

GENERAL EDITOR MARK GOLDIE

THE ENTRING  
BOOK OF

*Roger  
Morrice*

VI.

Biographical  
Dictionary *with*  
Glossary, Chronology

Jason McElligott  
Mark Goldie

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*

Saturday  
April. 11.<sup>th</sup>  
1691.

Montz. Upon Saturday was Seventnight the King of France appeared in person near to Montz, the Town sent forth four persons to capitulate with him, he told them they had best consider well what Capitulations they proposed, they desired 24. hours, to consider, he said their desire was very reasonable, they should have, 20. He thereupon showed them a Letter he had intercepted from an Officer in our Army to King William, which gave that King a very faithfull account, how unfit his Army was to make any attempt to relieve the Towne, both through insufficiency of Number, and upon many other accounts. The Town within lesse than 24. hours sent Capitulations to the French King, he heard them read, and immediately ordered them to be granted in Terminus, and two capitulations were these, That they should March out with Swords on, Bullets in their Mouths, and I think Torches, which Feather pleads footes abundently, He ordered four Regiments of his Guards to conduct them to Foubur, a place very neere to where King Williams Army was encamped, not to any City or Town. The Number of Soldiers that Marched out of the Towne was only 2000. They were in no good condition to keep it, for they had no considerable Stores of any kind of Ammunition or Provision, and had but only five Cannon fit for use, and no hope at all of Relief. The King of Frances Army consisted of above 28000. Horse upon the Mustar, and above 50000. Foot. He left a sufficient Siege, and drew out 18000. Horse and 30000. Foot. into a separate Army to fight King Williams Army if it made any approach. As soone as ever the French King came into Montz, he gave to Vaubone his own first Engineers 20000. Crownes. Note - It is thought Castellan the Governour of the Borders for the King of Spain is in the Conspiracy with, and assistance to the King of France.

Saturday the 11<sup>th</sup> of April was King William and Queene Maryes Coronation day it was observed here by ringing of Bells, Bonafires &c in many places.

Limerick It is verily believed Limerick had been Relieved with nine hundred men that got into it, of which number its thought above 20. did not escape with their lives. If our Army had followed them as they might, the Breach was so wide, but our Army would not be induced thereunto

M<sup>r</sup>. John Sanders eldest son and heir to Samuel Sanders Esq, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter to S<sup>r</sup>. John Fipps was borne upon the 7<sup>th</sup> of April, and was upon that day the year 1691. Eight yeares of age.

Whitehall On Thursday the 9<sup>th</sup> there was a fire at Whitehall that broke out a little before 9. a clock at night, it was very fierce, and burnt down about 9. houses, from the Court of Nonmouths Lodgings through the Stone Gallery to the Thames, many suspect practice

# The Entering Book of Roger Morrice 1677–1691

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VOLUME VI  
Biographical Dictionary  
Jason McElligott

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Glossary and Chronology  
Mark Goldie



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THE BOYDELL PRESS  
*in association with*  
THE PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY  
YEARBOOK TRUST

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

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First published 2007  
The Boydell Press, Woodbridge

ISBN 1 84383 250 X = 978-1-84383-250-8 [volume 6]  
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](http://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 Dijk and Adobe Cronos Light by  
The Stingray Office, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester

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

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*The Entering Book*, R24I

*frontispiece*



# Reader's Guide

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**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](http://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 6–11. 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
<i>d</i>	pence
<i>g</i>	sometimes used for <i>j</i> , 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
<i>l</i>	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
<i>s</i>	shilling(s)
sh	sometimes used for <i>ch</i> , e.g. Shandos (Chandos)
states, the	The Netherlands (United Provinces)
then	than
<i>z</i>	sometimes used for <i>s</i> or <i>c</i> , 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 'Bar*t.*' (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 'dethron*d*'. Possessives sometimes carried an apostrophe and sometimes an 'e', thus 'Saturday's letters' or 'Saturdayes 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<sup>d</sup> . . . 3<sup>ly</sup>' becomes '2<sup>nd</sup> . . . 3<sup>rdly</sup>'. 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<sup>pp</sup>' 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) '-cōn' ending (i.e. '-tion'). These have been expanded using italics, hence 'commons' and 'petition'. The '-cōn' 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.

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## Abbreviations

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This list contains abbreviations used by the editors throughout this edition. Abbreviations used by Morrice in the *Entering 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>CJ</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
HOP1	Basil Duke Henning, ed., <i>The House of Commons, 1660–1690</i> (3 vols., History of Parliament Trust, 1983)
HOP2	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, <i>Corr.</i>	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

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# Biographical Dictionary

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## INTRODUCTION

MORRICE'S *Entring Book* contains a total of about 70,000 mentions of more than 6300 men and women. These people range from the most prominent public figures to the most obscure private individuals. There are more than 500 appearances each for James II and William III, and there are a handful of prominent men in church and state who appear more than 100 times in the text. On the other hand, thousands of men and women appear only once or twice. So, for example, Mr Ambrose of Lancashire (P442), Mr Bowles of the Temple (Q71), and Mr Jenkins of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (Q613), make only the most fleeting of appearances. By the same token, there is another sub-set of more than 1000 individuals who appear on several occasions, or perhaps at most a dozen times, throughout the text. The sheer number of people mentioned in the manuscript, their dramatically different public profiles and social statuses, and the eccentricities of Morrice's record, have created serious problems for any attempt to publish an edition of the *Entring Book*.

In order to make best use of the *Entring Book*, readers will want relevant biographical information about as many people who appear in the text as possible. Yet there are obvious constraints in providing it. These include the difficulty of striking a balance between providing readers with easy access to information and the need to avoid a text that is unduly cluttered with footnotes, cross-references, or other apparatus. It was decided at an early stage that the bulk of the biographical information would be presented in this Biographical Dictionary rather than in textual footnotes. Further dilemmas present themselves too. Should research time be focussed on providing lengthy accounts of the major players in the text, or on recovering at least a minimal identification of as many people as possible? The major players are, for the most part, already known as leading figures of their era, and information about them is accessible in existing sources. On the other hand, in practice it proved impossible to delve into manuscript archives to search for obscure individuals, evidence for whom might turn out to have survived scarcely at all.

