

Arundel, Sir *Becham Saint John*, Sir *Oliver Luke*, and Sir *Sammel Luke*, their Heirs and Assigns, and every of them, That she the said Countess Dowager, shall and will, before the First Day of *July*, next ensuing the Date hereof, acknowledge and Levy one Fine with Proclamations, according to the Statute in that Case made and provided, before His Majesty's Justices of His Courts of *Common-Pleas* at *Westminster*, of all and singular the Premises, with their, and every of their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, by such Name or Names, Quantity and Number of Acres; and in such Manner and Form, as by the said *Henry*, Earl of *Arundel*, Sir *Becham Saint John*, Sir *Oliver Luke*, and Sir *Sammel Luke*, their Heirs and Assigns, or by their Council Learned in the Law, shall be thought fit and convenient: Which said Fine, so, or in any other manner to be Levied, of the said Mannor, Lands, and Premises; and all, and every other Fine and Fines, by, and between the said Parties, or any of them, of the said Mannor and Premises, or any Part thereof, heretofore Levied, or hereafter to be Levied, shall be, and shall be Adjudged, Deemed, and Construed, and taken to be, and Inure, to, and for the Uses, Limitations, Intents, and Purposes, herein before mentioned, limited, and declared. Provided, and it is hereby further declared, That this present Assurance, and the Fine to be Levied, as aforesaid, shall be Deemed, Construed, and Taken to be, and Inure for the Strengthening and Confirming of one Annual or Yearly Rent-Charge of Three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, heretofore Granted or Limited to the said *John Mordaunt*, and his Heirs, to be Issuing out of the said Mannor of *Blechingly*, alias *Blechingley*, alias *Blechingleigh*, and other the Premises: And also one Estate for One and twenty Years, of the said Mannor and Premises, granted to *Francis*, late Earl of *Bedford*, *Oliver*, late Earl of *Bullingbrooke*, Sir *Henry Compton*, and Sir *Rowland Saint John*, to Commence immediately from, and after the Decease of the said Countess Dowager, for the raising of Four thousand Pounds, for the Portion of the Lady *Elizabeth Howard*, Daughter of the said Countess, according to the Purport and true Meaning of One Indenture, bearing Date the First Day of *November*, in the Fourteenth Year of His now Majesty's Reign, as by the said Indenture may appear: And that the Uses, Estates and Limitations herein before mentioned, shall be Subject to, and Charged with the said Rent-Charge of Three hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and term of One and twenty years, any thing in these Presents, contained to the contrary, notwithstanding. In witness whereof, the parties above named have to these present Indentures Interchangably set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

E. PETERBOROW.

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Tho. Farver,
Will. Preston,
Sam. Holland.

A
S U C C I N C T
G E N E A L O G Y
Of the HOUSE of
M O R D A U N T,

Justified by Antient and Extant Charters, Publick Records, Histories
and other Authentick Proofs.

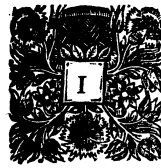
By ROBERT HALSTEAD.



The Arms of the House of *Mordaunt* were *Argent*, a *Chevron* *Sable*, between *Three Stars Waved* of the same.

A SUC

Of the Name, Antiquity, Descent, Alliance, Possessions, Greatness, Actions, and Arms of the House of Mordaunt.



IN the Preface to these Genealogies, there has been exposed to the Reader the Nature and Antiquity of Sur-names, and the grounds, causes, and occasions upon which they were assumed in general. To ascribe why the Lords of this House took to themselves the Name of *Mordaunt*, is not in my power; but that they did so, near Six hundred Years ago, and have continued it to their descendants unto this very day, will be as easy, as to read the unquestioned Proofs shall be exposed upon that matter.

The obvious and natural conjecture, will be the quality of the occasion, where they first appeared, an occasion of War, Chivalry, and Conquest; a Soldier, a younger Brother, and a brave fellow, set out to make a Fortune by adventures of Arms; it was proper to such a one, *dare mortem*, to Wound, Kill, and Destroy his Enemy; whence *le Mordaunt*, which was the first Epithet assumed by *Osbert*, the beginner of that House, might appear no improper sobriquet for him that did deserve it.

The descent of this *Osbert* is not affirm'd to be certain, neither, by one who detests to advantage his undertaking by any thing he cannot prove; but it is evident his Father, *Robert*, was a great deserver in the Conquest; and that, by the assistance he brought Duke *William*, and the share he acquired as the reward of his labour. He bore the illustrious appellation of *de Sancto Egidio*, or of *Saint Giles*; which at that time was the Name of the Sovereign Earls, and Princes of *Tbolouze*, of which House he was in all probability a Son, a Brother, or a near Relation; and from his Brother *Eustace*, the eldest Son of this *Robert*, our *Osbert* did receive several noble provisions; as the Lordship of *Radwell*, that of *Brayfield*, with Lands in *Wabull*, in *Lavendon*, and in other parts; and for the Blood of the Gentlemen, who were his descendants, it has been so fortunately pure, as never to have been misallied, since the first knowledge of the Family; but the chiefs thereof have always Married into Names of great Authority, and Nobleness; as that of *Fortis*, *Alno*, *Olney*, who were of the first Conquerors; those of *Wake*, *L' Estrate*, *Latimer*, *Vere*, *Darcy*, and *Howard*; all of the prime Nobility.

And as they have taken Wives out of the greatest Families, so they have given them to the chiefest Gentlemen, and prime Houses of *England*; to *Strangeways*, to *Fettyplace*, to *Browns*, to *Hemmingham*, to *Mansell*, to *Dawvers*, to *Radney*, to *Nevill*, and to *Howard*. To these circumstances has been added their felicity, that by the Prudent Conduct of their Affairs, and successful undertakings, they have ever flourished in an eminent degree of Riches and opulency.

They had been, before the time of the first Sir *John Mordaunt*, Lords of great Mannors, Lands and Lordships; but from his time, to which was design'd the exaltation of this Family, and his Alliance with the House of *Latimer*, his Sons, with the Heir of *Vere*, and his Grandsons, with the Inheritor of *Fitz-Lewis*: The Riches and Patrimony of this House was such, as there was scarce a Gentleman in *England*, whose Estate was comparable to it.

After this, as the occasion of their coming into this Kingdom, was the Military Service of a victorious Prince; so the Lords of this House have continued to serve divers of their Kings in their Wars: they have served them likewise in their Councils; they have deserved to be called into the supreme Dignity of the Peerage,

and thereby made hereditary Grandees, Judges, and Councillors, in which they have remain'd for divers Ages. There have been of them Privy Councillors to several of the greatest Kings, Ministers of State, Captains, Ambassadors, and Governours of Provinces: And in all these qualities they have served without reproach. So as if Antiquity of Original, Illustrious Derivance, Descent from noblest Blood, great Alliances, high Dignities and Employments, worthy Actions and large Possessions, be of Virtue to make a Family considerable, there will be little cause for Envy to bark at my endeavouring to establish the Honour, and Memory thereof, according to what is due to the merit of a Name so Illustrious.

For the Arms of this House, from the time they have been in use, and born hereditarily in Families, were Argent a Cheveron Sable, between Three Stars Waved of the same.

OSBERT le MORDAUNT, Lord of Radwell, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER I.

IN the Year 1066. against which Providence had prepared so great a change for the People and Government of England, as did ensue by their subjection to the total Conquest of a Victorious Prince. At that time, among the other Hero's, who joynd their hopes and assistance to the Fortunes of the famous William, Duke of Normandy, there was a Noble Knight, called Robert of Saint Giles, in the Latin Tongue, *Robertus de Sancto Egidio*, who brought to his Service Fourscore Knights, (*Milites*) out of the South parts of France, and joynd himself to the Duke's other Troops, at the Imbarcation for this great undertaking. Of this Robert of Saint Giles, no more is extant of what he was, than the assurance that the Sovereign Earls and Princes of *Tbolouze*, did all at that time, use the Name and Appellation of *Saint Giles*, or *De Sancto Egidio*: That the Attendance of Fourscore Knights was an Equipage suitable to a Prince Adventurer; and that after his labors in this War, he was rewarded by the generous Conqueror, with great Lands and noble Possessions. How long this Robert of Saint Giles lived, or remain'd in this Kingdom, we cannot tell; but we find his Son, *Eustace of Saint Giles*, did survive his Father, and possessed his Acquisitions, by a Charter, wherein he gave to his Brother *Osbert* (who from some occasion was call'd *Le Mordaunt*, and was the beginner of this House and Name) the Lordship of *Radwell*, in the County of *Bedford*, and other Lands that were of his Father's Partition. And from this *Osbert* all the *Mordaunts* do derive, as will appear by a continued Series of Extant Proofs. He lived after to a great Age; and being engaged in assistance with the first Conquerors of *Ireland*, we find him to have received from the Gift of *Harvey de Montmorency*, who is stiled *Marefcallus Domini Regis totius Hibernie*, the Lordship of *Balinaeros*, *Tobenere*, and many great Possessions. When, or where he died doth not appear; but

He left Issue,

Osmond Mordaunt. And,
Baldwin Mordaunt. Which latter was a Witness to many Ancient Charters that are Extant.

OSMOND

OSMOND le MORDAUNT, Lord of Radwell, Felmarsham, and Chellington.

CHAPTER II.

OSMOND le MORDAUNT flourished in the time of Henry the Second, and became possessed of the Lordship of *Radwell*, of the Town of *Felmarsham*, of Lands in *Wabull* and other places, which were of those his Father, *Osbert* did possess in this Kingdom; and it is possible, may have been a younger Brother, and that an elder Son of *Osbert Mordaunt*, did remain settled upon his Lands in *Ireland*, under some other Name. However, he was a Knight of much Renown, as may appear by the Alliance he contracted with one of the most famous Knights of his time, *Sampson Fortis*, of whom was held many Fees by Knight Service. This *Sampson* was so called from his great Strength and Valour; being a great Champion, and Associate in War with *Simon de Saint Lis*, and *David of Scotland*, and the Earls of *Huntington*, and *Northampton*, and was Lord of several Towns and Villages, of *Chellington* among the rest, which he gave in Marriage to *Osmond Mordaunt*, with his Daughter *Ellen*: of whom the said *Osmond* had Issue,

Eustace Mordaunt.
Robert Mordaunt.

EUSTACE le MORDAUNT, Lord of Radwell, Felmarsham, Chellington, of the Moiety of the Noble Lordship of *Turwey*, as of Lands in *Wabull*, and in *Brayfield*.

CHAPTER III.

EUSTACE le MORDAUNT was a Valiant and a Fortunate Knight; he did Accompany King *Richard* the First, among the Troops that followed him into the *Holy Land*, and served in all the Enterprises of that Expedition. At his return he found his Father Deceased, and a Devolution to him of his Inheritance. He began with an Action of Piety, in acknowledging the mercy of his Return, and Establishment; and gave (under the Name of *Eustachius le Mordaunt*) certain Lands in *Turwey*, in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, to the Church of *St. John Baptist*, and *St. John Evangelist* of *Caldwell*, and the Canons of that place, for the good of his Soul, for that of *Alice* his Wife, and for that of all his Ancestors and Successors. He had indeed, by his merit and worthiness, acquired a Wife out of the House of *Alno*, or *de Alneto*; who from the Conquest had been Lords of *Turwey*, and other fair Possessions, which by the death of *Hugh of Alno*, without Issue, were devolved to Two beautiful Sisters, *Alice*, and *Sarah*, whereof the Married the first, (the second being the Wife of *Sir Richard of Ardes*) and with this Lady he became possessed of the Moiety of that Noble Lordship, from thenceforth called *Mordaunts Mannor*, having a large Extent, and very particular privileges. He had a Sute with *Gilbert Fitz-Williams*, in the Ninth Year of *Richard* the First, about some Lands in *Radwell*, which was Adjudged on his behalf; and granted several Lands in *Turwey* for their Homages and Service, and other considerations to *William Cooke*, to *Simon of Turwey*, to *Raignold le Bray*, and to others. Toward his latter end, about the Sixteenth Year of King *Henry* the Third,

Third, he had a Contest with Sir *John de Trayly*, and the Cause was decided against him : and we find he died near that time,

Leaving Issue,
William Mordaunt.
Agnes Mordaunt.

WILLIAM MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey*, *Felmarsham*, *Esthull*, *Radwell*, of Lands in *Wabull*, and in *Terdley*.

CHAPTER IV.

W*ILLIAM de MORDAUNT*, (for from this time in the old Deeds the *le* is changed into the *de*) after the death of *Eustace*, became Lord of the Lordships of *Radwell*, *Turvey*, and several other Lands. In the Twenty ninth of *Henry* the Third, he paid a Ransom to the Lord *William de la Church*, and the Lady *Matilda de Trayly* his Wife, for certain Lands he held : I suppose they were those about which *Eustace*, his Father, was cast in the behalf of *John de Trayly*, in the Sixteenth of the said King's Reign. About the same time, *Henry*, the Son of *Fulk Huriel*, *Roger le Soc* of *Wybandston*, and *Albreda*, the Daughter of *Robert of Saint George*, do by several Deeds, Release, and Quit Claim to this *William*, under the title of *William de Mordaunt*, their Lord, divers Rights, and Lands. And *Richard of Ardres*, unto the said *William* (for such proprieties the Lords of this Mannor of *Turvey* had in these, and after-times) Gives, Grants, and Confirms, for Six Marks of Silver, which he gave to him in *Gersumam*, one of his Villanes, called *Adam Fite*, with all his sequel and procreation, gotten, and to be gotten for ever. There passes afterward, between *William Mordaunt*, and *Hugh Poore*, Prior of the Monastery of *St. Neads*, an exchange of divers Lands, with an advantage given by the said *William*, in free, pure, and perpetual Alms. And as the last testimony of him, there is Extant an Accompt given unto him under the Seal of one *William de Wikelly*, who terms himself therein, *Serviens Willielmi de Mordaunt in Manerio suo de Turvey* : Dated the Ninth of *Edward* the First. Not long after which, he is supposed to have deceased. *Amice* of *Olney*, the Daughter of Sir *William of Olney*, was the Wife of *William Mordaunt* ; and by her he had the Lordship of *Esthull*, and a Mannor with diverse Lands in *Terdley* : which last had been given her Father by *John Scot*, Earl of *Huntington*, a Prince of the House of *Scotland*. Her Husband is stiled in a Deed (wherein *Matilda*, the Daughter of *Leticia* of *Esthull*, does remit unto him, and *Amice*, his Wife, her Right and Claim to certain Lands) Lord of that place. The Charter runs, *Willielmo de Mordaunt Domino de Esthull, & Amicie uxori sue*. Sir *William* of *Olney*, the Father of this *Amice*, was one of the Sons of that Sir *Richard Sutton*, that flourished in the time of *Henry* the Third, from whence the Lords of *Dudley* did descend. He assumed the Name of *Olney*, from certain Lands he held therein, that his Father had received from the Grant of *Ralph*, Earl of *Chester*. After the death of *William Mordaunt*, this *Amice* took into her Second Bed, *Egidio de Albenny*, Lord of *Demster* : and under the Name of *Amicia de Albenny*, she Granted afterwards, in the Ninth Year of *Edward* the Second, unto *William Mordaunt* her Son, and to *Robert* the Son of the said *William*, five Virgates, and five Acres of Land in *Terdly*, with the five Villanes that then occupied the same.

Their Issue,
William de Mordaunt. And
Richard de Mordaunt.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM de MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey*, *Chicheley*, *Clifton*, *Terdley*, *Esthull*, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER V.

W*ILLIAM de MORDAUNT*, the Son of *William*, Lord of *Turvey*, and of *Esthull*, in the Fourteenth year of *Edward* the First, purchased the Mannor of *Chicheley*, and diverse Messuages therein, of *William*, the Son of *Sanson le Mansfell*, and of *Gualfridos de Stabesden*. In the Twenty second of the said King's Reign, he had a dispute with the Lord *Reignald de Gray*, then a great person, and from whom the Earls of *Kent* are descended, who continue to this day large possessions in those parts. It was about a Filthing of a certain part in the River *Ouse*, joyning to the Lord *Grey* his Lands, which by reciprocal Indenture was accorded, that it should be thenceforth free unto them both. And in the Twenty fifth of the same *Henry*, he obtained a Patent to Em-park certain Lands in his Lordship of *Turvey*. The last Act of his, we find to be in the Eleventh Year of *Edward* the Second ; at which time he made a Grant, Release and Quit-claim for ever, unto God, the Church of *St. Neads*, and the Monks of that House, of all his Right and Claim, which he had, or could have, unto three Messuages, Eighty eight Acres of Land, and One Acre of Meadow in *Turvey*, with their Appurtenances, for the which he, together with his partner, *Hugh of Ardres*, had Sued the Prior of that place, in the King's Court ; as also of other Lands and Tenements, which the said Monks held of his Fee, and in his Fee ; all which Lands their Predecessors had received from the Gift of his Ancestors, in the said Village, saving always to him, and to his Heirs, and unto *Hugh of Ardres*, his partner, the Services due unto them.

Roesia, or *Rose de Wake*, was the Wife of this *William Mordaunt*. She was the Daughter of Sir *Ralph de Wake*, who was Lord of *Clifton* ; which was a Family in those, and elder times, when there were no Dukes, and but few Earls in *England*, and the Degree of the Baronage (wherein several of that Name fate) was so illustrious, did yield to few, in splendor of dignity, greatness of power, and opulency of fortune : It had brought forth a number of Heroes, famous for Valour and Wisdom : It had become worthy the Alliance of the Royal House. And had Fortune perfered in her own work, and not always delighted in the change and subversion of great Families, there had not any (in probability) arrived at greater eminency. With this *Roesia* there was at that time given, in part of Portion, the Lands and Mannor in *Clifton*, which to this day remain unto the *Mordaunts*, under the Name of *Wake's Mannor*, unto which a very Noble Royalty and Privilege do belong.

Their Issue,
Robert Mordaunt.
William Mordaunt.

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ROBERT

ROBERT MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey, Clifton, Terdeley, Knotting, Chicheley*, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER VI.

IN the Sixteenth Year of *Edward the Second*, while *William Mordaunt*, his Father, was yet alive, *Hugo Bossard*, that was Lord of *Knotting*, did Enfeoffe **ROBERT**, the Son of *William Mordaunt*, of all his Homages, Services, Natives, and other Royalties of his Mannor of *Knotting*, to him and to his Heirs. Several Records, and Rolls of his Court are extant, that exprefs, upon the decease of his Father, the Homages he received, and the Noble Royalties, which in Right of his Mannors, he was invested in. He was Lord of the Lordships of *Turvey*, of *Chicheley*, of *Eshull*, of *Terdeley*, of *Clifton*, and of *Knotting*. We find that he made over, in the Seventeenth of *Edward the Third*, in trust, unto one *William Campion* of *Stachefden*, all his Lands and Tenements, which he had and held, of the Fee of *Gloucester* in *Turvey*, in Lands, in Houses, in Woods, in Gardens, in Meadows, in Pastures, in Paths, in Ways, and in Reversions, in Homages, in Wards, and in Reliefs, in Escheats, in Rents of the Freemen, and of the Villanes, of their sequels, and of all other things (these are the words of the Deed.) And the same *William Campion* does, by another Deed, return to *Robert Mordaunt*, and to *Johane*, his Wife, all the said Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Services for the Term of his life, with the Reversion over to *Edmond Mordaunt*, Son and Heir to the said *Robert* and *Johane*. Dated of the same Year.

The first Wife of *Robert Mordaunt*, was one *Mary of Rutland*; unto whom he was Married in his Father's time, as we find by a Deed, Dated of the Thirteenth of *Edward the First*, wherein one *Robert de Hulier* of *Turvey*, does sell unto them, and the Heirs of their Bodies, a certain piece of Land; but the dyed early, without leaving him any Issue.

His Second Wife was *Johane de Bray*, the Daughter of *Roger de Bray*, that was Lord of *Slebo*; which *Brayes* were a Family of a long continuance in that Tract.

Their Issue,
Edmond de Mordaunt, their only Son.

EDMOND de MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey, Clifton, Chillington, Staggesden, Shepbaell*, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER VII.

EDMOND de MORDAUNT flourished in the Twenty seventh of *Edward the Third*, at which time we find several transactions that pass between him, *Sir Henry of Brussels*, and others, about the Lands that came unto him in Right of his Wife. But in the Twenty ninth of this King, there happened a memorable dispute between this *Edmond*, and one *Roger Cooke* of *Newton Blofnowite*, that is at this day upon Record in the Court of Exchequer, which I have seen there and taken a Copy thereof under the Hand of the Keeper of those Records; *Edmond de Mordaunt* was Attach'd to Answer, in the Term of *St. Michael*, unto this *Roger Cooke*, upon a Plea of Trespafs, by Bill, and thereupon the said *Roger*

Roger came in his own person, and complain'd, That our *Edmond*, upon a certain day, in the Twenty Ninth of the said King's Reign, had come into his House, and had taken away by force (the words are, *vi & Armis, scilicet gladiis, &c.*) a large proportion of Wooll, Carpets, and Linen Cloth, and Forty Shillings in Money. Whence he expreffes himself to have been damnified in the Sum of One Hundred Shillings; and thereupon produces his Sure. In order whereunto, *Edmond Mordaunt* comes likewise in his own person, and defends the Force and the Injury. Alledging, That the aforesaid *Roger*, unto his Bill, ought not to be Answered; Because (he said) he was a Native of him the said *Edmond*, of his Mannor of *Turvey* in the County of *Bedford*: And that his Ancestors from time without mind, were, and had been seized of the Ancestors of the said *Roger*, as of their Natives of the Mannor aforesaid: And likewise, the said *Edmond* had been seized of *Roger* himself, as of one of the Natives of his said Mannor. And he desired Judgment, Whether the said *Roger* were for these causes to be answered unto his Bill; And *Roger* could not deny, but that he was a Native of the said *Edmond's*. Therefore it was concluded, That *Roger* should receive no advantage by his Bill, but remain at the mercy of *Edmond Mordaunt*, *Pro falso clamore suo*.

