SECOND MEETING.

Collegiate Institution, 9th December, 1852.

DAVID THOM, D.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were duly elected :—

1. *Honorary Member.*

   Robert MacAdam, College Square, Belfast.

2. *Ordinary Members.*

   Edward Benn, Vauxhall Distillery, Liverpool.
   Edward Bury, F.R.S., Sheffield.
   Thomas Eckersley, Wigan.
   Samuel Robert Graves, 13, Redcross Street, Liverpool.
   Henry Walter Harrison, 5, Rodney Street, Liverpool.
   Rev. John Henderson, M.A., Colne.
   Robert Hutchison, 61, Grove Street, Liverpool.
   George F. Smith, 6, Park Lane, Liverpool.

The following DONATIONS to the Society were laid upon the table :—

1. From the *Societies.*

   Transactions of the Dublin University Philosophical Society, vol. v., 1852.

   Archæologia Cambrensis, or Transactions of the Cambrian Archæological Association; New Series, No. xii.

   Graceo Egyptian Fragment on Magic, being No. 2 of the 8vo. publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1852.

   Annual Report and Minor Communications from the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 8vo, 1852.

2. From the Library and Museum Committee of the Town Council.

   Catalogue of the Library, 4to., 1852.

3. From *Individual* Donors.

Dr. Hume.	Catalogue of the national and provincial antiquities in the temporary Museum at Belfast, September, 1852.
Thomas Avison, F.S.A.	Dugdale's Monasticon, 1st English edition, abridged from the Latin. fol., 3 vols. in one, 1693.
Dr. Kendrick.	Impression from the original wood-block of Eyres's Warrington Advertiser, issued 23rd March, 1756, and supposed to have been the first newspaper in the county. The post-boy is represented as leaving the town for the South, by the ancient stone bridge; the watch-house on the first pier is represented. *(See illustration.)*
	Old blue back, or the Warrington Volunteer. This was the oldest corps in the County, except that at Lancaster; the members provided themselves with arms, accoutrements, and clothing.
Dr. Thom.	The works of John Barclay, A.M., Pastor of the Berean Church, Edinburgh, with preface by Dr. Thom, 16mo. Glasgow, 1852.
	Memoir of Mary Martha Sherwood, by Dr. Thom, an 8vo. Tract, 1852.
Messrs. William and Guy Medley.	Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Medley, (their grandfather,) compiled by his son. 8vo. London, 1800.

The following articles were EXHIBITED:—

By the Rev. G. B. Sandford, M.A., Church Minshull.	The Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in the parish of Church Minshull, from 1561, to 1851, arranged Alphabetically.
By Simon Yorke, Esq., Erddigg, Wrexham.	Six original documents, relating to Cheshire, illustrative of the Revolution of 1688.
By Lady Combermere.	Copy of an original document at Combermere Abbey, relating to the imprisonment of Sir Robert Cotton, in the Tower, 1685.
By Thomas Avison, F.S.A.	Plan, section, and description of a Liverpool Slave Ship, 1790.
By Peter R. McQuie, Esq.	The "Liverpool Chronicle" newspaper, of October, 5th, 1769. It consists of eight pages, and is marked volume ii., No. 98. It contains, with other matter, a letter to Junius.

ORIGINAL WOOD-BLOCK OF EYRES'S WARRINGTON ADVERTISER.

	Muster Roll of the Liverpool Independent Volunteers, 1803; on parchment and in a case,—Capt. George Case, First Division. Out of about 100 individuals named in it, Thomas Moore, Esq., is the only one now living amongst us.
	Silver Medal, presented by Lieutenant Colonel Bolton to Corporal Leatherbarrow, for his faithful services, August 25th, 1805.
	Sword, captured by Mr. Leatherbarrow's great grandfather at Preston, in 1745. The captor was a tailor, and when the rebel rushed up his stairs to plunder, he beat him back with his goose.
	An original letter of the Duke of Wellington, to Thomas Moore, Esq., dated March 14th 1835.
By John Robson, Esq.	A statuette, which seems to have been attached to a crucifix. It was found in a railway cutting, near Preston Brook; the feet are pierced together with one hole. Its date appears to be from the 12th to the 14th century.
By Dr. Hume.	A Dutch tobacco box, carved both at top and bottom, and which must have been carried over the arm by a chain, like a reticule.
By C. B. Robinson, Esq.	Sketch of an ancient door in West Kirkby Church.
	Sketch of St. Wilfred in Ripon Minster.