The first phase of biographical investigation consisted in assembling an index of all mentions of names in the manuscript. This apparently yielded some 8700 names, but these were gradually whittled down to the final total of about 6300, by virtue of establishing whether, for example, a 'Mr Smith' referred to on one page was the same 'Mr Smith' who appeared on another, and by marrying up titles with personal names, establishing, for example, which individuals during the period fit the description 'bishop of Chester' or 'attorney general'. Some people began as apparently single individuals and upon investigation bifurcated: there were two MPs called Sir Thomas Lee and at

least three John Berrys connected with the City of London. Another problem, well known to students of the early modern period, is the vagaries of noble titles: some men changed their titles as they progressed through the ranks of the peerage. Sir Thomas Osborne became earl of Danby, then marquess of Carmarthen, and ultimately duke of Leeds. Several people might hold the same peerage title in succession to each other, and these men often had sons who used courtesy titles that might bear no relation to the titles used by their fathers. Sometimes peerage titles were held by one family and then were resurrected for conferral on another. Thomas Windsor (c.1627–87) appears in the text as ‘Lord Windsor’ and ‘earl of Plymouth’; he needs to be distinguished from Other Windsor (1659–84) (for that was his name), styled Lord Windsor from 1682 until his death, and from Charles FitzCharles (1657–80), 1st earl of Plymouth. The process of whittling down and clarification continued until the end of the project, since Morrice’s irregularities constantly set further traps. His orthography is irregular, so that ‘Smith’, ‘Smithe’, ‘Smyth’, and ‘Smythe’ might or might not be the same person. His memory was erratic, for he sometimes confused fathers and sons, and even grandfathers, sons, and grandsons. He could even make mistakes in naming personal friends. An especially treacherous area consisted of people on the European continent, the recording of whose names is haphazard and misleading; Morrice’s grasp of the people concerned was not always strong, his knowledge of the relevant languages was almost non-existent, and he tended to anglicise names in characteristically eccentric ways. He mentions over 400 European princes, noblemen, and soldiers, together with Ottoman functionaries. An example of the problem is that the dozen or so references to ‘Mazarin’ appear to refer to four individuals: the French cardinal Jules Mazarin, his niece Hortense Mancini, duchess of Mazarin, the English nobleman John Skeffington, 2nd Viscount Massereene, and his son Colonel Clotworthy Skeffington.

The index of names was transferred to a database, and the process of building biographical profiles was begun. The research was done overwhelmingly from printed prosopographical sources. The wealth of such available resources, published during the course of the last two centuries, is often not appreciated. Many retired or under-employed Victorian and Edwardian gentlemen appear to have found great solace in undertaking biographical studies of various early modern professions, economic activities, or legal, political, and religious institutions and affiliations. The pedigrees of peers absorbed them, or the tallies of college men, or of the civic worthies of the City of London. The corpus of printed sources thus bequeathed is remarkable, and goes well beyond that extraordinary monument to Victorian scholarship, the *Dictionary of National Biography*. To these older sources can be added more recent encyclopaedic works, such as the invaluable *History of Parliament* volumes on the membership of the House of Commons. A full list of such sources is available in the Bibliography in Volume I of this edition. The task of writing biographical information began with the invaluable *Concise DNB*. It was only when this source had been worked through that it was possible to progress to the standard multi-volume *Dictionary of National Biography* and other sources. The scholarly and succinct nature of the *Concise DNB* provided the model for the present Biographical Dictionary; careful readers will note the indebtedness of a number of entries to the *Concise DNB*.

Efficient use of these sources entailed sorting the 6300 *Entering Book* names into categories that broadly fitted the professions or identities covered by those sources, so that each category could be worked through in sequence. The following fifteen categories

accounted for more than 90 per cent of all those people for whom some identification proved possible: MP, noblemen and women, Church of England clergyman, Dissenter, Catholic, attended Oxford or Cambridge universities, judge, barrister, City of London officeholder, physician, soldier, sailor, diplomat, continental European dignitary, and women. Needless to say, many individuals fell into more than one of those categories. Some 4000 names were identified in this process, enabling the writing of at least a basic biographical statement about them. At this point, the diminishing return on time invested in tracking down the more recalcitrant individuals became such that it was decided to stop searching further.

The next step was to determine where to present the biographical information. It was decided to place into the Dictionary the most frequently occurring people, and into footnotes in the text the less frequently occurring people. The criterion of frequency was as follows: people who appear in more than one volume of this edition (and hence who occur in Morrice's narrative at dispersed points in time), and people who appear in a single volume but at several dispersed points within that volume. Those who appear just once in the text, or who appear only on two or three occasions in quick succession within a single volume, have been excluded from the Dictionary. The excluded, about 2830 of them, were exported from the database to footnotes in the text, to appear at the first occurrence of their name. Details for these people are generally quite brief, usually at least providing a full name, dates of birth and death, and a profession. The editors of individual volumes have been left free to amend, abridge, or augment the data provided to them.

In summary, then, the 6300 people in the *Entring Book* fall into three groups: about 2300 for whom no identification is provided; about 2830 who are identified in footnotes; and some 1175 who appear in this Biographical Dictionary (of whom, incidentally, about 700 have entries in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*). There is no ideal way of indicating to the reader whether a person mentioned in the *Entring Book* has been identified or whether there is an entry for them in this Dictionary. It was decided that it would not be appropriate, for example, to use asterisks in the text against those names who have entries in the Dictionary, as to do so would disfigure the text with many thousands of asterisks; and occasionally one cannot be absolutely certain that a person, e.g. a 'Mr Smith', has been properly identified. The index to the edition will signal that a person has an entry in this Dictionary.

The criterion of 'frequency' as stated above, which determines a person's inclusion in this Dictionary, is not one of perfect exactness, and on a handful of occasions a person has been included in the Dictionary where their importance to Morrice's themes merits it. For example, the governor of Derry during the siege of the city by Jacobite forces in 1689, George Walker (1618–90), appears less than a dozen times in Volume v, yet he has been included here because he stands as an archetypal Protestant hero defending his people against the perceived tyranny of James II, and his name is still commemorated by Unionists in Northern Ireland. The criterion of 'frequency' has, however, been applied in the vast majority of cases with a fair degree of rigidity. Occasionally this leads to apparently eccentric results, such as the presence of entries on the Roman Emperor Domitian, the medieval monarch King John I, and the sixteenth-century German reformer Martin Luther.

Despite these occasional oddities, the 'frequency' rule of thumb is sufficiently exact to reveal some of the characteristic preoccupations and emphases of Morrice's

chronicle. This Dictionary is accordingly a record of almost 1200 of the most important and significant people in Morrice's politico-religious world *as he himself saw it*. That world was predominantly metropolitan, elite, and male, as any London-based narrative of 'high' politics would be, with a major presence of the principal inhabitants of Whitehall and Westminster, of the royal court, the law courts, and parliament. (Striking, incidentally, is the weight of the presence of the peerage, and hence not only of members of the House of Commons.) The record is, however, more specifically Morrice's in the strong representation of Dissenters, lay and clerical, of the leading clergy of the Church of England, of prominent Catholics, of the legal profession, and of the leaders in City politics. There is a significant presence of those who mattered in Scotland and Ireland, and the princes and leading soldiers of continental Europe are also prominent, especially those involved in the wars against the Turks.

