraging Informers, a Justice of Peace in Devonshire at the sessions in that County, proposed a Congratulatory Address to be made by the Gentlemen of his perswasion — which have commonly called themselves the high loyall Church of England-men. 5 or 6 Justices present concurred with him, about the like number

¹ Frances Sackville, countess dowager of Dorset (d.1687); married (1) Richard Sackville, 5th earl of Dorset, 1637, and (2) Henry Powle, 1679.

² ‘=’ in margin.

³ *LG*, no. 2234 (14–18 Apr. 1687).

⁴ *LG*, no. 2235 (18–21 Apr. 1687).

differed from him, As Sir Copplestone Bampfylde,¹ Sir Hugh Ackland, Mr. Rolls &c and Mr. Duck or Duckey — who in uncourtly language said he thought they had no reason to give thanks to the King for incourageing Fanaticks that he alwaies had (and they also) and alwaies would pursue as publick enemies according to his Abhorrence and Addresses &c. Mr. Bear tooke the advantage of his crude expressions, and brought him under a disadvantage. Mr. Bear was so forward a man that he said he had done God and the King more service in imprisoning one Non Conforming Minister then in imprisoning a thousand Rebels, and should have done them both more service in hanging that Phanatick then in hanging a thousand Rebels, in the close those that differed from him went off the Bench, and [Q102] those that concurred with him staid in Court and drew up the Address. Mr. Bear said to this purpose that they had intusted all that they had in his *Majestie's* hands and very well they might and so he thought they were bound to give him thanks for what they did enjoy, and particularly for the Declaration that did give them so great assurance of what they had in possession &c.

²Here six or seaven Ministers, Mr. Alsop, Mr. Read, Mr. Burgesse, Mr. Wither³ and two more both subscribed and set it on foot though many others of their own perswasion differed utterly from them, but they being resolved never consulted them, but went about it and did it, so others intend to do also.

In London severall *Bishops* have mett at the *Bishop* of Durhams &c and think it very expedient that they should make a congratulatory Address to his *Majestie* for the protection that he assures them ⁴he will give to the Church of England in their Ministry and Property. So that if they pursue this Proposition, and the conformable Clergy which will then certainly be called upon Do Address, which its thought they will not it will circulate throughout the Nation.

The Ministers and Lay inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Westminster have set on foot the like Address, and were on Friday in many streets thereof taking Subscriptions.

They in Our end of the Town seeme not very forward to Address,⁵

Addresses will be made from most Counties and signed by those whose affections stand that way, only as is usuall upon all such occasions. His *Majestie* is

¹ Sir Copplestone Bampfylde (Bampffield), 2nd bt (c.1633–92), of Poltimore, Devon; JP, Devon, 1656–July 1688, Oct. 1688–?92; deputy lieutenant, Devon, 1661–c.1687; MP, Tiverton, 1659, Devon, 28 Feb. 1671, 1685; a Tory; excused himself from attending William of Orange at Exeter, but sent his son instead. *DNB*.

² '=' in margin.

³ Probably Anthony Withers (d. after 1692); master of Dorchester school; after ejection moved to London; lived in the parish of St Martin's-in-the-Fields; fined for holding a conventicle in his house in 1684, but acquitted on appeal to quarter sessions. DWL, Surman Index.

⁴ 'of' deleted.

⁵ 'a Coppy of one before it was subscribed [blank] it was nonsense makeing a great reflection thereupon on him that was reported to have drawn it up.' deleted.

resolved finally to stand by his Declaration being¹ fully satisfied it will advance trading and his Revenue and conduce to his ends.

It cannot be believed that *though* these Addressers give thanks for their liberty that they will ever do any thing to the Establishing of Popery.

A Noble Peere coming to the Earle of Sunderland — thus exprest himselfe, Here is a pleasant world, I saw Pen going out at one door with his Quakers and Sir John Baber [blank] coming in at the other door with the head of the Presbyterians, and the head of the Independants at another

A *Bishop* has put this Case whether <if> a Nonconformist incapable by Law come to him with a Presentation in the one hand and the Declaraton in another for Institution &c though he would not subscribe &c according to Law &c, may he grant it or deny it, The words of the Declaration are **Employed in any Offices or places of Trust Civill or Military** a question ariseth whether Civill there comprehend² all kind of Offices but Military as it does in Ireland where the Kingdome is divided by that distinction Civil and Military or whether it Comprehends not **Ecclesiasticall** Offices, and so the incapacity is taken off from none for Ecclesiasticall preferment. Its probable no Nonconformist hath come for Institution, and certain noe [blank]

The Lambath Ferrey Boat was cast away the beginning of this weeke and but only one person drowned.

It was generally reported Mr. Chin Tuftons³ commission for Captain in the Kings Guards, was taken away from him, and so it was in the most respective sense, for he is made Colonell of a Regiment⁴ and Captain Stradling⁵ has his place in the Guards.