The Secretary laid upon the table a copy of volume iv., and stated that the Plates alone in it had cost more than a hundred guineas.

Dr. Hume drew the attention of the Meeting to an Australian newspaper, the *Melbourne Argus*, of August 21st, which a friend had forwarded to him, on finding that it contained a report of part of the Society's Proceedings, in the month of April last. There is a similar notice in the *Tasmanian Colonist*, of September 6th.

On the recommendation of the Council, two Resolutions were unanimously adopted: the *first* giving the Presidents and Secretaries of the other learned Societies in town admission to all the ordinary meetings, and extending the privilege to other officers on occasions of special interest; the *second* expressing regret for the death of Mr. Just of Bury, and sympathy with the members of his family.

PAPERS.

Notice of Certain Documents, illustrative of the Revolution of 1688.

By Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L., F.R.S.

These letters were found in a bundle of others of no public importance, at Erddigg, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, the residence of Simon Yorke, Esq. They relate to the family of Edisbury, to whom that mansion belonged at the period to which they refer. Joshua Eddisbury, Esq., had married a daughter of Broughton, of Doddington, and was evidently embarked, heart and purse, on the popular side, at the Revolution of 1688. His correspondents are naturally all of the same opinions; and the whole is interesting as a domestic episode in our County History, of which the Lord Delamere's tryal and acquittal form an important incident. Within a few years of these events, the mansion of Erddigg was sold to the ancestor of Mr. Yorke, and it is not a little remarkable that a bundle of letters relating to a family who alienated it so long ago, should have been so long dormant in a neglected corner. Henry Lord Dela Mere was tried for high treason, in connexion with Monmouth's rebellion. The account of this transaction is thus related by Bishop Burnet:—

"Soon after the Prorogation, the Lord Dela Meere was brought to his trial. Some witnesses swore high treason against him, only upon report that he had designed to make a rebellion in Cheshire, and to join with the Duke of Monmouth. But since those swore only upon hearsay, that was no evidence in law. One of the witnesses swore home against him, and against two other gentlemen, who, as he said, were in company with him; and that treasonable messages were then given to him by them all to carry to some others. That which gave the greatest credit to the evidence, was that this Lord had gone from London secretly to Cheshire at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's landing, and that after he had staid a day or two in the country, he had come up again as secretly to London. This looked suspicious, and made it to be believed that he went to try what could be done. The credit of that single witness was overthrown by many unquestionable proofs, by which it appeared that the two gentlemen, whom he said met with that Lord in Cheshire, were all that while still in London. The witness to gain the more credit, had brought others into the plot by the common fate of false swearers, who bring in such circumstances to support their evidence, as they think will make it more credible, but being ill laid, gave a handle to those concerned to find out their falsehood. And that was the case of this witnesss for, though little doubt was made of the truth of

that which he swore against this Lord, as to the main of his evidence, yet he had added such a mixture of falsehood to it, as being fully proved destroyed his evidence. As for the secret journey to and again between London and Cheshire, that Lord said, he had been long a prisoner in the Tower upon bare suspicion: He had no mind to be lodged there again: So he resolved in that time of jealousy to go out of the way: And hearing that a child, of which he was very fond, was sick in Cheshire, he went thither: And hearing from his lady that his eldst son was very ill at London, he made haste back again. This was well proved by his physicians and domestics, tho' it was a thing of very ill appearance that he made such journies so quick and so secretly at such a time."

Henry Lord Delamere was the second son, but eventually heir of Sir George Booth, Bart., elevated to the Peerage on the accession of Charles II. for his loyalty and services to the Crown in the Great Rebellion. He was M.P. for the county of Chester during the life-time of his father, and was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cheshire, on the resignation of his father, 1673. He was distinguished in an early period of his parliamentary career, by his ardent affection for the liberties of his country, and the Protestant Establishment; and he was active in promoting the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York. The conduct of Mr. Booth met with the visitation which might actually have been expected, from the arbitrary measures of the Court, immediately upon the accession of that Prince to the Throne, as James II. He was put out of the Commission of the Peace, and deprived of his office of Custos Rotulorum, and after his accession to his father's title, in 1684, he was thrice committed to the Tower, and liberated without any formal accusation being brought against him. The following order to the Lieutenant of the Tower, shows the time and manner of the committal of a fellow-sufferer.

