

THE
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OF
THOMAS
CUNINGHAM
OF
CAMPVERE

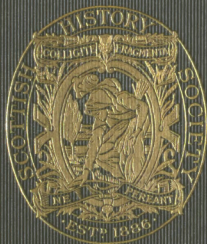
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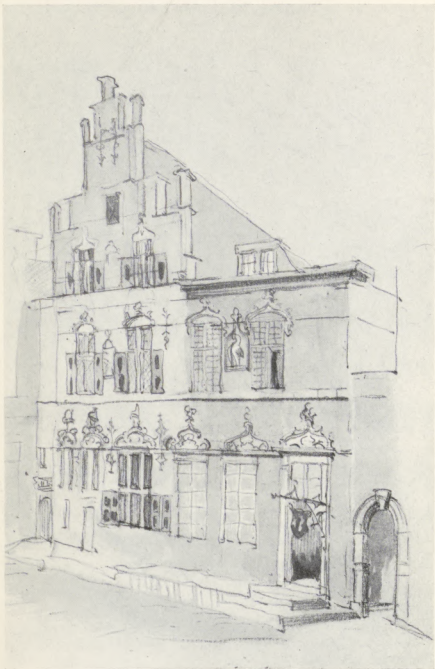
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THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS CUNINGHAM
OF CAMPVERE

1927



SCHOTSCH HUIS, VEERE

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THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS CUNINGHAM OF CAMPVERE

1640-1654

WITH HIS THRISSELS-BANNER
AND EXPLICATION THEREOF

Edited by

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PREFACE

THE JOURNAL AND THE THRISSELS BANNER

THE Journal of Thomas Cuninghame came into the possession of the University of Edinburgh with the Laing MSS., having been bought by David Laing in 1842 at Mr. Chalmers's sale. According to notes inside the cover, Mr. George Chalmers bought it 'from a Mr. Bartholomew in the city, who said it had been brought over from Walcheren by a Mr. Henderson, a dissenting minister, at the time of the expedition to that island, and was probably found at Flushing.' David Laing adds: 'The Rev. John Henderson mentioned in this note was admitted minister of the English Church at Flushing, 16th July 1797, and continued pastor till the town was finally evacuated by the British troops in 1809. Mr. Henderson latterly became minister of the Chapel of Wanlockhead in the parish of Sanquhar, where he died, 14th September 1814.'

The Journal is written in a very small but beautifully clear hand, and Cuninghame has taken infinite pains to reproduce the signatures of all his correspondents. His own signature, reproduced on the title page, is interesting. A curious arrangement of figures incorporated with his name presumably indicates his age at the time of writing, with the day, month and year of his birth. The fraction behind his name represents the day and month of his birth, the figure overhead his age at the time of writing, whilst this coupled with the date given below gives the year in which he was born. This original style of signature was used by Cuninghame throughout his life, and was

adopted, with slight variations, by several of his sons. His use of the Cuningham shakefork as a framework for scriptural reference on the title page of the Explication is also of interest, and the introduction of his name in the verse below Thrissels Banner.

Cuningham's original pagination has been preserved in the margin throughout the printed Journal in accordance with his Register of Contents given at the beginning. The capital R which occurs frequently in the accounts (see page 55) seems to refer to payments received.

Two copies of Thrissels Banner printed on white satin were known to exist in 1888, one of which was exhibited that year in the Historical and Archaeological Collection in the Bishop's Palace, Glasgow, whilst the other copy was then at Dundee. A photograph and description of the Glasgow copy appear in the book printed as a record of the 1888 collection, entitled *Scottish National Memorials*, edited by James Paton and others and published by James MacLehose in 1890. This work also mentions a curious description of the Dundee copy given by Johnston in his *Treasury of the Scottish Covenant*, in 1887, which refers to the Banner as 'A national standard which was borne by the Covenanters when with a gallant army they marched into England, August 28th, 1640, and took possession of Newcastle.' But, as the editor of *Scottish National Memorials* says, 'no one who has seen either of the original copies will agree with him in supposing that it was carried in battle. It is much too small and elaborate for that.' The editor was evidently unaware of the existence of the copy of Thrissels Banner and the Explication which are bound up with Cuningham's Journal, as he refers to the satin copies as the only ones in existence.

A second copy of the Banner on paper is preserved in the National Library at Edinburgh; but, as far as is known, this copy of the Explication is the only one in

existence. It is curious that not more have survived, seeing that Cuningham tells us on page 5 that he 'caused engrave the Banner in copper and print of it 200 upon whyte satin and 1800 upon paper with alyke number of Explications.'

Cuningham's Journal runs from 1640 to 1654, and opens with the deposition of Sir Patrick Drummond from office by the Estates of Parliament, owing to the 'contraventions and transgressions' committed by him in his office as Conservator. He had been Conservator at the Scottish Staple Port since 1625, and there is no doubt that his deposition in 1640 was due more to his open sympathies with the Court party and his leanings towards prelacy than to his faults in the administration of his office. In his position as Conservator, Sir Patrick was nominally in complete control of the factors of the Staple, and had also extensive powers of supervision over all export and import trade at the Staple Port.

The Committee of Estates were looking to the Netherlands for the main supply of arms and ammunition for the equipment of the Scottish army, the provision of which was in the hands of Thomas Cuningham, James Weir and James Eleis, three factors of Veere, who since 1639 had been shipping over to Scotland 'great quantity of armes, ammunition, cannon and other warrelike necessaries.' In these circumstances Sir Patrick Drummond's presence in Veere as supreme officer of the Staple was no doubt extremely inconvenient; and it is not to be wondered at that the Committee of Estates thought fit to bring about his deposition and to instal Thomas Cuningham in his place.

Owing to the refusal of Charles I. to recognize Sir Patrick Drummond's deposition, there was some delay before Cuningham took up his work at the Staple Port; but in November 1641 he decided to take the charge

upon him 'in a modest private way.' In 1644 he received his commission as Ordinary Agent for Scotland in the Netherlands, followed by his official appointment to the post of Conservator by Act of Parliament. In 1650 Charles II. ratified Cuningham's commission and appointment, and at the same time 'laid the knighting sword' upon him; but the royal favour was short-lived, for at the Restoration Sir Patrick Drummond was reinstated in office and was granted a new appointment for life as Conservator of the privileges of the Kingdom of Scotland in the Low Countries.

The Journal tells its own tale of Cuningham's difficulties, and of his faithful services to the cause of the Covenant, closing with his departure for London in 1654 to obtain recognition of his office from the Commonwealth Government, and to secure Scotland's exoneration from the debt due to Messrs. Lampsins of Zealand for monies advanced towards the purchase of arms and ammunition for the Parliamentary armies.

THE CUNINGHAMS OF VEERE

It has been possible to trace something of the Cuningham family, and of their long connection with the town of Veere, from documents at Middelburgh and Veere, the chief sources being the Town Records of Veere, the 'Weesboek' or Orphan Book of Veere, the 'Sessioune book of the Scottische Staple Church at Campheir' (1630 to 1682), and various other documents. Most grateful thanks are due to Heer Meerkamp van Embden, Archivist for the State of Zealand, and his staff at Middelburgh, and to Mr. J. W. Perrels of Veere for their kindness in allowing access to the documents in their charge, and for their help in translating.

From the constant references to the Cuninghams in

the town records of Veere it is evident that they were for many years one of the leading families of the town, and were held in high esteem not only by the Scottish community at the Staple Port but also by the Dutch. Hailing originally from Dumfries, the family settled in Veere as merchants and shipowners at the end of the sixteenth century, and for upwards of a hundred years played a prominent part in the life of the Staple Port, a Thomas Cuninghame holding the office of factor during three generations, whilst Arnold Cuninghame, son of the Conservator, was for many years a member of the town council of Veere, and burgomaster in 1673. The family took a keen interest in the welfare of the Scottish church at Veere, and were connected with it from the first appointment of a minister there in 1614, each Thomas Cuninghame in succession, besides other members of the family, bearing office. From their first appearance in Veere they intermarried with the Dutch; and it is interesting to note that Smallegange in his *Nieuwe Cronyk van Zeeland* includes the shakefork of the Cuninghams amongst the arms of the noble families of Zeeland. They seem to have disappeared from the public life of Veere towards the end of the seventeenth century. It is possible that with the decline of the Staple they moved to other parts of Holland.

The first member of the family to settle in Veere was Thomas Cunningham, father of the Conservator, who came over to the Netherlands in his youth, and served as factor at the Staple Port, being appointed on several occasions to act as their depute by the Conservators Hacket and Denniston.¹ He was chosen by the Burghs to collect the impost appointed for the minister's stipend at Veere in 1614 and following years. In the record of

¹ *R.M.S.*, 1634-1651. No. 233.

his marriage he is described as a Scotsman of Dumfries, and in 1588 he appears as a householder in the House Register of Veere, paying a tax of thirteen shillings Flemish for 'four chimneys' on the west side of the haven. He seems to have been a prosperous man, for in 1591 and 1592 he was engaged in building himself a large house for which, when finished, he paid a tax to the town of Veere of five pounds Flemish. Three years later he was paying tax for the Lammeken, which is usually known as the Conservator's house; but whether it was at this time his private residence or the official residence of the officers of the Staple is not very clear. He appears to have had five wives and an enormous number of children, two of whom, James and Thomas, held the post of factor at the Staple Port. He died a man of considerable wealth, and in his will left large sums of money to his wife and children, sums to the poor of Veere, both Scottish and Dutch, and 'to Maria Cuningham living at Dumfries five double Jacobus.' In addition, he left a quantity of silver goblets, gilt cups and plates, cut diamonds, rings and costly cloaks, and to his son Thomas (afterwards the Conservator) his gold and turquoise signet ring. A letter written to the Committee of Estates by Thomas Cuningham in 1646, and now in the Register House at Edinburgh,¹ appealing for payment of sums of money due to himself and his 'special friend and fellow sufferer James Weir,' is sealed with a small octagonal seal which might well have been this ring. The impression is quite clear and shows on a shield a shakefork; above a front helmet with mantling, a rabbit statant, with the initials T.C. on either side.

Thomas senior died in 1623, and was buried in the Dutch Church at Veere.

¹ See Appendix II.

THOMAS CUNINGHAM THE CONSERVATOR

Thomas Cuningham the Conservator was born overseas in 1604, presumably at Veere. He was admitted factor at the Staple Port in July 1621, and was appointed Conservator, as already noted, by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland in 1644, which post he continued to hold until 1660, when Sir Patrick Drummond was reinstated. He was also agent for Scotland in the Netherlands from 1644 to 1648. He married Apollonia de Mysters in 1625 and had a large family, most of whom married into Dutch families and settled in or near Veere. His death occurred in 1669 or 1670.