A few more precise figures concerning entries in this Dictionary are worth giving. There are some 460 MPs included. About 60 per cent of all English peers alive during the period of the *Entering Book* are present; for Scottish and Irish senior peers (dukes, viscounts, and earls) the proportion is about one third. Virtually every person newly elevated to the English peerage during this period is entered. Almost every one of the 51 judges in office has an entry, as does every one of the lord mayors of London, and all but four of the 32 sheriffs of London. All but 14 of the 60 English and Welsh bishops are entered.

Some contrasting absences are worth noting. Morrice was not much interested in intellectuals or artists or in the great achievements of the contemporary Royal Society. The philosopher John Locke is absent from this Dictionary, even though he was a member of the earl of Shaftesbury's entourage; missing too is Isaac Newton, even though he became MP for Cambridge in 1689. Robert Boyle, John Evelyn, Edmund Halley, and Sir Peter Lely are also absent, although brief footnotes have been provided for all these men at the point where they make a fleeting appearance in the *Entering Book* itself (p281, 319, 430, 507; 991, 104). Religious Dissenters who were not Presbyterians or Congregationalists are under-represented, especially if they were not Londoners: John Bunyan is not here, nor the Quakers George Barclay and George Fox. In fact, William Penn is the sole Quaker included, though Baptist leaders and ministers fare better (Francis Bampfield, William Kiffin, and Hanserd Knollys, and others, are included). Surprisingly, leading London journalists and controversialists are not especially prominent: the Whig Henry Care and the Roman Catholic Nathaniel Thompson are missing. Only 20 per cent of the people entered in Richard L. Greaves's and R. Zaller's *Biographical Dictionary of British Radicals* and who were alive in the period of the *Entering Book* are entered here (75 out of 361). On the face of it this is surprising, since Morrice spoke for Whigs and Dissenters, and he records their sufferings in the purges of the 1680s at length. The discrepancy has to do with the emphases of Greaves's and Zaller's dictionary, which are practically the opposite of Morrice's chronicle: it is stronger for the Civil War era than for the later seventeenth century; it is rich in Baptists and Quakers and weaker in moderate Puritans (Presbyterians and Congregationalists); it is copious in regicides, republicans, Levellers, and Parliamentary army officers, who, if still alive in 1677 or after, had mostly retreated from active politics.

Throughout the *Entering Book*, women — by which one almost invariably means women of high social status — are usually afforded only a brief mention in connection with their birth, engagement, marriage, personal estates, childbirth, or death.

This Dictionary includes only 32 women, representing less than 3 per cent of the total number of entries. Most of these were the wives of noblemen (such as the influential Sarah Jennings, future duchess of Marlborough). Some were monarchs and some the mistresses of Charles II and James II (including such politically prominent ones as Louise de K roualle, duchess of Portsmouth). Also included are two women who were executed after the Monmouth Rebellion, Elizabeth Gaunt and Alice Lisle, and two prominent Catholic actors in the Popish Plot, Elizabeth Cellier, the ‘popish midwife’, and her patron, Elizabeth Herbert, countess of Powis. The Tory playwright Aphra Behn appears, as does Eleanor Shafto, an informer against Dissenters.

If we return for a moment to the wider picture of the 4000 people who have been identified, we may note one or two discernible trends. There are a remarkable number of references to the public actions and personal affairs and interests of members of the ‘Puritan Whig’ nexus with whom Morrice had religious, political, and personal links, identified in Volume I of this edition. News from outside London shows a disproportionate bias towards people in two areas of England. The first is the south-west, where his patrons Lord Holles and Sir John Maynard both had estates and personal and electoral influence, and where such Presbyterian MPs as Hugh Boscawen were based. The second is Staffordshire and its adjacent districts in the north Midlands. Morrice was a native of Staffordshire and had served as a minister in Derbyshire; he evidently kept in touch with like-minded individuals. He took a close interest in Roman Catholics of that area allegedly connected with the Popish Plot and later with Whigs and Dissenters caught up in the Rye House Plot arrests. Places like Chester, Chesterfield, and Rugby figure more often than one might expect. Within London, people living in and around Covent Garden and the West End, where Morrice himself lived during the period of the *Entring Book*, feature disproportionately. He names a surprising number of people who are buried in the parish church of St Paul, Covent Garden, such as the Catholic goldsmith William Staley, the MP Walter Narborne, and the Tory merchant Sir Dudley North: funeral processions through the streets were elaborate and highly visible affairs. Perhaps Morrice’s interest in John Dryden’s search for patronage in James II’s reign had to do not only with his fame and his Catholicism, but also with his residence in Covent Garden.

In preparing the biographical entries, reliance has, as noted above, chiefly been made upon a wide range of printed reference works. Not only has time prevented exploration in manuscript archives, but also it has not been possible to do much toward providing an exposition of the ways in which a person appeared to Morrice in his narrative. Readers can of course reconstruct that for themselves. On occasion, his assessment of the character, actions, or political influence of particular individuals has been noted. So, for example, Morrice’s remark that John Braman was ‘reputed to be a great fanatic’, his comments on the influence which Sir Nicholas Butler exerted over James II, and his acidic assessment of the immorality of Christopher Monck, 2nd duke of Albermarle, have been reproduced. Information provided by Morrice about the meeting houses at which Nonconformist ministers preached has been recorded.

The lengths of entries do not vary greatly. An inverse principle has been applied. That is to say, entries on the most prominent people are brief, since biographical information for figures like Charles II or the earl of Shaftesbury can readily be found in textbooks and general biographical dictionaries. It is the lesser-known people who are more in need of identification. Another practice has been that entries generally give

greater attention to events in people's lives occurring during the period of the *Entering Book* than outside it.