Helena de Broc was the Wife of *Edmond Mordaunt*, unto whom she was Married the Twenty seventh of *Edward the Third*. She was the Daughter, and one of the Heirs of *Sir Ralph de Broc*, who was a Knight of a most Antient Descent, and Lord of very fair and large Possessions. All his Lands were, upon his Decease, divided between *Helena Mordaunt*, and *Agnes*, another of his Daughters, the wife of *Sir Henry de Brussels*. There did accrue to *Edmond Mordaunt*, for the part of *Helena*, his Wife, in *Cambridgeshire*, half the Mannor of *Mallots*, with several Lands in *Cambridge*, *Treversham*, and *Fulborne*; in *Buckinghamshire*, diverse Lands in *Elsburgh*, *Bridsborne*, *Hardwick*, and *Wedon*, *Chefham* and *Aumundsham*, with sundry other in *Hertfordshire*, and the entire Mannor of *Shepbaell*. She was a Noble Inheritrix; and besides her Lands, brought into the House of *Mordaunt* both the Blood and Arms of the *Pirots* and the *Argentines*, two successions, which fell unto her Family by the Heirs of those Names; the first being *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Sir Ralph Piro*, who was Wife to *Lawrence de Broc*, her Grandfather; the other the Mother of the same *Elizabeth*, named *Cassandra*, the sole Heir of *Sir Giles of Argentine*.

Their Issue,
Robert Mordaunt, their only Son.

ROBERT MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey, Clifton, Chicheley, Shepbaell*, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER VIII.

ROBERT MORDAUNT, after the Death of his Father, had not only the Fortune of possessing a large and plentiful Inheritance, but of enjoying it betimes, he being hardly of full age when he came in succession thereunto. He inherited in *Bedfordshire*, the Lordship of *Turvey*, that of *Clifton*, and *Chicheley* with Lands in *Elsburgh*, *Wedon*, *Hardwick*, *Chefham*, *Welpool*, and *Aumundsham* in the County of *Bucks*: In *Cambridgeshire*, half the Mannor of *Mallots*, besides Lands in *Treversham* and *Fulborne*: And in *Northamptonshire*, the Lordship of *Terdeley*, besides the entire Mannor of *Shepbaell*, and other Lands in *Hertfordshire*. It was the Fortune of this *Robert Mordaunt* to unite the Antient Lordship of *Turvey*, which for the space of One Hundred and ninety five Years had (till then) been

been divided into Two Mannors and Jurisdictions, by the Names of *Mordaunt's* Mannor, and *Ardres's* Mannor, ever since the Reign of King *Richard* the First, when it was parted, with the rest of the *Alno's* Lands, between *Alice* and *Sarah de Alno*, the Two Heirs of that House. For in the Forty ninth of *Edward* the Third, an exchange was made by Deed of Indenture, between *Thomas de Ardres* and *Robert Mordaunt*, in which the said *Thomas* gave and granted all his Lands, Tenements, and all their appurtenances in *Turvey*, to the said *Robert*, in Fee and Exchange for all the Lands, which *Robert* had in *Shephaell*, which were of the inheritance of her Mother, *Helena de Broc*.

This *Robert Mordaunt* had Married *Agnes L' Efrange*, the Daughter, and one of the Heirs of *John L' Efrange*, that was Lord of *Ampton*, *Timworth* and *Brokeley*, and of *Elizabeth*, who was Sister and Heir of *William Boteler* of *Walden*. The other Daughter of *John L' Efrange*, was *Elizabeth*, that Married *John Warren*, and by whose death, without Issue, the Lordships of *Ampton*, *Timworth*, *Brokeley*, with that of *Walden*, which was of those *Botelers* Lands, devolved entirely to *Agnes Mordaunt*, and to the Heirs of her body.

Agnes Mordaunt, after the Death of *Robert*, her Husband, Married again to *The mas de Fodringay*, as appears by a Deed, bearing Date the Monday next after the Feast of *St. Andrew*, the Apofite, in the twentieth Year of *Richard* the Second, wherein *Thomas* of *Ardres* granted to *Thomas de Fodringay*, and *Agnes*, his Wife, a certain Annuity for term of the Life of the said *Agnes*, in Exchange for her Dower in *Shephaell*.

The Issue of *Robert Mordaunt*, and *Agnes* his Wife.

Robert Mordaunt.

Cassandra Mordaunt, a Nun in the Monastery of *Elveston*.

ROBERT MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey*, *Clifton*, *Chellington*, *Brayfield*, *Ampton*, *Timworth*, *Brokeley*, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER IX.

ROBERT MORDAUNT, the Third of his Name, giving way to that Spirit, which led him to the generous, but uncertain applications of this life, and being enclined to the War, which flourished in that Martial Age, he became a Favourite dependant upon that Famous Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Tork*, who was after slain at the Battel of *Agincourt*, as appears by an Extant Deed, where by Covenant, he was with one *William Mirefield*, retain'd to serve him in the Wars of *France*, with a certain number of Archers and Lances.

He out-liv'd those Services, and continued, during the Civil Broils of his own Country, an asserter of the Claim and Interest of the House of *Tork*.

Whether it were by the Expences incident to such undertakings, or otherwise, he proved a great Alienator of many noble Lordships and Possessions, that descended to him by his Ancestors. In the Sixth Year of King *Henry* the Sixth, *Agnes de Fodringay*, and *Robert Mordaunt*, her Son, released with Warranty, all their right to the Mannor of *Timworth*, in the County of *Suffolk*: Dated the Tenth of February. In the Eleventh of the said King, he made away all his Lands in *Elisbury*, to *Thomas Chancer*, Esq; *Peter Fettyplace*, and *Thomas Ramsey*. And in the seventeenth, by a Deed bearing Date the Fourth of June, he Alienated to one *John Aulfin*, the Moiety of the Mannor of *Mallots* in *Hinton* in the County of *Cambridge*, with its appurtenances, and all the rest of those Lands, which the said

Robert

Robert held in the Towns, and in the Fields of *Hinton*, *Cambridge*, *Treversham*, and *Julborne*, in the said County: And lastly, he sold, in the same Year, to *Thomas Cheyney*, Esq; all his Lands and Tenements in *Chebbam*, and *Aumundsban*. Yet this King's Reign abounding in occasions of Expence and Troubles, since it was never free from exhausting Wars abroad, till it became the scene of more destructive Civil ones at home, excuses may be render'd for what was unavoidable. Notwithstanding, he left a competent Estate to his Successor. And Deceased in the Twenty seventh Year of this King. He had Married *Elizabeth* of *Holdenby*, the Daughter of *Robert Holdenby* of *Holdenby*; which Family was of an Antient standing in the County of *Northampton*, and flourished at this time in very Noble Possessions; for we find that *Robert Holdenby*, the Brother of *Elizabeth Mordaunt*, held the Mannors of *Burton*, *Brimmington*, and *Ramston*, with Lands in *Wold*, and in *Clifton*, in *Guilden*, *Morton*, *Kilmerfb*, and *West-Haddon*, in *Northampton*, *Oxhampton*, *Wepsmade*, in *Dunstable*, and in *Holdenby*. And this *Elizabeth* surviving *Robert Mordaunt*, took to her Second Husband, *Robert Tanfield* of *Gayton* in the County of *Northampton*, Esquire.

The Issue of *Robert Mordaunt*.

William Mordaunt, Lord of *Turvey*.

Maud Mordaunt.

Elizabeth Mordaunt.

WILLIAM MORDAUNT, Lord of *Turvey*, *Chellington*, *Clifton*, *Brayfield*, *Bottellers*, and other Lands and Lordships.

CHAPTER X.

WILLIAM MORDAUNT, after those waistes the Accidents of the precedent Age had made in the Estate of his Ancestors, was not induc'd by the discontent thereof, to neglect what Providence had left him. There remain'd to his support his Antient Lordships of *Turvey*, that of *Brayfield*, the Lordships of *Clifton* and *Chellington*, with the Lands appertaining to the Mannor of *Bottellers* in *Walden*, in the County of *Suffolk*. He had Married *Margaret* the Daughter of *John Peck*, Lord of *Copill*, a Person of great Oeconomy and Virtue; and they strove together, by a provident and frugal proceeding to repair those breaches, the over liberal ways of his Father had made in the Fortune of his Family. Their endeavours did succeed; and as an approbation thereof, and a blessing thereupon, Providence sent them to enjoy the fruits of their worthy Cares, Three Children; whose merits from their Natures, and good Education, made them all have (as well as deserve) excellent Fortunes: They were,

Sir John Mordaunt, Lord of *Turvey*.

William Mordaunt, Lord of *Hempstead*, Married to the Heir of *Huntington*.

Elizabeth Mordaunt, Married to *Sir Wifson Brown* of *Absfroadring*.

Sir **JOHN MORDAUNT**, Knight, Lord of *Turvey*, *Staggesden*, *Chellington*, *Clifton*, *Brayfield*, and many other Lands and Lordships; Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and Privy Councillor to King *Henry* the Seventh.

CHAPTER XI.

JOHN MORDAUNT, Son and Heir of *William Mordaunt*, that was Lord of *Turvey*, being a Youth of a particular Ingenuity, such as did promise both Spirit and Capacity, the appearances thereof were taken hold of by his judicious Father; who, after his Son had received what the Method and Discipline of a Free-School could give, sent him to learn the Knowledge of the Laws, and to be instructed in those ways that might enable him for the most useful and publick Callings.

These applications were so successful, as he became, betimes, very considerable in that way. But happening to live in those days of War and Tumult, and his flourishing Youth subsisting in the Reign of King *Edward* the Fourth, he gave great proof of his Valor in matters of that nature also; His Temper and Inclinations being in truth, *Tam Marte quam Mercurio*: And indeed he was an Officer in Arms (as well as a Councillor in Civil Matters) to *Richard Nevill*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, into whose Affairs he was introduc'd by the Lady *Anne Beauchamp*, Countess of *Warwick*, his Wife, a Princess most Eminent in that Age, for great Birth and Qualities, and that in his Last Will he reckons a great Benefactress. He was with this Earl at the Battel of *Barnet*, where his Patron was Slain, himself much Wounded, and the Fortune of King *Henry* for ever overthrow. After this he retired to his Studies, and particularly to those of the Law, whereunto he had at first design'd his applications, and therein he became very Eminent.

His Father dying afterwards, about the Fourteenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, and he becoming Master of his House and his Inheritance; his Prudence, thenceforth, and his Worthiness, made him so considerable in the County of *Bedford* (where was his usual Residence, and chief Establishment) as by his Interest and Reputation he govern'd that Country very much. This is evident, by Letters directed to him from divers Princes, who required his aid to several of their Wars, by his Attendance, with his following of Tenants and Friends, which he did successfully afford to King *Henry* the Seventh, both at *Bosworth*, afore he was King, and at *Stoke* Field afterwards, against the Earl of *Lincoln*, where he resorted to him in person, accompanied with a numerous Assembly of his Relations and Dependents.

His Services to this King, with the knowledge of his Abilities, were the grounds of a singular esteem his Majesty had for him; which he testified in the Fifteenth Year of his Reign, by taking him to live in his own Palace, for the use of a private and particular Councillor; and after that, having received the honour of Knighthood, he was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, with a considerable Pension; a place, at that time, when the Lands belonging to that Dutchy were more than what does now appertain unto the Crown, of great Honour and Emolument. And he was made at the same time, one of that King's Privy Council.

Sir *John Mordaunt* was very notorious for his advice, in matching the King's Eldest Daughter to the King of *Scotland*; and had a great part in the direction of drawing up the Articles of that Treaty, between the Two Kings; a Copy whereof is yet Extant, under his own Hand. In fine, there were few Men, upon whose Council that

that Wife King depended more, nor that had done him more useful and agreeable Services; from whence proceeded the improvement of his Fortune, in this Reign: For though the King was a sparing Giver, unless upon great deserts, yet Sir *John Mordaunt* had very many advantageous benefits at his Hands, as may appear in the Proofs, by the several Royal Gifts, and Offices he bestow'd upon him. So as having disengaged several Lordships that had been Morgaged, or Encumbered by his Grandfather, made new Acquisitions of many others by his own industry, and become Master of a large Patrimony, in behalf of his Wife, who was the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Nicholas Latimer*, Lord of *Duntisb*, in the County of *Dorset*, and divers other Noble Possessions in the West of *England*, as the head of a very Antient Family, He was in the way to all the Greatness could be coveted by the Ambition of a reasonable Man. But near the One and twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Seventh, he was grown old and much wasted, through the Cares and Labours incident to a Man buſied in three Active Reigns. So as falling Sick at *London*, after having receiv'd particular testimonies of the care, and concern of his Royal Master, he departed this Life, and was carried to rest with his Fathers; and lyeth Buried in his own Church of *Turvey*, under a fair Tomb of white Marble. He had Issue by his Wife, the Lady *Edith Latimer*,

Sir *John Mordaunt*, first Lord *Mordaunt*.

Robert Mordaunt.

William Mordaunt.

Joane Mordaunt, Married *Giles Strangeways*, of *Melbury* in the County of *Dorset*.

Sir **JOHN MORDAUNT**, Knight, Peer of *England*, Lord *Mordaunt*, Lord Baron of *Turvey*, and Privy Councillor to King *Henry* the Eighth.

CHAPTER XII.

JOHN the Eldest Son of Sir *John Mordaunt*, that from his good Qualities was the joy of his Father's Heart, as well as the hopes of his House, was not like to want good Education under the Conduct of so knowing a Parent; he was bred to every thing of which an ingenious Nature could be capable; to Learning, to Arms, to Courtship, attending much upon Prince *Arthur*, till he died. The first fruit of his Father's great Care towards him, was, the procuring of his Establishment in Marriage with *Elizabeth*, the Eldest of the Coheirs of Sir *Henry Vere*, that was Lord of *Addington*; which were the noblest and most considerable Inheritances of that Age; (the Wardship of which, Sir *John Mordaunt*, his Father, had obtain'd of the King) and from which *Elizabeth* descended to the *Mordaunts*, the Noble Lordships of *Drayton*, *Thrapston*, *Addington*, *Sudburgh*, *Istip*, *Luffwick*, *Slipton*, and many other great Possessions: Many disputes, notwithstanding, arose about the pretences of these Heirs, even with the greatest Lords in *England*; as the Duke of *Buckingham*, and the Earl of *Shrewsbury*; but the Credit of Sir *John Mordaunt*, and his interest with the Kings, joyn'd to his Wisdom, and great Knowledge in the Laws, had ever influence upon them: But after his decease, they set up great pretences to *Drayton*, and the *Green's* Lands; and the Young *Mordaunt* soon found how much his Fathers Life had conduc'd to the settlement of that Estate. In the Agitations of the Establishment whereof, and the Agreements made with those great Lords, he spent the remainder of King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign; and was by that time become a person greatly accomplish'd.

After

After this King's Death, he apply'd himself wholly to the farther designs of the Honor and Advantage of his House; and made his Court to the Young Successor, follow'd him in his First Wars, and got so successfully into his Favour and Opinion, as upon his return he received the gratification of a Patent, containing the grant of several Noble Privileges, and Immunities. Among the rest, to be *Pilo Co-pertus* in the presence of the King, or of any of his Judges, Ministers, or Magistrates. The Consideration he was at this time in, appears by several Letters directed to him, when he was yet but a private Gentleman: He was Knighted by him after this, and made a Privy Councillor, wherein his Wisdom, Fidelity, and Zeal to his Majesty's Service were very Exemplary: He was, at one time, Surveyor General of the King's Woods, and Wood-sails, and the Chief in another Commission, for providing Necessaries for the Fortifications of *Calice*, and the other Ports and Castles within the *English Pale* in the Country of *Picardy*; and in many other matters he was Employ'd of great Importance, wherein he so behaved and discharged himself, as his generous Master thought fit, for a reward of his many Services, to take him into the Illustrious Dignity of the Peerage; calling him, by Writ, a Baron into the Parliament, in the Twenty fourth Year of his Reign. After this upon the Revolutions which happened by the change of the Church Government, whereunto he was not able to shew that compliance which others of more supple tempers did condescend to do; his Favour did decline, and his Master's Kindness to him: So as being retired to his own House and Country, he did not remain without several mortifications, which his Enemies of the prevailing Faction, that Govern'd in the Court, did endeavour to put upon him; several hard Letters he received from the King, about matters which they imputed to him, concerning his backwardness in suppressing the Interest of the Old Religion; and as the last endeavor of their Revenge, they strove to make the King oblige him to an Exchange of the Noble Lordship of *Drayton*, and the other Towns lying about it, of his Wives Antient Inheritance, and that he had in his Old Age, settled against all Competitors, at great Labour and Charges, with certain of the Abby Lands, newly acquired unto the Crown, with which his Conscience, as well as his Interest, were altogether incompatible. From this oppression he had not been able to have defended himself, notwithstanding all his great Friends, and Antient Services, if the King's Death had not succeeded, which in this point set him at liberty. The Reign of King *Edward* he spent in peace; But at the beginning of Queen *Mary*, he labor'd a little under an imputation of his Enemies, who would alledge, he favoured the *Dudleys*, and the claim of the Lady *Jane*; but it was blown off, with the improbability of an Inclination so contrary to his Principles and Profession; and he lived out her time too, and to the Second Year of her Successor, Queen *Elizabeth*; when he, being very Old, departed this Life, in great Honor and Happiness. Leaving Issue by his Wife, the Lady *Elizabeth Vere*,

Sir *John Mordaunt*, his Son and Heir.

Edmund Mordaunt.

William Mordaunt, from whom are the *Mordaunts of Oakely*, and that Married *Agnes Booth*.

George Mordaunt, from whom are the *Mordaunts of the Hill*, Married to *Cecilia Harding*.

Edith Mordaunt, Married to *John Elms*.

Anne Mordaunt, Married to *John Fisher*.

Margaret Mordaunt, Married to *Edmond Fettyplace*.

Dorothy Mordaunt, Married to *Thomas Moore*.

Elizabeth Mordaunt, Married to *Silvester Danvers*.

Winifred Mordaunt, Married to *John Cheyney of Chesbam Boys*.

Sir **JOHN**

Sir **JOHN MORDAUNT**, Knight, Peer of *England*, Lord *Mordaunt*, Lord Baron of *Turvey*, and Privy Councillor to Queen *Mary*.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOHN MORDAUNT was the early fruits of his Father's Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth Vere*; and the Lord *Mordaunt* being but young himself, when his Son was born, this *John* grew up to early Manhood while his Father was yet in the vigor of his own years, and so they had the happiness to live long together in the same Generation.

The Lord *Mordaunt*, in the time of his favor, had the opportunity to purchase of the King, at an easie rate, the Marriage of *Elly Fitz-Lewis*, who had become Heir of that Antient Family, by the untimely Death of her Brother (as has been expressed in the relation appertaining thereunto.) She was a very rich and considerable Fortune, bringing with her the noble Lordship of *Westhorndon*, and many other fair possessions: And unto this Lady he Married *John Mordaunt*, his Eldest Son; who, with his Wife, lived long in his Father's life time upon her Estate in great Plenty and Reputation. He had for several Years participated with the Lord *Mordaunt*, much of King *Henry's* Favour; and in the Twenty fourth Year of his Reign, and in the same wherein his Father was made a Baron, he was summoned to come and receive at his Majesty's hands, the Honourable Order of the Bath, at the Coronation of Queen *Anne of Bollen*, which he did at that time in fellowship of the Marquels of *Dorset*, the Earl of *Darby*, the Lord *Clifford*, the Lord *Fitz-Waters*, the Lord *Hastings*, and the Lord *Monneagle*; But with his Father being entirely addicted to the old Religion, the change that succeeded in the one, produc'd the same in both their Fortunes, which was to retire to their Houses from all further applications in that Reign; and at home Sir *John Mordaunt* continued likewise, during that of the young Successor. But at the Death of King *Edward*, and the early difficulties of Queen *Mary*, he was of the first that put themselves into the Field, at the head of the *Essex Men*, where his interest and reputation was very great; offering unto her his, and their Services, in defence of her Person and Government, at the Castle of *Framingbam* in *Suffolk*, where she was then retired, in expectation of being assaulted, by the Troops raised in behalf of the Faction of the Lady *Jane* and her Husband, upon whom the Dukes of *Suffolk* and *Northumberland* intended to settle the Crown of *England*. The considerableness of which Service, and the example of it, the Queen did so esteem, as upon her coming into the Government, she took him into the Dignity of a Privy Councillor, wherein he served during her short Reign. And so much favor she had for him, and the Lady *Joane*, his Second Wife, that had God afforded her a longer life, there was no advancement he might not have expected under her Countenance and Government.

But about this time it pleased God to punish this Family with a Division in it self. Sir *John Mordaunt*, after the death of his first Wife the Lady *Elly Fitz-Lewis*, who left him only one Son for the stay of her House, called *Lewis*, after the Sir-name of her Family, Married the Lady *Johanne*: his Second Wife, who was the Daughter of Sir *John Farmer* of *Eston Neston* in the County of *Northampton*, and at that time, the Widow of and that likewise when she was a Maid attended upon Queen *Mary*, then but Princess. This Lady *Johanne* had Children of her own, and of them a beautiful Daughter, to whom the young *Lewis Mordaunt*, as it should seem, had made Love, and as it was pretended, to the passing of some engagement: His Mother, therefore, greedy of such an establishment for her Child, press'd hard for a proceeding unto Marriage; but the

young Man, who had his chief dependance upon the old Lord *Mordaunt*, his Grand-Father, who was entire Master of the great inheritance, comprehended in the Shires of *Northampton* and *Bedford*, whereupon he lived at a distance from his Son, durst not, for all his Father's Commands, engage in a matter of that Nature without his leave and Council, that Lord ever loving to be a Master of all the interests of his Family; so as when he became acquainted with his Sons intentions, finding the subject far short of what he design'd for his Grandson, both in Relations and Advantage; it was rejected by him, with the circumstances of severe commands and menaces, both to his Son and Grandson, which latter he recall'd unto his own House and Custody.