On Wednesday the great Tryall at the Common Pleas Bar came on betweene the Earle of Devonshire and the Lord Mountague [Q103] about the firing of Mountague house, very many considerable Lawyers were of Counsell on both Sides. The Earle had 22 Witnesses sworne some of them persons of Honour as the Lord Delamere &c and most of them of good Condition, and all I thinke of them uninterested one way or other and they proved that my Lord Mountagues Steward ordered a fire that evening in the upper Garrats that were reserved to the Lord Mountagues own use out of the Earles Lease[.] That the Lords servant that made that fire went out of the house and said he locked the Garrat door after him before ten a clock that night &c. They proved that the fire broke out at the Windows and top of those Garrats about Midnight or a little later, That the fire was clearly seen in the Garrats an houre or halfe an houre, or more as they all agreed before it was seen in any of the lower roomes &c.

¹ This word is difficult to decipher because of an ink blot.

² 'ed' deleted.

³ Hon. Sackville Tufton (1646–1721).

⁴ Tufton succeeded Arthur Herbert as colonel of his regiment on 1 Apr. 1687. Dalton, II, 101.

⁵ Thomas Stradling, soldier; captain, 1st regiment of foot guards, 1685; succeeded William Eaton as lieutenant colonel of the foot guards, 20 Jan. 1688. Dalton, II, 102.

The servants carryed goods out of the lower roomes an hour or two or longer, before any fire was in any of the roomes belowstaires &c this Evidence was exceeding full and plain.

The Lord Mountague had 20 Witnesses or more ready to be sworn but they were many of them his own servants, or interested in the matter. Therefore the Lord sent a complement to the Earle, That he was so satisfied that he would Nonsuit himselfe (it may be to molefie the Earle that he may bring no Action against him for his Goods that were burnt) and after that did so declare in the Court, and he would suffer none of his own Witnesses to be heard then.

My Lord Chief Justice Herbert was on Thursday night last removed from being Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, to be chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and sate there on Friday last. Mr. Justice Wright of the Kings Bench was at the same time made Chief Justice of that Court, and sate as such on Friday also. Sir Richard Alabon is very likely to come into the Kings Bench, or into some Judges place more considerable. Some thinke the Chief Baron will be changed, and that in every one of the four Courts there will immediatly be one Popish Judge. Mr. Justice Wythens was not only turned out of the Kings Bench, but from being a Judge the same night also (He succeeding Mr. Justice Dolbin upon the 27 of April 1683 in that Court). The World would not ~~have~~ easily believed that he should have been turned out for a ¹Fanaticke. He — has of late told the Lord Chancellour — that it would sound very harsh and reproachfull if they two who had drank so many Gallons of Clarret to the health and prosperity of the Church of England should now tear them in pieces as they had done the Fanaticks &c. Some have also thought that his fall proves the Lord Chancellours interest to be but weak (as really it is) for the Chief Justice falls not by vertue of the Chancellours — power or strength, but only because he had touched upon a point that must not be quitt, [(]and therefore he cannot be supported in it) but the truth is Justice Wythens has for divers months last past deserted the ²Chancellour — and fallen in with the Chief Justice, and has neglected to pay his duty to the Chancellour — as formerly he did, only he dyed I thinke upon Lords day last with the Chancellour — its sure the Chancellour — did him the honour to walke with him that day publickly in the Park, but it seemes they did not accommodate the busines, besides he had so inured himselfe to talke of the Church of England formerly, or the Hierarchy, that it came out of his mouth of late many times in discourse when it should not.

Mr. Justice Wythens falls the last of the Judges that gave Judgement against the Charter, and the first of those that gave Judgement for the Dispensing power.

Its supposed Sir John Holt the Recorder will be removed, some say Mr. Showres will succeed him. Others speak of Mr. Charles Trinder³ of the Middle

¹ 'Fa' deleted.

² 'Cha' deleted.

³ Charles Trinder, entered Middle Temple, 17 Feb. 1659; called to bar, 6 May 1687.

Temple, a Papist [Q104] who is called to the ⟨Bench⟩¹ this Term in that House, by the Kings speciall Order, as severall others are, but Mr. John Tate is most likely to be the man.

Mr. Englesby of Grays Inn will have some good preferment its thought. And Mr. Tempest of the Middle Temple of about 50 yeares of age came not long since out of Ireland.

The Condemned Soldier appeared again in the Hall on Friday, but was not I thinke brought into the Court. Yet the new Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Wright, said that he saw no difficulty in the case, neither did he see any when the Soldier first appeared there, but that the Sheriff of Berkshire might be discharged and so he was, and the Soldier taken into the custody of that Court to be sent by the Marshall downe to Plymouth to be Executed there. Another of the Judges Holloway — said *Sir Walter Rawleighs Case*² was a very full and plain president, or to that purpose, and the third, to wit Mr. Justice Powell — was of his Brethrens minde, but Execution was not that day Awarded against him. Thus we see three Judges opinions changed in a Weekes time.