In recording information about a person's career, entries pay particular attention to several indicators of political and religious allegiance. These include a person's stance during the Civil War, the Popish Plot, the Exclusion Crisis, and the Revolution; their position during the Tory purges of the early 1680s and in the face of James II in the later 1680s; and their attitude to Dissent. For MPs two principal indicators are their stand on the one occasion that an Exclusion Bill was put to the vote, in May 1679, and their allegiance as judged in the earl of Shaftesbury's list categorising those who were 'worthy' and those who were 'vile'. In the case of Dissenting ministers, important markers are the ejections from the national church in 1660–2 and the taking out of licences for nonconformist worship under the Indulgence of 1672. Other events which occur especially often in the entries, and which likewise serve as markers of allegiance, are these: the exclusion (usually called 'seclusion') of moderate Parliamentary (Presbyterian) members from the Commons in Pride's Purge in December 1648; the 'unanimous club' of court supporters, published in 1679; the Rye House Plot of 1683; the Monmouth Rebellion of 1685; the 'Three Questions' of 1687–8, in which James II sought to elicit support for repeal of the Test Acts and penal laws; the 'Whig collaborators' of 1687–8, a potentially misleading term for those Whigs who gave partial support to James II because he had granted religious toleration; the votes on the vacancy of the throne in the Convention in January–February 1689; the 'Sacheverell clause' proposed for the Corporation Bill in January 1690, by which Whigs sought to purge Tories who had been involved in the revocation of borough charters in the 1680s; and the Association of 1696, a national oath, designed to identify Jacobites, that declared William III to be 'rightful and lawful' monarch.

It remains to note the editorial conventions that have been adopted in this Dictionary. Surnames are listed in their modern forms, with variants given in parentheses. Peers are listed under their family names, with cross-references from peerage titles, where different. (A peerage called 'titular' indicates a Jacobite peerage, i.e. one awarded by James II after his removal from power.) Ruling monarchs and princes are listed under their personal names. In the case of the Protestant clergy, for the sake of distinction the terms 'Church of England clergyman' and 'Dissenting minister' are used, though 'clergyman' and 'minister' were not distinguished in this way at the time.

In recording dates of membership of the House of Commons, the practice of the *History of Parliament* volumes for the years between 1660 and 1690 is followed, namely the year of election is given, the MP sitting until the end of the parliament, unless otherwise stated. Thus, 'MP for St Ives, 1661' indicates a member chosen in the general election of 1661 and sitting until the Cavalier Parliament ended in 1679. 'March' and 'October' distinguish the two general elections of 1679. An MP chosen at a by-election is indicated by, e.g., 'MP for St Ives, 13 May 1674'. For most other dates, a similar general principle has been followed, i.e. a date of appointment is given, rather than a full date range.

At the end of each entry a selection of source references is given. A person's presence in the following works of reference is automatically recorded: Greaves and Zaller, eds., *A Biographical Dictionary of British Radicals in the Seventeenth Century* (BDBR); A. G. Matthews, *Calamy Revised* (CR); Edward Foss, *The Judges of England* (Foss); *The Complete Peerage* (GEC); Alexander Gordon, *Freedom After Ejection* (Gordon); *The History of Par-*

liament: *The House of Commons* (HOP; usually the 1660–1690 series, but occasionally the 1690–1715 series); Douglas Lacey, *Dissent and Parliamentary Politics in England, 1661–1689*, appx 2–3 (Lacey); *The Dictionary of National Biography* (DNB), and J. R. Woodhead, *The Rulers of London, 1660–1689* (Woodhead). Other sources are given selectively, indicating those that have been most useful in identifying the person concerned. Occasionally reference is made beyond reference works to biographies, monographs, or articles on a person. Source citations can be identified in the List of Abbreviations and in the Bibliography. The old *Dictionary of National Biography* was invaluable in the preparation of this Dictionary; the new *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* was published at the end of the Morrice project, and it has not been possible to do more than record, in the source references, the presence of a person in the new version who was not in the old version; this has been recorded as ‘*Oxford DNB*’. There are 59 people in this volume who were absent from the old *DNB* but who are present in the *Oxford DNB* (though 11 of them appeared in the *DNB Missing Persons* volume published in 1993); of these, the most noticeable feature is the number of people who can be described as political radicals — Whig activists and conspirators like John Braman, Francis Charlton, John Dubois, John Rumsey, and John Speke.

I should like to record my gratitude to Jonathan Spangler, who did a marvellous job of suggesting identifications for many scores of European dignitaries, and David Horsford, who worked tirelessly to identify as many obscure lay and clerical nonconformists as he could. Not the least of their contributions was in questioning some of my more tenuous or problematic identifications, and, when I thought that I had produced a finished version, they were able to present me with a disconcertingly long list of slips, errors, and typographical mistakes. I am extremely grateful to them both.

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## A

**Abergavenny, 11th Baron.** *See* Nevill, George.

**Abingdon, 1st earl of.** *See* Bertie, James.

**Acland, Sir Hugh** (c.1639–1714), 1st bt; of Killerton, Devon; MP for Barnstaple in March 1679 and Tiverton in 1685; an inactive member of the First Exclusion Parliament; listed as ‘base’ by Shaftesbury, and absent from the division on the Exclusion Bill; defeated in the election of 1681 but elected at Tiverton in 1685 as a Tory; he appears to have given negative answers to the repeal of the Test Acts and penal laws; after the Revolution he appears to have taken the oaths to the new regime; refused to sign the Association in 1696. *HOP*.

**Adda, Ferdinand d’, Count d’Adda** (1649–1719), cardinal bishop of Amasia and Albano; papal nuncio to London in the reign of James II, charged by his uncle Pope Innocent XI to convince the king to intercede with Louis XIV in favour of the oppressed Protestants in France; his bishopric of Amasia was a titular see in Cilicia

(now Amasya, northern Turkey); became cardinal in 1690 and bishop of Albano in 1715. *DBF*; *CSPD*.

**Agas, Benjamin** (1622–89), Dissenting minister; MA from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1657; ejected as rector of Cheines, Buckinghamshire, 1662; chaplain to the 1st earl of Anglesey from 1655 until 1674, and possibly afterwards; a signatory to Richard Baxter's *The Judgement of Nonconformists of the Interest of Reason in Matters of Religion* (1676); convicted at the Middlesex sessions in 1682 of holding conventicles at his house or meeting place in the parish of St Giles-in-the-Fields, London; fined £840 for repeated offences, July to November 1682; buried in May 1689. *CR*; *Oxford DNB*.

**Ailesbury, 1st earl of.** *See* Bruce, Robert.

**Ailesbury, 2nd earl of.** *See* Bruce, Thomas.

**Airlie, 2nd earl of.** *See* Ogilvy, James.

**Albemarle, 1st duke of.** *See* Monck, George.

**Albemarle, 2nd duke of.** *See* Monck, Christopher.

**Albeville, marquis d'.** *See* White, Sir Ignatius.

**Aldrich, Henry** (1648–1710), clergyman and scholar; MA from Christ Church, Oxford, 1669; DD, 1682; dean of Christ Church from 1689 until his death; a high Tory with an extensive network of correspondence among the Tory clergy and gentry; he is said to have designed the chapel of Trinity College and All Saints' Church, Oxford; left a large musical library to his college; composed or adapted several anthems and songs, and was entrusted, along with Thomas Sprat, with the publication of the earl of Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, which appeared early in Queen Anne's reign. *DNB*; life by Hiscock.