Hereupon the Lady whom the disparagement of her Daughter did much concern, engag'd into those passions might be expected from an offended Woman, she exasperated her Husband both against his Father and his Son *Lewis*, and the testimonies of very great differences are extant in several instruments: so that the Father would, out of displeasure, have alienated from his Son the *Fitz-Lewis's* Lands, which were of his own Mother's Inheritance: And the Grandfather intended to have disinherited Sir *John Mordaunt* of all the *Mordaunt's* Lands, infinitely of greater consequence: At last, mutual fears of General ruine by disagreement made the peace, and they both concurr'd in Marrying the young *Lewis Mordaunt* to *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Arthur Darcy*. After which, his Grandfather, the old Lord *Mordaunt* dying, in the Second of *Elizabeth*, this second Lord *John*, his successor, surviv'd to the 13th. of the same Queen: Leaving Issue by his first Wife;

Lewis Lord *Mordaunt*.

Elizabeth, Married to *George Monox*.

By his Second Wife:

Margaret Mordaunt, Married to *William Aclan*.

Anne Mordaunt, Married to *Clement Tanfield*.

Ursula Mordaunt, Married to *Thomas Welbore* of *Clavering* in *Essex*.

Sir *LEWIS MORDAUNT*, Knight, Peer of *England*, Lord *Mordaunt*, and Lord Baron of *Turvey*.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEWIS Lord *MORDAUNT*, after his Father's Decease, succeeded unto a Noble and Free Fortune, to the *Mordaunts*, to the *Latimers*, to the *Vere*, to the *Greenes*, and to the *Fitz-Lewis's* Lands, comprehending an interest in the Counties of *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Hartford*, *Northampton*, *Essex*, *Dorset*, and *Sommerfet*; in every of which he had fair Seats, and Lordships. He had a large Soul, and a Disposition incompatible with either Craft or Servitude, and would by no means subject the happinels of his mind to an uncertain Ambition, nor give up his freedom by applying himself to the arts and ways of the Court, but rather chose to enjoy the Fortune he had received from his Ancestors in the peace and opulency of his House and Country. He was a person of great Nobleness, Justice, and Affability; very well parted, and ingenuous. He was the Idol of the Province where he lived, and by his proceeding drew unto him more respect than all the Great Men of those parts. He lived indeed in much magnificence, and in a port that was a pattern for the Great Men of that time, so as his Hospitality is to this day famous; although he was not immediately of the Court; yet as a Peer and a great Councillor, he had his part in most of the great actions of that Reign; and as

an instance of the great Prerogative of the Baronage of *England*, he was call'd by the Queen's Summons to sit one of the Judges of the Life and Fortunes of that great and unfortunate Princess, *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*: unto whose Sentence he did most unwillingly concur. And upon the like occasion he was again a Judge in the Arraignment of that great Subject, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*. He sat in many Parliaments, and Commanded the Troops of those parts, assembled at the general Rendezvous, that were prepar'd against the *Spanish* Invasion. He was, besides this, a Lover of Art, and an Encourager of Learning; as also a Builder, and added much to the Noble old Castle of *Drayton*, the beloved Seat of his Grandmother: and although I cannot say, but he did Alienate from his Family several great Possessions, as the *Fitz-Lewis's*, which were His Mother's, and the *Latimer's* Lands, which were the Possessions of his Great Grandmother; yet it cannot be denied, but what he spent was employ'd with honor. Though he was no Courtier, yet he was much honor'd by them all; and he had a near Friendship with the Earl of *Leicester*, and the Lord Chancellor *Hatton*.

He Married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knight, who was Brother to the Lord *Darcy* of the North, and that passed with much honour several great Employments in that Reign. He lived a long and prosperous life, and departed out of this World soon after the entry of King *James* the First, and lies Buried in his Church of *Turvey*, under a Tomb of Black Marble.

His Issue.

Henry Lord *Mordaunt*.

Mary Mordaunt, Married to Sir *Thomas Mancell* of *Morgan*.

Katherine Mordaunt, Married to *John Henningham*.

Elizabeth Mordaunt.

HENRY Lord *MORDAUNT*, Peer of *England*, and Lord Baron of *Turvey*.

CHAPTER XV.

HENRY Lord *Mordaunt*, the only Son of his Father, after whose decease he inherited his Honor and his Lands, was of a Family wherein it was hard to extinguish their Inclination to the old Religion; and besides, he had married the Lady *Margaret Compton*, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Compton*, and the Lady *Frances Hastings*, that had been bred to much Strictness and Zeal therein. The Incompatibility of his Religion, with the Favour of the Court, and the Employments thereof, made him satisfied with the enjoyment of his great Estate and large Possessions; whereupon he lived in the exercise of great Nobleness and Hospitality, and in continual Expressions and Testimonies of Duty and Service to the Crown; but their happening a conjuncture which rendered those of his profession under much suspicion and jealousy from the Proceedings of that Conspiracy, called *The Gunpowder Treason*, which if it had succeeded would have been of so cruel a consequence. This worthy Lord was involv'd in the unhappy troubles it produc'd to most of his persuasion: For upon surmise of his holding correspondence with the Traytors, the innocent Lord, in the Seventh Year of King *James* the First, was seized in his House, and committed Prisoner to the *Tower*, for which there could be never produc'd other grounds than his professed Religion, his being absent from that Parliament, (which was upon leave) and some neighbourly correspondences he had held with Sir *Everard Digby*, and certain others of the conspirators; which were but slender Reasons for so large Sufferings. His Lordship thereupon was severely Fined, and so long kept a Prisoner,

soner, that by the distraction of his Health it brought him finally to his Grave; after which his Innocency sufficiently appear'd, to convince his persecutors of the Injustice of their severe dealings.

His Issue.

John Lord Mordaunt, first Earl of *Peterborow*.

James Mordaunt, first married to *Mary Tiringham*, after to *Goffwick*; from whom is descended *John Mordaunt* of in the County of *Leicester*.

Lewis Mordaunt, that dyed without Issue by his Wife *Smith*, the Widow of Sir *Robert Throgmorton*.

Frances Mordaunt, married to Sir *Thomas Nevill*, Eldest Son of the Lord *Abarganey*.

Elizabeth,
Margaret, } that dyed unmarried.
Anne,

JOHN Earl of *PETERBOROW*, Peer of *England*, Lord *Mordaunt*, Lord Baron of *Turvey*, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Northampton*.

CHAPTER XVI.

JOHNSON Lord *Mordaunt* being young, and under years, at the Death of his Father, and remaining in the care, and government of his Mother, the Lady *Margaret Mordaunt*, who was a Zealous, as well as a Publick Professor, of the obnoxious and suspected Religion, after he came of an age capable of taking important impressions, was by the command of King *James* the First, as an act of State, taken out of that Lady's custody, and committed to be brought up in the House, and under the direction of his Grace *George Abbot*, at that time Archbishop of *Canterbury*: Where he lived for a while, till he was thought fit to be sent to improve his Studies at *Oxford*. In this Univerfity this young Lord flourished in the liking and esteem of every body. He enjoy'd many perfections of Body and Mind. He was very Beautiful, Ingenious, Affable, and Applicable to all was good and useful; and there he remain'd the Star of the Univerfity, till King *James* the First, coming to *Oxford* in a Progress, took him from that place to follow the Court, designing him to such kind of farther improvement, as might render him, in time, more useful to his Service, and the Government. The first testimony he gave him of his Favour, was to quit him of the Fine had been impos'd upon his Father, of Ten Thousand Pounds, for his being suspiciously absent from the dangerous Parliament, and to set him at liberty from any burthens of Obligations might come upon him by reason of his Wardship; of which by the King's Command, he was discharged. He commanded his attendance in his first Journey he made back to *Scotland*; during which, that Gracious King gave him so many particular marks of his Favour and Kindness: As to standers by, Fortune and occasion never seem'd to present themselves to any with more fairness to be taken hold upon, than to this young Lord. But in fine, he was not born to the advancement of his House, and a humor he had, which was averse to Constraint, and indulgent to all his own Passions, gave way afterward to anothers entrance into Favour, who was design'd for all the Greatness *England* could give. Notwithstanding, the Great and Unfortunate *Charles*, Son and Successor to this King, conferr'd upon him the Dignity of an Earl, under the Title of *Peterborow*, gave him the Lieutenantancy and Government

of the Province where he lived; besides many invitations to his nearest Affairs and Councils. But the destiny of this Lord carried him to other purposes; for having Married *Elizabeth Howard*, the Daughter of *William Lord Howard of Effingham*, and sole Heir to that Family, which had bred so many Admirals, and Great Officers of State; he was invited by her, that had receiv'd some disgust at Court, and was a Lady of a very haughty Spirit, to take part with those unhappy Reformers, who at last destroy'd all they pretended to amend; and this Lord, with much regret for having been engag'd among those unfortunate Politicians, at last ended his life of a Consumption, in the Second Year of the Civil War; leaving Issue:

Henry Earl of Peterborow.

John Lord Viscount Mordaunt, Married to *Elizabeth Cary*.

Elizabeth Mordaunt, Married to *Thomas Lord Howard of Esrick*.

HENRY Earl of *PETERBOROW*, Peer of *England*, Lord *Mordaunt*, Lord Baron of *Turvey*, Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King *JAMES* the Second, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Northampton*, and One of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

CHAPTER XVII.

HENRY Lord *Mordaunt*, although at his coming into the World he found the greatest part of Men inclin'd to Rebellion, and desire of change, both in the Government of Church and State: Yet having been bred under well principled Masters, in the Royal College of *Eaton*, in the Company of several young Lords of great Quality, whose Education was inspect'd by the Learned and Memorable Sir *Henry Wotton*, at that time retired from sundry Embassies and Employments, to the Provostship of that place. He received such a tincture of Duty to his Prince, and Love to the Monarchy, as neither Hazards, Disappointments, Hard Usage, nor any difficult Circumstances, could ever afterward extinguish.

I leave the particulars of his Childhood and early Youth, and come to meet him at his first appearance in the City of *York*, where he accompanied his Father, who came to attend the King at his Great Council which he had called, in order to take Resolutions about the *Scotch* War, and the ensuing Parliament.

The *English* Army, that had been Rais'd for the Defence of the Kingdom, lay Encamped about the Town: among the Souldiers this young Lord continually appear'd, at the Musters, at the Reviews, and at the Exercises, whereat he was always present; and being not then in his Seventeenth Year, he intended, if the War had proceeded, to have personally engaged in all the Actions and Successes of it.

In the Assemblies of the Council he did ever constantly attend, to hear the Debates of the most important matters, were agitated there, being admitted thereunto in Quality of a Peer's Son, who had all place behind the King, as in Parliament.

But at last, the Cessation being made, and a Parliament resolv'd upon, the King return'd to *London*, and the Young Lord with his Father to his House, in order to make preparation for their attendance in that occasion.

The time come for the meeting of the Parliament, the Earl with his Son came to Town; here the Young Lord began to be acquainted with Great Men, and gave in early testimonies of his Prudence, Generosity, and Zeal for the concerns of the Crown, as acquired him the particular notice and esteem of the King, with

the Favor of the first Men of the Court, who, from the pregnant appearances of his merit, began feverally to wish and design him into their Alliance.

The Parliament growing now, every day, into greater heats than other, and the Earl, apprehending the consequences of the Factious Proceedings of that time, thought it not amiss to have his Son free from the beginnings of the Troubles, that he might the better discern to what they were like to tend. He sent him, therefore, into *France*, to learn his Exercises, and acquire those Improvements were necessary for the qualification of a young Man whose Birth and Fortune was so considerable. The young Lord out-did the expectation of his Parents, and became Master of every quality was necessary for him to possess.

But after too years spent in that Kingdom, *England*, his own Country, was now in a flame, the Rebellion broke out, and a Battel had been fought; yet it was far from a decision, and the War like to draw out in length. And the Earl, his Father, not knowing by what accidents his Fortune might be so intercepted, or encompass'd, as it would be out of his power to maintain his Son abroad, as he did comber'd, thought it best to recal him home. But at the time he had the unwelcome orders for his return, he receiv'd worse News, which was, That of his Father's being engag'd in the Parliament party. It had like to have made the Lord *Mordaunt* desperate: it was a stroke he look'd upon as sent from Heaven, to punish him and his Family for all their Sins. But he was then resolv'd to expiate that Crime by the hazard of all could be dear to any Man, and to walk out his Father's Faults with his own Blood, that with his Life he was resolv'd to expose in support of the good King and his Authority.

But to enable him thereunto, it was necessary he should at present obey and dissemble too; so he return'd, and was receiv'd into the Embraces of his Friends, as one they hoped to make useful to their designs, and the party, wherewith they were engag'd.

And to the end they might charm the Inclinations of the Young Lord, whom they found to be Active, Generous, and fond of Business, and Command, the Earl his Father, who was then Field Marshal of the Army, and had, besides, a Regiment of Foot, and a Troop of Horse, did consign the command of the Troop to the charge of his Son, that he might busie himself therewith, and practise the Trade of a Souldier, under the Command of *Robert Earl of Essex*, at that time Captain General of all the Parliament Forces.

The Lord *Mordaunt* receiv'd a Commission to that purpose, and, in appearance, busied himself a whole Winter in the Care of the Troop; but in the mean time, by the intermise of a Noble Gentleman, called *Sir John Manners*, (whom he had known abroad) he cultivated a correspondence at the Court, made the King understand, That the colour of his engagement in that Army, was but to enable him the better, and more usefully to make his escape from the Party, and so settled the understanding of his proceeding and intentions there, as he was sure to be receiv'd with open Arms at *Oxford*, when ever it would be fit for him to quit the Rebels.

In order hereunto the Lord *Mordaunt* retired to *Henly*, which was at that time his Quarters; and intending to leave the Parliament Army, prepar'd his Servants, his Equipage, and all other necessaries which could be useful in the future Service, he intended to his King and Country: And so upon the Twenty first day of *April*, in the Year 1643, in company only of a *French* Gentleman, that had been his Lieutenant, and Fifteen Servants, with about Twenty good Horses, he rode into the King's Quarters, and came into the Town of *Reading*, which was at that time well Fortified, and whereof *Sir Arthur Aston*, an experienced Souldier, was the Governor. After he had made and receiv'd the Compliments usual upon such an occasion, he intended to have left that place, and pursued his Journey to the Court; but there happening to be at that time in the Garrison, and in a Post very confidential, an old Friend and Acquaintance of the Earl his Father's, called *Richard*

Richard Fielding, the Treatment, the Respect, and the Attendance he paid to the Lord *Mordaunt*, would not permit him decently to leave that place without affording to a particular Friend of his Family his company for a day longer: He stay'd therefore the next day, which was employ'd in seeing the Works, in being inform'd of the condition of the place, and understanding the designs of the Enemy. But in the Evening, Intelligence was brought them, That the Earl of *Essex* was upon his March with his Army, and Train of Artillery, in order to Besiege the Town. Hereupon, the Lord *Mordaunt's* business not being in that place, he resolv'd to have departed in the Morning. But his Friend, the Colonel, who had business himself at *Oxford*, did much desire to accompany his Lordship to the Court; and no way believing the Intelligence of the Enemies approach, for many reasons which he did alledge, he assur'd him, That if he would but stay another day, he would take leave of the Governor, and not fail to attend his Lordship to *Oxford*, which, he thought, would be very much for his Lordships Service and convenience.

The young Lord let himself be perswaded, and pass'd the night in expectation of the morrow's Journey. But by the break of day he heard the Alarm, and now the whole Garrison was employ'd in preparation to receive the Enemy, whose Scouts appear'd, and that were upon their March ready to invest the Town.

This render'd it now too late to leave that place, where was like to be occasion of serving the King, by Fighting in defence of it, and encouraging the Souldiers, who love to see Great Men participate of their toils and hazards. This young Lord prepar'd then to do the part of a Volunteer, wherein he had soon occasion to signalize himself by the sudden advance of the Enemy, the Earl of *Essex*, with his whole Army sitting down before this Town, upon the 25th. day of *April*, just Three days after the arrival of the Lord *Mordaunt*. The next day there was a Sally resolv'd upon, wherein the Young Lord went out with a Musquet on his Shoulder, and so distinguish'd himself in this first adventure as made him admir'd and lov'd by all the Garrison.

The day after, by an accident, the Governour was hurt, and so, as it made him incapable of farther Function, and in his default the whole command of the place devolv'd upon Colonel *Richard Fielding*; who, whether it were, that he did really want the Provisions necessary to the maintenance of the Town, or that his Head turn'd round under the divers difficulties of so great a charge, having never before commanded alone such a Garrison, nor so considerable a place, did shew so much confusion, and such unsteadiness in his Orders, as after brought his Life and Honour into question, and lost him in the Opinion of the King and the Chief Officers of the Army. Succors had been promised to the relief of this Town, and at last a considerable body of Horse and Foot was sent, in hopes to raise the Siege, an attempt whereof was made at *Causam* Bridge; but so unsuccessfully, as after the loss of many Souldiers, and divers Gentlemen, and brave Officers, the King's Troops were forc'd to Retreat, leaving the Town in a much worse condition than it was before, the Garrison and Inhabitants being much dishearten'd by such a disappointment. There were great disputes afterwards, whether it proceeded from the want of number and strength, in the Party that was sent, or the neglect, if not a worse reflection, upon the Commander, for not Sallying out upon the Enemy, with what might have been spared of the Garrison, at the same time they were so vigorously assailed by his Majesty's Troops on the other side. And this some did affirm to have been concerted at the time of the undertaking.

But the Colonel now beginning to despond of any farther endeavors, were intended to relieve the Town, and finding his Men dissatisfied, his Ammunition wasted, and his provision grown very short, he demanded a Treaty, which the Enemy easily consented to, well knowing an attempt to take a Town by force wherein were so many and so good Men, if it did succeed, was like to be at a rate would prove very dear: And Commissioners being appointed on either side, it was agreed, The Garrison should march out with Arms, Bag, and Baggage, Flying Colours and

Balle

Balle en Bouche. The only thing was found weak and mean in the Commander among the conditions, was, That such as had, from a certain time, left the Parliament Service, were to be abandon'd to their reprimand and resentment; an Article calculated on purpose for delivery of this Young Lord. To which the Commander, so ancient and so great a pretended Friend, had confederated with very small resistance; the dishonor of which was afterward at his Tryal before the Court Martial at *Oxford*, with very much exaggeration laid to his charge.

The night before the surrender, it may be imagin'd, the Lord *Mordaunt* was in no small concern how to escape the danger of being seiz'd by the Enemy, according to the right they had so to do, by reason of the Articles. Divers ways were proposed for his escape, whereof some seem'd too mean, others too precipitate: At last he resolv'd to take the Habit, Arms, Horse, and Apparel of an ordinary Trooper, and at adventure to march in the Rank of such a one, even under inspection of the Earl of *Essex* himself, before whom all the Troops were to march away. This the next morning he put in practice, and was so successful, as to pass clear, without any discovery or obstruction, although the General had employ'd divers to search for him among the Troops, and that his Father had sent of his own domesticks to assist in his seizure, as well to vindicate himself from any suspicion of connivance with his Son, as to divert the young Lord from his intended Engagement among the Cavaliers, from which the Countess, his Mother, was at that time very averse.

He marched in company of the Troops till he came to *Wallingford*, where he saw Prince *Rupert* the first time, whom he found much enflamed against Colonel *Fielding*. He complemented the Young Lord, with a particular fence he express'd to have of the hazards, whereunto by these mean Articles he was expos'd. The Lord *Mordaunt* came the next day to *Oxford*, where he presented himself to the King, and was receiv'd with that goodness which was natural to one of the best Kings that ever Reign'd. After which he apply'd himself in his respects to the Ministers, became acquainted with the Great Officers of the Army; and though he had lost some of his Servants, his Baggage, his Money, and, which was worst, all his Horses, whereof there were some very excellent, these necessities having been known at their march out of the Town, and were all seized by the General's Order, as the Goods of a Desertor, whom himself they could not find; yet the Lord *Mordaunt* esteem'd himself a gainer upon the whole, having, by this generous testimony of his Loyalty, gained an opportunity of justifying himself, with the good Opinion and esteem of all the Worthy and Ingenious persons of the Court.

His next care was, to repair the losses of those necessities, which were useful to the method of Service he did intend, Horses, Arms, and Money; towards which the kind care of the Noble Lady *Mordaunt*, his Grandmother, that had always been a zealous Catholick, did much enable him, and he was soon after in a condition to follow the King in all his Marches and Expeditions; whereof the first was, when he advanc'd from *Oxford* to *Bristol*, to take possession of that important City that had been delivered up by Colonel *Fines*, and there to settle a strong Garrison and his Authority. After which, and his return to *Oxford*, he follow'd the King to the Siege of *Gloucester*, wherein he endeavour'd to advantage his Experience, with the observation of every Action and Proceeding was practis'd in that occasion, and so signaliz'd his application towards enabling him for the future Service of his Prince, as gain'd him much honor from all that did observe him.

But after the disappointments and ill success of this enterprize, and that by the approach of the Parliament Army, the Siege was forc'd to be rais'd, to the shame of those had engag'd the King upon the undertaking, upon the assurance of a present delivery, the Lord *Mordaunt* follow'd his Majesty to *Newbery*, where the King engag'd in Battel with the Parliament Forces. The Two Armies lay the first Night in sight one of another, and by break of day they began to skirmish: The Fight soon became very fierce; the young Lord shew'd his Valor and Bravery in several

several parts; but particularly, when, among other generous Volunteers, he put himself in the first Rank of the Prince's Troop, then Commanded by Sir *Richard Crane*, when it went to Charge the Great body of the Parliament's Foot, which had Cannon planted before it, all loaden with Case Shot, for the better reception of their Enemies: It was an occasion never to be forgotten, for at the first charge of the Horse, they were saluted with such a Fire, as killed and dismounted above Fourcore at one Volley: There it was the Earl of *Sunderland* was slain, and so many considerable persons hurt and disabled. The Lord *Mordaunt* was shot in the Arm, wounded with a Pike in the Thigh, had several honourable marks made in the Coat that cover'd his Arms, and his Horse was shot in the shoulder. The end and consequences of this Fight is known in Story. The King return'd to *Oxford*, the Earl of *Essex* to *London*, and the Lord *Mordaunt* remain'd at Court the ensuing Winter.