Robert, Earl of Sunderland
and Baron Spencer &c.

These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorize & require you to receive into y^{r} Custodie the bodie of S^{r} Robt Cotten of Cheshire, herewith sent to you, for dangerous, and treasonable practices. keep him safe and Close till hee be discharged by due course of lawe, for which this shall bee y^{r} warrant, given at the Court of Windsor the 23^{d} daye of Sep^{er} 1685

SUNDERLAND

To the Lieutenant
of the Tower

On the 9th of November 1685, Lord Delamere, then a prisoner in the Tower, petitions the House of Peers.

"That His Majesty by his Proclamation, dated 19th July last, did require the Petitioner to appear before him in Council in thirteen days, not for any matter of treason, but for other less matters herein contained. That accordingly, within seven days he did render himself to My Lord Sunderland; And that after being brought before His Majesty then sitting in Council he was neither confronted by any person that accused him, nor otherwise charged with any manner of Treason, but only asked some questions relating to matters of a less nature. And had he been guilty of them, yet by law, he might and ought to be bailed. That yet the Lord Sunderland, by warrant bearing date 26th July last, did commit the petition to the Tower of London (for High Treason in levying war against the King) where he had remained ever since under a very close restraint."

Mrs. Mainwaring's letter to Mr. Edisbury, gives an account of Lord Delamer's journey to London from His Lordship's Country Seat of Mere, in Cheshire. It may be remarked in passing, that this lord is indicated as "Henry Baron Delamere of Mere in the County of Chester," and that the evidence on the trial speaks of his Country House of *Mere;* but the residence of the Brookes, of that name, came into their possession A.D. 1652, and was never inhabited by the Booths; and it does not appear from King's Vale Royal or from Ormerod, that there was any other mansion of this name, belonging to the noble family of Dunham. The lady correspondent is an unmarried niece, whose mother is a Broughton, of Doddington. The following is her letter.

For Josua Edisbury Esq^{re}
att
Dodington
These.

July y^{e} 28th
Honrd S^{ir}/ 1685:

Y^{r} oblidging letter has given us all grate sattisfacktion: bringing y^{e} good news of y^{r} healthe: and y^{t} our frends at Dodington are well: which I pray God Long to Contunue: on friday Last my L$^{d.}$ went towards London: wth much Cherfulness: & saide as he Did formally: y^{t} if innocinc would prove a protection he was Secure however he Desired y^{t} both he: & his frends might submit wth all patience to y^{e} will of God: for if Death Came: he hoped it wod not Be a Surprise to him: his poore Lady went after him on Sunday: But if she herd By y^{e} way y^{t} he was not in the tower: she Desined to turn back agane: But as yet we have herd no more: y^{e} reason he Declared why he obsconded: was this: for fear of imprisonment: which he saide was as bad as Deathe to him: and in y^{t} Junture he writ to my L^{d} presedent y^{t} he would apear might he have his Liberty: & this was before

y^e^ rebells ware taken: & since he writ to y^e^ same porposs So y^t^ y^e^ may find by y^t^: he had no Desine of riseing: which his Enimise say he had but this post bringing y^e^ news of y^e^ Ld^s^ being secured: makes us fear it may be his fortuen tow: but all we Can do is to beg of God to fit us for y^e^ worst: and support his peopel in ther afflctions & we have then grate reason to think y^t^ he will in y^e^ End: turn & ordor all for y^e^ Best my Coson Ravenscrofts are here y^e^ give you all ther service: my Cos: Mary Desires y^e^ faour of my Cos: bety glegg to Make her a bottol of surrop of Clofe giliflowers & she will return her y^e^ sugar: w^th^ many thanks: & if y^rs^ Dont hit: this year if she Can prcure her any she will take it for a grate faour: y^e^ whole service of this fameley atends all at Dodington: which is all ye trobell you shall recive at present but to beg y^r^ beliefe y^t^ I am: y^r^ most affec: nece & hum^bl^ ser^t^

my service to Cos: C. MAINWARING.
bety

We herd this post from our frends at London & y^e^ all are very well I thanke God: and desine this week to go to tunbridg

Lord Chancellor Jeffreys in his place in the House of Lords, November 16th of the same year, gave this account to their Lordships of the proceedings had and intended to be had, against the Lord Delamere. "The treason whereof he is accused was committed in Cheshire, and that being a County Palatine the prosecution must be there and not in the Court of King's Bench, as it might be if the Treason had been committed in any other County. And therefore His Majesty had given order for a Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, in order to the finding an indictment against him." The Indictment is set out at length, but it does not appear from the "State Tryels" *where* the trial was had, excepting that it was before Jeffreys as Lord High Steward, and thirty Peers chosen "by commandment of my Lord Steward of England." Lord Delamere pleaded that he could not be tried by a Jury of his Peers during a Prorogation of Parliament, but the plea was overruled. The following letter from Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., fixes the date of the Tryel.