In 1634, Thomas Cuningham and James Weir registered as native Scots under the Great Seal of Scotland after ships laden with their goods had been seized by the Flemish during the war between Holland and Flanders on the pretext of their being Zealanders.¹ Cuningham, together with most of his fellow factors at Veere, did a considerable amount of trading on his own account, although this was directly contrary to the Acts and Statutes of the Burghs, which held that 'the factouris in Campheir aucht and sould content thameselffis with thair office of factorie and wer ordanit to desist and ceis from all bying and selling anie Scottis waires to thair awin behoofe, bott allanerlie to the weill, profeit and behoove of the merchands to quhome they were subject to make compt thair of under the payne of tinsell of thair offis.'² Following on a long list of complaints against the factors, which extend over several years and include the serious accusation 'that the saids factouris in tyme of scarcitie does buye victuall and vthers vivers before the hand and vtters the samin agayne

¹ *R.M.S.*, 1634-1651. Nos. 232 and 233.

² *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, 1615-1676, p. 101.

at ane hier rate than they cost the same to the merchandis that employes theme,'¹ Cuningham with six other factors was summoned to appear before the Convention of Burghs in 1625, on the charge of transgressing the Acts and Statutes of the Burghs. The seven factors 'confessed their oversight in divers points layed to thair chairge and therefore submitted themselfis in the borrowis will.'²

The same year Sir Patrick Drummond was appointed to the office of Conservator. His appointment was unpopular with the Burghs, and from the outset he appears to have come into conflict with the Scottish community at Veere. Very soon after his appointment complaints begin to come in from Veere of the 'enormities' of the Conservator, and in 1629 the minister complained that he 'did incrotche upon' the government of the Church. In 1628 he gave great offence by deposing James Weir from his office of factory 'at his awne hand,' contrary to the articles signed by him, which reserved the sole right of deposing factors to the Burghs, and he was ordered to restore James Weir to his place.³ It is curious that one of the charges against Drummond in the sentence pronounced upon him by the Committee of Estates in 1640 (see page 40) was that he had failed to suspend Thomas Cuningham and James Weir from office when ordered to do so by the Burghs, and had allowed Thomas Cuningham and James Weir and James Eleis to use trade and traffic in Scotland. In all probability Drummond was powerless to do anything against these three. They had been sending over supplies of arms and ammunition to Scotland for many years, and were far too valuable to the Estates of Parliament to be hindered in any way from carrying on their work in Veere.

¹ *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 1615-1676*, pp. 164 and 165.

² *Ibid.*, p. 180.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 277 and 278.

Unfortunately the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs are missing from the 3rd March 1631 to the 3rd July 1649, and much valuable matter is lost for the time during which Drummond and Cuninghame were rival claimants for the post of Conservator; but from the surviving 'Abstract of the Acts' it appears that the Burghs were far more uncertain of their position than Cuninghame makes out in his Journal, and that they acted with extreme caution over his appointment, ordaining 'consultation to be had with the most expert lawyers how far the burrows may extend their power anent the premises in not giving offence to His Majesty or inroaching upon his prerogative.'¹

The result of the consultation was that in 1641 they 'commisionats one Cuninghame to doe all the affairs that the Conservator used to do and this without prejudice of his Majesties right.'² This was followed up in 1644 by his appointment to the post by Act of Parliament.

During the period between Drummond's deposition in 1640 and Cuninghame's appointment in 1644, neither of the two rivals is definitely described by the title of Conservator. It is evident, however, that Cuninghame held the position of ruling elder in the Scottish Church at Veere, and it is quite clear from the Kirk Session book that this position was generally supposed to be held by the Conservator.

Two letters written by Sir Patrick Drummond to John Hay, just before his deposition from office, show clearly the direction in which Sir Patrick's sympathies lay, and are of special interest from the light they throw upon the situation in Veere in 1640, and upon the way in which the merchant shipping of Scotland was utilized

¹ *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, vol. iv., Appendix, p. 547.

² *Ibid.*, p. 548.

for the service of the Covenanters. John Hay, Clerk Register of Scotland, was probably then in London, forced to flee from Edinburgh owing to the part taken by him in support of Laud's prayer book. Sir Patrick, writing from Veere, was reporting news of events in Scotland brought by Scottish merchants, and the movements of Scottish ships employed in the service of the Covenanters. Notwithstanding the fact that the Royalist party were attempting a blockade of the Scottish ports, the shipping of arms and ammunition organized by Thomas Cuningham and his confederates went merrily forward ; and, as far as can be seen, Sir Patrick Drummond was powerless to do more than report the sailings to the Royalist party, and rail impotently against the doings of the Covenanters.

In a letter dated at 'Campheir, Sept. $\frac{1}{2}$ ², 1640,' Sir Patrick reports the following news from Scotland : 'Munroe with his regiment . . . made his progress through the non-covenanters houses. They have pulled up by the roots and burned all the plantings everywhere, not sparing the Marquis of Huntleys, where they have not left one plant ; above all they have made a fearful spectacle of the Laird of Banffs houses and land, for not content to have pulled up his planting, they have sawn the joists and taken out of his house the doors, windows and all combustibles and reduced them to ashes, and have not left on his whole lands a living beast except Covenanter's lice and such like noisome creatures. I am heartily sorry to see this noble gentleman receive so hard measure on all sides.' Reports from Edinburgh say that '14 days ago 17 of the King's Ships went up into the Firth, but it seems they are there to little purpose, for another Scotch ship is come to Rotterdam this week, and within these 20 days they have got home from this country.' 'The King is here (by report) already deposed and the Queen of Bohemia

put in his place, but I hope to see them all hanged or die a more shameful death that say it or wish it.'¹ A second letter dated from Campheir, Oct. 1³, 1640, reports: 'It seems the King's ships do little good upon the coast of Scotland, for this last week the ship of Captain Hird of Kirkaldy came hither with coals and goods; two days ago came the ship of John White of Kirkealdy and the bark of David Murray of Edinburgh, and the ship of John Derumple has come safe to Rotterdam; all of them came out of the Firth, but none of them saw any of the King's ships. We daily expect the ships of William Simpson and George Gay of Dysart with coals and staple wares; if they come safe, then in my opinion it will be more credit to his Majesty to recall his ships than suffer them to remain there to be laughed at, as they are. Before their ships got liberty to come away they all found caution to come home again and to employ their whole stock upon ammunition, David Murray only excepted, who I believe will carry home minions. George Read, son of William Read of Edinburgh, tells us the castle was surrendered last Tuesday fortnight for want of drink. . . . Lord Balmerino, who carried himself now as King, established Stephen Boyd Governor of the castle, in which they say there is only 3000 weight of powder left, but it seems they have taken your office over your head, for they have meddled with all the registers and are taking copies of them all lest the principals should miscarry.

'It is written from the army that those of Newcastle began to look down upon them; when our Pope heard this, he said it was because our people used them too courteously. I see they were in great distress at home before they came into England and if the King were well served, they would be quickly in greater straits there.'

¹ *Domestic State Papers, 1640-1641*, p. 52.

'*P.S.*—I see likewise they (Scotland) want ammunition, for there is much dealing here to send much home with their ships that are going home.

'I have advertised Sir William Boswell to have an eye to Rotterdam; but if the King's Ships would wait off Tynemouth they would find them more readily than off the Firth, where they would only come about night; but they must wait 20 miles off the land for that is the course our people take. But I think this is all lost labour, for his Majesty will be deceived in this as in all other things, and I believe before this the peace is made; God grant it be good.'¹

A letter from the Committee of Estates to Thomas Cuningham, James Eleis and James Weir (given in full in the Appendix), although of a later date, is interesting as showing the use of Scotch coal as payment for arms purchased in the Low Countries.

The 'Sessione book of the Scottische Staple Church at Campheir' (1630 to 1682), which is still in existence at the Stadhuis at Veere, gives many items of information concerning the Cuningham family. During the greater part of the period over which it extends Thomas the Conservator was either deacon or elder of the church. In 1630 he signed the Session book as deacon on taking over charge of the church plate, which included 'four silver coupes, thrie plaits, ane basein, ane burdcloth and tuo serviets, togidder with the morteloth.' The following year he was elected elder, and continued to act in that capacity almost continuously until the time of his death. In 1634 the Session entrusted Thomas Cuningham, elder, and James Weir, deacon, who were going to Scotland, with a sum of money for some Kirkcaldy men who were prisoners in Turkish hands, shrewdly instructing them to

¹ *Domestic State Papers, 1640-1641*, pp. 135-137.

find out on arrival 'whether or not the appointed sum for the captives' redemption was already gathered in, and if they fund ane sufficient sum collected that then they needed not mentionate anything concerning ther commissioun, bot if the full sum was not collected, they sould give in name and behalf of this Scottish Church at leist fyve and twentie lib. Flemish.' In 1643 a fierce controversy arose at Veere, in which both Cuningham and Drummond were involved, over the erection of a coat of arms in the church in memory of Elizabeth Cant, mistress of the Conciergerie House and widow of John Porterfeild, merchant burghess of Edinburgh. The coat of arms was erected by the Porterfeilds in spite of great opposition on the part of the Kirk Session, led by Thomas Cuningham, who no doubt acted with all the more zeal owing to the fact that Sir Patrick Drummond was son-in-law to the said Elizabeth Cant. At the suggestion of Thomas Cuningham a certain Sir Philip Balfour was asked to persuade Sir Patrick Drummond 'not to erect any such things in the Church, it being a meer novatioun in the Scottish kirk here, having never had any precedent example although sundry people of very good quality had been buried in it heretofore.' The petition failed and the coat of arms was erected; but the Session, feeling they had been openly defied, summoned the two sons of Elizabeth Cant, censured them and ordered them to remove 'these scandalous arms,' which they pronounced to be a badge of pride savouring of idolatry. The Porterfeilds not only refused to remove the coat of arms themselves, but threatened to use force should the Session attempt to effect its removal. The Session, deterred by 'these bloody threatenings' of the Porterfeild brothers, adopted more subtle tactics, and deputed the minister, with Thomas Cuningham as ruling elder, 'to enquire the judgment of the ministers not only in this toun but also

the Dutch and English ministers in Middleburgh and Flushing.' This time their efforts were successful. The Dutch and English ministers entirely agreed with the views of the Session; and, after the whole case had been laid before the General Assembly in Scotland, the coat of arms was ordered to be removed. As a result of this quarrel the General Assembly ordered that no further burials within the church should take place.

Owing to the blank in the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs from 1631 to 1649, followed by a blank in the Kirk Session book of Veere from 1653 to 1660, it is not possible to learn much of Cuningham's doings after he was appointed Conservator beyond what he himself relates in his Journal.