The young Lord had not attained the full age that might capacitate him to sit in Parliament, but the Earl, his Father being deceased, and he succeeding to his dignity of Earl of *Peterborow*, it pleas'd his Majesty to dispense with a year of that time, and by Writ to call him to sit in the *Oxford* Parliament. It was in this Assembly the Earl of *Peterborow* shew'd the fruits of a Generous Education; his Manners were grave and decent, his Judgment sound, his Learning above his Years and his Quality, and he spoke so as satisfi'd much, and affect'd those that heard him. In fine, the Great and Unfortunate *Charles* took such an impression from his proceedings, as had the King out-liv'd the disorders of that Age, the Earl of *Peterborow* had been certainly both employ'd and cherish'd by him.

After this Session, he follow'd the King in the Expeditions of the succeeding Summer. He was engag'd in the Fight at *Cropradey*; he was with him in the West, at *Exeter*, and in *Cornwall*, where the Parliaments Army was Befieg'd, their Generals shifted for themselves by Sea, and their Troops pass'd by the King's Army on conditions.

The Winter following was employ'd by this Earl in an Action very considerable to him, which was his Marriage with a beautiful young Lady of great birth, called *Penelope Obrien*, only Daughter to *Barnaby* Earl of *Thomond*, part of whose Portion was at that time very useful to him, his Mother being then alive, and in possession of most of his Estate, and the rest sequester'd, and in the Parliament Quarters.

The next Spring he carried his Lady to *Bristol*, a place, in appearance, of most safety, and farther from the Scene of the War, which was likely, as it did fall out, to be more Northward.

Here he happen'd to be about the time of the Fight at *Leicester*, where the good King was worsted, and from whence his greater misfortune began to flow.

Upon the King's retreat Westward the Earl of *Peterborow*, to be more free to follow him in all his Fortunes, got a Pass for his Lady to go to *London* to agitate among his Relations some supplies, towards enabling him for his subsistence, and to furnish him towards certain designs he had for his Majesty's Service.

He went with the King after this for *Wales*, but losses and defections coming now more and more upon his Majesty every day, he retired again to *Oxford*; and Winter drawing nigh, the Earl took that Season to pass into *Ireland*, where was a considerable remainder of his Wife's Portion, with which he intended to pass into *France* unto the Queen, being then at *Paris*, to Negotiate the interests he had at Court, and after to return. Unto all this he had not only the King's leave, but such Passes, and Letters of Recommendation from his Majesty, and the Principal Secretary (the Earl of *Bristol*) as will for ever bear honourable testimony of this Earl's behavior.

He did then prosecute his journey, which was in all things very fortunate, though full of particular adventures, too long for this relation. He pass'd into *Ireland*, came into *Thomond*, in the Province of *Munster*, where his Father-in-law lived, and carried thence the Moneys he did demand. Embark'd at *Galloway* in

Cannought for France, after extraordinary sufferance and hazards at Sea, landed at *Saint Mallois*, and came afterwards to *Paris*, where he was received by the Queen, with that kindness and concern, as was due to a Man, who had adher'd so faithfully, and so long, to the King her Husband, and all his Interests.

By this time every Post brought news of the King's misfortunes, who having been at last forced to quit *Oxford*, and the few Troops he had left, had cast himself upon the Protection of the *Scotch Army*.

Here, to well judging people, seem'd to be an end of all the hopes of the Royal Party, who had reason to fear what was the present Interest, and was like to be the resolution of that People.

After some time then, every one, as in a Shipwrack, seeking for a Plank, whereon they might save themselves, the Earl of *Peterborow*, upon discourse with the Queen, and the King's Secretary, that was then in France, had not only their leave, but their advice to make it his business to get admittance to come home into *England* and compound for his Estate, as the rest of the Cavaliers in *England* did. The Earl's Mother, that always liv'd in the Parliament Quarters, and had many Friends among them, procur'd his desire: So that with the young Countess, his Wife, at that time with him in France, he repair'd home; and at last, by a very severe composition in Money, for which he was fain to sell and mortgage many of his Lands, he made such a kind of Peace, as that wherewith the Lords and Gentlemen of the King's Party were, at that time, forc'd to be contented.

In the care then of his Fortune, composing of domestick differences, and providing, as well as he could, against future accidents, the Earl of *Peterborow* spent his time, till the King came to be abandon'd by those false *Scots*, and deliver'd into the hands of the Parliament.

He happen'd to be residing upon his Noble Lordship of *Turvey*, at the time the King was taken from *Holmbury*, and brought on his way towards *London*. His Majesty happen'd one Night, in his journey, to be lodg'd at *Amptill*, where it was design'd he should rest a day or two; at hearing hereof (the Earl's House not being above seven Miles from thence) he thought it his duty to endeavour to see his Sacred Master, and try if he could have occasion to be useful to him in any kind. He rose then, and by Eleven of the Clock, came to the House where the King lay. Not without some difficulty he got to be admitted where he was, and he found his Majesty going to the Prayers usual before his Dinner. After they were perform'd, he kneel'd down for the honor of his Majesty's Hand, but had only opportunity for the ordinary Compliments, being overlook'd by the Officers appointed to observe the addresses and behavior of all that did approach him. Cheerfulness there was not much in the King's looks, but no disorder; grave they were, but distinguishing to any he took for Friends; and injur'd goodness appear'd in every motion. The Dinner was soon brought up, during which the Earl waited by him, and near the end of it the Officers withdrew, and all, except the Guards of the Door. The Earl quickly took the opportunity of asking his Majesty, if there were any thing wherein he might be serv'd with the hazard of his Life and Fortune: The King Answer'd, *He was not in a place to take any measures, but would have him advise with those that were his Friends.* The Earl said no more, by reason of the Villainous Jaylers returning, so he took his leave, and departed home, full of indignation against the Times, the Nation, and Fortune; resolving, though he were at ease, and had made his peace, to expose Wife, Estate, Quiet, and his Life, upon any undertaking, wherein there should be a reasonable appearance of relieving the best of Kings.

What ensued after this is the King's Story, and that of other Men. I shall only relate, that after his being at *Hampton-Court*, his escape thence, and unfortunate detention in the *Isle of Wight*, the Transactions with the Army, and many other Contrivances, there came at last to be designed a Rising in his favour, to be begun in *Surrey*, of which *Henry Earl of Holland* was to be General. To this there was

much

much contributed in Money and Counsels, by the Presbyterian Party; and herein, under assurances of great partakers, the Earl of *Peterborow* was again engaged, who on his part fail'd not to be at the Rendezvous, according to appointment, in the head of a Hundred Horse, well Arm'd and provided, that came to follow him out of his own Country. But of such numbers as others had undertaken, there were so many fail'd, as at the Muster and Survey of that Rendezvous, it gave a great discouragement to those that did appear, which caus'd divers that came in to the first Meeting, even of the *Surrey* Gentlemen, after the recess of one Night, never to return again.

The Earl of *Holland*, notwithstanding, still in hopes from the great promises wherewith he had been deluded, march'd on into the Country, and the first Night Quarter'd at *Darling*, expecting for the next day great supplies and accession of Men out of that Country and the City; but the succeeding Morning produced no more armed Men, nor any change to his desperate condition. And being now past any retreat from his Engagement, he march'd back towards *Kingston*, in order, by passing the River at that Bridge, to proceed Northward into such Countries where-in he hoped he should find more zealous and trusty Friends. But in the Afternoon as he made a small halt upon the way, he had Intelligence, That Sir *Michael Lucy's* Regiment of Horse, and some other Forces were on their march to overtake and Charge him, and by that time he reach'd *Kingston Heath*, their Scouts appear'd, as he was ready to march into the Town. The Enemies Troops arriving, thereupon, he had not time to draw up his few Forces as he should have done, but they were Charged and routed in a short time; the Lord *Francis Villiers*, Brother to the Duke of *Buckingham*, was killed in the Lane, and most of the rest dispers'd to shift for themselves, the best they could be able.

The Earl of *Peterborow*, with Five or Six Gentlemen Volunteers of his Troop, had Charged quite through the Enemies Men, and were so far engaged, That the Enemy being got between them and the Town, it was impossible for them to reach back unto the Bridge, or their own flying Party; and Night being come on, they shelter'd themselves in a Gentleman's House near by, and by means of good Guides got the next Night to *London*, where they lay conceal'd in expectation of hearing how and where they might meet with their Friends again.

The Fortune of the Earl of *Holland*, and the rest of the Party, which got from *Kingston*, every body knows, and how he was taken at *St. Needs*, and afterwards lost his Head.

The hopes of this Design being thus unfortunately disappointed, and Messengers and Spies employ'd every where to seek, and seize all the considerable Persons engag'd, or suspected to have contributed to this attempt; the Earl of *Peterborow*, whom they did intend to make an example, was forc'd to abscond, as well as he was able. He did it in a *Chirurgion's* House, called Mr. *Love*, by whom he was very faithfully serv'd; till by the frequentation of the Earl's Mother, the House began to be suspected, and there was then procur'd for him a lodging at the Printers in *Black-Friars*, where he lay till a safe passage was provided for him to get below *Gravesend*, where he was received into a small Fishers Boat, which convey'd him to *Flushing* in *Zealand*.

There escap'd with the Earl, *John Mordaunt*, his Brother, afterwards Viscount *Mordaunt*, and Mr. *William Stafford* of *Blaberwick*, a young Gentleman of Fortune, who both follow'd him in this occasion; and having presented themselves to the Prince of *Wales*, who was then at the *Hague*, they were all receiv'd by his Highness, the Princes of *Orange*, his Sister, and his Aunt the Queen of *Bohemia*, and all the Princes, their Children, with that consideration that appertain'd to persons, who were Martyrs for their Service, having lost their Estates, ventur'd their lives, and expos'd all their Friends to vindicate the Honor and Authority of their House, and relieve the King out of Prison.

Winter

Winter now did approach, and it was in that dead time, when the King's Affairs were in their last and worst condition. The Duke of Hamilton had been routed and taken, the Scotch Army dissipated, Colchester was surrendred, Lord Capell a Prisoner, and Lisle and Lucas Executed. In fine, to this succeeded the Tryal of the Lords, Hamilton, Holland, and Capell, their Murder, and after, that never to be execrated enough, of the King himself, and in consequence a seeming settlement of that horrid power of the succeeding Common-wealth.

At this time the Earl of Peterborow was retired to the City of Antwerp, because his Estate, being all for the second time sequestred, he could withdraw no such subsistance as might enable him to follow the young King; as he did desire; and the Prince was not Master of so much Treasure and Revenues as he might spare wherewith to maintain such Men, without Employment, in his Service, and the expectation of his remaining hopes lying then in Scotland, he was forc'd to employ the Moneys he had, to entertain and encourage the Men of interest in that Nation.

The Earl of Peterborow then, being from the young King, whom he was not able to follow, and in a condition very necessitous, useless to his Prince, and unprofitable to himself, he was advised by all his Friends to try if at any expence he could make way with some of power in England, to be admitted to a second Composition. His Wife, the Countess, being an Ingenuous and Industrious Lady, found means to obtain it; upon notice whereof, the Earl acquainting the King and his Ministers therewith, had his Majesty's leave and approbation to provide for himself the best he could, and to submit to the general Fortune and Condition of his Party.

He return'd then, and after many extreme and perverse difficulties, paid another great Composition, and was once again settled in the possession of his Fortune. In the retirement then to his own House, the payment of great Debts, acquir'd upon Publick accounts, and settlement of his Fortune, this Earl spent those years which remain'd between the King's Murther, and the Restoration of his Son.

But upon the return of King Charles the Second, the Lord Viscount Mordaunt, the Earl's Brother, and the Lady his Wife (called before her Marriage Mrs Elizabeth Cary) had by much officiousness, and many endeavors, during the King's Exile acquired a great share in his favour, but most of all with the King's Chief Minister, the Lord Chancellor Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon; and having great and incomposible differences with the Earl of Peterborow, about the settlement of his Estate, whereunto, against his will, they pretended to Inherit, they had, to incline them to their partiality, in case the decision of any of the differences should come to depend on them, done sundry ill offices to the Earl; so as at the King's first Arrival, he receiv'd marks enough of the King's coldness, and the ill impressions they had taken. But the Earl of Peterborow, who could speak well, having means by some Friends of the contrary Faction, to have access to the King, soon dispersed those Clouds, and convinced his Majesty of the Art and Malice of his Enemies, and of the untruth of those suggestions, which were partly the cause that inclin'd the King and his Minister to suffer the remainders of Rygate to be taken out of the Crown, by which the Earl lost one of the Noblest Houses in the South of England, and such Lands and Revenues belonging to that Priory as were worth a Thousand Pound of yearly Revenues.

The King after this promised proportionable Recompence to the Earl, and by the interposition of the Lord Chancellor, had given him a Commission for Captain General of the King's Forces to be sent into Africa, and to be Governor of the City of Tangier.

To this undertaking then the Earl of Peterborow wholly applied himself; and although from the Division of the Council, which did at that time consist of two very powerful Factions, neither of them much favouring what ever the other did propofe, great obstructions and difficulties did arise unto the Earl, both in the preparations

parations that were necessary, and in the after performance of several things that were undertaken: yet with his industry and diligence he overcame the envy and secret opposition of that affair; Embarking the of with Three Thousand Three Hundred Men under his conduct, and proportionable Provisions for them of every sort; and landing at Tangier the of took possession of it for the King of England, and establish'd himself Governor thereof.

The History of his Government there, being too long for this place, I shall only say, That, for the time he stay'd, there was never place kept in better order, better paid, better provided for, nor where all sorts of Men had better Justice, or Protection. It is true, Two reasons made him desire to be recall'd; the first, That his spirit, and his endeavours were so limited, as that little Honor was to be obtain'd by his residence in that place, having not Troops enough to march, or attempt any thing, into the Country; nor Money enough to design such Fortifications, or so proceed with the business of the Mole as might render the Town safe against an undertaking Army, or the Sea advantageous to a Trading Fleet. But the chief Thorn in his Foot was the Envy and Malice of some considerable Enemies at home, who endeavor'd to support an under Officer of his own, in his pretension of competition to some powers, that were incompatible with his Honor and Authority. And they engaged the best, and otherwise, the justest Prince in the World, so to favor what that Officer did aim at, as the Earl must have submitted to his Adversaries, or incur'd the last enmity from that person, for whom he had the greatest service and veneration that could be.

Seeing it was like to come to that extremity, the Earl of Peterborow desired leave to lay down his Government, and return. It was so agitated by his Friends, as that he had it granted, with all the circumstances of honor and kindness that could be; as appears by a Letter of Thanks, under the King's Hand, for his faithful and good Services; and in consideration thereof, he had, under the Great Seal of England, a Pension granted him, for his life, of a Thousand Pound by the Year.

Upon his return, he found the King engag'd in a War that was like to prove very fierce between himself and the States of the United Provinces. And resolving to acknowledge the King's Bounties on every occasion that should present it self, by the constant offer of his Service, he desired the Command of a Ship, to serve in that conjuncture, and it was granted, with acknowledgments for the Example: But upon notice thereof among the Men of Quality, it was so much, and so suddenly followed, as it put a necessity upon the King to refuse it to others of as great merit and zeal as could be, or to have his Fleet commanded, for the most part, by Men of greater Quality than Experience.

This put a stop even to the Earl's pretension; But since he could not serve in that capacity, he was resolv'd to go a Volunteer; which he did, in the Ship, and company of the Noble Earl of Sandwich, they first setting to Sea from Portsmouth: But the Fleet soon returning, by reason of the lateness of the Season, his Lordship did so too, remaining that Winter making his court to the Princes.

The next Expedition, which the succeeding Summer did produce, he went again to Sea in good earnest; and because it was a Second-rate Ship, of good force and accommodation, he was order'd aboard the Unicorn, Commanded by one Captain Tidiman, wherein he remain'd during that great Fight of the Third of June, in the Year where, to his immortal glory, the present Great King James the Second, shew'd more personal Valor and Conduct, than any other Prince of the House of England since the Conquest, who had kill'd by his side, the Earl of Eymouth, his Brother's Favorite and his own, his first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, the Lord Muskery, the generous Mr. Boyle, with many other Gentlemen and Souldiers.

The behavior of the Earl, in the Ship where he sail'd, was not unsuitable to his Quality and the other actions of his life. He encouraged the Souldiers with his

Actions and his Words too; and the Captain in truth, of not too forward a Nature, did perhaps more than otherwise he would, to hide from his Men the great difference there was between the intrepidity of the Earl, and his own circumspection. In fine, there was nothing scandalous, but his Lordship did not look upon it as good Fortune to have accompanied a Man no more sollicitous to get Glory in so great an occasion for that purpose.

The Earl of *Peterborow*, after his Engagement by Sea, had it intimated to him, by a private Friend about the Duke, That if he thought he could apply himself to a Court-life, wherein attendance would be necessary, and a particular devotion to all the interests of his Master, he believed his Highness would not be unwilling to engage his Lordship in his Service, even in the first, and most honorable place in his Court, at that time vacant by the so late death of the Lord of *Muskery*, who was Groom of the Stool, and first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber: And this person did offer himself, if the Earl did esteem the occasion, to be an instrument of proposing the matter, and bringing it about. His Lordship, that was surpris'd, did not at first embrace it with that warmth the Gentleman did expect; who thought to have thereby put such an obligation upon the Earl, as might deserve some extraordinary acknowledgment; for he was not altogether uninterest'd, and had several considerations of his own, which excited the appearance of his friendship in this matter. But the Earl told his Friend, he desired a few days to consider of the business, and to inform himself of the nature and commodities of the place, that he might see how such an Employment, would quadrate with the condition of his Affairs and Fortune; having at that time a Mother a live, who kept away the most considerable part of his Estate: so as if he had not with the place some such emolument, as might equal the encrease of Expence would grow upon him, by the change of his condition, and application, he should infensibly draw himself into such circumstances as would afterwards become uneasy.

The Earl of *Peterborow*, in the mean time, by the advice of his Friends, did not haste away from the Fleet as soon as the Fight was done, as weary of the Fatigue, or impatient of the strait living aboard; but staid to attend the Duke to the Court, and his reception, as he had come out, only to wait upon his Highness, and to shew a particular devotion to so great a Prince. He came then with him to *Whitehall*, and was a witness of the kind reception he had from so dear a Brother. And his Highness presented the Earl to the King, as a particular partaker of the Honor, as well as the hazards of that great occasion; who thereupon received from His Majesty very signal Thanks and Commendations.

Some days were now past, during the consideration the Earl had employ'd about the proposition was made him by his Friend at Sea, concerning the Duke's Service; and indeed, according to the information he receiv'd, he did not judge the allowances, were like to be made him, would support the extraordinary charges would arise from that condition: So as unwilling to bring a burthenome Service to a Master, he did rather desire to make more easie, a declension of that affair became more suitable to his inclination. When one Morning, about a week after, happening to visit another Friend, upon whose judgment, candor, and experience, he had a much greater dependance, and acquainting him with the answer he did intend to make; he was by many important reasons over-ruled, as to a change of his resolution, and perswaded to embrace the occasion of entering into the Interests and Service of his Royal Highness. This Gentleman was a Servant to the Duke himself, and much nearer than the first, to every part of his Favor and Inclination: And having occasions that were like, for divers times, to keep him distant from the Court, he thought, by introducing the Earl of *Peterborow*, to establish a Friend, who would maintain his interests and pretences there in his absence, very usefully. And it is true, that he had those, that did prove then, and after, very considerable to himself and many others.

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He did then undertake the management of this accord, and acquainted the Duke with the Earl's desire to be his Servant; with which he did suggest so many reasons as made his Highness resolve, notwithstanding some little dislike of the Earl's demur, to receive him with that kindness and encouragement, as was suitable to his Birth and Quality.

There was some little dissatisfaction in the minds of the first proposer, and others of his Faction, to find the Earl introduc'd, and not by them, thinking his actions, and dependance would prove accordingly. But by whom it was, they could not guess, and it was for some time a secret.

From thenceforth the Earl applied himself close to the Duke's Service and Interests. He attended him in the Plague Year to *Tork*, and afterwards to *Oxford*. He participat'd of the Frowns and Smiles were applied to every variation of his Fortune. In the Parliaments, which did succeed, he did not only adhere, but appear in all his interests; he avoided not the hard looks were given to those that durst endeavour the protection of his Father-in-Law, the Earl of *Clarendon*, and stood by his defence when he was abandon'd by such as were fed and cloath'd by the Fortunes and Favours he had procur'd them. He oppos'd the Bill for Divorce of the Lord *Rofs*, sollicit'd by the Court, not in favor of that Lord, (now Earl of *Rutland*) but as an introduction to a greater that was intended, whereby the Duke's Right to the Succession would have been cut off, by an act unusual in this Kingdom, and esteem'd unlawful in every other.

These proceedings got the Earl of *Peterborow* the opinion of being more particularly tyed to the Duke's Service by affection, than every one would have had him. Such as envied the virtue of this Prince, desiring he should have the forms of Greatness in his Service, but not the zeal, the duty, nor the true sincerity that should sustain it. The Earl of *Peterborow* was not a Man to act for him in one occasion, for his Service, and to betray him in another, for his own advantage. He was ever concern'd for the Duke in the first place, but for his own Reputation in the second. And though, it is true, he would have dyed for the Duke in a great occasion, yet it is certain his own honor would have had some share in the sacrifice. With these principles, and in actions suitable unto them, he continued in his Royal Highness's Service several Years; and although he was esteem'd by all the Ministers, he had not many marks of their favor, who think the dependants upon the Brother and Presumptive Heir of a King, rejoyce not over-much to see that power in them, which naturally, as his due, the others would have devolv'd upon their Master. However, he lived well with all, and they with him. Though the World saw well, by the little acquisitions he made of Honors or Advantage, that he did serve his Master with the least design of interest, of any person that ever did approach him.