For Josuah Edesbury
Esqre at Erthigg neare
Wrexham In Denbigh
Shire
by Chester bagg.

D^re^ S^r^

This daye the Lord Delamer was tryed there Ma'ties being present, the tryall lasted for 7 howers, many witneses weare

Examined against him, as well as ffor him, but In the Ende hee was acquitted by all his Peeres. Saxons euedence was Equally ffull against the same Lord: m^r^ Offley & your seruant ffor high treason, but as ffully disproued, I hope you will neuer haue occasion to trye how much you haue oblidged mee to bee

Jan^ry^ ye 14 168$\frac{6}{7}$

Your most ffaith ffull & humble seruant
Rob Cotton.

No contemporary Record mentions the fact of "There Ma'ties being present,"—which proves, nevertheless, the deep interest taken by the court in the prosecution of this Lord. It is added, "The tryall lasted for 7 howers." In the account given by the "State Tryalls," it appears that the noble prisoner, on being called on for his defence, said, "May it please Your Grace, a great part of the day is spent, and I would beg the favour of Your Grace that I may have the favour till to-morrow morning to review the notes I have taken, and then I shall make my defence." On this the Judges were consulted, as to whether "after my Lords the Peers are once charged and the Evidence partly given" . . . . "an adjournment could be done by Law." The Judges return with answer, that "the point is both new to us and of great consequence in itself;" they therefore think it the properest way, having laid matters as we conceive them before Your Grace and my Lords, to submit the jurisdiction of your own court to your own determination." On which Jeffreys lays it down thus. "I apprehend this court is held before me. It is my warrant that convenes the prisoner to this bar. It is my summons that brings the Peers together to try him, and so I take myself to be Judge of the Court; for though your Lordships are judges of your own privileges, yet, with submission you are not Judges of the Law in this Court, for that I take to be my province." Accordingly, he directed the Tryall to proceed. Sir Robert Cotton goes on to say many witnesses were examined against him, and notices especially "Saxon's evidence," were equally full against the same Lord, Mr. Offley and your servant, for high treason. It was as follows:—

"At the beginning of June last, I was sent for to Meere, my Lord Delamere's house in Cheshire, where, when I came, I was conveyed into a lower room, where were my Lord Delamere, Sir Robert Cotton, and Mr. Crewe Offleys, and they told me that I was recommended to them by my Lord Brandon, who had said I was an honest useful man, and they hoped I would prove so. For they had sent to the Duke of Monmouth who was in Holland, and

received an answer by one Jones, and as soon as they had an answer, my Lord Delamere came away first into the Country, under another name, to raise 10,000 men for the Duke of Monmouth in Cheshire by the first of June; but now they had considered it and found they could not raise them till Midsummer, for they must have time to raise a sum of money, forty thousand pounds in that Country to maintain the men. They asked me whether I would not undertake to carry a message to the Duke of Monmouth. I told them I would, and I had then given me eleven guineas and five pounds in silver for my journey, and I did hire a horse afterwards, and did deliver my message to the Duke of Monmouth."

It appears this Saxon was "a public tradesman in Middlewich," and had been taken prisoner after Sedgemoor, and put in prison at Dorchester and Newgate; from thence he was now brought to give his evidence. The Attorney General in his opening stated,—"That the late Duke of Monmouth did look "upon Cheshire as one of his main supports, and upon "My Lord Delamere as a principal assistant there; that he had a design "to have landed in Cheshire, where he expected to be most readily "received; that when Lord Delamere came into Cheshire, he had set about "the work to put that County in a forwardness to assist in the Rebellion; "and had acquainted this man (Saxon) with the whole design; and was "engaged to raise so many thousand men and so much money, to be ready "by such a day." Very clear evidence was produced, of the worthless character of Saxon; and the butler, footman, and maid servants of Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Ashburnham, and Mr. Heveringham, Members of the House of Commons, proved that Sir Robert was in town when he was said to have been in Cheshire Sir Willoughby Aston and his servants proved Mr. Offley to have been in his own house at Crewe Hall, in Cheshire, on the day named. Accordingly, as Sir Robert Cotton's letter has it, "In the ende he was acquitted by all his Peeres."