**Alington, William, 3rd Baron Alington (Ireland) and 1st Baron Alington (England)** (c.1634–85), MP for Cambridge in March 1664, and in all three Exclusion Parliaments; a member of the court party during the Cabal, and listed as 'doubly vile' by Shaftesbury, 1677; major general of the land forces in Flanders throughout the summer of 1678; on his election to the First Exclusion Parliament, Danby recommended him for the treasury; made constable of the Tower, and voted against Exclusion; appointed to the committee to draw up the third Exclusion Bill at Oxford, but if his views on the succession had altered, he continued to support the government generally; granted an English peerage on 5 December 1682; died of apoplexy at the Tower, February 1685. *GEC*; *HOP*.

**Allibone (Allibond), Sir Richard** (1636–88), Catholic judge; studied at Douai; entered Gray's Inn, 1663, and called to the bar seven years later; made king's counsel and knighted by James II, 1686; serjeant-at-law and justice of King's Bench in April 1687; sat on the northern circuit in the summer of that year; extremely unpopular because of his efforts to secure the conviction of the Seven Bishops, 1688; after the acquittal of the bishops he publicly condemned the jury's verdict and expressed his opinion that their petition to the king was a libel that tended to sedition; lucky to have escaped certain punishment by dying before the Revolution. *DNB*; Foss.

**Allix, Peter (Pierre)** (1641–1717), Huguenot preacher who conformed to the Church of England; born at Alençon; educated at Saumur and Sedan; worked with Jean Claude on a French translation of the Bible; pastor of St Agobille, Champagne and later at Charenton, Paris; moderator of Synod at Lisy, 1683; came to England after the revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685, and founded a church in London for Protestant refu-

gees; DD of Oxford and Cambridge; treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, 1690; a strong Whig who wrote several tracts in defence of the Revolution. *DNB*.

**Alsop, Vincent** (1630–1703), Dissenting minister; educated at St John's College, Cambridge; took holy orders as a conformist, but later received Presbyterian ordination; ejected from the living of Wilby, Northamptonshire, 1662; preached semi-privately and suffered imprisonment; is said to have drawn up the Presbyterians' address to James II for general indulgence, perhaps grateful to the king for pardoning his son's treason in the Monmouth Rebellion; Pinner's Hall lecturer, 1687; a manager of the Presbyterian–Congregational Common Fund; Salters' Hall lecturer, 1694; in 1695 Morrice recorded him as preaching at the Almonry in Tothill Street, Westminster; one of Morrice's pallbearers. *CR*; *DNB*; Gordon; Beddard, 'Alsop'.

**Ancram, 2nd earl of.** *See* Kerr, Charles.

**Andrews, Sir Matthew** (c.1630–1711), MP; stood for Shaftesbury (Dorset) in the First Exclusion Parliament but was defeated by candidates in favour of Exclusion; elected to the seat in October 1679, 1681, 1689, 1690, and 1695; defeated in 1685; removed from the Surrey and Wiltshire commissions of the peace by James II; returned again to parliament in 1689; mostly concerned in the House with economic affairs; a court Whig under William III; signed the Association in 1696. *HOP*.

**Andros, Sir Edmund** (1637–1714), colonial governor; gentleman-in-ordinary to the queen of Bohemia, 1660; a major in Prince Rupert's dragoons, 1672; bailiff of Guernsey, 1674; knighted, 1678; governor of the provinces of New York, 1674–81, New England, 1686–9, Virginia, 1692–8, and Jersey, 1704–6; was recalled from his first three postings due to disputes arising from severity of his rule; died in London. *DNB*; Webb.

**Ange, Edward**, tax official; in July 1684 he was employed to make the receivers pay to the exchequer the money they had collected in fines from recusants; his patent was renewed at the start of James II's reign; in December 1685 he was put in charge of the revenues from recusants, conventiclers, and excommunicates, and it was ordered that all those without loyalty certificates were to be prosecuted. Miller.

**Anglesey, 1st earl of.** *See* Annesley, Arthur.

**Anglesey, 2nd earl of.** *See* Annesley, James.

**Annandale, 3rd earl of.** *See* Johnstone, William.

**Anne** (1665–1714), queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland (of Great Britain and Ireland from 1707); second daughter of James II by his first wife Anne Hyde, daughter of the 1st earl of Clarendon; educated as a Protestant; she married George, Prince of Denmark, in 1683 and gave birth to several children, all of whom died young; much influenced by her intimates, John and Sarah Churchill; supported William of Orange's overthrow of her father, whom she abandoned by withdrawing, under Bishop Compton's protection, from London to Nottingham on 24 November 1688; succeeded to the throne after William's death on 8 March 1702. *DNB*; life by Gregg.

**Annesley, Arthur, 1st earl of Anglesey** (1614–86), educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1640; MP for Radnorshire, May 1647; sent to Ireland by the parliament to defeat the negotiations of the royalist leader Ormonde with the Scots, 1645–7; expelled at Pride's Purge, 1648; member for Dublin in Richard Cromwell's parliament, 1659; commissioned by Charles II to treat with parliament, 1660; created earl, 1661; privy councillor from 1660 until his death; lord privy seal, 1673; voted for Exclusion in 1680; dismissed from office in 1682 for a tract

reflecting on the conduct of the duke of Ormonde, and took little further part in public affairs. *DNB*; *GEC*; *HOP*; Lacey; Pepys.

**Annesley, James, 2nd earl of Anglesey** (c.1645–1690), MP, styled Lord Annesley until he succeeded his father as earl of Anglesey on 6 April 1686; matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1661; returned to all three Exclusion Parliaments for Winchester; an opponent of Danby, he was marked ‘base’ by Shaftesbury in 1679; absent from the division on Exclusion; probably re-elected in the second parliament as a court supporter; on succeeding to the peerage was believed to be an opponent of James II; supported the petition for a free parliament, November 1688; voted against abdication, February 1689. *GEC*; *HOP*.

**Annesley, Richard, 3rd Baron Altham** (1655–1701), clergyman; son of Arthur, 1st earl of Anglesey; educ. Magdalen College, Oxford; BA, 1671; DD, 1689; prebendary of Westminster, September 1679; dean of Exeter, April 1681; DD, 1689; inherited the Irish barony of Altham, c.1697–1700, and died before taking his seat in the Lords. *GEC*; Le Neve.