About the Year it fell out, that *Anne* Duchess of *Tork*, departed this life; and by those that were friends to the Duke, and the Government, it was thought fit, that another should be sought to supply, by her fruitfulness, the want of Issue Male, which Providence to that time, had deny'd to the felicity of the Royal House. All concurr'd in the profession that this was necessary; but not every one in their endeavours to accomplish it. The accession of Sons like to live, would have made the Duke more considerable than his enemies wish'd that he should be; and objections were not wanting, from many of them that were in place to speak, and in right to be heard, in Occasions, and Councils of that nature, against any seem'd proper to be heard, in Occasions, and Councils of that nature, against any seem'd proper to his Friends for his Alliance. Some of them, 'twas said, wanted Fortune; others, were not of Quality enough; and there were those that were not bred in the Religion of the Country, which in certain Men was not easie to digest. At last, the good King (who, it were to have been wish'd, had in more things follow'd his own good nature and judgment) accepted the proposition made from *Spain*, by Sir *Mark Ogniaty*, at that time Agent here out of *Flanders*, of a Marriage, and Treaty to that purpose, with the Young Archduchess of *Inspruk*, which was believed

lieved would have answered all the objections of Honor, Fortune, and Fruitfulness, more than any Princess that had been propos'd. This could not apparently be refused by the Ministers, who found the King did himself desire his Brother's Marriage, and that the Duke was resolv'd to have a Wife at any rate. Therefore, the expedient for its hindrance was, to propose a Creature of their own, one that follow'd the Court, and the favor of it, by birth a Stranger, not concern'd what became of the Succession of *England*; to be sent over in quality of Negotiator of this business. This Man was engaged in the affair, whom they did manage as they pleas'd; they made him advance it one day, and retard it another: and at last he did contribute, by his skill, to so long delays, as it became apparent by divers signs of the Empress's ill health, that she was not like long to live.

From that time the Emperor, who thought it just he should provide for his own happiness in the first place, began to cast his thoughts upon this Princess; and his Council, for his satisfaction as well as the interest of his House, by reuniting the concerns of *Inspruk*, that had been the Appennage of those Archdukes, did wholly give their approbation of that conditional intention, in case of the Empress's death: So that when the Court of *England* was in expectation of a final conclusion of this Treaty, the cunning Negotiator did procure the appearance of it, to stop the Mouths of dissatisfied Men, and the clamors would have been upon a rupture, after a years suspension, and chargeable Treaty; so as the Duke being then upon the Sea, immediately after his Engagement of *Sole Bay*, in the last *Dutch War*; the Envoy at *Vienna* sent word, The Treaty was now ended, and there wanted only an Extraordinary Ambassador from the King, to come to demand and marry the Archduchess, according to the forms, towards bringing her into *England*, contenting the King in that affair, and making the Duke happy.

Hereupon, his Royal Highness, who had long in his mind pitch'd upon the Earl of *Peterborow* to undertake and manage this great trust, not only as the first person about him, for his Birth and Quality, but as a Man whom he knew could never be corrupted, to act, or omit any thing might prove contrary to his intention or his service, did now declare he should (with the King's leave) be alone employ'd and trusted, as Extraordinary Ambassador, in perfecting this matter, which so nearly did concern him.

The Earl did at that time attend the Duke in his own Ship. He had been with him the whole Expedition, and was particularly participant of all the Honors and Hazards of that bloody Battel, wherein the Noble Earl of *Sandwich* lost his life, and so many brave Gentlemen in either Party: And from off this Fleet it was, he commanded the Earl to repair to the King, and entreat his orders to the Ministers, for preparing Monies, Instructions, and Instruments that might enable him to proceed upon his journey, in order to bring home the Princess had been so much desired.

At his arrival, and first Audience of the King upon this affair, he found His Majesty not so warm as he did expect; he would not trust the Earl entirely with his indifference, but let fall some doubtful words, as it were to sound, Whether he would comply with more delays: But when he found by the steadiness of his Lordship's Answers, That he did expect an ingenuous proceeding, for his Master's satisfaction, His Majesty, a little abruptly, broke off the Discourse, and bid him repair to the Ministers, who should have orders to dispatch him with as much speed as the preparations would admit.

He address'd himself, in the first place, to the Lord Treasurer, who, for all his concurrence with the Duke to other ends and interests, by which he had gain'd a most particular share in his Credit and Favour; yet he was certainly no friend to this, nor wish'd success to any other Foreign proceeding, and did comply with, if not foment the King's inclination, to a farther delay in the affair. Whether it was, that he would not appear to the approaching Parliament, author of a Match, of which, he thought, they were not like to approve; or that he hoped the over-
long

long delays would weary the Duke, and make him at last content to take up with some Lady for whom this Lord had a favor in the Court at home.

Certain it is, That he receiv'd the Earl's pressing desires for a dispatch, with a colder kind of moroseness than he could have imagin'd, and in a way as did seem to expect from the Earl an understanding of some thing he was not willing plainly to express.

The Duke seem'd to believe the obstructions did proceed from the insinuations of another Minister, with whom he had long been out upon many other accounts; but he being in most things competitor with the Lord Treasurer, was glad to have occasion to justify himself in a thing so tender to the Duke, at the reasonable cost of the other, and to set the Saddle on the right Horse.

The account the Earl of *Peterborow* gave to his Highness of these Affairs, brought him, with as much haste, as matters would admit, from the Fleet to the Town. And when he arriv'd, the business was so press'd on his side, as the Ministers were driven to break, or comply with his desires. But it is most true, That in all the matters expected from the Treasurer, he was more dry, more stiff, and more scarce, than was agreeable to the good opinion it was necessary for him to preserve in the Duke's Mind; and the Earl of *Peterborow* was fain to make use of his competitor, who had a desire, at that time, to justify himself to the Duke, and had also much interest with the King, to procure from his Majesty, upon reasons of publick honor, more large allowances than the Treasurer would otherwise have made, who thought to have pinch'd the Earl, and made his business uneasy on that part, for not complying with him, in an indirect sufferance of those delays to take place, which might have obstructed the Duke's Marriage in any Foreign part whatsoever.

However, those difficulties were overcome, allowances were made for the Earl's Equipage, and provision of Money design'd for the maintenance of the Embassie. Orders were given for Commissions and Instructions: And after the Earl had served His Majesty in Raising for him a Regiment of Foot, whereof he was to be Colonel, design'd for carrying on the *Dutch War*, his affairs being all in a readiness for proceeding on his Embassie, he did on the of *March*, in the Year under the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor, depart from *London* on that employment, having in his custody, Jewels of his Royal Highness's particular Cabinet, to the value of Twenty Thousand Pound, intended for a present to the young Archduchess of *Inspruk*.

The Earl arriv'd at *Dover* the next day, and under a very fair passage, came the day following to *Calles*, where having stay'd too Nights in providing for his farther proceeding to *Paris*; on the Third day, in the Morning, an Express came to him from the Court, bringing Letters of assurance from thence, and from *Germany* too, That the Empress was dead, and the long Treaty of *Inspruk* broken off, by reason the Emperor was now resolv'd to have that Princess for himself.

The Earl had, notwithstanding, Letters from his Royal Highness, and from the Earl of *Arlington*, by the King's Command, That notwithstanding this, he should proceed to *Paris*, remaining quiet there, under his own particular character, attending their farther Commands, whereby he was like to be employ'd to procure a Princess that might be a fit Wife for the Duke out of some other Family.

His Lordship obey'd, and after being settled at *Paris*, he had advice from his Royal Highness, That there had been propos'd to him Four Wives; with whom, since it was impossible for him to be acquainted, he did command his Lordship to endeavor by all the diligence he could use, to get sight and knowledge of them, or at least, their Pictures, with the most impartial relations of their Manners and Dispositions.

The First of these was the Dutchess of *Guisse*, whom *France* most particularly wish'd to favor into this Alliance; the next the young Princess of *Modena*, only Sister to the present Duke of that City and Country; the Third a Lady called

Madmoifelle de Rais; and the Fourth, *Mary Anne*, Princess of *Wirtenbergue*.

This was a great trust, to the performance whereof, was requisite both Honesty and Discretion; the first, To render unconsider'd all the advantages might be propos'd, to make partial the person trusted, against the interest and satisfaction of his Master; and the latter, To find out, and judge, what might be most expedient and agreeable to his true humor and circumstances.

The first, and the latter of these did reside at *Paris*, the Dutchess of *Guise* at her own House, and the Princess of *Wirtenbergue*, as a Pensioner in the Monastery of but the Princess of *Modena* was with her Mother in *Italy*, and *Madmoifelle de Rais* at her Relations, some Hundred Miles distant from *Paris*. The Dutchess of *Guise* he saw at Court; she was the youngest Daughter of *Gaston of Bourbon*, Duke of *Orleans*, the King of *France* his Uncle, but a Princess for whom he knew the Duke had no inclination; she not being only low, and ill shap'd, but under the appearance of a feeble Complexion, so, as though she had much reputation for Innocence and Vertue, her Constitution did not promise a likelihood of either many or strong Children; and that end appearing to the Earl, the chief business of the Duke, and of *England* too, all the favor of *France* (a share whereof he might have tasted from the merit of a recommendator to this Alliance) could not induce him to promote a matter contrary to the ends of his Trust, and the Duke's Service.

The Princess of *Modena*, *Mary of Este*, his Lordship could not see; but by the means of a Scotch Gentleman, that had been conversant in the House of *Conty*, one Mr. *Conn*, he was introduced into the Palace of that Prince, whose Wife had been one of the young Princess of *Modena*'s nearest Relations, and there he saw her Picture, that had been lately sent thither from that Court. It bore the appearance of a young Creature about Fourteen years of Age; but such a light of Beauty, such Characters of Ingenuity and Goodness, as it surprized the Earl, and fixt upon his Phancy, That he had found his Mistress, and the Fortune of *England*.

An ill Picture he saw of *Madmoifelle de Rais*; but being at such distance as he could not know her self, or have any perfect relation of her circumstances, he sought no farther encouragement in that matter.

His whole thoughts were turned upon the young Princess of *Modena*, with whose Character that he might be the better acquainted, by the means of the fore-mentioned Mr. *Conn*, he got a meeting, such as might seem accidental, with a Gentleman called the Abbot *Richini*, a Man that was employ'd at *Paris* in Negotiating the interests of the House of *Este*; and it was in a private, but commodious place for such an interview, in the Cloysters of the Great Charter-House in *Paris*. After usual Compliments, they fell upon divers indifferent Discourses, and by degrees, that made its casual, coming to matters of *England*, and the Duke's being a Widower, with the necessity of another Marriage, we talk'd of Divers Princesses that the World named as proper for a Match so illustrious. The Earl had occasion hereupon, to enquire of him, What Children there were in the House of *Este*? he told him, only too; A Son, that was the present Duke, as yet a Minor, and a Daughter, of about Fourteen Years of Age; to whom, although he attributed many excellences, yet he endeavour'd to make them useless to us, by saying, The Dutchess her Mother, but more strongly her own Enclinations, did design her to a Religious life, and that she did seem resolv'd not to Marry.

This affirmation was an extream blow to the hopes and desires of the Earl of *Peterborow*, and of which he was forced to give an account, together with the esteem and great value he had for the Character, that from all hands he had receiv'd of this young Princess.

But after this, he was induc'd by the Duke's particular direction, to make his access to the Princess *Mary Anne* of *Wirtenbergue*, that had likewise, as has been said, been recommended to his consideration. This Lady, whose Father had been slain in the War, and her Mother retired at that time into *Flanders*, of which Country

she was, did remain in a Monastery of Ladies, in company of several others of great Quality: And the Earl was introduc'd to a sight of her, by Father *Gilbert Talbot*, at that time newly entred into Orders of Priesthood, and an acquaintance of her Confessor. She was persuad'd to receive his Lordship by way of a Visit, in the manner as is usual, at the Grate of a Parlor, design'd to give the Ladies opportunities of speech, at seasonable times, with their Friends and Relations. This Princess, who was Daughter of a Brother to the Duke of *Wirtenbergue*, was under the protection and care of the Crown of *France*, by reason of the great merits of her Father's Services; and it was believed would have stood fairer than any for its assistance to the preferment of this Match, if that of the Dutchess of *Guise*, and Princess of *Modena* did not take place. She was of middle Stature, Fair Complexion; with brown Hair; the Figure of her Face turn'd very agreeably, her Eyes Gray, her Looks Grave, but Sweet; and in her person, she had the motions of a Woman of Quality, and well bred: But above all, she had the appearance of a Maid in the ripeness of her Youth, of a Sanguine and Healthful Constitution, fit to bring strong Children, and such as might be like to live and prosper. Although there was much modesty in all her behavior, yet she was not scarce of her discourse, and spoke well, and pertinently to every thing.

His Lordship not being now unsatisfied with this interview, and believing that except the Princess of *Modena*, he had neither seen, nor heard of any thing more proper, for what might capacitate the person of a Wife; he began to enquire of the Fortune might be expected with her: But of that, although some concern'd for her, did give out, That by several ways, there might be expected from her Friends, Fifty or Threescore Thousand Pounds, yet he confessed, he could never find any reasonable bottom, upon which to build such an assurance. Yet a Marriage being his chief business, and a probability of Children, he gave, according to his Trust, and the Duke's Command, the truest Character he was able, of her, and her circumstances.

His Highness hereupon having a concurring account of this Princess, from others he had charg'd with the Enquiry, as well as his Lordship, seem'd so satisfied with it, as he gave order to the Earl of *Peterborow*, to proceed in his application to the Princess, and to give hopes, to her, and her Friends, That he would send sudden orders to demand her in the usual Forms. And from the earnestness of the Duke's Expressions, he himself did believe, he should in two or three Posts, have been capacitated therunto. He obey'd, and found every day new contentments in the conversation of the Princess, so as he doubted not, there would have risen from this commerce, a satisfaction, both to his Master's Interests and Enclination.

But on a sudden, unexpected orders gave a change to this affair; an Express brought directions to the Earl, That leaving *Paris* privately, with as little company as was possible, he should repair incognito to *Dusseldorpe*, the Residence of the Duke of *Newburgh*; and that there, he should try to get a sight of the Princess his Daughter, who had been earnestly recommended to his Highness, as a Princess fittest of any for his Alliance. This was believ'd did proceed, from the Service *France* did at that time expect from the Duke her Father, whose Country and Troops were at that time adjacent to those parts of *Flanders* and *Holland*, where the King made a very sharp War. And it was earnestly supported by divers persons of much interest in our Court, who had been formerly obliged, or at present gain'd to promote the satisfaction of that Duke. But the Earl had orders from His Royal Highness, to give him a perfect Character of that Princess, her Person, as to what he could see, of her Parts, Manners, and Enclinations, as he could any ways learn, with the reposition of so great a Trust, as he did assure him, if he found her not answering the Character had been given her, he should have immediate Orders to return, and to bring home the Princess of *Wirtenbergue*, of whom we have spoke before.

The Earl, who was nothing but Duty and Faithfulness to the Duke, obey'd his new Orders with all the diligence imaginable; he took Post accompanied only with an Italian Gentleman, one Signior *Varasani*, his Gentleman of the Horse, and one that serv'd him in his Chamber. He arrived in two days at *Metz*, whence by Water he came to *Cullen*. At the time Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, and Sir *Joseph Williamson* were Embassadors Plenipotentiary at that City. He did not intend to have seen these Ministers, having no Orders to communicate, nor Advice to take of them. But walking alone in the Street, after his arrival, he met Sir *Joseph* in his Coach, who, without considering he was not in a condition to be publickly taken notice of, light, and complemented the Earl in the Street; of which unseasonable respect, his Lordship deliver'd himself, by his desire that he would forbear it any farther. But after this, he did privately visit those Embassadors, but without communicating his Business, or Intentions.

He prepar'd then for his Voyage to *Dusseldorpe*, pretending, at the House where he lay, a curiosity to see the Court, and Habitation of a Sovereign Prince, not above from that City, who had the Reputation of being Wise, and Generous, and to live in all the State and Order suitable to his condition, and the greatness of his House. The Master of the House provided him a convenient Guide, acquainted with the Town he was to see, and the ways and passages to it. So one Morning the Earl, his Companion the Seigneur *Varasani*, and too Servants Embarked upon the *Rhine*, and in an ordinary Boat, were carried down the River to the Walls of *Dusseldorpe*.

They were examined at the Gate, and giving account, that they were Strangers, brought by curiosity to see the place, were admitted, and by a Souldier, conducted to an Inn, where they stay'd to repose themselves, and take their measures for a farther proceeding.

They thereupon sent their Guide to enquire the method of approaching the Palace, and the Prince; who brought word, There would be, that day, a greater difficulty than usual, by reason the Prince and Court were to be employ'd in seeing an Anniversary Contest among the Citizens and other persons of that place, which should soonest shoot down the *Papegay*, or *Parrot*, a thing made in similitude of such a Bird, from a very high Pole, which was to be performed with much Method and Ceremony, and the Victor to have the usual reward of his address. But that before the beginning of the undertaking, the Prince was to be entertained, at Evening Service, in the Jesuits Church, with very rare Musick, to which the Dutchess and Princess did likewise resort, so as the Earl might have a fair view of them there, and what else was considerable in the Court, and that he would conduct them to a Station proper for that end.

This was readily accepted by his Lordship and his Companion, who were by their Guide placed in a fair passage, part of a Cloyster whereby they were to pass. After some expectation the Duke arrived, preceded with the State and Ceremony was suitable to a Sovereign Quality, he had his Wife by the Hand, the Princess follow'd, and a considerable Train of Ladies and Cavaliers, well dressed, and in good order. The Princess was not well to be discern'd, by reason of the Hoods were over her Face: But passing after into the body of the Church, the Earl had a farther view into a Gallery above, where the Duke sat to hear the Service.

The Office and Musick at an end, the Court retir'd in the order it had come, and all went out to be spectators of the Shooting, but his Lordship retired to his Inn, not being in a condition, or desiring to be seen publickly abroad.

Near six of the Clock, that divertisement had an end, and our Guide having acquainted some under Officer of the Court, that Two Gentlemen of the English Embassadors Train, that were at *Cullen*, and had come to see that Town, were desirous to have a sight of the Court, and do Reverence to the Prince: he was told, That he might bring them. They came then to the Palace, under his conduct,

duct, and being met by a Gentleman in the Inner-Court, he took them out of the Hands of the Townsman, and carried them up into a large Room, where after some attendance they were led into another, whereinto the Prince came unto them.

The Duke of *Newburgh* seem'd to be at that time near Forty Years of Age, of competent Stature, well flap'd, well dress'd, and of a most obliging behavior. He had a Suit, after the *French* fashion, of a Grey Stuff, with Diamond Buttons, a Diamond Hatband, and a Diamond Sword; and about his Neck, in a Black Ribbon, hung the Order of the Golden Fleece. He did receive their Compliments with much Courtesie, which they paid with all Respect; and of himself began to entertain them with divers Questions about their Journey, the Embassadors, and proceeding of the Treaty at *Cullen*; and afterwards, insensibly fell upon *England*, the Court thereof, the Princes, and its other concerns. He enquir'd concerning the Duke of *York* and his Marriage; where was Monsieur *de Peterborow*, and if he continued at *Paris* after the disappointment of the Treaty of *Inspruk*; to all which questions having been answered, he said afterward, He heard the Duke was like to be Married to an English Lady; they assur'd him, they heard of no such thing. At last he took his leave of them with much civility, and when he was departed they ask'd the Gentleman if they might have the farther favor of seeing the Dutchess and the young Princess; who having told them, he would enquire, he left them; and after some stay, return'd to let them know, they should be admitted. Towards which they were carried, and introduc'd into an upper Room, where seem'd to expect them the Dutchess of *Newburgh*, accompanied with the young Princess her eldest Daughter.

The Earl made her his complements, with the greatest respect of which he was capable; wherunto her Highness, as he was told, in her own Tongue, made all suitable returns; but said, That being not vers'd in the *French* Tongue, she desired her Daughter, the Princess, might interpret between them; at which the Princess did approach, and help'd to carry on the conversation, and with intention, as he thought, to shew her capacity in that Language. They all by that time, as he had reason afterward to believe, suspecting the Earl of being some other person, and having more design, in his little Voyage, than was pretended.

The Dutchess of *Newburgh* was a Princess, in his Opinion, of about five or six and thirty years, of a middle stature, light brown Hair, inclining to be Fat; great characters of goodness in her countenance, and was such a one, as might be proper for a good Wife; without qualities over subtle, or Courtly, as might be found in the spirits of Ladies bred in *France* or *Italy*.

The Princess, her Daughter, was suppos'd to be about Eighteen years of Age, of middle stature, she had likewise very light Hair, and was of an exceeding Fair Complexion; her Eyes were of a light blueish gray, the turn of her Face more round than oval; that part of her Neck she saw was white as Snow, but upon the whole, at those Years, she was inclining to be Fat. In discourse she render'd to his Lordship readily her Mother's sense, and spoke her own aptly enough. She had the appearance of one that might be proper enough for a good Wife, and that possibly was fit for Generation. But the great genius did not appear, of Business or Conversation, for which she has been praised since she came to sit upon the greatest Throne of *Europe*.

After a due time the Earl of *Peterborow* did from hence too take his leave, with all the circumstances of respect were due to persons of that Quality: But at his departure he found himself much more attended by Gentlemen, and with greater respect, than at his arrival: And he was press'd to stay Supper, by the Chief Officers of the House, even to a degree of being like to have it impos'd upon him. But his Resolution of not receiving any farther Engagement, made him in the civillest manner he could, break thorow all that, and got him liberty to retire to his Inn; where after he had made a very ill Supper, there came to enquire for him, under

pretence of a Visit from a Countryman, a young Gentleman, one *Hamilton*, that wore a Gold Key by his side, and was said to be much in the Duke's favor, and of his Bed-Chamber. This Mr. *Hamilton* seem'd every way to try what he could get out of the Earl, and by his discourse his Lordship perceiv'd his proceedings had puzzled the Court: But withal, That they were suspicious of his satisfactions, by reason his Lordship declined to receive greater favors from them than was just necessary; however he departed civilly, and his Lordship to his rest.