The occasion of the correspondence between Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Edisbury, appears from the second letter to have been this. Sir Robert being thus suspected of Treason was required to give "such grate bayle" as the latter gave his friend. From the "Bayle" he was called to appear at the King's Bench, on the 23rd of January, to be discharged, together with Lord Delamere and Mr. Offley; but the letter goes on to give a piece of information, of which I find no notice taken anywhere. An "Indictment or Information of perjury" was "preferred against Saxon;" and, it is added in a P.S.,—"the prosecution of Saxon is by his Ma^{ties} order." Yet in Grainger it is said the King was

very desirous of his Lord Delameres being tried before another tribunal, where even the testimony of such a wretch as Saxon would have been admitted. The following is the letter :—

For Josuah Edesbury
Esq^re^ at Erthigg
neare Wrexham
by Chester
bagg

Honored S^r^

After the great obligation you laid upon mee In giueing such great Bayle ffor mee, I can not but giue you Notice that this daye My Lord Delamere, mr. Offeley, and my selfe apeared at the King's bench, where wee weare all discharged, And an Endictment or Information of periury prefferred against Saxon who accused us, I hope you will neuer haue occasion to use y^r^ ffriends on the like account, but you maye bee confident on all occasions you will find me

the prosecution of Saxon
is by his Ma^'ties^ order
Jan^ry^ y^e^ 33^rd^
8^6_7

S^r^
Your most oblidged
Cosen & humble
Seruant

my wife is your seruant
& wee are both soe to my Cosen Bettie

Rob Cotton

Lord Delamere had soon an ample revenge for any severities that had been employed against him. He, together with the Earls of Devonshire and Danby privately concerted the plan of the Revolution, at the village of Whittington in Derbyshire, where the room in which they sat, what is now a farm house, is still distinguished by the name of "the plotting parlour." After the Revolution was complete the same noble Lord was sent with the Marquis of Halifax to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to inform Prince James that the Prince of Orange desired he would quit Whitehall. To his honour it is recorded that the generous conduct which he displayed on this occasion, made such an impression on the fallen Sovereign, that after his retreat into France he said, "The Lord Delamere whom he had used ill had treated him with much more regard than the other two Lords to whom he had been kind, and from whom he might better have expected it."

The next letter is from Sir William Forester, K^t^., who appears from the context to have accompanied the Prince of Orange to England. He is not mentioned in those lists which are found in any of the Histories

I have met with; but must have been a man of some consequence, as he was married to a daughter of James, the third Earl of Salisbury, and is said by Collins to be "of Dothill, in the County of Salop, Knight." I apprehend him to be an ancestor of the present Lord Forrester.

For Jos Edisbury
Esquire.

Hon^rd S^r Dodington Jan 17° $\frac{88}{9}$

I flattered my selfe with y^e hopes of seeing you here, y^t I might not only acknowledge y^e hon^r done me by your kind letter, but have y^e satisfaction and advantage of talking w^th you on y^e present happy Conjuncture, a subject fitter for conversation than my Pen, especialy at this time when y^e shortness of my stay here, and my fathers coveting my company, rob me of y^e pleasure of answering you soe fully as I wou'd. I can arrogate nothing to my selfe from my promoteing all along, & now engaging in y^e Deliverance of Eng^d, since 'twas a right I owed to my Country, ariseing from Principles as unchangeable as my nature, & I know you too well to doubt y^r readiness in shareing in y^e hon^r of saving y^e nacon, had you ever been seasonably advertisid of the design, w^ch you had been from me by an express at Landing, had we come as was intended into y^e North. The Prince has done his part, and if y^e Convention do's not theirs, to settle us now on sure foundacons, we may reproach those y^t send up y^e ffrank Ch——s & Ned Kin——s to ease dissenters, and secure us ag^t Popery & Arbitrary Power hereafter.

I am sure there is noe one valews your friends p. more than my selfe, or wishes more for occasions to convince y^u how much I am

y^r true friend and faith full serv^t

W: FFORESTER.