In July 1647 Thomas Cuningham and James Eleis were admitted burgesses and gildbrethren of Edinburgh; and three months later Cuningham was present at a banquet given to 'Lieut. General David Leslie, Generall Major Holburn, the Lord Conservator and uthers,' which cost the town of Edinburgh the large sum of 'ane hundreth fyftie sex poundis threttin schillinges fourpennies.' After the closing of his Journal, Cuningham was absent from the Staple Port for some time, and in 1655 the Commissioner of Burghs dispensed with his attendances at the Convention 'in regard his necessarie effaires now at Londone.' In 1657 he was still in London seeking to prove 'before his Heines the Lord Protector and his counsell' that the remainder of the debt due to the Lampsins of Zealand was 'whollie an Inglish debt.' Shortly afterwards he was summoned to appear before the Convention, but failed to do so. The clerk 'productit ane letter from Sir Thomas Cuninghame elder, conservator, shewing the impossibilitie of his sones compearing at this present convention in respect of his own inabilitie in going about the imploymentis quhairanent he wes imployed, quhair of

ane pairt belonged and concerned the burrows, and his son of necessitie behoved to supplie his infirmities.' ¹

In 1658 the Convention found 'that the long absence of the conservatour frome the exerceise of his office hes bein verie prejudiciall to the Stapl and hes occasioned many abussis.' Their general clerk was directed 'to wreat ane letter to him to repair speidilie and with all convenient dilligence,' and 'in the mean tyme to give expres ordour to Samuel Wallace his deput, to tak cair for rectifying thes abussis at the Stapl port.' ²

On 13th June 1660, the following entry appears in the Kirk Session book of Veere: 'The quhilk day (after calling upon God) Sir Patrick Drummond, Conservator, was re-created a member of this Judicatorie, and gave his promise *de fidei administratione*.' The date is curious, for the Convention of Royal Burghs were considering the rival claims of Sir Patrick Drummond and Sir Thomas Cuninghame a month later, and agreed 'that it would be inconvenient to the burrowis to give any answer at present to other of the saidis letteris, but that ane letter be wreathin be George Cheyne in thair names to William Thompson that he may speak and be informed be thame anent the veritie of the contentis of both thair letteris and to know the validitie of other of thair richtis to the said office.' It was not until the following September that Sir Patrick received his new appointment under the Great Seal.

Thomas Cuninghame continued to reside at Veere, and to take a lively interest in the affairs of the church, continuing in his position as elder, in spite of growing ill-health. A note dated 1662, annexed to an appeal sent in by Arnold Cuninghame, son to the Conservator, in 1668 for debts still due to his father by the Crown, mentions that 'the petitioner advanced the moneys in question

¹ *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 1615-1676*, p. 447.

² *Ibid.*, p. 466.

and has not been repaid tho' he has expended £800 in prosecution thereof and suffers much from want of the money and from disease.'

On 9th January 1670, the Session book of the Scottish Church at Veere records the following entry: 'The Session being assembled did tak in consideration the death of thir two elders, Sir Thomas Cuningham and Andro Rennie, and did judge it therefore highlie necesserie that one elder sould be choasen and one deacon.'

THOMAS AND ARNOLD CUNINGHAM, SONS OF THE CONSERVATOR

Of the Conservator's sons Thomas and Arnold are the two who appear most frequently in the public life of Veere. Thomas, the eldest, followed in his father's and grandfather's footsteps as merchant factor at the Staple Port, and elder of the Scottish Church at Veere, and in 1677 was appointed to act as depute to the Conservator Wilkie during the latter's absence in Scotland. After his death in 1678, a good deal of correspondence passed between the Kirk Session at Veere and the Convention over poors bonds which had been left in his custody. A protest was made by the Convention in 1684 against the town of Campheir for detaining 200 pounds Flemish and the factor books belonging to the deceased Thomas Cuningham, which money ought to have been remitted to the creditors of the said Thomas Cuningham here in Scotland. He married Ida Shoormans in 1672, and his eldest son, the fourth Thomas Cuningham of Veere, was born in 1676.

Arnold Cuningham, the second son of the Conservator, born in 1633, was elected a member of the Town Council of Veere in 1663, and burgomaster in 1673. He was

also a member of the Chamber of Accounts for the province of Zealand. In 1668 he was sent to England to discuss the proposed removal of the Staple Port from Veere; and, on the return of the Staple to Veere in 1675, he was one of those chosen by the town 'to transact and treat about all matters under negociation and relating to us, and to carry through to a settlement here all transactions with the Scotch nation.'¹ In 1668 he sent petitions to the King requesting payment of sums of money due to his father seventeen years before. They run as follows:—

'June 1668. Petition of Arnold Cuningham to the King. In 1651 there were sums of money disbursed for transporting your Majesty's horses and servants from Breda to Scotland by Sir William Macdowell, Sir James Bunce and Sir Thomas Cuningham. The share of the last-named was £351, 2s. 2d. with £358, 0s. 5d. interest thereon for seventeen years besides £370 paid for agitating the business in Scotland. These monies were settled on me by my father, Sir Thomas, in satisfaction of monies furnished for him in his necessity. I pray the audit of my accounts and settlement of these debts on some branch of the revenue.'²

'1668. Arnold Cuningham to the King. I request a favourable answer to the Prince of Orange about continuance of the Scotch Staple Port at Campvere; an order to the three Scottish Commissioners coming to settle the same to have special regard to the Prince of Orange in Campvere; and also attention to my petition about my disbursements in 1651 that I may be able to return home with success.'³

Arnold married Maria Colve in 1673, and died in 1680.

¹ *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, 1615-1676*, Appendix II., p. 692.

² *Domestic State Papers, 1667-1668*, p. 419.

³ *Ibid.*, 1668-1669, p. 134.

THE LAMMEKEN AND THE STRUIYS

The two houses known as the Lammeken and the Struiys which together form the 'Schotsche Huis' are both supposed to have been built by the Scottish people. The Lammeken was built by a certain Joos Olivers in 1639, and detailed accounts of the building appear in the town records of Veere. Joos Olivers was presumably connected with a certain Bartel Olivers, who came originally from Scotland, and was a shipmaster of Veere in 1538. Bartel's first wife was Janneken Moffat, daughter of John Moffat, Conservator of the Scottish nation, and Lady Anna Christoffels of Bergen-op-Zoom. The house is a fine stone building ornamented with iron work bearing a device of thistles; and a stone plaque over the door shows the sign of a lamb from which the house takes its name. Whether or not this was the official residence of the Conservator in Veere does not certainly appear, as Thomas Cuningham was paying tax for the house in 1597, and also in 1639, when Sir Patrick Drummond was Conservator.

The second house, the Struiys or Ostrich, was built in 1561. Although no record appears of its erection by a Scotsman, it is generally supposed to have been the official Conciergerie house. Notes on the building of these two houses have been taken by Mr. J. W. Perrels from the Town Records of Veere; and he has very kindly allowed use to be made of them.

CAPTAIN LOUIS DICK OF THE *GOLDEN LION* OF LEITH

Captain Louis Dick, commander of the *Golden Lion* of Leith, was the son of Sir William Dick of Braid, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

In 1642 Thomas Cuningham and Louis Dick joined the

Committee of Adventurers, and each fitted out a ship at their own charges for the relief of the Protestants in Ireland, as described by Cuninghame on pages 66 and 67 of his Journal. After assisting, along with Cuninghame's ship the *Lorne*, at the securing of the Isle of Wight for the Parliamentary forces and at the defence of Plymouth, Louis Dick's ship the *Golden Lion*, carrying thirty guns, was engaged for 'further service' by the Admiralty.

In 1643 the Commissioners of the Navy were ordered 'to contract with Captain Ludovic Dick, Captain of the *Lion* now riding at Humoaze, to employ the *Lion* in the fleet under the Earl of Warwick for six months from 1st March last; the Mayor of Plymouth and other able shipwrights there having certified that she is completely fitted for a man-of-war and ready to go to sea.'¹

The following year he was in command of a squadron off the North coast of England, and in 1647 he was employed 'in the service of the Scotch guard betwixt the North of Ireland and Scotland,' a guard which was re-engaged for winter service by request of the Scotch Commissioners.

His death occurred some time between 1647 and the spring of 1650, for on 27th April 1650, the following entry appears in the Burgh Records of Edinburgh: 'The same day recommendis to the Dean of Gild and his Counsell to admitt and resave Jon Inneis, servitour to umquhile Captain Lues Dick, sone to Sir William Dick of Braid, knycht, to be burges and gildbrother of this burgh for payment of the ordinar dewtie, and to dispense with his armes, silver, and uther dewties accustomed to be payit at the admission of burgesses and gildbrethren, and this becaus of the great respectis the Counsell caries to request of the said Sir William.'

¹ *Domestic State Papers, 1641-1643*, p. 560.

THE LAMPSINS

Cornelius and Adrian Lampsins, whose name has been transformed into 'Lampsius' in books dealing with the Scottish Staple, and who figure so largely in Thomas Cuningham's Journal, were well-known merchants of Middelburgh and Flushing, and were the sons of Cornelius Lampsins and Maria Meuniex, both of Ostend.

Cornelius was born at Flushing in 1610 and died there in 1664. Adrian also was probably born at Flushing, but settled in Middelburgh, and died there in 1665. Their agent Gideon Morris was in 1649 admitted a burgess and gildbrother of Edinburgh.

Whether or not the Lampsins received the final payment of the debt due to them for arms and ammunition supplied to the Parliamentary armies remains a mystery. A special Committee was appointed to deal with 'Lampsins business' in so far as the debt concerned Scotland only; but, as Cuningham tells us at the end of the Journal, he was in 1654 endeavouring to secure exoneration for Scotland for the remainder of the debt still owing to them on the public faith of both nations. It has not been possible to discover how far he was successful, and whether the Lampsins ever obtained a final settlement.

A PERFECT ACCOMPT

MEMORIAL

OR

QUOTIDIAN-RECORD

OF

The most Considerable Materiall & Remarkable Passages
Specially Respecting & Relative

TO

The Publick Commissions & Employments layd upon Me,

and

The Services, in pursuance thereof, Faithfully performed

as

Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scottish Nation, and
Commissioner & Ordinary-Agent for the Affaires of Scotland

In the Netherlands

Including

Severall reall Testimonies of a Constant Affection & Sympathizing-Adherence
unto, Actual-Contributing towards the Assistance, and Personall Sufferings
for, the Parliamentary-Interest, of, England & Scotland, In their greatest
Affliction & most Dangerous Extremities

With

Diverse Intermixed Memorable Proceedings & Occurrences, in and concerning
Both Nations

From March 1640 till May 1654, Observantly Collected, by Me

⁵⁰
27 *Cum gratia*
1654

INTRODUCTION

OR THE MOVING CAUSE, AND MANNER OF MY FIRST
APPEARING UPON THE PUBLICK THEATER

WHEREAS Scotland had a long time groaned under prelaticall hierarchy, the maintenance of whose insatiable pryde (especially since their pretended Assembly at Perth in anno 1618 did obtrude upon the Church their 5 bastard Articles) having not only produced a division between King and people, but also threatening to devoure both piety and policy in that kingdome, so as the very noise thereof (filling the eares of Europe) made hue and cry throughout all reformed Churches, how was it possible for any true patriot and orthodox Christian to play the neuter and live at rest abroad, whilst his deare cuntry and nation was so pityfully shaken at home, as nothing could be expected but the ruinous downfall of its Governement, when religion and justice (the only upholding pillars thereof) were already bowed and undermined, and the totall blowing up so much the more to be feared, as there was rather a Jezebel protecting those Baals-Priests, then a Ester to plead for an innocent people.