The Earl was impatient to be gone in the Morning, and having a Waggon ready, (the ordinary way of Travelling in that Country) he came by Land to *Cullen*, whence his Lordship immediately dispatch'd an Expreſs for *England*, with the success, and account of his Journey. In answer whereunto, his Lordship had immediate Orders to return with all speed to *Paris*, with an assurance, That at his arrival there, he should meet directions to demand, to marry, and to bring home the Princess *Mary Anne of Wirtenbergue*.

As has been said, there were a great party in the Court of *England* engaged to promote the Marriage of *Newburgh*; but there was another that moved strongly to promote *Mademoiselle D'Alboens*, Daughter to the Duke of that Name, who was a Cadet Prince of the House of *Lorain*; which was the Dutcheſs of *Portsmouth*, who was then, and continued to his end, the favorite Mistress of King *Charles II.* and she who wanted neither cunning nor Counsel, considering the transitoriness of humane condition, and particularly of humane affections, and not knowing how soon her retreat might be necessary into her own Country, did wisely endeavor to oblige therein, and make all the Friends she could: So, to engage the House of *Lorain* and *Bouillon*, she had wrought with the King, not only to consent to the Marriage, but to order the Earl of *Peterborough* to see the Lady, and to send him his opinion thereof. And to this, if it had been any way advisable, His Royal Highness himself would not have been averſe, from the partiality he ever had to the House of *Bouillon*, and principally to *Monſieur de Turenne*, whose Niece the Lady was. But in truth she was so very young, not having fully attain'd Thirteen Years, and so little a Woman of that Age too, as when it was really represented, it was found wholly unproper for the Duke's circumstances, and the business of *England*. But to favor it, she and her creatures had, in the mean time, done what they could to detract from the Princess *Mary Anne of Wirtenbergue*, to whom, notwithstanding, from the first impressions he had receiv'd, he stood so well inclin'd, as by the return of the next Expreſs after the account of the Princess of *Newburgh*, he commanded the Earl to go back in diligence to *Paris*, where he assured him he should meet all the orders necessary to bring away that Lady.

The Earl obey'd with much satisfaction, esteeming this, next to the *Italian Alliance*, the most suitable of any that had ever been propos'd. So with all the haste he could he came to his first station, and not doubting of the performance of what had been so earnestly assur'd him, he lighted at the Monastery where the Princess *Mary Anne* lived, as soon as he came to *Paris*, and acquainted her with the orders, he had reason to believe, did attend him at his House, after the receipt of which, he should have but to call her (as he said) his Mistress, and pay her the respects due to the Quality that did attend it. He could not but confess the moderation, which in other things did appear in her temper, was not great enough to conceal her joy in this occasion; and she was not to be blamed, considering the provision it would have been for an Orphan Maid to Marry a Prince so great, both in the circumstances of Fortune and Merit; but after he had taken his leave, and was return'd home, with what a reverse of Fortune did he meet!

The Agent that did at that time Negotiate, in absence of the Ambassador, had order to watch the Earls approach to *Paris*, that he might deliver his Letters, with new orders, to him before he arriv'd; thereby to obviate his communication to the Dutcheſs of the last he received at *Cullen*, before he could be forewarn'd of it, or forbid; but by neglect, or taking a wrong way to meet him, the Earl had seen her,

her, and made her complements upon the orders he had so great reason to expect, before he could receive his new directions. So as coming home, and being there surpris'd by this unwary Minister, he received from his Hands such Letters, as quite chang'd all his methods, by the total forbidding to proceed any farther in Treaty, or Demand of the Princess of *Wirtenbergue*; and directing him to expect instructions and instructions by the following Post, to proceed with all haste to *Italy*, to demand, according to the forms, the young Princess of *Modena*.

This last order Reducing the Earl to his first Opinion and Inclination, did comfort him against the dissatisfaction of so uncertain and changeable a proceeding. He found a way to acquaint the Princess *Mary Anne* with the unexpected change in the Fortune was design'd her, and turn'd the event upon the resolutions of State Ministers, from the Duke's changeableness, or any dissatisfaction taken from her character. Much a do there was to appease a mind disappointed to that degree, and there were of those to whom she had seem'd a rival that forbore not to rejoyce, if not to insult upon this reverse of Fortune. But at last she was forc'd to appease her discontents; and though the Earl durst see her no more, yet he wish'd her much happiness, as she did deserve, in any other proceeding.

His Lordship was, after this, employ'd in preparation for his Voyage to *Modena*, expecting in a Post or two the necessaries should enable him to proceed in that Negotiation. In ten days they arriv'd to his Hands, with particular recommendation from the Duke his Master, to use that Expedition and diligence which was alone capable to establish his Marriage, beyond the contradiction, or dissolution of a Parliament; which, it being now the Month of *July*, was like to sit in *November*; and if it were not, before that, past obstruction, would leave no Stone unturn'd, that might contradict or hinder any Catholick Alliance.

He dispatch'd then away his Train and his Equipage, under the conduct of his Officers, and himself took Post, with intention of giving a sudden end to this affair. It had been hinted to him, That he would find no difficulty in his undertaking, all things having been prepar'd by the power and offices of the King of *France*, in whose interests the Princess of this House had of a long time been; and that Monarch finding the Match with his Cousin not like to take, nor the other of the Princess of *Newburgh*, did not think it advisable to let His Royal Highness escape into the Alliance of any Family unfavourable to *France*, and therefore he used all the force of his Counsels and persuasions, to make this Marriage succeed.

The Earl then receiv'd wings from the Interest and Commands of his Master, and came to *Lyons* in three days. but he was no sooner entred into his Inn, and began to repose himself, believing from the care he had taken to be concealed, and his little Equipage, that he was there wholly unknown; when a Servant of the Inn brought him word, There were Two Gentlemen below that desired admittance to speak with him, on the part of the Dutcheſs of *Modena*. He could not refuse to see them, not knowing upon what account they came, and upon their approach they deliver'd his Lordship a Letter, Signed by one *Nardi*, that stiled himself a Secretary; wherein he wrote to acquaint his Excellency, That they had heard of his intentions to come into those parts, in order to treat of a Marriage with the young Princess of *Modena*: But the Dutcheſs knowing her Daughters intentions to be entirely against any obligation of that kind, and that she was perfectly settled in the resolution of taking upon her a Religious life, she thought it reasonable to give him timely advertisement thereof; that the King, his Master, not being unacquainted therewith, might desist from exposing himself, or his Lordship, by pursuing a design, which though it was very honourable, and advantageous to her, her Daughter, and the House of *Este*, yet was unpracticable, and by no ways to be brought about.

The Earl's surpris'e was infinite in this occasion; but he thought it most prudent to seem amaz'd at the cause of such a Letter, and to disown to these persons any concern

concern of that nature, or orders to proceed in the business they did firmise; he told them, he was a private Traveller, that came upon his own account, only to satisfy his curiosity, and the desire of seeing *Italy*, so as there was no occasion for her Highness or any others concerning themselves in his motions.

The Gentlemen departed, and the Earl immediately gave an account to the King, and the Duke his Master, of what had happen'd, and the discouragement he had met; and though he directed his Servants and Equipage to remain at *Lyons* till farther orders, yet he resolv'd himself to proceed as far as *Turin*, where resided an Ambassador of *France*, who had the reputation of presiding over the *French* affairs in *Italy*, to whom he might communicate what had happen'd, and to take some measures with him about his farther proceeding.

He repaired immediately to the Ambassador's House, after his arrival at that City; and enquired of him, Whether he had any orders to assist him in the affair in question, wherein the World esteem'd the King, his Master, the chief mover? The Ambassador assur'd his Lordship he had never been made acquainted with that business; and that if his Master were concern'd in it, it was likely he design'd to send some Man of Quality on purpose, who would be particularly instructed in the management thereof. But, he said, that, to his particular surprize, he had two days before receiv'd a Letter from the Dutchess of *Modena*, wherein she pray'd him, That if his Lordship came to *Turin*, and did confer, or advise with him upon that matter, he would signify to his Lordship, an impossibility in the accomplishing of it, for the reasons had been before express'd, in the Letter his Lordship had at *Lyons* received from *Nardi*.

This second appearance of an averse proceeding, began very much to discourage the Earl of *Peterborough*; and after he had given an account thereof to the Court, he was in doubt what to do, or how to make any farther advances. But the *French* Ambassador, who, though unemploy'd in this affair, did now believe his Master much concern'd in bringing it about, advis'd the Earl to a little patience, and that continuing the pretence of a casual Traveller, he would advance his Journey down the *Po* to an agreeable City, called *Plaisance*, where he might find occasion to remain, and entertain himself till he had farther orders.

The Earl follow'd his Counsel, arriv'd at the place agreed on, and lodged himself as conveniently as he could, to the appearance of a private Traveller; but for all his caution, the Second or Third day after he came to *Plaisance*, one of the Servants brought him word, one Morning, how there was a Gentleman desired the favor of being admitted to him, who came from the Dutchess of *Modena*: The Earl sent immediately to have him introduced; and it proved the same *Nardi* himself who had written the first Letter to his Brother at *Lyons*. He had the appearance of an ingenious Man, who spoke well, and was practis'd in all *Italian* civilities. He presented now to his Lordship, a Letter, from the Dutchess her self, wherein she wrote, That having heard of his Journey into those parts, with the end and causes thereof, she thought it her part, before a great King and his Minister should expose themselves, in the demand of a thing which could not be accomplish'd, out of respect to them, to manifest the reasons of it, that she might be excus'd from seeming any ways the cause of their dissatisfaction: There was likewise in her Letter repeated what was contain'd in hers to the Ambassador with something more; but to all she added, That indeed there were other Princesses besides her Daughter, to one of which, if the King his Master did think fit, it was possible he might be admitted to address himself. And however, in the mean time, if his Lordship would come and divert himself in that Court, she should esteem her self favour'd by his reception, and he should be very welcome.

The Earl after having excus'd himself to the Dutchess, from the trouble his coming into those parts seem'd to cause unto her Highness, and thanked her for the Honor she did in the rest, with a fair excuse, he told her again, There was no cause for the first, because he was but a private Traveller, without design, or orders

orders to disquiet any body with pretences were not agreeable to them: nor indeed with any of that nature, which might answer the latter also. So *Nardi* return'd with a seeming satisfaction at that time. But the next day his Lordship receiv'd a Letter from the *French* Ambassador at *Turin*, whereby he acquainted him, That there was now, by the King of *France*'s Order, upon the way, the Marquess of *Angeao*, design'd by his Majesty to come with most pressing desires to the Dutchess for a consent and conclusion to this Match, and to assist his Lordship with all the offices and endeavours imaginable.

This did much satisfy the Earl of *Peterborough*, if on the neck thereof there had not come an Express out of *England* to assure him of the same, as to the part of Monsieur *d'Angeao*, but with direction, That when he came, instead of the young Princess, from whom they took it, all the difficulties did arise, they should demand an Aunt of hers, which in all manner of circumstances was inferior to her, and from divers considerations improper for the Duke's occasions. This sudden change in the Affair did infinitely mortifie the Earl, whose Head turn'd round under this variety of uncertainties: But he had but to obey and be patient. And now some days after came *Nardi* again with new Compliments from the Dutchess, and Expressions how glad that Court should be, if the Honor was supposed to be intended to the Daughter, might be transferr'd on any other Princess of that Family (for it seems they had been inform'd, that something of that kind had been listned to in *France*.) The Earl, that was in expectation of his *French* assistant, who was not yet near, continued still upon his first guard, owning no Orders at all; but alledged the cause of his stay to be a little Indisposition, which he expected should soon pass, and return'd the Dutchess his Duty and humble Thanks for the honor of her Civilities.

About a week after this, another new Express came out of *England*, countermanning again the last directions, and assuring the sudden arrival of Monsieur *d'Angeao*, who was to use the uttermost power of the King of *France*'s mediation, in demand of the Princess's Daughter and no other. Whereof, if at last they should come to fail, the Earl was then commanded to return to *Paris*, without any farther delay.

Accordingly, about a week after the Marquess of *Angeao* came, and the Morning of his arrival hastned to Visit and Complement the Earl at his Lodging; acquainting him, That his Commission was to assist him in his Negotiation, with all the offices of *France*, which he would improve with his best industry. This Marquess was a Man of good appearance, very cunning, and bred to all the Arts and Confidence of Courts. It was soon concerted between them, That this Envoy should go first to *Modena*, having had formerly some acquaintance with that Dutchess, when, as one of the Cardinal's Neices, she remain'd in *France*, and there try the power of his Reasons and Perswasions; to which, if the Dutchess proved inflexible, the Earl, from the knowledge thereof, might return without exposing either himself or his Character: And if he did succeed, it would make way for his Lordship to declare his pretences to assume his Character, and be receiv'd into that Court with the Honor and Respect due to his Dignity and Business.

The Marquess departed the next Morning, and with such dexterity did demonstrate to the Princes of that House their true interest, both in constantly deserving the Protection of the King his Master, and the Alliance of *England*, that all the Court and Council became desirous of it, except a cunning Jesuit, that was Confessor to the Dutchess, and indeed her chief Minister, one Father *Garimbert*, that was a Subject born of the Duke of *Parma*'s, and always much influenced by that Family. This *Garimbert*, whether it were that he desired to make the Match with the other Princess, who was Daughter to a Lady of the House of *Parma*, or else that he was engaged (as some did suspect) to cross this Match at the secret desire of that Family, who thought so Royal an Alliance would advance a Neighbour Prince in Honor and Power, above that balance whereunto they wish'd it should

be kept unto their own: *Italian* Princes being not only very jealous, and emulous of their Neighbors, but subtle too; He did all he could to make averse unto it both the Dutchess, and the Princess her self.

But the reason of the thing was so strong in it self, as at last; it did over-rule, the Dutchess, and all that were concern'd in her Service and Councils.

The Marquess of *Angeao* wrote then to the Earl of *Peterborow*, how all difficulties being overcome, he might now take off the mask, and advance to *Modena*, where his addresses would be receiv'd; and the Dutchess wrote to him also to the same effect, with all the respectful Invitation that was suitable. They declar'd, there remain'd now only one difficulty, which was, in obtaining a Dispensation from the Pope for Celebration of a Marriage with a Catholick Princess, to a Prince not declar'd of the same Religion; of which, notwithstanding, they did not seem to doubt. But the Earl, not knowing the delays, or even the rupture might proceed from this pretence, refused to appear publicly in that Court till that difficulty were overcome, but consented to come privately thither, where he might, incognito, see and converse with the Princes and their Ministers. The Abbot of *Angeao*, Brother to the Marquess, being gone to *Rome*, to negotiate the Dispensation with his Holiness, and the Cardinal Nephew, in the mean time.

His Lordship advanced then privately to *Modena*, and about a Mile out of the Town was met by *Nardi*, the under Secretary, with a Coach and Six Horses, into which the Earl being receiv'd he was carried into the City, and set down at the Palace of who was Brother to the Bishop of *Modena*, of which he was put in possession in the name of the Dutchess; there to remain till his Lordship should think fit to appear in publick and assume his Character.

The Earl did expect to have had a House where he might have lived at his own Expence, and under the care and government of his proper Officers: But he found there several apartments, all nobly furnish'd, for himself and the rest of his followers, according to the quality of every Man, and each Office full of the Dutchess's Servants, with Provisions suitable for keeping a noble House; and at the time of Supper, there was a Table for himself, another for his Steward and superior Attendants, with a third for Livery-Men and others, all nobly provided, with that plenty and magnificence, as at first did not please his Lordship; seeming contrary to his intentions of being private, and giving cause of discourse to Men of a proceeding that was not ordinary.

The Earl told *Nardi*, That this was contrary to what he had desired; but he reply'd, That though the Dutchess, in publick at his Lordship's instance, omitted to pay him the respects that were due to him, yet she was not tyed from serving him her own way, in all the accomodations were necessary to his living and subsistence, wherein he would have found difficulty, his Servants being strangers, and wanting the advantage of the Language.

In the mean time the Abbot was at work in his Negotiation at *Rome*, to procure a Dispensation, the Earl of *Peterborow* was receiv'd incognito, to the sight and conversation of the Dutchess: He was led thither the first time by *Nardi* alone, who fetch'd him up to the Palace in a private Coach, and by a back way led him up into an apartment, where he found the Dutchess standing with her Back to a Table; whom he approach'd with the Respect was due to a Sovereign Princess in her own House; she received him likewise with much courtesie; and Chairs being set, the Earl began to expose the true cause of his coming, and how he was surprized to find a difficulty in a thing the World judg'd to be so advantageous to all the Parties. The Dutchess did seem to excuse her self much upon the aversion her Daughter had to a Married life, and the great desire she had to be Religious; she said likewise, That the Princess was young, and of a Constitution not very strong, and that besides the *Italian* Princes, depending much upon the reputation of Zeal for the Catholick Religion, there would be difficulties in obtaining a Dispensation for an Alliance, with a Prince, though never so great, that was not declar'd

declar'd of the same Church, let the Opinion of his true Faith be what it would. To every particular of these, his Excellency answer'd what he thought proper; and so, as her Highness confessed to have appeald the greatest difficulties of her own thoughts, and so much, as if the Abbot's Negotiation in obtaining the Dispence did prove successful, she knew not but that they might proceed to a happy conclusion. This first Conversation ended with the Earl's desire of being favour'd with a sight of the young Princess, whose possession he had so long thought necessary for his Master's happiness, and the Dutchess's having promised it for the succeeding Evening: So he retired home in the same manner and way as he arrived.

But now from *Rome* there was advice, by the Abbot of *Angeao*, of great difficulties that arose in the consultations of this Affair. The *French* Ambassador, the Duke of *Esfrée*, favour'd the Marriage with all the Power of the *French* Faction; so did the Cardinal *Barbarin*, and the other Friends and Allies of the House of *Este*: But his Holiness himself was very averse, and Cardinal *Altieri*, who was the governing Nephew, a profest and violent opposer.

Various pretences were alledged for excuse of this obstinacy, but the true cause was the jealousy of the See of *Rome*, concerning any encrease of Greatness to the House of *Este*, so considerable a part of its State and Riches resting upon the violent usurpation of the Dutchy of *Ferara*, and other Lands belonging to those Princes; so as the interest of Religion apart, the Popes and their Nephews do consider this Family as the least their Friend of any other in *Italy*. And do believe, If their Alliance to any Royal, or Potent House, should, by their support, offer them a fair occasion to recover their Dominions, they might be induc'd to use other means than *Preces & Lacrime*, to recover their own, even from the Successor of *St. Peter*.

It seem'd time then to press on this Affair to a conclusion; wherefore the Earl, against that Night, did desire again that he might see the Princess; to which purpose he was at the time appointed conducted up to the Palace, as he was before, and found the Princess with her Mother. He did approach her with the respects he thought due to his future Mistress; and having made her the Complements were proper, he ask'd her pardon, if he was made an Instrument to discompose her quiet, and in some sort to cross her Inclinations; but he thought before, from the sight of her Picture, and was now much more confirm'd in the Opinion, by the view of her self, That it was the only way to make happy a Prince, whose Love and Application, when she came to know him, would be well able to make amends for what she might now in some measure esteem a sufferance.

She answer'd, with a little fierceness, That she was obliged to the King of *England*, and the Duke for their good opinion; but she could not but wonder, why from so many Princes of more merit, who would esteem that Honor and be ready to embrace it, they should persist in endeavouring to force the Inclinations of another, for whom it was impossible to agree to a proposition of that nature; and that had vow'd her self, as much as was in her power; to another sort of life, out of which she could never think she should be happy. She desir'd his Excellency, and even as he thought, with Tears in her Eyes, That if he had interest in his Masters, he would oblige her, by endeavouring yet to divert any farther persecution of a Maid, who had an invincible aversion for Marriage. There were Princesses enough, she said, in *Italy*, and even in that House, that would not be unworthy so great an Honor, and that from the esteem they might have thereof would deserve it much better than she could do.

The Earl began to be a little peck'd, at expressions he thought something too earnest in opposition of what he did desire. He told her then, he begg'd her pardon, if he could not obey her; he might have been induc'd to it before he saw her, but it was now impossible. He could not believe, from what he did perceive of her, That she was made for other end than to give Princes to the World,

World, which should honor it with Characters of high Vertue and Merit: That his Country had need of such, and he would now hazard the offending her, by persisting in his demand; since if he did incur her indignation, he was sure at last she would not own it, because it would prove to be, for making her one of the most happy Princesses in Europe.

The Princess *Mary* of *Este* appear'd to be at this time about Fourteen Years of Age, she was tall, and admirably shaped, her Complexion was of the last fairness, her Hair black as Jet, so were her Eye-brows, and her Eyes; but the latter so full of light and sweetness, as they did dazzle and charm too. There seem'd given unto them, from Nature, Sovereign Power; power to kill and power to save; and in the whole turn of her Face, which was of the most graceful oval could be fram'd, there was all the Features, all the Beauty, and all that could be great and charming in any humane Creature.

This Princess seem'd unsatisfied, for all he could say, of the Earls persistence, but said no more, and retired with the Dutchess after the end of the Conversation. The next day his Excellency complain'd to *Nardi* of her Highnesses proceeding, expressing dissatisfaction, that having been kept in hand on pretence of the Abbot of *Angeao's* Negotiation for the Dispence, he found now a greater difficulty would arise when that was done, which was, obtaining a consent from the Princess, to which so lately she did express so much aversion. He told him, He should not find that strange, nor be concern'd, since the Ladies of *Italy*, when it came to be in earnest, were to have no will, but that of their Friends and her Mother satisfied, she would soon be brought to a more difficult matter, if she thought fit. The Earl then began to declare, That time drew on, and the meeting of the Parliament came near, to which he was much circumscrib'd in his Affairs, and he was obliged to come to a sudden conclusion or to depart.

Upon Notice whereof, the Dutchess sent him notice next day, of greater hopes of the young princess's concurrence, whom, she said, had been press'd by the Duke her Brother, and all her Friends, so as upon the arrival of the Dispence she hoped he should be satisfied. In the mean time the Treaty did proceed about the Portion, which was to be Fourscore Thousand Pounds, to be paid at several times according to agreements: With conditions for Jointure, Maintenance, and other matters; and upon these things there was not any disagreement.