The last letter is from Peter Shakerley, Esq., M.P. for the City of Chester, and gives an interesting account of public events; the death and general mourning for Queen Mary, and the proceedings in the House of Commons towards raising a supply for the year 1694.

Westminster!
Jan y^e 5^th 1694

Sir!

Y^u may think mee verry forgettfull both of my Respects and Promis to y^u that I have not before this time given y^u the Troubl of a Letter, but truly I have these two things to say for my self, first that I have had not any thing to write, save what y^u had in y^e Publick Prints (for 'though the Loss of our good Queen was much feared before it came, yet it was not fitt to mention it before the Goverment thought fit to publish it) and in y^e next Place I had noe mind to write any News w^ch I was not well assured was True.

The Death of y^e^ French King's great General Monsieur Luxemburg is certain; But as for y^e^ Report of his Son's Killing y^e^ Duke of Mayn (y^e^ French King's base son) it seems but a Fiction. Wee are still in expectation of some Attack to be made by y^e^ Confedderate Forces, towards Dixmude, and if the frost houlds 'tis affirm'd somthing will be don on that side, and y^e^ Duke of Savoy 'tis thought will force Cazall to surrender, if 'tis not very speedily relieved by y^e^ French.

Yesterday our house was in a grand Comittee to consider of ways and Means to rais the Remaind^r^ of y^e^ supply for next year. The T'otal of w^ch^ is 5 millions, and 2 millions of it is supposed to com in upon y^e^ 4^s^ p^r^ pound Bill now before us, one million more is designed to be had out of the Tunnage and Poundage Act allready pass'd, and towards a Fund for the other two millions a Duty was proposed of 3^s^ p^r^ Tunn upon *all* Coal, But upon y^e^ Arguments urged that *all* Coal could not bear that nor in deed any charge y^e^ Question dwindled to onely Coal put on Shippboard and Landed in England or Wales or Ireland, but that allso cooled upon y^e^ debate, and other Hares were started, one was a duty to be pay'd upon Marriages, Christenings, and Burialls; and other Hints were again made for a Tax upon Leather, w^ch^ is what y^e^ Courtyers doe most desire; 'twould Rais an unknown great summ of money, and creat a great Number of Officers, w^ch^ would make soe many Dependancys upon them. But that w^ch^ yet seems the most aequall, (if any Tax can be soe) is a Proposition made by Doctor Barebone, viz: that each house having two chimneys and under four, should pay 2^s^ 6^d^ p^r^ ann^m^: and each house haveing four or more should pay 5^s^ p^r^ ann^m^: this he proposes will raiz one hundred and twenty thousand pounds p^r^ Ann^m^: w^ch^ 'tis allow'd would be a Fund for 2 millions. But what these Debates will end in time must shew. My humble service presented to y^r^ self, Cozen Betty and Mrs. Lea, I remain

Y^r^ Oblidged Nephew and
most obedient Serv^t^.
PETER SHAKERLEY

To morrow every person
of any Note in this Town
will be in Mourning for y^e^ Queen
w^ch^ has made Black Cloathiers
from 18 to 30^s^ p^r^ Yard

I add a Memorandmm, apparently of the time, giving a detailed account of the progress and extent of the fire of London, 1666.

Memorandum Sunday 2^d^ 7^ber^ 1666 about 3 in y^e^ morn y^e^ wind being high and easternly there happened a lamentable fire in a baker's house in pudding lane neere new fish street w^ch^ burnt with y^t^ violence y^t^ it turned into ashes y^t^ day Thames street, from puddle wharf to y^e^ 3 cranes new fish street eastcheape, y^e^ Southside of cumming street, p^t^ of Dougate and all y^e^ lanes & streets between those places.

vpon munday y^e^ 3^d^ it burnt Grace church street p^t^ of fancis street

y^e^ northside of Cumming street, Lumbert street, cornhill, y^e^ Royall exchange, y^e^ poultry, whalbrooke, all from y^e^ Thames to cheapside as far as S^t^ paule church yard w^th^ y^e^ South side of cheapeside.

vpon Tuesday & twesday night it consumed all y^e^ remaineing west p^t^ of y^e^ city w^th^ Ludgate, newgate, Old Bailiefe St. Martins, great wood street, y^e^ rest of cheapside and most of y^e^ north p^t^ of city, w^th^ Billinsgate & y^e^ east end of Themes street to y^e^ tower And all y^e^ Towerstreet y^e^ Tower hardly escapeing w^th^ y^e^ custome house w^th^ all y^e^ wharfes & cranes thereabouts.