At first hearing, it seemed to me a meer paradox that Scotland could have engendered such a venemous brood as would (viper lyke) rippe up their mothers bellie to gaine elbow roome for their self-ended ambition, but upon a more serious inquisition, and impartiall examination of bypast proceedings and the present posture of publique affairs in that kingdome, I clearly discerned a misinformed and highly offended Prince on the one hand ; on the other hand his loyall oppressed and humbly supplicating subjects,

and between both a faction of arrogant incendiaries crying 'no Bishop, no King,' who, finding their forged festivall-dayes, confirmation, private baptisme, private communion, kneeling at the receiving of the Sacrament, their booke of Common-Prayer and Canons, their licentious tolleration of profaning the Lords Day by Sports, their altars and bowing towards them, and all their popish ceremonies and superstitious fopperies to be weighed and prove light in the ballance of the Sanctuary, themselves questioned for their impudent maintaining of those Pharisaeicall novations, accused for inventing all manner of will-worship, condemned for adulterating the true Sense of Scripture, and for these and other criminall practices and presumptuous attempts lykely to be deusted of their hipocriticall surplices, worldly pomp, temporall power, Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction, and large revenues, benefices, and usurped authority, and having lately, by their Metropolitan-Patron of Canterbury, so farre interested the King in their quarrell that by his publike proclamations both in Scotland and England and causing the hangman at London to make a fyre of his royall promises made at the Pacification at Barwick, anno 1638 and 1639, he was wholly engaged, and making great preparations of a navall fleet and land forces, being resolved with all his power to execute his wrath against his native land, unless both State and Church did speedily embrace and absolutly submit to all those Episcopall dreggs of idolatry, I then indeed, upon the apprehension of the dolefull desolations, which such a groundless warre did prognosticate to the King and his posterity, considering that it was the way to loose either his crown or his peoples heart, if not both, and that in such a case it is the dutie of every faithfull subject (as of the meanest mariner and passenger in a perishing ship) to give his best advyce and contribute his utmost endeavours towards the preventing, hindering, and diswading, yea even (if he can) to oppose their magistratts, superiours and soveraines, whensoever it doth manifestly appeare that their designes and courses are contrary to the lawes

of God and Nature, and visibly destructive to themselves, or the Commonwealth, being much perplexed in mynde, desirous to speak a word in due season, so as it might, in the first place, reach the eares and heart of the abused King, and next, serve as an encouragement and cordiall-antidote to my unjustly persecuted countreyemen, and wanting a tongue for so high a language, neither knowing what methode to use, or in what shape to expose my soule-oppressing thoughts for diverting the one and comforting the other, without wronging, provoking, contemning, or prejudging, flattering or fearing both or either, after much pensiveness, and a hard conflict between my zeale and weakness, at last my sympathysing bowells and condoling spirit prevailing and forcing a passage through the midst of this labyrinth, like Croesus dumb borne sonne, I uttered a shrill-sounding voice as a warning shout or centorian exclamation in an unpractized stile of poesie, under the title of Thrissels-Banner, accompanied with my owne explication to anticipate all criticall misconstructions of partial glossographers, and withall chiefly intended for the information, satisfaction, and cordiall reconciliation of the King and his faithfull subjects by such arguments, reasons and motives, as were grounded upon the sacred and uncontrollable Word of God, the only universall, safe, and infallible rule for Christians lyfes and conversations, and therefore, as I conceived the publishing thereof to be neither arrogancy nor presumption (having upon my proper cost and charges caused ingrave the Banner in copper and print of it 200 upon whyte satin and 1800 upon paper, with alyke number of explications, freely dispersing them both in Scotland, and everywhere abroad), so shall I (by the grace of the Almighty) never forsake those colours by me displayed, nor be ashamed to owne them, but constantly indeavour (according to my place and station, private or publique) to observe, practize, maintaine, defend and adhere unto those maximes and principles of religion and policy therein professed, holden forth and recommended, so long as it shall please my

creator to continue my military dayes in this valey of teares and temporall revolutions.

T. CUNINGHAM.

Whosoever shall confesse me before men, him shall the son of man also confesse before the angels of God.

But he that denieth me before men shall be denied before the angels of God.—(Luke 12, verses 8 and 9.)¹

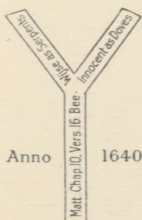
¹ Enclosed in a scroll.

THE EXPLICATION OF THRISSELS BANNER

(printed and bound up with the diary)

EXPLICATION OF THRISSELS-BANNER

CONTAINING A BRIEF INTERPRETATION
AND DECLARATION
OF THE FORM AND FASHION THEREOF, AS ALSO
OF THE MATTER THEREIN EXPRESSED.



PSALM 20, verse 1, 5.

The Lord heare thee in the day of trouble: the Name of Jaakobs God defend thee, etc., that wee may rejoyce in thy salvation and set up the Banner in the Name of our God, etc.

PSALM 60, verse 4.

Thou, O God, hast given a Banner to them that feare thee, that it may be displayed becaus of trueth.

THE PREFACE

SINCE never man at any tyme could so wysely frame his *work* or compose his *writtings* but (it comming to the publike view) either *ignorance* or *envy* (if not both), *mortal ennemies to vertue*, did always labour to *under myne* the sinceritie of the *author*, seeking (with the pricking *spider*) to draw theyr *venem* out of the best *herbes* and sweetest smelling *floures*, I considering this, darre promese no securite to my self (tho a continual *amator*, yet no dayly *practiser*), being but a new grafted *impe* in comparison of those innumerable flourissing famous (and yet neverthelesse controlled) *poets*, notwithstanding (being mooved with a entire *affection* towards al those that from theyr hearts wish, labour for, and ayme at, *the peace of Syon*) I have enterprysed and, by the *grace of God*, finished and perfyted my *first fruit*, intitulate *Thrissels Banner*. And knowing that the same shal rencounter and come to the hands and eyes both of *friends* and *foes*, which I al include in three ranks; the *first*, *wyse and understanding* (only absolute *friends*); the *second*, *ignorants* (both *friends* and *foes*); the *thrid*, *malicious partial caluminators* (only absolute *foes*); therefore I have thought it most necessary and expedient (for preventing and eschewing, so farre as possibly I can, al *false glosses of adversaries*) to accompany and convoye the foresayd *Banner*, with this my owne *Explication*, where in I have (so briefly and playnly as I could) faythfully declared *my meaning and intention* in everie thing as wel anent the *forme* of it, as concerning the *matter* and words therein containyd, which I hope shal tend to the *comfort* and *edification* of the *first*; *instruction* of the *second*; *conviction* and *disclosing* of the *thrid*, and in al and everie one of them, to the *glory of God*, whom I earnestly beseech to maintayne *his owne cause*, to strenthen,

encouradge, and assist the *defenders* thereof, to open the eyes of such as yet are blinded, to arme al those that suffer persecution for his sake, with *wisdome* and *Christian patience*, graunting thame that passing natural understanding *peace of conscience* here in this lyfe, and in his owne good tyme everlasting

Repos Ailleurs

T. CUNINGHAM.¹

Campveer, the
first of March
1640, stilo novo.¹

¹ The signature, address, and date have been added by Cuningham in ink, the address and date being enclosed in an ornamental scroll of his own design.

EXPLICATION OF THE FORME AND FASHION OF THRISSELS BANNER

The Booke

signifyeth *The Byble*¹ and consequently *the Word of God*, which ought to be *the foundation and ground of our attempts*, as being the *only infallible rule* whereby al the imaginations, thoughts, words, resolutions, and actions of man should be squared.

The Sword

signifyeth *authority*, and the standing of it upon the Byble signifyeth that *al authority is of God*.

The Thrissel Crouned

signifyeth *the kingdome of Scotland*; item, the binding and knitting of the *thrissel* and *sword* each one to other signifyeth the mutual band betwixt *King* and *subjects*; item the *thrissel* decoring the *sword* signifyeth that *the honour of a King standeth in his subjects*; item, the *sword* carrying up the *Thrissel* and so the *Thrissel* resting, and (as it were) growing upon the *Sword*, signifyeth as *Kings* ought to maintayne and defend theyr *subjects*, being (under *God*) a rest and refuge unto them, so *subjects* are bund and obliged to give due respect and honour to theyr King, and to obey theyr *superiours* in al things *agreeing with the law and commandement of God*.

The Garter

signifyeth *The Bond of Peace*; item *the garter* binding the *sword* (by a knot about the gardes therof) in and fast to the sheath, and so going upward throug the *fyve rings* with woupings about the sheath fastening the *sword* to the

¹ In the margins on both sides are innumerable references to Scripture.

banner, signifyeth that of al *estats* that is the most *happy*, which (next unto the *true light of Gods word* and his *pure worship*) enjoyeth a blessed *peace*, especially within it self when *King* and *subjects* of al ranks are (as it were) wrapped together *in unitie, peace, and brotherly love*; item the two *louse-hinging ends* of the *garter* signifye that al readie some *knots* of *peace* are *loused*, and as there is only resting *one knot* about the *gardes*, and *another* about the *thrissel*, so *peace* betwixt *King* and *subjects* is in a *weake estate*, and as by al outward appearance (except the *Lord of Peace* prevent it) verie neere at ane *end*: item, as the *sword* can not be drawne unles that one (yet resting fast) *knot* about the *gardes* be either *loused* or *broken*, and that being done, the *garter* shal hing *wholely lousse*, and not be able to beare up, or keep fast, neither *banner* nor *thrissel*, so if the *King* enter againe in warrelyke manner against his *subjects*, and so (as it were) shaking thame of, *rejecting theyr earnest and lawful petitions*, they (finding them selfs *allogither cast lousse and justice denyed to them*) shalbe forced, and must resolve, to take them to *another course*, and to use al *possible, lawful, and readiest meanes* for the *safetie* and *defence* of *themselves, religion, and liberties*.

The Banner

signifyeth the *true reformed religion*, by the sincere profession and practise wherof *al faythful Christians* (as souldiers by theyr cullours) are knowne and discerned from *tyme-serving hypocrates and infidels*.

The Crosses into the Banner

signifye (by and attour theyr ordinarie usual signification) the manyfold *troubles, miseries, and calamities* whereunto al *righteous true members and disciples of Chryst* (in this lyfe) are subject; item, al the *crosses* in the *banner* both *beginning* and *ending, from* and *into*, the *edge* or *border* of the *banner*, signifye that (according to the old proverbe *Omne malum ab ecclesia*) ordinarily, in al ages, the greatest troubles were (as yet they are) bred and occasioned by

such as carie the *name* and *shew* of *Gods messengers*, but whosoever wil but, with sound judgement, cal to mynd *bygone examples*, with open eyes behold *present experience*, and with patient hearts waite upon *the Lords due tyme*, shal certainly learne, clearly see, and surely find, that *God* ever hath *skattered the proud in the imagination of theyr hearts*; stil doeth *overthrow the wicked in theyr owne interpryses*, and finally shal make the *ennemies* of his *trueth wring out and drinke the dregs of his wrath*, and put them to *everlasting shame and perpetual confusion*.