They say the Paper that makes reflections upon the Scotch Declaration³ is very sarcastick and tells the Hierarchy what reason they have to rely upon promises at home and abroad for the French King made as solemne promises as could be exprest and yet broke them contrary both to his own Law, and his own aparent interest.

According to the Rules that they proceed by if a man be injuriously Outlawed there is no help nor remedy but he must dye, surely these proceedings cannot be justified by our Lawes, and severall have been so executed for Treason.

By our Lawes no person of quality and interest ought to be present in court at the hearing of another mans Case it is imbracery nor no person at all may so much as speake to a Jury man to appeare before or after he is summoned, in any other mans Case but only in his own.

The University of Cambridge in Convocation, having all refused but only five or six to admitt Alban Francis &c to his Degrees upon the Kings Mandamus, The Lords Commissioners sent down a summons or citation by their Serjeant Mr. Atterbury,⁴ directed to Dr. Peachel the Vice Chancellor and the University to appeare in person or by their Deputies upon Thursday last 21.

A Convocation was called and the Caput Senatus appointed 8 Deputyes or Assistants. Viz: Dr. Humphry Babington⁵ Fellow of Trinity Colledge, Dr. John

¹ 'Bar' deleted.

² In 1618 Sir Walter Raleigh was executed on the basis of his condemnation for high treason in 1603. The court ruled that Raleigh's commission to lead an expedition to South America did not constitute a pardon for his former offence. *ST*, II, 31–5.

³ Possibly Robert Ferguson, *Representation of the Threatning Dangers, Impending over Protestants in Great Brittain* [Edinburgh, 1687].

⁴ Thomas Atterbury.

⁵ Humfrey Babington (1615–92).

Eachard¹ Master of Catherine Hall, Dr. Thomas Smoult² Fellow of St. Johns, and Professor of Practicall Divinity, Dr. William Cooke *Doctor* of the Civill Law and Fellow of Jesus Colledge, Mr. John Billars³ Fellow of St. Johns Colledge, and publick Orator of the University, Mr. Isaac Newton⁴ Fellow of Trinity Colledge and Professor of the Mathematicks, Mr. James Smith⁵ Fellow of Queenes Colledge, and Mr. George Stanhope⁶ Fellow of Kings Colledge.

The Vice Chancellour and all the 8 Deputyes did appeare the day they were required before the Lords Commissioners. The Lord Chancellor told them that they were summoned thither because they did refuse to obey his *Majestie's* command in the Case of the Degree. The Vice Chancellor did say that the matter was very great, and that he owed such a deference to their *Lordships* Honours, and to the University that it was not fit for him to give an Answer upon a sudden, without further consideration and therefore begged time, and they are to appear upon Wednesday next again, and may put in their Answer in Writing or by Counsell, or by word of mouth. There was a Considerable number of persons attended them to Whitehall, and the Concourse was great at the [Q105] Hearing, for an extraordinary great cause it is. The Court the Lord Chancellour replied, that they should take care of their own Honours themselves &c. They seemed to want experience in busines, for a friend gave them a suggestion from⁷ Sir John Maynard [blank] having a great affection for the University and understanding all the concernes thereof as well as any man living, it was very fit for them to retaine him of their Counsell Dr. Carhard reports⁸

They say that they have heard by I know not how many great men nameing 4 or 5 *Doctors* &c that they understood that Lawyer has often exprest his sense in their Case, and is willing to be of Counsell, but they thinke he is uncapeable but hee is the King's counsell[.]⁹ [blank] Their friend desired them to be very carefull that they give out no such intimation in any other place for its highly inconvenient and a great reflection &c, they may inquire whether he be capable, and then they may retaine him, and he is the fittest person, but though he be capable they are not at all determined yet to retaine him.

¹ John Eachard (1636–97); MA, 1660; DD, 1676; fellow of St Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, 1658; master, 1675–97. *DNB*.

² Thomas Smoult (c.1632–1707); matriculated St John's College, Cambridge, 1651; BA, 1655; BD, 1666; DD, 1684; fellow, 1664; professor of moral theology, 1683–1707. *Alum. Cant.*

³ John Billers (1648–1721).

⁴ Isaac Newton (1642–1727), natural philosopher; fellow, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1667; Lucasian professor of mathematics, 1669–1702; MP, Cambridge University, 1689, Dec. 1701. *DNB*.

⁵ James Smith (d.1715); matriculated Queens' College, Cambridge, 1674; BA, 1678; MA, 1681; BD, 1690; DD, 1705; fellow, 1680–90. *DNB*.

⁶ George Stanhope (1660–1728); matriculated King's College, Cambridge, 1678; BA, 1682; MA, 1685; DD, 1697; fellow, 1680; dean of Canterbury, 1704–28. *DNB*.

⁷ 'from' written in Morrice's hand.

⁸ 'Dr. . . . reports' written in Morrice's hand.

⁹ 'but . . . counsell' written in Morrice's hand.