But now at last came from *Rome* the Abbot of *Angeao* without the Dispensation, which he could not by any means obtain, by reason the Cardinal *Altieri* was inflexible; and threats of Excommunication were issued out to any should undertake to perform, or celebrate that Marriage. Hereupon we were all, upon the Fears and Expectation of a total Rupture. The Dutchess her self, a Zealous, if not a Bigot Woman, was in great pain about the part that might seem offensive to his Holiness, or neglective of his Authority; and the Princess took occasion from hence to support her unwillingness. But in truth the Cardinal *Barbarin*, of whom the Dutchess had great dependance, and all the other Adherents and Relations of the House of *Este*, being every day more and more possessed of the Honor and Interest they were like to find in this Alliance, were scandalized at the unreasonable obstinacy of the Pope and his Nephew, and did frankly advise the Dutchess of *Modena* suddenly to make up and perfect the Marriage; the peace, and excuse of the thing being easier to be had after it was done, than any present Licence to be obtained for doing it.

The Bishop of *Modena* was then apply'd to for the performance, but he refusing, a poor English *Jacobine* was found, Brother to *Jerome White*, that after served the Dutchess, who having nothing to lose, and on whom the terror of Excommunication did not so much prevail, did undertake it.

The Princess then at last gave her self up to the will of her Friends; a day was set for the Solemnity, and his Excellency had liberty to visit her Highness in her own apartment.

The

The Earl of *Peterborough*, instead of making a publick Entry, which the little preparation he had made, by reason of his being incognito, would not well admit; was notwithstanding in the noblest manner that place was capable of, brought to his audience of the Dutchess Regent, and the Duke her Son, who was but Twelve years old, by the Prince *Renaldo* of *Este*, the young Duke's Uncle, and all that were great or considerable in that Court; and indeed the Ceremony, Attendance, State, Guards and other Appurtenances, were in that Order and Magnificence, as might have become a Prince of far greater Revenue and Territories; and herein all the marks of Sovereignty did appear, which are usual with Princes who are independant but of God. He delivered the King his Master's Letter to their Highnesses in the usual form; and after having made a Speech suitable to the occasion, retired as he came, only instead of being conducted to his Coach, he was led into a very noble apartment, which was design'd now to entertain his Excellency, in quality of Extraordinary Embassador, all the time he would have occasion to stay in *Modena*; and therein, indeed, with great Plenty and Magnificence he was served in all necessary kinds, at the Expence of that Generous Princess.

But now other things being concluded, and the Earl pressing his departure, the Day for the Marriage was assign'd, being the of *September*. Against which the Earl had betimes prepared himself in habit and Equipage suitable to the occasion; and about Eleven of the Clock he was fetch'd at his Lodging by the Duke, accompanied by his Uncle the Prince *Renaldo*, and all the considerable Cavaliers of the Court, and conducted to a Chamber near the Chapel, where he repos'd himself till so much of the Service was done as seem'd obnoxious to the Religion he did profess; after which he was led to the Chapel, where the Princes expected him, and there between them was perform'd the Ceremony design'd for a perpetual Marriage between this admirable Princess and the Duke of *Tork* his Master.

After which he led her by the Hand to her Apartment, and there taking his leave he went to repose himself, till he was fetch'd to accompany these Princes at the Dinner.

That did succeed about One of the Clock: and as to the Ceremony of it, it was perform'd at a long Table, over the upper end whereof, was a rich Cloth of State, under which (in representation of a Bridegroom) the Earl of *Peterborough* sat with the Princess, the Duke, Dutchess, and other Princes of that House sitting on either side according to their degrees.

This Dinner was served with all the care and curiosity that was possible for any thing of that nature to be contriv'd: What the Sea could afford (though it was not near) and what the Rivers, and the Lakes, was there; what the Land could produce, or the Air of *Italy*, was not wanting; and all this was made more excellent by the Courtesie and good Humor of the Princes. But it ended at last, and all arose in order to a greater liberty for Conversation. That had also a conclusion for that time too, and the company (for their repose) retired every one to their Apartment, and to his Excellency's he was conducted after the same ceremony as he was brought to Dinner.

To the honor of the Night, was dedicated Dancing, and a Ball, whereunto all the Beauties of that Court did resort. It was perform'd with the Order and Ornaments suitable to the other parts of the Entertainment; being much to the satisfaction and esteem of all the Strangers that did see it.

The next Day, in a very formal Cavalcade, the Duke and his Excellency rode to the Cathedral, where a solemn Service and *Te Deum* was sung, in honor of the accomplishing of this Marriage. And two or three other days more were spent in triumphal Shows, and other testimonies of Publick Rejoycing.

After all which, the time of undertaking the departure being come, the Dutchess Mother would by all means accompany her Daughter into *England*, and it could not be diverted by any means, although it proved chargeable to her, and of ill consequence

sequence to her concerns in that Government. Passes were obtained from the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and the *Italian* Princes, through whose Territories her Royal Highness was to pass, to travel incognito; but with orders to provide any accommodations should be necessary for her service.

She began then this happy voyage the 10th of September, in the Year 1673. accompanied by the Dutchess Regent, the Duke her Brother, his Excellency, and the Prince *Renaldo* of *Esté*, with whatever was Noble and considerable among their own Subjects, as many other Men of Quality who made their Court to those Princes upon different obligations; and a very Princely Corteggio it was that went with them out of *Modena*. Monsieur *d'Angeao* and his Brother had gone some days before to *Milan*, and did not rejoyne the Princess till they came into *Piedmont*.

After two days the young Duke was persuaded to take his leave of his Sister, and return; but he did it with all that repugnancy of which an excellent nature could be capable, having been ever bred together with that reciprocal kindness which nearness and merit could beget. But the Princess was near being dissolv'd in tears; she left her loving and hopeful Brother, her happy and delicious Country, with the kind companions of her youth, among whom she had been bred, and all these perhaps for ever: her Youth and Innocence permitted her not to know whither it was she was to go, to what kind of part, nor among whom. So compassion was to be allow'd to her Fears, as well as her Inclinations, and it was enough we could procure her to proceed and to be comforted.

Having pass'd then through her own Country, through the *Parmesan*, and part of the *Milanese*, she came at last into *Piedmont*, where the Princes were almost, as it had been by Spirits, for several days invisibly lodg'd and provided for, after a most magnificent manner, but ever at the expence of that Generous Duke, till they came out of his Territories, where they were met by Officers of the King of *France*, who did accompany, and defray them unto the City of *Paris*, bringing them to lodge at the *Arsenal*; where his Excellency was likewise provided for, and had a noble Table kept for his own particular, at the same Kings expence all the time of his residence there.

The necessity of our repair into *England* now drew near; but her Royal Highness here fell sick, and her Disease, for all the power and diligence of Medicines, hung so upon her, as for some weeks they were not able to think of their remove. And when her strength was again return'd, the King of *France*, for all her desire of being incognito, would not be persuaded from personally paying her his Compliments, and those respects which a General Reputation did declare were due to her Royal Qualities.

He made her then a visit in the Forms, under all the state to himself, and with all the consideration to her that could be possible. This drew on a necessity of a Visit from her Highness to the Queen; and indeed she was receiv'd at *Versailles*, by their Majesties, with all imaginable circumstances of Honor and Consideration; and there entertain'd, with that Royal profusion and magnificence, accustomed from that great Monarch, towards such Guests, and on such occasions. The Queen of *France* return'd the visit of her Royal Highness: And this afterwards drew on the consideration of receiving and giving visits to the other great Princesses of the Royal House; wherein was much circumspection to be had, about Punctilio's, and Formalities. But being in the King of *France*'s House, the Marriage made upon his account, and his Favours continually employ'd upon all concern'd in this Affair, it was thought but a just and necessary return, to give unto those of his Royal Blood, what respects could be paid without lessening the Dutchess of *Tork*, or practising any undue confederations: Mediums were then found, and expedients for all pretences; visits were made by *Madmoiselle*, *Madmoiselle de Montpensier* and *Madame de Guise*, and repay'd to them again; after which, and the receipt of very Royal Presents from the King, her Royal Highness began her

Journey

Journey from *Paris*, on the 10th of October; was defray'd by the King's Officers, till she came on board the King of *England*'s Yachts, which attended her at *Calice*; and in all the Provinces and Towns she pass'd, she was met and received by the Governours and Magistrates, as if she had been the Queen of *France*.

To *Calice* she came at last, and there in company of her Mother, her Uncle, and all that came with her out of *Italy*, Embark'd in the *Katherine* Yacht, whence in few hours they arriv'd at *Dover*; upon the Sands whereof the Duke her Husband did attend her; and upon her landing she took possession of his Heart as well as of his Arms; and was thence conducted by him to her lodging. After she had repos'd her self, his Royal Highness, (that had provided so to confirm this matter, as the malice of any Age to come should have no pretence to call it into Question) led out his Dutchess into the great Room before his Bed-chamber, and there in presence of all the Lords, who had attended him from *London*, of all the Country Gentlemen, who were come to see him, and what it could contain of the Citizens of *Dover*, he Married again his Wife, after the forms of the Church of *England*, by the hands of Dr. *Nathanael Crew*, at this time Bishop of *Durham*. After which, and that they had Supp'd together, they were lawfully put to Bed, for the final consummation of this undertaking. And here the Earl of *Peterborow* ended this great service, which through so many difficulties, brought to the Duke the fairest Lady in the World, and to *England* a Princess of the greatest Example and Vertue.

This little Court, the second day after the Marriage, began their journey to *London*, where by the King, the Queen, and the Loyal party of the Court, they were receiv'd, with the countenance and satisfaction honest Men could expect. But clouds hung upon the brows of many others, who had a mind to punish what they could not hinder; and great device there was, how to mortifie the Earl of *Peterborow*, that had prov'd the instrument of bringing a Popish Princess into *England*. Great wait was set upon it by some Eminent persons: But his Lordship having had the King's Commission for all he did, they found there was nothing to be wrought upon it without attacking the King's Prerogative in that part; and so, though the Parliament began to sit within two days, the greatest effect of all the noise came to end but in a Libel.

What pass'd in this Parliament is the business of another story, and how it came to be dissolv'd; but when it was so, here did soon appear that great conjunction, where, on a sudden, his Royal Highness took a resolution to leave the practice and profession of the Church of *England*. Upon what grounds this was resolv'd, and with whose concurrence is yet a secret and a mystery. But from hence his open enemies took occasion to act against him with greater assurance, and his private ones, to declare themselves more freely than they had done before. He did not at first proclaim he was a Roman Catholic, but by little and little, not denying he was such, and having left the exercise of all his charges to avoid the Oaths, it became an uncontested conclusion, he was of that persuasion.

The succeeding Spring and Summer prov'd full of domestick contrivances, great effects of Faction did appear. The Envy of the Duke of *Monmouth* play'd, by many little resorts of clandestine Creatures, to all the secret prejudice it could against the Duke, who on the contrary, misled by his desire to please the King, or insinuation of ambodexters about himself, gave all the testimonies of love and value for that young Viper, and besides the publick countenance he gave to him, contributed in all he could to his greatness and advantage.

The Earl of *Peterborow* constantly declared, his Opinion of this proceeding, how prejudicial any encrease of Power or Reputation in this young Man would in time prove to his Royal Highness, and always foretold, he would some time or other become his rival, even to the Crown it self. From hence, and his faithful adherence to his Master's interests, he became the most particular object of that Duke's hatred, which upon all occasions he shew'd to him and his near Relations; and indeed

indeed he so managed his advantages in this dislike, as during the last Reign kept his Lordship from all the rewards and acknowledgments, his long and faithful services to the King and the Crown might justly have pretended to.

Several Parliaments were assembled after this, in each of which the Faction improved, that especially which design'd the ruine of the Crown, and establishment of a Common-wealth; against the prevalency whereof there was but the Duke's fidelity to the King his Brother, his valor and vigilancy that did oppose. It was he that stood up in every Parliament for the King's just Power and Prerogative, against popular invasion; it was he encouraged the King's faithful Friends and his fainting Ministers; and it was in him alone the Enemies of the Crown found resistance. He made them desperate at last, and to accomplish their designs they saw it was impossible without his ruine. This did seem a great undertaking, to destroy a Prince such as he, such in his Birth, such in his Merit and Vertues, and such in the esteem of all just and reasonable Men. But the zeal of these Common-wealth-Men made them find nothing impossible, their resolution was great in this particular, their malice greater than that, and their cunning greater than either.

They knew the admirable Qualities of this Prince; they knew his Valor, his Justice, his Temperance, his love of business, his indefatigableness in all honourable undertakings; they knew also, that against a Man so qualified, no Truth could prevail; they were then resolv'd to have recourse to falsehood, and to the Devil the Father of Lyers, one of whose chief Favorites was become, Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, the late Earl of *Shaftsbury*.

This person was a Man of little stature, in his youth well enough shaped, of countenance agreeable; grace he had in all his manners of application, which were to every body soft and pliable. He was very well Learn'd, and particularly understood the Laws; he was exceeding Eloquent, a great Master he was of words, and the Language, and knew powerfully to apply them to every purpose. His voice was harmonious, and of the sweetness thereof he did likewise make use, in his intent to charm the Auditors, when he intended to cast false colours upon any thing. But with this he was Proud as *Lucifer*, and Ambitious beyond what ever enter'd into the designs of any Man; impatient of every Power but his own, of any Man's reputation; false to that degree, as he did not esteem any Promise, any Engagement, any Oath, of other use than to serve a purpose, and none of these of consequence to bind a Man farther than it was his interest: and for Religion, of which, for a tool, he made most use, he had never any, as appear'd by the private practices of his whole life. For he was ever vicious to his power. And for his Cruelty, it was never less to those he hated, than intentions of total ruine, and extirpation, in which he was inexorable; and it was never known he forgave, or was reconcil'd to any Man.

This Man from a condition obnoxious enough to the King, and his party, had prepar'd the way of his Peace, before the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, by an Alliance with a great Man, esteem'd of much merit in the Royal Interest, the Earl of *Southampton*, by whose influence it was not only made, but his Uncle, which that Lord was, becoming Treasurer, he procur'd for him the next considerable place in that omnipotent post, which was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was so much the more considerable, as the Earl being very infirm, in effect he did exercise both places.

His Parts and his Activity, which, to give him his due, were both very extraordinary, appear'd in all occasions of Council and Parliament, so as the King took opinion of his great Abilities, which as soon as he did perceive, his first design became to undermine the Chancellor, whose compliance and friendship to the Earl of *Southampton* had occasion'd his being let into business, and the Government, and his first malice to his Royal Highness, excepting that, which those that knew him did believe he always bore to the whole Royal House, was grounded upon the obstruction his interest gave to such clandestine prejudices as might have been wrought against

against his Father-in-law, which then the Chancellor was. But after this he became, as far as he durst, oppos'd to the Duke; on every occasion joyn'd himself to and party that seem'd contrary, and took all Men by the Hands that he thought bore him secret unkindness; and if there were prejudicial whispers, and insinuations, to be apply'd unto the King, no Man knew to do it with more dexterity than this Lord, for he could kill with courtesie, and so ruine a Man's Reputation with Praises.

The Earl of *Shaftsbury*, under these capacities, having try'd various successses in his Fortune, and finding the Duke's Genius in opposition to his Establishment, began to enter upon the undertaking of that famous contrivance of the pretended Popish Plot; wherein he had for assistant another Great Earl, whose Name I shall omit for the sake of some that went before him, and of others that may come after: His chief Instruments were Doctor *Tongue*, and the memorable *Titus Oates*.

It was about the end of Summer, in the Year when the late King *Charles* the Second was at his Castle of *Windsor*, in possession of that peace and quietness he did so much affect; where there was conveyed to him, by the officiousness of his then Chief Minister, the Earl of *Danby*, notice of certain Papers and other Instruments, containing the substance of a Conspiracy, wherein his Life and Government were said to be concern'd: Herein many of the Duke's Creatures and Servants did undergo Reflection and the Asperition, the Calumny, and the Slander reach'd even unto all the Catholics of *England*; there are Reasons *pro* and *con*, to make Men think the King sometimes did, and other times did not give credit to any thing of this nature. But soon hereupon he removed to *London*, it being near the time he usually went to divert himself with the Races at *New-market*; and stay'd longer than he did intend, upon pretence of searching into this matter to satisfy the World, what there was of Reality or Fiction in it. But that which did appear to make Men doubt of his Opinion of the thing, was, the treating the Examinations with two much seriousness and application, and his not fitting and putting an end to it before his going to *New-market*: This made many doubt of his intentions toward the Duke; and of his resolution to suffer his Ministers and his Brother's Enemies to make advantage of it to his prejudice: For all the endeavours could be used, would not prevail towards stopping a Journey of Recreation, for a matter so important, as the discovery of this imposture would have proved, when otherwise, there had been time enough to have perform'd it, between that and the sitting of the Parliament, if to that purpose it had been well employ'd. But the King would go, and in the Interim *Godfrey* was kill'd, by himself or by some other, which made a noise so great, as at his Majesty's return, there was no way to hinder the acceptance of this Ball, which was play'd into the hands of the Parliament and the Duke's Enemies, to the end they might maintain a Game, intended, and undertaken, for the ruine of the Government, the person of the Duke, and indeed of the King himself, and all the Royal House.

But now the cry began to rise, *Oates* put in his Accusations and his Narrative, and notwithstanding all the Contradictions, and even Impossibilities they did contain, they had countenance and encouragement. *Coleman* was seized, his Letters and his Papers, they were expos'd, the Duke's Enemies would have them Read, and Printed, that they might reflect upon his Designs, and the Influence he had upon the King. The Queen was accused, and all the Catholics. *Bedloe* came in upon the false inventions of the death of *Godfrey*; many other became Evidences, suborn'd and maintain'd by the Cofts and Arts of *Shaftsbury*, *Monmouth* and their Party. The Test was fram'd to exclude the Duke and the Catholick Lords out of Parliament. The Duke had much to do to get an exemption for himself, as a respect to the advantage of his High Birth. The Lords, *Powis*, *Stafford*, *Arundell*, and *Peters* were after accused of High Treason, and many others. In fine, Hell was broke loose; Malice, Revenge, and Ambition were supported by all that Falshood and Perjury could contrive: And, lastly, it was the most deplorable time that ever was seen in *England*. 5 X But

But during all these Troubles, the Earl of *Peterborow* continued firm, industrious and diligent to all that could be of use, and service to the Duke his Master; he expos'd himself in Parliament, by perpetual opposition of that party; he got the ill-will of the City, and he made himself obnoxious to the Enemies of the Duke and his Religion in all the Provinces of *England*; he stood up for the Innocent, he to his power supported the oppressed, and he declared for publick justice against publick malice and publick partiality.

After this, things came to that height, as the King was induced to send his Brother out of *England*; whether it were he thought he was not able to protect him against the averfion of the People and Parliament, or that he was weary of being urged to those generous ways of defending his Interest and Prerogative, which the Duke was always ready to suggest unto him: And to this he was urged by his Ministers, his Minions, and his Mistres.

The Duke then was forced to retire into *Holland*, and after into *Flanders*, the Earl of *Peterborow* remaining behind to serve his Master in what might occur in Parliament; but at the instance of the prevailing party, he was immediately, with the rest of his Royal Highness's Friends, excluded out of the Privy Council, whereof before he had of some years been a Member; he fell then to working by himself and all his Friends, to strengthen the interest his Master had left behind; he endeavour'd to make him Creatures, he disabused several that had taken prejudices upon false suggestions: And in fine, braved his Enemies by all the important oppositions he could make against them; and when the Parliament was up, and that there was no more opportunity to serve him here, his Lordship follow'd him into his Exile, with his Wife and Family, resolv'd to run his Fortune and support as well, as he could, the consequences of their displeasure who were like to be offended at such an adherence.

And indeed, he was no sooner gone, than he began to feel the weight of their resentment; for there was a Pension he had given him from the King, under the Great Seal of *England*, of a Thousand pound by the Year, for valuable consideration, and which he had constantly received for divers Years from the date thereof, that was immediately stopp'd, and forbid farther to be paid, by the influencing malice of the Earls of *Essex* and *Shaftsbury*.

He constantly then attended his Royal Highness during his stay in those Countries, and at an expence, as did no dishonor to his Master, his Country, nor the Quality of which he was; and upon his Highness's notice of the King his Brother's being sick, and the resolution he took thereupon to repair into *England*, he, with the Lord *Churebil* alone, came over with him unto *Windfor*, leaving the Dutchess and the Court at that time behind them.

I mention this as an introduction to an accident, which after happen'd, wherein his Lordship and his Royal Master had like to have been much concern'd; which was effectually, as shall be here set down.

Upon the Earl of *Peterborow*'s arrival at *London*, after a day or two he went to visit a noble Lady of his acquaintance, the Countess of *Powis*, who with her Family were in affliction, by reason of the unjust Imprisonment and Oppression of the Earl, her Husband, at that time in the *Tower*. After some discourses of the times, and of the straits wherein it was believed the King, the Duke, and the Royal Family were all, by reason of the seditious proceedings in Parliament, and the disaffection had been rais'd towards them, by the wicked Arts of their Enemies, her Ladyship ask'd, Whether his Lordship did not believe it might be a service to His Majesty and his Highness, if some of the considerable leaders in those proceedings and designs could be taken off from their Malice, and introduc'd into the King's Service, and the endeavours of honestly assisting the Crown. The Earl gave his approbation of the proposition, and said, He did believe it would be so, and that encouragement ought to be given to those that were capable to effect any such matter. Her Ladyship told him then she knew an ingenious Woman, who from the

the Calling of a Mid-wife had opportunity of frequenting domestically many considerable Families, and that was intimately acquainted, even with the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, from whom she had been sometimes trusted with messages, if not propositions, to his Royal Highness himself, although nothing had succeeded thereupon. This Woman, she said, was passionately concern'd for the King and the Duke, and had every where made it her business to soften their Enemies and make them Creatures. She acquainted her Ladyship, That she found divers of them susceptible of reason, and to be taken off, but they all feared an imaginary implacability in the Duke's Nature, and that advancing his power they should but promote their own prejudices, by giving him thereby opportunities of revenging the injuries they might formerly have done him. So as if by receiving one or two of them into grace, from the submissions they should make, the rest might be disabused of the error they were in, from the conceit of his revengeful Nature, she did much believe it would prove of very good effect.