**Annesley, Samuel** (1620–96), Dissenting minister; educated at The Queen’s College, Oxford; received Presbyterian ordination, 1644; chaplain in the *Globe* man-of-war in the earl of Warwick’s fleet, 1644; preached before the House of Commons, 1648; LL.D, Oxford; lecturer of St Paul’s, London, 1657; vicar of St Giles, Cripplegate, 1658; ejected, 1662; preached semi-privately and kept a meeting house in Little St Helen’s, Bishopsgate; a manager of the Presbyterian–Congregational Common Fund and negotiator of the Happy Union; Salters’ Hall lecturer, 1694; he was preaching in 1695 at Little St Helen’s, and signed the 1696 Association of Dissenting Ministers. *CR*; *DNB*; Gordon.

**Apaffy (Abafi), Mihály (Michael) I, prince of Transylvania** (1632–90), Hungarian magnate installed by the Turks as prince of Transylvania in 1661; maintained himself there precariously until 1687, nominally an ally of the Turks, but in contact with the Imperialists and Poles and trusted by neither; tentatively joined the Imperialists after Belgrade was taken in 1686, but later fled to Ottoman territory. Barker.

**Apsley, Sir Peter** (c.1657–92), son of Sir Alan Apsley, MP (1616–83), a personal friend of the duke of York; Peter entered St John’s College, Oxford in 1671; entered the Inner Temple, 1673; knighted at Whitehall, 1675; buried on 13 January 1692 at Iver in Buckinghamshire. *Alum. Oxon.*; Shaw.

**Archbold, Nicholas**, lawyer; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1657; bencher of his inn, November 1680; reader during the Lent Term of 1684. *Sainty* 1987.

**Arderne (Arden), James** (1636–91), dean of Chester; graduated MB, 1656, and MA, from Christ’s College, Cambridge; curate of St Botolph Aldersgate, 1662–82; created DD at Dublin, 1671; incorporated at Oxford, 1673; chaplain to Charles II; rector of Davenham, 1681; dean of Chester, July 1682. *DNB*; Hennessy; Le Neve.

**Argyll, 9th earl of.** *See* Campbell, Archibald (1629–85).

**Argyll, 10th earl of.** *See* Campbell, Archibald (c.1658–1703).

**Arlington, 1st earl of.** *See* Bennet, Henry.

**Armstrong, Sir Thomas** (1633–84), army officer and Whig conspirator; in youth a royalist; MP for Stafford in all three Exclusion Parliaments; knighted, possibly in 1667 or 1668; chief of staff to the duke of Monmouth in the French army, 1672, to whom he became an inseparable companion; lieutenant colonel of the king’s own troop in 1679; as an army officer he was marked ‘base’ by Shaftesbury in 1679, but voted for

the committal of the Exclusion Bill and was banished from the court; accompanied Monmouth on his progress through Staffordshire and Cheshire in 1682; a warrant was issued for his arrest after the Rye House Plot, but he escaped to the Netherlands; outlawed in his absence; taken prisoner in Leiden, returned to England, and executed on 14 June 1684 without a trial. *DNB*; *HOP*.

**Arnold, John** (c.1635–1702), a rabid anti-Catholic; MP for Monmouth, 26 November 1680, 1681, and 1685, and for Southwark in 1689 and 1690; he gave evidence to the Commons in March 1678 about the activities of Catholics in his native Monmouthshire, and led an onslaught against Catholics in his county during the winter of 1678–9; joined the Green Ribbon Club in November 1679; apparently inflicted harm on himself while in London in April 1680 in order to make himself a Protestant hero and revive the flagging Popish Plot; Thomas Bruce, MP, described him as one of ‘the most noisy, impudent and ignorant’ members of the House; he took a large armed guard with him to the parliament at Oxford in 1681; in September of that year an informer testified that Arnold had offered him £300 to perjure himself against the marquess of Worcester, against whom he had a personal vendetta, and that he had also called the king a papist; £10,000 damages for scandalum magnatum were awarded against him in 1683; an active member of the Convention; a court Whig under William III. *DNB*; *HOP*.

**Arran, earl of.** See Butler, Richard; Douglas, James.

**Arronches, marquis of.** See Sousa Tavares, Henrique de.

**Arundel, earl of.** See Howard, Henry.

**Arundel, Henry, 3rd Baron Arundel of Wardour** (1606?–94); fought for Charles I during the Civil War; succeeded as Baron Arundel, 1643; one of the ambassadors sent in 1669 by Charles II to Louis XIV to arrange the secret Treaty of Dover; imprisoned in the Tower, October 1678–February 1684, along with four other ‘Popish Lords’ after being accused of involvement in the Popish Plot; privy councillor, July 1686–February 1689; lord privy seal, March 1687; one of the five lords to whom James II committed the administration of his affairs in 1688; after the expulsion of James he retired to Breamore, Hampshire. *DNB*; *GEC*; Kenyon.

**Ashburnham, John, 1st Baron Ashburnham** (1656–1710), MP for Hastings, March and October 1679, 1685, and 14 January–20 May 1689; described as ‘base’ by Shaftesbury but absent from the division on the first Exclusion Bill; lost his seat to Thomas Mun in 1681, but regained it in 1685; one of the supporters of the canopy at the coronation of James II, and an active member of his parliament; Danby listed him as a member of the parliamentary opposition, and in 1688 he absented himself from the lord lieutenant’s questions on the Test Acts and penal laws; supported the new regime after the Revolution and, as a court Tory, was an active member of the Convention; on 30 May 1689 he was created baron; died at his house in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury. *GEC*; *HOP*.

**Ashby, Sir John** (1646–93), admiral; made a lieutenant in 1665 and a captain in 1668; fought at the battle of Bantry Bay and was knighted, 1689; became second rear admiral of the blue in 1689 and admiral of the blue at Barfleur in 1692. *DNB*.