The Fyve Rings

signifye *al the faythful Covenanters in Scotland, nobilitie, gentrie, borrows, ministers and commons*; item, the *fastening* of the *rings* into the *banner*, signifyeth how *deeply* they are *sworne*, and firmly bund and obliged (conjunctly and unseparably) to mayntayne, defend, and cleave fast unto the *true reformed religion*, to theyr lyfes end; item, as the *lousing* of the *garter* may wel separate the *sword* from the *rings*, but can not separate the *rings* from the *banner*, so the *breach* of *peace* may wel make a separation betwixt *King* and *subjects*, but shal never be able to make any separation betwixt the *sinccre Covenanters* and *true religion*.

The Streamer

signifyeth *the good cause*; item, the *cord* (wherby the *streamer* is fastened to the *Thrissel*) signifyeth the *bond of the Covenant*, whereby the *faythful Covenanters* are fastened and knitt to the *good cause*.

EXPLICATION OF THE MATTER EXPRESSED IN THRISSELS BANNER

The Title

As al right and *true-mynded authors* ever studie and indevore to *intitulate* theyr labours and wryttings, so that the *spectator* at the first *view*, and the *reader* in one *word*,

may take up and conceive the whole *matter*, together with the *author* his *skope* and *intention*, so I (according to my simple judgement) have thought *Thrissels-Banner* the fittest *title* for that *worke*, the whole matter therein containd belonging properly to the present estate of *Scotland* and the *inhabitants* thereof.

Liberum Hilarem

standing within the body of the thrissel signifyeth that al which is *free* is *joyful*.

Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos

standing into the *two leafes* of the *thrissel*, signifyeth that al those *who have God on theyr side* need not *feare*, nor care much *who be against them*.

Tandem bona causa Triumphat

standing into the *streamer* signifyeth that *the good cause* *shal finally* (in the Lords due tyme) *triumph*.

Pro lege, rege, grege

standing in the *margin* before the *sword*, signifyeth *what only are just and lawful causes* for raising up *armes* and *publique warre*, to witt, *for the maintenance of Gods true worship*; *maintenance of the authority of lawful superiours*; and *for the maintenance of the common wealth*.

Crede mihi verum libertas optima rerum nunquam servili sub nexu vivete filii

standing upon the *hand* of the *sword* signifyeth (in a praying and recommending manner) *the happy estate of freedome and liberty*, and, to the contrary, *dispraying and diswading* al men from *the miserable and unhappy cstate of slaverie* and *cruel yoke of bondage*.

Remove the wicked from the King
in righteousness then shal he reign,

standing upon the *booke*, is collected out of the *grave sentences* and *pithy parables* of the *wysest King*, who never had, nor shal have ane *equal*, signifyeing how ordinarily *wicked counsellours* are nearest *Kings*, and how necessary it is (if the *King* desyreth his *throne* to be established in *righteousnes*), not only to be *just*, *pure*, and *righteous himself*, but also to *skatter the wicked*, to *close his earcs and barre his Court-doores* upon al *prophane courteours*, and *corrupted councellers*.

O King of royal race, remember my true word,
thow Ventur's crown and peace by drawing of thy
sword,¹

standing upon the *sheath*, is a *warning to the King*, signifyeing the great danger of a *domestik warre*, and that a *kingdome* divyded against it self can not stand.

If this knot loused bee, its' thy loss and thy heirs
Whether the victorie bee on thy syde or theirs,

standing upon the *garter*, beginning upon the *knot* thereof about the *gardes*, is a *reason* backing and binding the foresayd warning, signifyeing what *fruits* and *effects* the *King* is to expect by casting lousse the *knot of peace*, and *drawing the sword against his subjects*, showing the *uncertaintie* of the *victory*, and how *His Ma^{tie}* (goe as it wil) shal always be a *loser*; for if *his armie* bee *victorious*, hee may wel gaine a *frothy prayse* of *flatterers*, and *bellie-blowers* of those troubles, together with *ane outward show of compelled obedience*, but in the meantyme hee shal losse the *hearts* and *affection* of his *subjects*; if contrary, then his losse shalbe greater (by and attour the *staine* of his

¹ This heading and explanation have been bracketed together by Cuningham, with the word 'nota' in his own hand behind the bracket.

honnour and reputation, at home and abroad) then al the power and crafty witt of his cruel warre-counsellors shalbe able to restore.

Dominus firmet vinculum pacis,

standing into the *neather end of the garter*, is a *wish* and earnest *desyre* of the *godly*, for *unity, amity, and concord*, praying the *Lord* to *establish the bond of peace*; item, the standing of this *wish* into *that end of the garter*, neare the knot which is about the *gardes*, signifyeth that if *the King* (in whose power it is under *God*) *keep fast this knot*, and be addicted unto *peace*, there is *no doubt* but *his subjects in Scotland* in tymes comming shal remaine (as they have ever bene) *true, loyal, and obedient to him (theyr natural Prince)* in *al things lawful*.

Hony soit qui mal y pense,

standing into the *upper end of the garter*, is the proper *deton of the garter* about the *Kings armes*, where this hath its' owne signification, only the standing of the same in *that end of the garter* neare the thrissel signifyeth that if *the King* can not be diswaded, but absolutely *wil louse the knot of peace* (which yet is fast about the *gardes*), then *no man* should *think evil*, or rashly condemne the (compelled) *lousers of that knot* which yet *holdeth fast the thrissel*.

In defence,

standing upon *the gardes of the sword*, is the *Kings owne proper deton*, and *in this place* it signifyeth to put *His Ma^{tie}* in remembrance, when *hee* is goeing to *draw his sword* to ponder and meditate *upon this his owne deton*, and to consider that even as *the gardes of the sword* is ordained *only for defence (not for offence) of the body*, and particulare *members* of him that maketh use of the sword, so that *temporal power* which the *Lord* hath geven *him*, *hee* is to employe and chiefly to use *in defence of himself*, and of *his natural members*, defending the *cause of him by whom Kings reigns*.

Hold fast the trueth, care not for mortal men,
 expecting th'endles crown most comfortable,
 if Christians hope were but in this lyfe, then
 wee, of all men, were the most miserable,

standing into *the edge or border of the banner*, signifyeth even as it goeth round about *environing the banner*, so al *faythful pastors* continually are goeing about in every part, *blowing the horn* from corner to corner, as *true shepherds* standing (as it were) *into the gap*, environning the *flocke* committed to theyr charge, as *good watchmen* advertising the *people* of the apparent *dangers*, and as *careful stewards* ever provyding *spiritual foode* for al such as hunger and thirst for righteousness, confirming the *hearts of the godly*, *exhorting them* to continue *in the fayth*, affirming that *crosses and afflictions* are *the right way* and *entrie to heaven*, encouraging them with a *Christian constancie* to hold fast the trueth, despysing al those whose greatest power is only to *kil the body*, and to consider that theyr *hope and felicitie* is *not only in this lyfe*, but that they shalbe crown'd with *endles joyes* and *blessed happynesse* when this theyr *short pilgrimage* is finished.

Wo to them that control us

Wee'l fear God, then Carolus,

being *the first letters of everie lyne* into the banner, signifyeing that *grief* and *wo* shalbe *the end* of al those that spytefully *controlleth* and maliciously *condemneth* the *loyall Covenanters* of *Scotland*, becaus they *preferre the fear of God* before the *fear of earthly kings and princes*.

When only Thrissels King our faythful steward born
 S. Andrews cros enjoy'd, we joy'd by trueths plan-
 tation,

standing into *the first or formest* (called the *S. Andrews*) *cros*, signifyeth the *joyful estate* of the *Church in Scotland*, at that *tyme* of the blessed *Reformation* when *King James 6* was *King of Scots* only.

But since the double cros of Brittans chief was worn
Worldlings did ever cros our peace and Reformation,

standing into *the second* (called the *S. George*) *cros*, signi-
fyeth how (since the *Yle of Brittan* come under the governe-
ment of *one King*) the *imps* of *Superstition* and *seeds* of
ydle ceremonies have (secretly and openly, peece and peece)
bene sent, brought, and copen in to the *Church of Scotland*,
by *carnal men* and such as (with *Demas*) embraced this
present *world*.

EXPLICATION OF THE WORDS COMPREHENDED WITHIN THE BODY OF THE BANNER

The *meaning* and *substance* of the whole *verses*, consisting
in 43 lynes, is *briefly* this : to *witt*, 1. *A lamentable speech*
of *al the godly* within the *realme of Scotland*, directed to
al the members of Jesus Chryst dispersed throw the whole
world, showing that the *hearts* of the *faithful* (if they only
consider and cast theyr eyes upon the *present estate of*
Scotland, loadened with *crosses* and *calamities*) shal be
overwhelmed with *sorrow*, *dolour* and *grief*, but yet as
soone as they shal *enter* into the *sanctuary* of *God* and
take consultation of *his* infallible *verity*, they shal find
this to have bene ever *the continual practise of the devil*
(who is a *murtherer* from the beginning), always to *persew*
(with greatestt vehemency) *those who once were under his*
dominion but labour¹ to be *freed* of *his yoke*, and more
and more to *banish him* and *idolatri* out of theyr *hearts*
and *bounds* ; and when hee can not get them under his
clawes so openly as before, when they were wholly
blinded in *superstition*, hee stryves to effectuate the same
by *crafty* and *subtel allurings*.

2. How hee lately sought to re-establish his decayed
whoorish throne of spiritual adultery in that *kingdome*,

¹ The word is printed *laboureth*, but Cuninghame has crossed through the last
three letters in ink.

thinking with *maine* and *might* to bring them againe to (theyr once vomitted) *slavery*, and so planting the seat of *darknes* amongst them, *surer then before*, to make theyr last estate worse then the first.

3. How the Lord disappointed Satan and moved the hearts of his people speedily to renew theyr covenant with theyr God, confesse theyr *sinnes*, and cry for *mercy* and help at his hands, who (pitying his owne inheritance) heard theyr *grones*, and did graunt them theyr earnest *desyres* in cleansing his Church from al *filthynesse* and *ydle toyes*, and in skattering the *forgers* thereof, bringing them and theyr ceremonies to *confusion*, so that those belly gods (*blind guydes* bothe to *uthers* and also to *themselves*), not being able to find out any *reasonnable excuse* for those (of them invented) *humayn traditions*, neither in Gods law, nor mans law, wondrously *enraged* to see such a *suddaine* (of them thought impossible) *change*, went al amased (except 3 who gave *glory* to God by theyr actual recantation)¹ with speedy *posting* to the King and Canterbury, theyr only *hope* and *stay* (as they presume and boast), showing them (with *regrate*) how theyr *booke of Cannons* and *Common Prayers* fayled them; how theyr *plots* against the *righteous* were altogether *discovered*; how the *sentence* of *excommunication* against them (as *hyrelings*) was pronounced, th' *eternal farewell* subscribed, and al theyr *pompe*, *glory*, and *vayn wil-worship*, damned and *abjured* for ever. This did not *ease* theyr burdened *stomachs*, nor yet *satisfie* theyr unhealthsome *appetites*, but theyr hearts being *fraughted* with *malice*, fulfilling the measure of (*the Pharisees*) theyr *grandfathers*, lyke *serpents* and *the generation of vipers* (being loath to part with theyr *pryde* and *ambition*) they have stil continued to trouble and molest both Church and State, and (as one² of theyr *chiefs* boastingly had vanted) done what in them lay to make *three kingdomes* shake, for doubling out the *North-Cap* of theyr *desyres*.