Wednesday it destroyed Ludgate hill & ffleet street as far as y^e^ Temple & w^th^ in 3 houses of St. Dunston's church, on y^e^ other side of ffleet street, sue-lane, halfe fetter lane, Houlbourne till from newgate to y^e^ Bridge p^t^ of cow lane, Pye corner y^e^ remainder of y^e^ north p^t^ of y^e^ city downe to Aldergate Cripplegate & moorgate, Posthouse, Thridnidle street, Barthollomew lane Lothbury, p^t^ of Broad street y^e^ Duch church & Augustine but not y^e^ french church, there may now be tould oh y^t^ it might not be tould soe to y^e^ enemie of our peace and religion aboue 60 steeples the churches destroyed & never a house between them.

There remaines w^th^ in y^e^ wall onely Bishoppgatestreet & leadenhall street S^t^ Hellens, St. Marie, Duks place Broad street winchester street Crutch's friars seething lane Mark lane & halfe fances street, New Aldgate.

Mem. Southwarke was fired at y^e^ same time, but throw mercy onely two houses burnt, y^e^ remaining p^t^ of y^e^ city attempted to be burnt Tuesday y^e^ 6 being sett on fire in Bishopsgate street but timely p.vented

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II.—Attempt to identify the place called "Parathalassus," mentioned in one of the Colloquies of Erasmus.

By William Rushton, Esq., M.A., London.

In that colloquy of Erasmus entitled "Peregrinatio Religionis Ergo" he mentions the incidents of a pilgrimage to three shrines; (1) of St. Iago de Compostella in Spain, (2) of the Blessed Virgin at *Parathalassus* in England, and (3) of St. Thomas at Canterbury. The second of these places is said to be situated in the farthest corner of England;* in the north west, (inter Occidentem et Septentrionem), about three miles from the sea; the religious house is of regular canons; and the neighbouring village is supported by profits arising from the concourse of strangers. A minute description of

* "Ad extremum Angliae finem, inter occidentem et septentrionem, haud procul a mari, passuum fere tribus millibus. Vicus est vix aliâ re victitans, quam commeantium frequentia."

the chapel and relics is given; but the most important relic was a portion of the Virgin Mother's milk. A Parisian named William, whose brother was Bishop of Constantinople, in his earnest zeal to collect relics, procured a quantity of this milk at the latter city. In his progress to deposit it in the temple of the Blessed Virgin at Paris, he took sick and died, but a companion of his journey undertook to forward it to its destination. He also died on the way, and the milk finally reached Paris by the hands of an Englishman to whom it had been entrusted. The regular canons there presented him with half of it, as a reward for his pains; and this he conveyed to the shrine at "Parathalassus" in his native country.

The writer of this paper is of opinion that the word indicates a positive place, and is not a mere topographical description meaning "by the sea side;" but in examining what actual place coincided with the description, he was not able to arrive at a definite conclusion, and merely suggested the inquiry. Assuming that Erasmus actually meant the North West of England, and that England in his day as well as our own included Wales, the following places may be examined:—St. Asaph, Rhudlan, Birkenhead, Cockersand, Conishead, Furness, Lytham, Preston, St. Bees. The detailed description of the place, as given in the original, coincides in part with the characteristics of some of these; but none of them is exactly suitable. Some disagree in position, others in their relation to the sea, religious character, &c.

It has been alleged that Erasmus, in saying "the North-west," referred to England as lying North-west of Holland, where the dialogue was written to which allusion is here made. This explanation, however, is at variance with the words "ad extremum *Angliæ* finem, &c." Perhaps, after all, it is a mistake of Erasmus, exhibiting either ignorance of geographical details or lapse of memory.

[The shrine to which Erasmus alluded, is most probably that of Our Lady of Walsingham, in Norfolk, founded in the eleventh century, It was visited by several kings and queens of England, including Henry VIII, and the legend of the Virgin's milk was connected with the popular belief that her peculiar place in the heavens was the milky way, or as they called it, the "Walsingham way." The wells, the distance from the sea, the celebrity of the shrine, and numerous other circumstances, point out this place as the real Parathalassus; however the speaker in the dialogue may seem to err in position or direction.—Ed.]