**Ashby, Richard.** See Thimelby, Richard.

**Ashurst, Sir Henry** (1645–1711), a prominent Dissenter, Puritan, and Whig; brother of Sir William; educated at a Dissenting academy; MP for Truro, 1681, February 1689, 1690, and for Wilton, 1698, December 1701; member of the Merchant Taylors’

Company, 1661, and of the Levant and Muscovy Companies, 1680; alderman of London, October 1688–9; a commissioner of the excise, 1689–91; his father was a wealthy woollen-draper who was a friend to ejected ministers, and he himself was a Presbyterian; returned for Truro in 1681, presumably on the interest of Hugh Boscawen; Titus Oates was a frequent visitor to his house in Clerkenwell, and he was a good friend of Thomas Pilkington; he hired counsel to defend Richard Baxter when he was arrested as a conventicler in 1685; like his brother he was regarded as a Whig collaborator by James II, who gave him a baronetcy in July 1688; elected alderman of London on the restoration of the charter in October 1688, but did not continue after the Revolution; a court Whig in his remaining parliaments; lay subscriber to the Presbyterian–Congregational Common Fund; husband of Diana, daughter of Lord Paget. *Oxford DNB*; Gordon; *HOP*; Lacey; Woodhead.

**Ashurst, Sir William** (1647–1720), London Whig, MP, and Dissenter; son of Henry Ashurst (c.1614–80), Puritan merchant and alderman; master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, 1687–8; knighted, 29 October 1687; an active and influential common councilman of London, 1678–83; alderman from 1687 until his death; lord mayor, 1693–4; vice-president of the Honourable Artillery Company, 1689–1703; owned considerable property in the City and land in Middlesex; a friend of Edmund Calamy; supported the Revolution; MP for London, 14 May 1689, 1695, 1698, February 1701, December 1701, 1705, 1708; director of the Bank of England on five occasions between 1697 and 1714; brother of Henry. Gordon; *HOP*; Woodhead.

**Aston, Walter, 3rd Baron Aston** (1633–1714), born at Tixall, Staffordshire; succeeded his father in the Scottish peerage as Baron Aston of Forfar, 1678; he and the other 'Popish Lords' were imprisoned in the Tower in 1679 in connection with Oates's pretended plot; charged with misprision of treason in May 1680 and not released from custody until June 1685; lord lieutenant of Staffordshire between 1687 and 1689; remained loyal to James II on the landing of William of Orange. *GEC*; Kenyon.

**Aston (Asson), Sir Willoughby** (1640–1702), of Aston Hall, Cheshire; educated at Nuneaton and St John's College, Cambridge; admitted to the Middle Temple, 1659; a moderate Whig; presented by a Tory grand jury for allegedly supporting a seditious address to Cheshire MPs on their election in 1681 and subsequently favouring Monmouth during his tour of the north-west. *CSPD*.

**Astry, Sir Samuel**, of Henbury, Gloucestershire; clerk of the crown in King's Bench; knighted, 8 December 1683. Shaw.

**Atholl, 1st marquess of.** *See* Murray, John (1631–1703).

**Atholl, 2nd marquess of.** *See* Murray, John (1660–1724).

**Atkins, Sir Edward** (1630/1–98), judge; son of the judge Sir Edward Atkins (1587–1669); educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1653, and made autumn reader in 1675; MP for New Woodstock, 1660; made serjeant in the Easter Term of 1679 and knighted and made a baron of the Court of Exchequer, 22 June 1679; sat in the court that tried Thomas Thwing and Mary Preswicks for treason at York in July 1680; made chief baron of the Court of Exchequer on 21 April 1686, an indication that James believed he would be favourable to the dispensing power; dismissed at the Revolution, but not included among those who were excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, probably as a result of the king's consideration for his Whiggish brother, Robert, who was then appointed to fill his place. *DNB*; Foss; *HOP*; Sainty 1993.

**Atkyns, Sir Robert** (1621–1710), Whig lawyer and judge; son of Sir Edward (1587–1669) and brother of Sir Edward; MA from Oxford and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1645; MP for Evesham, 1659; knighted, 1660; MP for East Looe, 1661, and made bench of his inn and recorder of Bristol; on Charles II's marriage he was appointed solicitor general to the queen; MP for Penryn, 1661, and spoke against the impeachment of Clarendon; appointed judge of the court of Common Pleas, 1672; dismissed on 5 February 1680, probably on account of a perceived disaffection to Charles II's government; MP for Middlesex, 13 January 1681, but the Second Exclusion Parliament had already been prorogued, and he never took his seat; forced to resign the recordership of Bristol in 1682 as part of the Tory reaction; advised the Whigs on the defence of Lord Russell, and around this time was forbidden to carry arms; succeeded his brother as chief baron of the Court of Exchequer on 18 April 1689 and was Speaker of the House of Lords, 1689–94; retired from the bench in 1694. *DNB*; Foss; *HOP*; Sainty 1993.

**Atterbury, Thomas** (fl.1675–88), privy council messenger; in 1675 he was living in the household of the secretary of state Sir Joseph Williamson, and in September of that year he went to Bermuda to escape some unexplained 'misfortune'; he was back in England by December 1677, and three months later he carried a package for Williamson to the Netherlands; first referred to as a 'royal messenger' in October 1678; by November 1678 he was active in arresting Catholics implicated in the Popish Plot; responsible for arresting many of those who felt the wrath of the state during the Tory reaction, including printers, Dissenters, and City Whigs such as Alderman Cornish; unsurprisingly he lost his place at the Revolution. *CSPD*.

**Atwood, William** (d.1712), Whig lawyer and polemicist; barrister of Gray's Inn; published many belligerent books and pamphlets, including a 1680 argument against the theses of William Dugdale and Sir Robert Filmer concerning a late (1265) origin of the House of Commons; defence counsel for Richard Baxter and Lord Delamer, 1685–6; chief justice and judge of the Court of Admiralty, New York, 1701; suspended on charges of corruption, 1702, and returned to England; published a statement of his case in 1703. *BDBR*; *DNB*.

**Aubigné, Françoise d', marquise de Maintenon** (1635–1719), married Paul Scarron in 1652 and became Louis XIV's mistress at the end of the 1670s; she may have married Louis in 1683 or 1684, after the death of his wife; notable for piety, she was widely suspected of influencing Louis against the Huguenots.

**Aungier, Francis, 1st Viscount and 1st earl of Longford** (1632–1700), MP for King's County, Longford, and Westmeath (in the English parliament), 1659; for Surrey, 1660, and for Arundel, 1661; privy councillor, 1660, and 21 March 1685; captain of a troop of horse, 1660–83; vice-treasurer of Ireland, 1670–5; admitted to Gray's Inn, 1674; created viscount in 1675 and earl two years later; master of the Ordnance, 1679–84; an original governor of King Charles II's Hospital; commissioner of the revenue 1682–7, when he was removed by Tyrconnell; initially fought for James II, but after the battle of the Boyne, 1690, he went into William's camp and kissed his hands; joint keeper of the seal, 1693 to 1696 and again from 1697 until his death; died in Fleet Street, Dublin. *Oxford DNB*; *GEC*; *HOP*.