¹ 'The pretended Bishops of Dunkell, Catnes, Orknay.' This is Cuninghams own note, and is printed in MS. in the margin.

² 'Umquhile pretended Archbishop of S. Andrews.' Cuninghams own note, printed in margin.

4. How *the Church of Scotland* was never free of crosses and troubles, since they fought under the banner of *Jesus Chryst*, theyr king and captaine, for the defence and maintenance of *Sions trueth* and sure foundation, and no wonder seeing *God himself* hath put enmity betwixt the serpent and the woeman and theyr seed.

5. *An exhortation to al faythful Christians* that they should not be too much afraid of *Satans rage* and fury, and not to faint under the crosse, but with courage and constancie fecht and wrestle against the devil, the world, and the flesh, the tyme of our pilgrimage being but short (yea, lesse then *one day* in comparison of eternity), being certainly perswaded that *al such as endure unto the end* shalbe saved, and that *the crown of righteousnes* is layd up for *althose that fecht a good fight*, finishing theyr course, and keeping the fayth, and to him that overcommeth belongeth *the promise of eternal lyfe*.

6. *A resolution of the faythful Thrisselists*, seeing *God of his infinite mercy* drew them out of the kingdome of darknes, they wil only repose on him, assuring themselves (while as they maintayne *Gods cause*) of a ful, certain, and undoubted delyverie, and so (with a new courage) they resolve to depend upon the trueth of *Gods never fayling promises*, the rather, seeing *the King* theyr earthly hope (being deluded and deceived by wicked counsellors and masked monsters, wolfs in sheep skins) rejects al theyr lawful petitions and loyal intentions.

7. *A complaint to and of, the Kings Matie*, regrating how *his natural subjects* theyr sorrow and grief is doubled, yea, multiplied, when they remember and consider that *hee*, theyr great jewel, borne and bred amongst them, and so should cary the greatest affection towards them as *his brethren*, should have turned (as it appeareth) *his love* into hatred, threatning them with fyre and sword, and making them the butte of his wrath and indignation, assuring *His Matie* (if so be *hee forsake the professors* and zealous maintayners of the pure trueth, by cherissing the crossers and persecuters thereof) *hee* can not enjoye a constant good peace nor solide rest, but it is to be feared (as some-

tymes *the Lord* turned the *blessings* of *false prophets* into *curse*s, and *theyr cursing* to *blessings*) that *boasting vante* and *unchristian threatenng* of that *late Hie Priest*¹ before mentioned, shal prove but *overtrue a prophecy*, seeing *His Ma^{tie} triple diadem*² already so much is *shaken*, and (by al appearance) wil yet *shake* more if those *flatterers* (*who preferre theyr owne standing beforc the standing thereof*) be *suffered* to have the *guyding* of the same.

8. *A petition of al true hearted Covenanters to the Kings Ma^{tie} theyr Soveraine*, mixed with a *serious counsel*, *intreating him* wel to *wcigh* and *consider* the *present season* and *troublous tyme*, that the *world* is neare ane *end*, and that *rumors of warres* are the *beginings of sorrows*, and therefore to *pacify his anger*, to *submit himself to reason*, to *bury his conceived wrath* in the *botto*me of the *Sea* and *oblivion*, to *build up the walles of religion*, to *destroy* and *roote out those bloody men* that *aimc* at nothing (tho under the *pretext of service to God* and the *King*), but the *separating of him the head* from his most *loyal* and ever *truest members*, assuring *His Ma^{tie}* that *even now the tyme is borne*, the *acceptable yeere of the Lord*, in which *hee can* and ought to, *testifie* before *God* and *men* (as *hee carrieth* the *name* and *titlc*), that *hee is indecd* and *effect a Defcnder of the Fayth*, showing *His Ma^{tie}* that (of *necessity*) *hee* must put to *tryal* al those *wicked, vaine, and proud Hamans* (although they were for the *present in chiefest account* with *him*), and *al faythful* and *loyal Mordecais* (who after *dew examination* shalbe found to have done the *only best service* to *His Ma^{tie}* for the *preservation of soule and body, lyfe* and *honnour*) must be *remembred*, *maintayned* in *theyr right* and *priviledges*, *defended* against *al theyr oppressors*, and *rewarded* according as *theyr loyalty* (when *sanctified reason* shalbe *judge* betwixt *them* and *theyr adversaries*) shalbe found to have *deserved*.

9. The *last lyne* is a *conclusion of al the matter*, contayning *first*, ane *acknowledgement of al the inhabitants of the realme*

¹ 'Pretended Archbishop of S. Andrews.'

² 'His 3 kingdoms.' Both these are Cuningham's own notes, printed in margin.

of Scotland that the *King's Ma^{tie}* is *theyr King*: secondly, a counsel advysing *His Ma^{tie}* to remember that *hee* is *theyr King*, and that *no earthly prince* can say as *hee* may doe, to witt, that *hee* is even the *hundreth and eight Man-King of Scots* (not compting his grand mother *Queene Mary*) whereby *theyr loyaltie* is proved beyond *al nations* in the world: thridly, to consider that as *hee* is a *King* and so called (by the *Lords owne mouth*) a *god*, so lykewyse that *hee* is a *man* and must die as a *man*: fourthly and lastly, that *His Ma^{tie}* would not endanger that *ancient and rare jewel* (*none such* in al this univers), *King Fergus*¹ crown, for such matters as may and can be accommodate a farre surer, easier, and better way, but by al possible meanes to hold a grippe of it, where unto I pray the *Lord* (who hath the hearts of al *Kings* into his hand as the rivers of waters, and turneth them whethersoever it pleaseth him) inclyne his royal heart, that under his blessed government wee may al lead a quyet and peaceable lyfe in al godlynesse and honestie, amen.

Tho al the pow'rs and strength of Satan, hel, and death
 masked with worldly toyes, thyne (O Lord) here
 oppressed.
 Cunyng curs'd fooles at length, contentles throug
 fyr's breath
 hame in thy upper joyes, thee with thyne shal see
 blessed.

This *verse* standing under the *banner*, being as the *super-scription* to the *whole work* collected out of the *booke of Wisdome* (altho' *Apocrypha*) signifyeth how *al* the *godly* (notwithstanding they in this lyfe, are subject to continual troubles and persecutions), yet are established in their

¹ 'King Fergus, the first King of Scots, began to reigne in the year of the world 3641, which was 330 years before Chrysts incarnation, and since that tyme the crown of Scotland was never conquest.' Cuninghams own note, printed in margin.

hope), considering what shalbe *theyr estate* after this lyfe, how they (at the last day) shal stand before *God the judge of al flesh*, with *confidence* and *boldnesse*, even *in the sight* and *presence* of *theyr wicked adversaries*, who then shalbe *cloathed* with *anguish*, *feares*, and *terrible affrightments*, when they shal heare that comfortable *voyce* spoken to a *those* whom they sometyme had in *derision*, come *ye* *blessed of my father*, take and *inherit* the *kingdome prepared for you from the foundation of the world*, but they, to the contrair (standing as *reprobate goates* on the *left-hand*, *wishing* and *crying* the *mountaines* and *rockes* to *fall on them*, and to *hyde them* from the presence of *him that sitteth on the throne*, and from the *wrath* of the *Lambe*) ressavng that *irrevocable doome* and *unalterable sentence*, depart from *me*, *ye* *cursed*, into *everlasting fyre*, which is prepared for *the devil and his angels*. *Would God* al men (of whatsoever estate and quality), before they begin to attempt anything, *could* and *would* always remember that old proverbe and wyse counsel, *quicquid agas, prudenter agas*, and *respice finem*, and so carrie themselves *here below*, as they wil (yea must) bee answerable *in that day* when the *secrets of al hearts* shalbe *disclosed*, and when the *God of Gods* shal set al the *sinnes* of the *wicked in ordour before him*, so should *each one* keepe himself within the bounds of his *calling*, and always stryve to *have* and *keepe the testimony of a good conscience*, obeying (with a contented mynde) the commandement of the Apostle Paul

Of thyne, content thee.

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(end of book, in his own hand)

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QUOTIDIAN RECORD

Missive letter from the Committee of Estates of 1
the Parliament of Scotland to me, Thomas
Cuningham, factor at Campveer, upon my
publishing and explication of Thrissels-Banner.

RIGHT WORTHY AND ASSURED FRIEND,—You have not
bene more ready and willing in your meanes to further our
affaires and supply these things that were necessary for
our factours in these parts, then by that faire and rare
testimony of your skill and affection to our cause have
you given witnes unto all how much you have deserved,
not only of us, but all this nation. Yea, the posterity will
remember with thankfull aeknowledgement your name
amongst the registers of these worthy men that have their
native countrey beholden unto them. The lesse occasion
wee have had formerly to know and oblidge you, in regard
of the distance that is betwixt us, the more is our debt
now, whereof wee are very sensible, and wilbe ready to
make knowne our thankfulnes when any that have relation
unto you shall give us the opportunity, whereby wee may
approve our selfs

Your most affectionate friends

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|
| A. LESLIE. | HOME. | RICHARD MAXWELL. |
| NAPER. | J. SMYTH. | J. COUPAR. |
| HEPBURNE. | BALMERINO. | S. THOMAS HOP. |
| YESTER. | ROSSE. | JOHNE OSBURNE. |

Edinburgh, the 19th May 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our worthy and much re-
spected friend, Thomas Cuningham, merehant factor
in Camphire.

As I had been hitherto employed by the Committee of
Estates of the Parliament of Scotland and punctually

performed their desires in providing them with great quantity of armes, ammunition, cannon, and other warre-like necessaries, conforme to their several Commissions and missive letters of the 3^d₁^dth (*sic*) March, 15th April, 19th, 22nd, 23rd May 1640, so their troubles dayly increasing and the prooffe of my former diligence and fidelity in the obedience of their commands (mentioned with thankfulness in the first part of the above copied letter) produced new Commissions and orders to me from tyme to tyme for continuall fresh supplies of provisions to a very great value, as in the following extract, copies and relations shall be evidenced, besides their further missive letters of the 5th October, 3 Decenber, 26, 27th November, and 2 December 1640, and the answers thereunto and to their former missives before specified, directed to the Committee aforesaid the 24, 27th July, 11th August, 27th October 1640, the 29, 30th April, 9, 10, 18, 19th May 1641, and severall others from and to the Committee which are not registrated in this booke for want of tyme and roome.

2 Missive letters from the Burroughs of Scotland concerning their suspending of the Conservator, Sir Patrick Drummond, his duties.

TRUST FRIEND,—Whereas we have directed ane letter to the Conservator with ane other to the Magistratts off the toun of Campheir, and the third to the factors there concerning our affaires, and becaus we have ane speciall trust in yow we have therefore thought good to lay this burdon upon you, to delyver the severall letters aforesaid as they are directed upon the backs thereof, and so soone as you can have occasion in returning your diligence in performing this peece of service to us, to direct the same to our clerk in our names, quhairof nothing doubting as our trust is in yow, and will be answerable to us thereanent, we take our leave and reste

Your much affectionat friends the Commissioners
of the Borrows of Scotland subscriyving by Mr.