The Earl of *Peterborow* told the Countess of *Powis*, he would willingly see this Woman, and if the Men she named were considerable enough, he would undertake, upon due submissions, beginning with one, to make the rest see the Duke was the most gracious Prince in the World, the most ready to forgive, and the gladdest to reclaim any Gentleman out of an ill proceeding, wherein he might have been engaged through mistakes, evil Counsel, or Company, or other Accidents, that sometimes have influence over humane nature. This Woman, whose name was *Cellier*, met the Earl at the same place the next day, and affirming all the Countess had said, told his Lordship, That the fittest Man to begin withal was one Sir *Robert Payton*. The Earl knew this Gentleman had been a Factious, a Turbulent, and a Discontented Man; he had been turn'd out of some Employments by the endeavours and power of certain Ministers, which he did after resent and endeavour to revenge upon the Government. He had grown very popular, presided at dangerous Clubs, and carried the being Knight of the Shire for *Middlesex*, against all the endeavours of the Court, and the Loyal Party. He was dangerously bold, and industrious in the Parliament, and his Lordship thought it not an ill service to take him off.

A time was appointed for their meeting; the Earl comply'd: It was desired by Sir *Robert* that he might see the Duke, make his submission and be forgiven by him, and through his means by the King. His Lordship brought him to an audience; his Highness assur'd him he was above private injuries; That he was a Friend or an Enemy to none but as they were so to the King, and the Government; That he could forgive any body that would be dutiful to his Brother and love Him and His service. If he would return to do so, he would never think of what was past, and he would undertake to make his peace with the King, if he intended to deserve it by his future actions. Upon which assurance Sir *Robert* took his leave, in all appearance, a good Subject.

After this, being upon intentions to go to work with more considerable Men, in the next meeting at the Countesses Houfe, those endeavours were diverted by an intervening Information. Mrs. *Cellier* had told her Ladyship how she was come acquainted with an ingenious young Man, who by several accidents had attain'd the knowledge of such important things, as if he could be brought to the King or Duke, might become occasions of discovering one of the most dangerous Conspiracies against them both, and the Government of *England*, that had been at any time undertaken; and she desired to know, if his Lordship would be a means to introduce him. The Earl said he would not engage to bring in any Man upon such an account, unless he saw the person, and heard some probable reasons to incline him to believe what he said, but appointed an hour for her to bring him to his Chamber in the Court: they did not fail, and at the time, a young Man appear'd under a decent figure, a serious behavior, and with words that did not seem to proceed from a common understanding. He own'd his Name to be

Thomas

Thomas Willoughby, and he introduced his business with a probable discourse of his Life. He told, That the Wars being ended in *Flanders*, where in several capacities he got his living, he returned to *England*, and being here idle, to pass his time and look out for opportunities, he frequented the Coffee-Houses: There, by the general discourses, wherein at that time most were very free, he discover'd the temper of Men to be infinitely inclined to Sedition, to a dissatisfaction of the Government, and a great desire of change. Malice appear'd in most of what was spoken or propos'd in those places, against the Ministers, the Princes themselves, and all their Friends; and the compliance and sufferance of the good King had brought the esteem of his Power and Authority to so low a rate, as Treason was spok'd with that liberty, as if their had been no Laws made against it.

In these places, he said, appear'd to be most busy a certain Man, who was call'd a Major, and reported to have been an Officer of the old Rebellion. He spok'd well, with Art, and Authority; knew the Arguments that touch'd Men's Opinions, and was not unprovided with those that concern'd their interests; and this Man was not only willingly heard but always much applauded.

Coming thus to a knowledge of what was the humor of the times, and the intentions of the principal persons he saw there, he said, he thought, he could no way serve the King better, nor the Government, than by seeming to give into the Opinions and Inclinations of those Men, that thereby he might become knowing of their intentions, and Master of some secrets, the discovery whereof might after, perhaps, be of more service than he could foresee.

He apply'd himself then to consider their Arguments, and make himself able to improve them to their advantage; he affect'd to show a zeal for Liberty, and a cunning aversion to the constraint of a single Government. He learn'd to make use of the word Popery when there was occasion, and to talk high of Slavery and Power Arbitrary.

This proceeding, he said, won the heart of the Major, and induc'd him to believe he had found an Instrument fit for the Cause, and all the Party. He could no more live without him; he gave him a domestick freedom in his House and Family; and at last opened his heart to him, and left him no longer a stranger to any of his secrets.

He told him then that the time now approach'd wherein was design'd the overthrow of the present Government, against which had conspired the greatest Men in the Court, in the Parliament, and in the Countries. It was, he said, made easie by the weakness of the present King, by his remissness, and want of vigor to assert his own right, and by the ill posture whereunto he had suffer'd his Brother to be brought, that was the only hopes of sustaining the declining interest. All Irons, he said, were now in the fire to this effect, Assassinations were framing in every Country, Contributions were making, and Money raising from all the Party, Men were Lifting and Officers named to assert and carry on the Rebellion; and he did assure him for his own part, he should soon have himself, a Commission to be Captain of a Foot Company. He told him there was once a Week a Committee of the chief managers did meet, to receive accounts from their Friends proceedings in the Countries, and to disperse (by Expresses they did send) their Orders upon any emergencies that did arise. He named most of the great ones that favoured the Party, and said, the Duke of *Monmouth* was maintained by the Contribution of their Churches. And Mr. *Willoughby* concluded this Information with saying, he no way question'd, That being privy, by this Man's means, to the times when their Expresses were sent away, that if he could be furnished with a good Horse and Arms, he should be easily able to intercept such a one of them as would well discover the dangerous practices upon which they were engag'd.

After having heard all this, his Lordship thought it not safe, even for himself, to conceal or stifle what had been said, if it were not of use to the Princes, it might

might be (perhaps) a Trap for him, to see how he would be concern'd for them, in things of that nature and consequence. He acquainted then the Duke upon the first occasion with what had pass'd, with intent he should make it known to the King; but he told the Earl he would first see the Man himself, and hear if what he said was of importance enough to trouble the King with it, but order'd, That what he had to say should be put in writing for the King to see. His Lordship had direction then, to bring him in the Evening into his Highness's Closet, but to be by, and so close, as he might be a witness to every thing he said. *Willoughby*, afterwards call'd *Dangerfield*, came accordingly, and to his Highness justified all he had said to the Earl, with more besides, and left it written in a Paper under his own hand: He after complain'd of want of Money, and the Duke, for his Relief, gave him out of his Pocket Ten Guineys, and so he was for that time dismiss'd.

Immediately his Highness acquainted the King with the whole particulars and circumstances, and deliver'd the Paper into his Majesty's Hands, but desired he would not admit a Man of that Character, for whom no body could answer, in to his presence, but rather send him to be examined by his Secretary, and farther directed as he should see occasion.

But the King found something extraordinary enough in this adventure, to give him a curiosity to see and speak with *Willoughby* himself, and after, unknown to the Duke, command'd Mr. *Halsey* to bring him to him. How he behaved himself to the King, or what he said is not well known, but his Majesty was then so satisfied, as he order'd him to the care of the Secretary of State, from whom he had several Sums of Money for his encouragement, and had him after, by the admission of Mr. *Cheffin*, into more private and secret discourses with him.

The Earl of *Peterborough* thought now, having perform'd what was incumbent upon him in this occasion, that he was wholly out of the affair, having left it in the natural channel of such matters, the Secretary's Office, and expected no more trouble upon that account, when one Morning *Dangerfield* came to his Lodging, and under pretence of a great dissatisfaction, complain'd, That there was no care taken at the Secretary's for enabling him to perform the great service of discovery he had undertaken, since he was deny'd a General Warrant to search where he should think fit, or indeed, any House or Lodging, unless he would positively swear, he knew to be therein such Papers or Instruments as would import to the purpose he did alledge: His Lordship told him then, that he had done what appertain'd to him, he had brought him into the hands of the Ministers, who had their own methods, and whom he could not direct, so as now he could interpose no more in that affair, but left him to his Applications and Good Fortune.

He seem'd unsatisfied, and went muttering away, and after this his Lordship heard no more of him till one Evening the poor *Cellier*, whose meaning and intentions were certainly very good, came to the Earl's Lodging, in great disorder, to acquaint him, that this *Willoughby*, or *Dangerfield* was come in the Messenger's hands before the Council, accus'd for having convey'd Papers into the Lodging of one *Manfell*, and pretended to have found them there; and indeed not having been able to procure the Warrant he would have had, he made a pretence of coming to search for forbidden Goods; and it is to be doubted, would have play'd some such trick for his justification, if the whole was not rather a design of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, to give him means by the access he had to the Duke and the Earl, of applying the Scandalous Accusation he did afterwards contrive. The Earl told Mrs. *Cellier*, That if he had done any indirect thing, or used any means he could not justify, he would not endeavour to support him, nor countenance any proceeding that was not according to Justice and to Truth, and he must expect to stand or fall by his own merits. The poor Woman that was still in hopes he was honest, and zealous in what he did pretend, caus'd her Husband and her Son, to give Bail for his appearance the next Council. In the mean time he came again that Night, after the Earl was in bed, assert'd his intentions for the King's Service, and desired

care might be taken to prevent his suffering for a desire to serve his Majesty. The Earl told him, He had taken unjustifiable ways, that gave Men occasion to suspect the Truth of his information, and had waved all the methods whereby he had at first undertaken to proceed, so as he was oblig'd to desert him, and he had now only to provide for his safety as he should think fit. He retired with utterance of some passionate words, and if he did not understand with them before, without doubt went then immediately into the interests and directions of *Shaftsbury*, *Oates*, *Waller*, *Mansell*, and the rest of the Authors of that pretended *Popish Plot*, upon whose instigation he undertook the placing that sham contrivance in the *Meal-Tubb* of Mrs. *Celther*, that it might be found by them, where the Earl was accused of intending the Assassination of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and the Scandals and Accusations were to be cast upon divers other persons of Quality. This he undertook at the next meeting of Council, and with great pretensions of Repentance own'd himself, for the obtaining of more credit, to have been a Popish Instrument.

His Royal Highness, unto whom it was a mortification to have been induced to speak, or give any appearance of belief to such a wretch, was by this time upon his first Journey into *Scotland*, but the Earl remain'd behind, that he might not seem to fly from any of their Aspersions, and to be ready to serve the Duke in the approaching Parliament, in every of those occasions wherein his interest might be concern'd.

But as soon as he was gone, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* complain'd of the Earl of *Peterborough* to the King in Council, for having been Abettor, if not Author of a Contrivance, wherein several great Men were intended to have been involved, and a Murder that was particularly designed for himself. His Lordship was summon'd to come and answer the Accusation, which he did at the day appointed, in the Council-Chamber, and had the fortune so to overthrow the Impudence of his accuser by his ingenuous and candid Narration, as he was dismiss'd by his Majesty and the major part of the Council, to the shame of those would have had him sent to the *Tower*, and the particular honor of his Lordship.

After this, came on the Parliament, the hardships against the Lords in the *Town* did encrease, *Dangerfield* exhibited a new Accusation and a Narrative, the first to the Parliament, the other to the People. The Earl of *Peterborough* contested for the protection of Innocence, and after defended himself and his Master. Among other things, the Villain accus'd the Duke to have given him Twenty pounds to kill the King, and the Earl to have been privy and conscious of the offer. The knowledge the World had of the Duke's Virtue and Loyalty, made the credit of it to be detested by most of his very Enemies: And the Earl so satisfied the House of Lords, and the King, by his plain and generous Defence, as it obliged them to dismiss the Accusation to the shame and confusion of *Dangerfield*, and all those that did abet and set him on. And his Majesty standing by him, at the time of this Contest, told his Lordship openly, That for all that had been said, he would always trust his life sooner in his hands than in any of theirs, who had been so ready to abet and countenance his Enemies.

In the same day was brought in afterwards by the Lord *Russel*, that impudent Bill of Exclusion from the Succession to the Crown, against his Royal Highness: It endur'd a strong and long debate: Of powerful Eloquence and great parts were the Duke's Enemies, who did assert the Bill; but a Noble Lord appear'd against it, who, that day, in all the force of Speech, in Reason, in Arguments, of what could concern the publick, or the private interests of Men, in Honor, in Conscience, in Estate, did out-do himself, and every other Man; and in fine, his conduct and his parts were both victorious, and by him all the wit and malice of that party was overthrow'n.

After this, *Henry* Lord Viscount *Stafford*, was brought to his Tryal, as the chief of those Lords, that had been accus'd of so many Treasons; in the particulars of whose Impeachment, there appear'd so many improbabilities, in the Witnesses such
reasons

reasons to render them of no belief, and in the Prosecutors so much Malice, Interest, and Partiality, as it was impossible to the Earl of *Peterborough*, for Conscience sake, not to endeavour his justification, though to the uttermost offence of so powerful and prevailing a party.

He came to the House the last day of his Tryal, and would go down into the Hall to exercise his right of Judicature, though he were sick of a Fever, from the pain of his Arm, that was out of joint, though he was perswaded and threaten'd from it, and in scorn of that iniquity did not remove, till he had voted for publick Justice, against popular Tyranny and Oppression.

This Parliament, after this Lords Condemnation, came to be Dissolv'd; and the Earl being then no more either of Council or Court, retired to *Drayton* in *Norhamptonshire*, where his Master had commanded him to stay, till the approaching Parliament was to meet, that had been appointed for to sit at *Oxford*. It was about this time the Faction began to prepare for Action: They began to find the King more sensible of his danger, and their intentions, than ever he had been: They began to lose the hold they had upon his Mistresses and his Ministers, and that the false Minions of his Court, began many of them to lose their esteem, and be suspected by him, whilst he began to harken to honest Men, and that were better instructed in the True principles of his Interest and Government. They believed the Assembling of the Parliament of *Oxford* was calculated for to evade their power in *London*, and that at last they were like to find the King not so complying to his own Ruine, as they might desire, and possibly were made to expect some Months before: They thought themselves then ready, and ripe for violence; they intended to put the end of their Assassinations into practice, and a Man of their party came not to *Oxford* without more Friends and Arms, than had been needful for them at any other time. Upon noise whereof the Lords and Friends of the Crown did in some measure do so on the other side, being willing to secure themselves from insults of their Adversaries, if they should be attempted, and it look'd in a degree like one of those Parliaments call'd in the Barons days. The Earl of *Peterborough* came to this Assembly, from his House, more provided than ordinary; in proportion to the care and intentions of the other honest Lords: And I have heard him say, That meeting the King by chance, at his first arrival to the *Town*, he thought him better attended, and under an appearance of more Resolution and Majesty, than ever he had seen in him before. The King enter'd then upon the Parliament, and indeed such was his love to quiet, and the publick peace, as he was ready to have granted more than had ever been fit for them to ask: But they were now, as it pleas'd God, so exalted in their opinion of their power and interest, as they would have all, and were resolv'd to leave him but the empty name of King, and without power, to maintain that longer than it should seem convenient. He was forc'd then and on a sudden to dissolve this Parliament also, and to betake himself to their Councils, who undertook to make him live without it: And so he came to spend at *London* and *Windsor* the ensuing Summer.

Enrag'd the Party became at this, and look'd upon him to have escaped their hands by the Art and Contrivance of his new Cabinet, and so as by the methods they took for his subsistence, he was not like to come suddenly into their power again.

And now the Faction found, that both the Brothers were to be destroy'd, before they could attain the power was thought necessary for them, so they then fell to the fatal consultations of plain Rebellion, open Murder, and such other pious Expedients as did suit with their refined Consciences, which the Year after broke out by the discovery of the Enterprize of *Rye*, and publick appearance of the Rebellions of *Monmouth* and *Argile*.

But upon the dissolution of this Parliament, the Earl of *Peterborough* went back to his House; and employ'd the rest of that Summer in disabusing many Gentlemen of

of the opinion they had receiv'd of the candor and innocence of that Parties intentions, and in procuring Addresses, to encourage the King, and discountenance the disloyal Faction.

In *October* his Royal Highness sent for his Lordship to come and attend him in *Scotland*, which he did, with all his Family, and with that affection, as made it doubtful whether his Journey might not have proved a means to have excluded him from ever returning home again. Indeed, in this fluctuation of affairs, where not only the Court and Council were divided, but even the King's own Thoughts, and Inclinations, it was dangerous to be so far distant from the Court; and many of the Earl's Enemies, whereof he had some were very potent, did afford him such ill offices to his Majesty, as when his Royal Highness did write to the King about any of the Earl's interests, he could never procure any answer during all the time of his absence.

But the Winter wore out at last, and the Duke was invited home. Those that had least interest in the Council were for his return, those that had most were against it, under specious pretences. But the true reason, was, They had a mind to keep their Power, which they thought his Quality, his Parts, and Inclination to business, would (if not at first, yet in some time) very much diminish or eclipse.

He Embark'd the ^{Queen} of *March*, at *Leith*, in his own Yacht, and attended by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and divers other Noble Lords of both the Kingdoms, and setting Sail from thence, under the suffrance of very tempestuous weather, landed at *Tarmouth*, where with the applause and duties of that Town, and all the adjacent Countries he was received, and thence passed to *New-market*, meeting there the King, and with that joy which was natural to him, because he truly loved his Brother above all other things. It was from hence he accompanied his Majesty to *London*; but having left the Dutchess at *Edenburgh*, he was forc'd to depart once more from thence, to conduct her home, according as he had engaged himself to do.

In order to this he Embarked upon the ^{Queen} Friggat, the accommodations as well as the safety whereof was esteem'd more proper for both the Voyage, and the Company, difficulties having been experienced in the last passage aboard the Yachts, which were esteem'd would not have been so dangerous in this other sort of Embarkation. His Highness proceeded then, but Providence shew'd, that all pre-cautions are vain, and let the wife take what care they can, the event, and success of all things, are ever in her power: For the Duke had not failed far, being over or near the Coast of *Tarmouth*, when from many circumstances of negligence, or ill conduct in those who had the leading of that failing affair, the Duke's Ship struck upon a Sand, and in a short time sunk down to rights, all perishing in this occasion, except such as could swim, or had the extraordinary fortune to be saved by Boats, which may be thought to have had enough to do in so distracted and divided a conjuncture: But the Duke himself was preserv'd, with a few, in his own Pinnace, by the care and Loyalty of the Seamen, who would neither intrude themselves, nor suffer others for their safeties, to expose that of a Prince so considerable.

His Highness came after safely to Land at *Leith*, and once again into the Arms of his incomparable Dutchess, who was half dead, though she saw him live, at the fears of that, which though it was now past, she had heard had been once so near.

After some days stay, they together left *Scotland* for the last time, and came together to *London*, where they were received with all the joy honest Men could express. The Summer they spent with the King, at which time was discovered the first part of the desperate Phanatick Plot, divers Accusations there were, and the Lord *Ruffel* was Tryed, Condemned, and Executed. Many were Imprison'd, and a great consternation appear'd upon all that Party. The Earl of *Peterborow* was in the mean time restor'd to his place in Council; and his part in the Summers actions

actions consisted in causing Presentments to be made, and Indictments in his own Country, for examples sake, of such as had been of *Shaftsbury's* Party, and appear'd disaffected to the Crown; with settling the Magistracy, and Offices of the *Militia* in faithful hands, so as by the end of the Year, of one of the most perverse, and worst inclin'd Countries of all *England*, he did, with the pains, care and diligence that he apply'd, render it the most exemplary, and readiest to serve the King of any other. In *October* ensuing, he attended the Duke his Master to *New-market*, and was with his Highness at the time when that fortunate Fire broke out, which burnt that Town, and preserv'd the King and his Brother, by hastening their return to *London*, sooner than was intended: By which the assault of *Rye* was prevented, and those measures disconcerted, which in consequence were design'd to the ruine of the Kingdom, and all those that loved the Royal House and the Government.

He continued to serve his Master with the same zeal and concern the rest of the days of King *Charles*, at whose Sickness and sudden Death he was present, and a witness of that tenderness wherewith the dying King resign'd his Dominions, and all his Interest, to his loving Brother, as the right of his inheritance; by all the Laws both of God and Man.

After the King's decease great endeavours were used to prevent the Earl of *Peterborow* from succeeding to the place under the new King, wherein he had served his Majesty while he was Duke, the space of twenty years together; but his Master was too just and generous not to stick to his old Servant, that had run so many fortunes and hazards with him: He did then give his Lordship the Gold Key, and thereby establish'd him Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman and Governor of his Bed-Chamber: The Earl served his Majesty afterward at his Royal Coronation, in bearing before him *St. Edward's* Scepter; and after the ensuing Parliament, and the passing the Bill of Attainder against the Duke of *Monmouth*, one Evening, when his Lordship expected nothing less, his Majesty, with a bounty and graciousness never to be forgotten, took him aside, and ask'd, If he did not remember a promise that had once been made him; to which the Earl replied, He had a memory only for what pleas'd his Majesty; who answered, He had not forgotten the Garter he should have had after his attendance on him at the *Sole-Bay* Fight, and he should find he was as mindful of old Promises as ancient Service. Some days being past, the King commanded the Earl's attendance at a Chapter in *Whitehall*, and there caus'd him to be Invested with the *George* and *Garter*; after which his Lordship was sent into the Country to raise Troops against the Rebellion, wherein he did very exemplary Service to his Majesty; and upon his return, he, with the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Lord Treasurer, was Installed in the Royal Castle of *Windsor*, to all the purposes and privileges which do appertain to the Noble Order of the Garter.

Henry Earl of *Peterborow* had Issue by his Wife, the Lady *Penelope Obrien*, two Daughters;

Elizabeth Mordaunt, that dyed in the Twelfth year of her Age.
Mary Mordaunt, Married to *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*.