**Avaux, Comte d'**. See Mesmes, Jean-Antoine de.

**Ayloff (Ayliffe, Ayloff), John** (c.1645–85), radical conspirator; educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple; suspected of involvement in Blood's plot to assassinate the

duke of Ormonde, 1670; became part of an intelligence network in England around Peter Du Moulin that worked for the interests of William of Orange, *c.*1672; in late 1673 he was 'roughly handled' and sent into exile for two years for placing a chaplet and French sabot under the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons to symbolise the danger of French domination; reported to have spoken disrespectfully of the House of Commons in a London coffee house, February 1677; an active member of the Green Ribbon Club; the authorities believed him to have been responsible for publishing the Whig *Appeal from the Country to the City* (1679); stood for the Commons in 1681, but failed to be elected; deeply involved in the Rye House Plot; a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he fled to the Netherlands; participated in the earl of Argyll's invasion of Scotland, 1685, and was captured and executed; author of the anti-Stuart satire, *Marvell's Ghost* (1688). *BDBR*; *DNB*.

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## B

**Baber, Sir John** (1625–1704), physician to Charles II; a personal friend of Morrice and a frequent source of information for the *Entering Book*: most if not all of Morrice's cryptic references to 'J.B.' or 'Sir J.B.' refer to him; he was living in Covent Garden in 1679, close to where Morrice resided; Baber was also a friend of the diarist Samuel Pepys; he was educated at St Peter's, Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford; bachelor of medicine, 1646; travelled on the continent and then studied at Leiden and was incorporated there in 1650; fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, 1657, and censor in 1660; physician in ordinary to Charles II and knighted by him in 1660; gentleman of the privy chamber from 1679; an ally of the Presbyterians and acted as an intermediary in most of the negotiations between them and the court between 1660 and 1688; an associate of Sir Robert Howard, with whom he had an interest in the Castle Rising seat in the 1679 elections; named in Morrice's will. *DNB*; Munk; Pepys.

**Babington, Humfrey** (1615–92), clergyman; BA from Trinity College, Cambridge, 1639; MA, 1642; DD, 1669, by royal mandate; fellow of Trinity College, 1640, and vice-master, 1690; rector of Boothby Pagnell in Lincolnshire, and of Keyworth in Nottinghamshire. *Alum. Cant.*; *DNB*.

**Babington, Philip** (*c.*1632–90), soldier and MP; after the death of his wife Catherine — the daughter of the republican MP of the 1640s and 1650s Arthur Hesilrige — he took service in the Dutch army; James II demanded Babington's dismissal from William's army in 1685, but William refused and merely transferred him to another regiment where he would not be in command of English troops; made a lieutenant colonel in Colonel Belasyse's infantry regiment, March 1688, and came over with William from the Netherlands; appointed governor of Berwick in 1689 and was elected MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed in the same year; died of a fever while on military service in Ireland. *HOP*.

**Baden, margrave (Prince) of.** *See* Ludwig Wilhelm, Prince.

**Bagot, Sir Walter** (1645–1705), MP for Staffordshire in all three Exclusion Parliaments,

1685, 1689, and 7 December 1693; in 1679 he was marked 'base' on Shaftesbury's list and was absent from the division on the first Exclusion Bill; during the Second Exclusion Parliament he was given leave to appear in the Lords as a witness to sustain the credibility of Stephen Dugdale's evidence against Lord Stafford; he left no traces on the parliaments of 1681 or 1685, but was listed among the opposition in 1687; in the Convention he did not vote to agree with the Lords that the throne was not vacant; lost his seat in 1690 but regained it as a Tory in 1693; a JP in Staffordshire, 1677–March 1688, and again from October 1688, possibly until his death; a commissioner for inquiry into recusancy fines in Staffordshire in 1687, and in Cheshire in March 1688. *Oxford DNB*; *HOP*.

**Balcarres, 3rd earl of.** *See* Lindsay, Colin.

**Baldock, Sir Robert** (1624/5–91), judge; matriculated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1640; called to the bar at Gray's Inn, 1651; knighted and made recorder of Great Yarmouth, 1671; serjeant and autumn reader at Gray's Inn, 1677; counsel for the king in the trial of the Seven Bishops, 1688; within one week of the end of the trial he was made a justice of King's Bench, a position that he naturally lost at the Revolution; buried at Hockham in Norfolk. *DNB*; Foss.

**Baldwin, Richard** (c.1653–98), leading Whig bookseller in London; a freeman of the Stationers' Company from 1675; trading in Ball Court at the Black Bull, Old Bailey, 1681–90, and subsequently at or near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane, 1690–8; the husband of Anne Baldwin, who shared in the business and continued it after his death. *DNB*; Plomer; Wing; Rostenberg, 'Baldwin'.

**Baltimore, 3rd Baron.** *See* Calvert, Charles.

**Bampfield, Francis** (1614–84), Seventh Day Baptist clergyman; MA from Wadham College, Oxford, 1638; prebendary of Exeter, 1641; initially a royalist in the Civil War, he changed his allegiance under the influence of Richard Baxter; vicar of Sherborne, Dorset, 1653; ejected, 1662; repeatedly imprisoned for preaching; moved to Bethnal Green, London, in 1673, where he organised a Seventh Day Baptist church in his home; opposed both paedobaptism and Sunday worship; by 1681 his congregation was sufficiently large to require the hiring of Pinners' Hall, Broad Street; advocated the use of Hebrew as a universal language; arrested in February 1683 and confined to Newgate after refusing to take the oath of allegiance; died there in February 1684. *BDBR*; *CR*; *DNB*.

**Bampfield, Thomas** (1622/3–93), a professional lawyer and lifelong Presbyterian; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1642; MP for his native Exeter in 1654, 1656, 1659, and 1660; briefly served as Speaker in Richard Cromwell's parliament; did not stand for re-election in 1661; James II's electoral agents listed him as one of the court candidates for Tiverton in the abortive election of 1688; he is unlikely to have stood for the Convention. *DNB*; *HOP*.

**Banks, Sir John** (1627–99), 1st bt; merchant and financier; governor of the East India Company, 1672–4 and 1683–4; sub-governor of the Royal Africa Company, 1674–5; FRS, 1668; during the 1650s he joined a syndicate which obtained an extremely profitable navy victualling contract, and he served for Maidstone in all three Protectorate parliaments; after the Restoration he loaned considerable sums to the crown; in 1678 he was elected MP at Winchelsea as a court candidate, with the active support of the duke of York, but was unseated as a result of a petition by the defeated candidate; he had court backing for his election as MP for Rochester in March 1679, and