Alexander Guthrie, our generall clerk at our command.
A. GUTHRIE.

Irrwin, this 8th of July 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our verie trustie and loving friend Thomas Cuningham, Factor at Campvere, these.

TRUST FRIENDS,—Whereas we, finding Sir Patrick Drummond, Conservator for the present there amongs yow, by his contumacie and miseriage in his office, not to have taken these courses in the discharge of his office as was besceining to ane man in his place, and especially toward us who has bene so liberally disposed towards him, he has by his miseriage extorted from us ane suspension of all these dewes granted by us to him till he should procure ane new warrand from us. And becaus it may concerne yow who are factors there for our nation, we have thought good by these presents to give you notice therof least yow, not knowing the same, might make payment in our merchands name, whom we have inhibitt till the said new warrand should be proeured.

Thus hoping you will hereafter pretend no ignorance of this sentence, we tak our leave and rests.

Your affectionat friends the Commissioners of the Borrows of Scotland subseryving by Maister Alexander Guthrie, our generall clerk at our command.

A. GUTHRIE.

Irrwing, this 8th July 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our verie trustie and loving friends the factors at Campheir, these.

After this the Burroughs did proceed against Sir Patrick Drummond in a legall way before the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, who deposed him of his office of Conservatory, as by the following copie of the sentence more amply appeares.

- 3 Sentence and decreit condemnatour pronounced by the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland against Sir Patrick Drummond, Conservator, the 20 October 1640.

At Edinburgh the twentie two day of October, the year of God i m vi^c fourtie years. Anent the sumonds raised by the Commissioners for the Borrowes for themselves and in name and behalf of the whole Borrowes of this Kingdome against Sir Patrick Drumond, Conservator, makand mention that quhar the said Sir Patrick Drumond, then designed Mr. Patrick Drumond, being appointed to be His Majestie Conservator of the Priviledges of this nation within the Low countreys, the Commissioners of Burrows, in anno i m vi^c twentie fyve years, aggreed with him upon certaine injunctions to have bene performed by him in his office in manner following; viz. that he should remaine at the Staple port, and not divert himself therefra without some important caus notified by him to the saids Burrows, or Town of Edinburgh, and that he should deputt qualified persones for him for whom he should be answerable, and should notifie the names to the said Burrows or Town of Edinburgh. As also that he should put the Acts of Parliament to execution against unfreemen, and should search for unfree traders conforme to the 97 Act of His Majestie's umquhile father, King James of blessed memorie his sixt Parliament. As also he is obliged to answer yearlie to any complaints should be given in against him: lykeas by the 82 Act of His Majestie's umquhile predecessour of happie memorie King James the fourth in the 6 Parliament, it is statuted and ordained that the Conservator of the Realme off Scotland come yearly home, or send ane responsall procuratour for him, that he should answer to ilk man upon all things that they have to say to him for all matters, and make certification to his Majestie or His Highnes' Councill of the sending of the said procuratour, and that under the paine of tinsell of his office and payment of twentie pundis great to his Majestie.

As also he is bound by the injunctions to put the Burrows Acts to execution and not to suffer the factours to use trade or traffick to this His Majestie's Kingdome of Scotland.

Notwithstanding of the quhilks injunctions and Acts of Parliament foresaid quhilk the said Conservatour is obliged to keep, fulfill and obey, nevertheles he has oft and divers tymes contravenit the samyn whole injunctions and Acts of Parliament above written, at the least one or uther of them, in manner and at the particular tymes after following; viz. contraire to the first articles above mentioned quherby he is obliged to remaine at the Staple port as said is, he has oft and divers tymes, specialie in the moneths of March, Apryll, May, Juny, July 1636 years, with his wyfe and family diverted himself fra the said Staple port, and remained in the citie of London, Greenwich, and other parts of England without any caus notified by him to the said Burrows, or Burgh of Edinburgh, contrair to the expres words of the said injunctions; secondly, the said Conservatour during his absence at the tymes generally and particularly above written did nowayes deutt any qualified person for him in his charge and office, at the least he nowayes notified the name or names of his said deutt or deputts to the said Burrows or Burgh of Edinburgh, conforme to the foresaid injunctions; thridlie, contrary to the second article foresaid bearing that he should putt the Acts of Parliament to execution against unfreemen and should search and seek unfree traders, conforme to the forsaid Act of King James the sixt his sixt Parliament, he nevertheless hes daylie, monethlie, or yearly since his entrie to the aforesaid office suffered unfreemen to haunt and use in the Lowcountrys, trade and traffique in merchandise, and hes nowayes searcht and sought the same, and farr lesse hes done any diligence to escheit and inbring ther goods, as is appointed by the said Act of Parliament and injunction foresaid; fourthly, contrair to the foresaid injunction quherby he is obliged to answer yearly to any complaints that should be given in against him by the Burrows, the said Con-

servatour hes nevertheles vilipended the said Burrows ther citation of him before them, quhilk ordinarily is done by way of missive letters, according to the ordinar judicatorie of ther custome convention, and namely in the moneths of Aprill, or May last, the said Burrows having directed ane missive letter by the hands of [], factour at Campheir, requyring him to come to Scotland, and compeer before them to answer to such complaints as was given in against him in the Convention of Burrows, holden at the Burgh of Dumferling in the moneth of July 1639 years, quhilk letter was delivered to him by the said factour, and yet he nowayes repaired to this kingdome to answer before the said Burrows to the said complaints; lykeas the said Conservator has not come to Scotland these [] yeares bygone, nor has sent any responsall procuratour for him, nor has sent any that should answer upon all things, and for all matters that any man had to say against him, nor made no certification therof as is ordained by the said 82 Act of the said King James the fourth his sixt Parliament; whereby he has contraveened the said injunction and Act of Parliament and incurred the paine of deprivation and penaltie of twentie punds great to His Majestie, in manner set down in the said Act; fyftlie, contrair to the afforesaid other injunction, quairby he is obliged to putt the Burrows Acts to execution, and not to suffer the factours to use trade or traffick in Scotland, he nevertheles hes manifestlie contraveened the same in so farr as he has suffered Thomas Cuningham, James Weir, James Eleis, at the least one or other of them to use trade and traffick in Scotland. And farder the said Thomas Cuningham and James Weir, being suspended fra ther office by the said Burrows in the moneths off [], conforme to ane Act of Burrows made theranent, quhilk was made known by the said Burrows to the said Conservator, the same Act being sent to him to have been putt to execution, by the quhilks particular contraventions, at the least one or other of them committed by the said Conservator, he has transgressed the said injunctions and Acts of Parliament foresaid, and

therefore aueht and should be depryved *simpliciter* fra the said office of Conservatorie, and otherwise punished as shall be thought expedient by the Lords and others of the Committee of Estates of this Kingdome. And anent the said echarge given to the said Sir Patriek Drumond, Conservator foresaid, to have comeared before the said Lords and others of the said Committee of Estates of Parliament, at ane certaine day bygone, to have hard and scene it fund and declared that he has transgressed and contraveened the foresaid injunctions, given to him and condescended to by him at his entrie and admission to the foresaid place of Conservatorie, as also that he has contraveened the Acts of Parliament *respective* foresaid made anent the said office and place, and therefore to have heard and scene himself depryved *simpliciter* fra the same place and office of Conservatorie in all tyme coming, and lykewayes to have bene fyned and punished by the said Committee of Estates of Parliament for the said contraventions and transgressions, committed by him in the said office and place in manner above mentionat, or else to have alledged ane responsible eaus why the same should have not bene done, with certification if he failyed he should be depryved, fyned, and punished in manner above expressed, as at more length is contained in the said summons, the said pursewers compeirand be Alexander Aikinhead, ordinar agent for the Burrows, who produced ane Act of the General Convention of Burrows bearing date at Glasgow the fyft day of July the year of God 1625 years in the quhilk Act the injunctions above mentionat, with divers other instructions given to the said Sir Patriek Drumond and accepted by him at his entrie and admission to the aforesaid office, are at length insert and subscript by the said Sir Patriek, quhilks injunctions together with the Acts of Parliament above mentioned the said Alexander Aikenhead, in name of the said Burrows, repeated for proving of the said summons and reasons therof above mentioned *pro tanto*, and referred the whole remanent points of the same summons not proven by the said injunctions and Acts of Parliament

respective to the said defender his oath off veritie *simpliciter* in place of all farder probation. And the said Sir Patrick Drumond, defender, being lawfullie sumonded to this action ofttymes called and not compeared, the said Lords and others of the said Committee of the said Estates of Parliament finds and declares that the said defender hath transgressed and contraveened the foresaid injunctions given to him, and condescended to by him at his entrie and admission to the foresaid place of Conservatorie, as also that he hes contraveened the Acts of Parliament *respective* foresaid, made anent the same office and place. And therefore the said Lords and others of the said Committee of Estates have hereby depryved the said defender *simpliciter* fra the same office and place of Conservatorie, and fra all fees, casualities, priviledges, and injunctions appertaining and belonging therto, and finds and declares him uncapable of the same, and that he should be debarred therfra in all tyme coming, and that he has incurred the fynes and punishment *respective* above mentioned contained in the said Act of Parliament and injunctions foresaid, by reason of the foresaid contraventions and transgressions committed by him in his said office and place in manner foresaid, becaus the said defender being lauffullie summonded by ane messenger of armes by open proclamation at the mercat crosse of Edinburgh, peir and shore of Leith upon threescore dayes warning, conforme to the ordinair praetick and custome of this kingdome, to have compeared before the said Committee of the said Estates of Parliament the twentie two day of September last to the effect above mentioned, and being lawfullie called the said day to have compeared and answered to the said sumonds, the said defender failed to compear, and the said pursewers compearand as said is referred the whole points of the said sumonds (so farre as should not be proven by writt) to the said defender's oath off veritie *simpliciter* and desyred ane warrand in the ordinar forme to sumond him for that effect, in respect wherof, as also becaus the said sumonds was found relevant by the said Committee of Estates, they ordained

the said defender to be sumoned of new againe at the said mercat crosse of Edinburgh, peir and shore of Leith, upon fyfteen dayes warning, in respect he was sumonded before by the said principall sumonds upon threescore dayes, conforme to the common custome of this kingdome, and according to ane Act and ordinance made by the said Committee of Estates theranent, to give his said oath of verity upon the points of the said sumonds (so farre as shall not be proven by writ) with certification if he compear not to give his oath of veritie he should be holden as confest upon quhat should not be proven by writ, and decreit condemnatour given against him, conforme to the desyre of the said sumonds as ane Act made by the said Committee of Estates theranent of the date the said twentie two day of September last proportes, conforme to the quhilks warrands and ordinance the said defender, being lykewise sumoned by ane messenger of armes at the said mercat crosse of Edinburgh, peir and shore of Leith, to have compeared this day before the said Committee of Estates, to have answered to the points of the said sumonds, and to have given his oath of veritie *simpliciter* therupon, so far as is not proven by writ as said is, and being oftymes called this day at the barre he failed herintill and compeared not to that effect, nor no other in his name.

And therefore, after the said Committee of Estates were well and ryplie advysed with the foresaid sumonds and reasons therof above mentioned, together with the Acts of Parliament and injunctions foresaid, produced and repeated by the said persewers for proving therof, and with the whole merites and circumstances of the said caus and citation execute against the said defender all seene and considered by the said Committee of Estates, they gave furth and pronounced their sentence and decreit and condemnatour against the said defender in manner foresaid.

Extractum de libris actorum dictorum comissionariorum per me.

RO. HEPBURNE.

6 Upon the declaration and affirmation of several credible persons that the Borroughs of Scotland were resolved to proceed against the Conservator, Sir Patrick Drummond, and absolutely to putt him out of his place, according to the beforementioned decret, as lykewise that the whole Estates of Scotland had designed the said office for mee, and that it was the speciall desire of the Lord Generall Lesly, and remnant Commissioners of the Noblemen, Barrons, and Burroughs residing with the Scottish army at Newcastle that no other person should be nominated thereunto until I had first declyned the same, finding myself thus surprized, considering that the accepting of that charge would necessitate mee to leave my factorall employment which was more advantagious, and the refusing of the same would disoblige those noble friends whose reall affection had moved them to take the said resolution, I conceived it my dutie to acknowledge their benevolence with thankfulness and withall to testify in modest termes how little ambitious I was of the said office, by two severall missive letters, whereof the copies follow.

RIGHT VALIANT, TRULY NOBLE, AND HONOURABLE LORDS,
—By your excellence and Lordshipps missive of the 19th May last, I find your Honours thankfull acknowledgement and kyndly acceptance, both of my undertaking the imployment putt upon me by the Committee of Estates for armes, and that small token of my sympathizing Thrissels-Banner, so far exceeding my merites as I know not how to expresse my self otherwise then to give your excellence and Lordshipps all possible assurance of my intended constancy to the good cause now in hand, so farre as it shall please the Lord of Hosts to enable and assist mee.

And now upon information that the Commissioners of Burrows are absolutly resolved to proceed against Sir Patrick Drummond, Lord Conservator of our priviledges (whose dues they have latelie suspended) so as to have him wholly deposed, and understanding both by severall

letters and verball reports that alreadie some motions have bene made by your Honours and many others my wellwishers in Scotland, desyring the said office to be conferred upon me, therefore (howbeit I may verily attest I never had any the least thought nor desyre that way) I have taken the boldnesse (seeing your Excellence and Lordshipps have so favourablie recommended me and conceiving it not to wrong any man) to lay hold upon the present opportunity, humblie intreating your Honours if so be that the said place of Conservator be vacant, if Sir Patrick Drumond's readmission be altogether rejected, if no other person be alreadie chosen or designed, and if I be judged acceptable and sufficientlie qualified, that your Excellence and Lordshipps would be pleased to continue my friends in recommending me betymes to the Borrows (who are chieflie concerned in the nominating, if not choosing the Conservator as I conceive), but if there be any probability of Sir Patrick's reconciliation (as I wish he had either not miscaried himself, or else were yet able to redresse it) lett my present sute be buried in oblivion, least your Honours unsuccesfull favours and my disappointment prove food to the stomachs of my envyers, as if I were more ambitious for that charge then 'desyrous 7 (by the means thereof) to be the better enabled for the performance of such further publick services as shalbe requyred, and may be justly expected from

Your Excellenc and Lordshipps most humble servant

T. CUNINGHAM.

Campvere 1640 the 8th November *stilo novo*.

Directed upon the back—To His Excellence Général Lesly and the Honourable Committee of Estates of Scotland residing with the Scottish Army at Newcastle.

RIGHT VALIANT, TRULIE NOBLE AND HONOURABLE LORDS,
—Since my last of the 8th instant (whereof I thought fitt to send the just double hereinclosed in case the principall miscary) I am further informed and confirmed, touching the Conservator's office, that your Excellence and Lord-

shipps have so farre engaged the Burrows in my favours that they have promised to preserve me to that charge before all others whatsoever, so as it hath made severall persons of sufficient qualities and repute to desist from their intended solicitations, which your Excellence and Lordshipps unparaleld kyndnesse in dealing so earnestly for mee whilst I am neither thinking nor knowing of it, makes me the more obliged to your Honours, and of greater confidence that I may be designed to that place by a more then humane power: these considerations and neither ambition, nor profite (the latter wherof is farre short of what I shall be necessitated to abandon) have made mee resolve to order my affaires so as I may (god-willing) attend the next Convention of the Burrows, if it be not before the ordinary tyme in July next, unlesse some fitter person, or such as together with due abilities hath no present considerable employment to lay asyde for it, prevayle to obtaine the nomination, which truly I shall not grudge so being your Honours be satisfied and the Burrows pleased with him. More I would gladly say, but your Excellence and Lordshipps great affection so perspicuous in this matter commands me with submission and silence to reverence the providence of the Almighty, whom I shall still implore for his blessing upon all your honest undertakings, and his gracious assistance to mee whereby I may approve myself

Your Excellence and Lordshipps most humble
and obliged servant

T. CUNINGHAM.

Campvere 1640, 17th November.

Directed upon the back—To His Excellence Generall Lesly and the Honourable Committee of Estates of Scotland residing with the Scottish army at Newcastle.

The Committees answer to mee.

WORTHY FRIEND,—Wee received your letters of the 8 and 17th of November, quherin you write anent that particular concerning the Conservatours place. Wee have

had so good prooofs of your well deserving, as well of the whole nation as of us, that you need not any other rethorick to perswade us to befriend you in anything within our reach, and shall with the first oecasion write earnestly to the Burrows in your behalf, for as wee conceive the man who is now in place, his behaviour hes bene so bad, and his evill offices to this countrey so many, that it is not possible he can serve in that charge with contentment of any who professe our religion. It will be summer before the Burrows have their full meeting, where a businesse of 8 that moment can only be effectuate, but wee shall labour in the meantyme to doe our best to prepare your busines, and to doe everything incumbent to

Your affectionatt friends,

LOTHIAN. BALMERINO. NAPER. S. THOMAS HOP.
A. GIBSONE, Durie. G. PORTERFEILD. JA. SWORD.

Newcastle, 2 December 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our worthy friend Thomas Cuningham, factor at Campheere, these.

The Committees letter to the Burroughs.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND WORTHY FRIENDS,—The many complaints against the Conservatour for his behaviour, as well against the whole Kingdome as against your Estate in particualar, cryes so lowd that howbeit to our knowledge yee are going on against him, to eall him to account for his proceedings, that the common interest wee have in the publiek makes us become solliciters to yow that as much haste as can be may be made, to bring him to his dew punishment for his faults, which have bene so grosse against the common caus wee have in hand, that we are sorie Scotland should have produed one who is so unnaturall to his owne countrey, and as wee desyre him to be tryed and punished and one or other appointed in the interim to looke to that charge, so wee must be earnest suters at your hands, that this place may be filled with one who has given proof of his affection to his countrey

and of his faithfull service to you, who is fitting for the place, of sufficient ability as well of mynd as of body and means, who best can comply with your Estate and who can be serviceable and thankfull to you in that charge. All these qualities wee and you both have found, and may expect from Thomas Cuningham, yours and our factor in Campheir, who is so modest of himself, and so little ambitious of any high charge, that he rather schunnes it then desires to meddle in it. This should be an argument for him at your hands, and makes us the more desyreous to recommend him to you, neither doe wee think our intercession verie necessary with you, becaus his owne good deservings pleads better then wee can do ; but what we doe herein is to testifie our desyre to have the place which concerns us in generall and your Estate in particular, so filled that the countrey and you both may have contentement, which is the hearty wishes of

Your affectionat friends

A. LESLIE. AMONT. A. HAMILTON. ARGYLL.
 CASSILLIS, LINDESAY. HEPBURNE. A. GIBSONE, Durie.
 W. HAMILTON. G. PORTERFEILD.

Newcastle 4 December 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our worthy and much respected friends, the Burrows of Scotland.

- 9 General Lesly by his particular missive letter dated at Newcastle the 4th of December 1640, did also give mee assurance of the Committees and his owne full resolution to intercede with the Burroughs in my behalf.

Missive letters from the Burroughs of Scotland concerning Sir Patrick Drummonds deposition.

RIGHT TRUST FRIEND,—Wee have written to the factors in generall anent the Conservator, as also we have written of new to the magistratts of that toun, for not acknowledging the present Conservator since the Estates of this

kingdome hes bene pleased to depryve him of his office, and therefore amongst other good offices done by you to us, wee will intreat you to conveene the rest of the factors and to delyver them our letter, as also to delyver our letter direct to the toun of Campheir thus recommending the premisses to your care, wee take our leave and rests

Your most affectionat friends, the Commissioners of the Burrows of Seotland subseryving by Maister Alexander Guthrie our secretar at our command.

A. GUTHRIE.

Edinburgh, this 8 of Decembar 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our very loving and trust friend Thomas Cuningham, factor at Campvere, these.

TRUST FRIENDS,—Wee received your letter wherein you desyre to be resolved of certaine questions concerning the Conservator, for resolution whereof be pleased to know, that since our last it has pleased the Estates of this kingdome to depryve him of that his office, and therefore you are not to acknowledge him as ane judge, much lesse is there any dutie to be paid to him, and for his dewes since the intimation of our sentenee against him wee hope you will never call it in question, but you are thereby fred from payment of anything either as factors, or in name of the marchants, whereof wee have thought good to give you notice, and expecting ane readie performanee of our desyres, and that you will carie your selfs in all things, that wee shall little need the former Conservatour his oversight. Wee committ you all to God and rests

Your most affectionat friends the Commissioners of the Burrows of Seotland publicklye conveened subseryving by Master Alexander Guthrie our secretar at our commands.

A. GUTHRIE.

Edinburgh, this 8 of Decembar 1640.

Directed upon the back—To our very loving and trust friends the factors of the Scotish Nation at the Staple port of Campheir, these.

The said letters were accompanied with a particular letter from Mr. Alexander Guthre, generall clerk to the Burroughs aforesaid, of the same date the 8th of December 1640, mentioning lykewise the deprivation of Sir Patrick Drummond, and that the Burroughs had also undertaken to furnish 150,000 guldens to mee for the State etc.

10 Besydes the aforesaid passages and particular letters from Mr. Adam Hepburne, James Murray, Generall Lesly, Generall Commissary Alexander Hamiltoun of the 11, 24th March, 8, 9, 21st April, 1641, I received so many renewed invitations and encouragements on all hands as did superabundantly assure mee of a just and lawfull call, and accordingly I undertooke my voyage for Scotland from Campveer the $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁷th of Juny 1641. Arryved at Yarmouth the 19th, from thence I took horse through Norwich, Lin, Bostoun, Lincolne, Hull, York to Daringtoun where Generall Lesly (the headquarters of the Scotch army lying there for the tyme), after 2 dayes very noble entertainment, gave me 5 letters of recommendation to the Committee of Estates, the Earle of Argyll, the Lord Balmerino, the Magistratts of Edinburgh and to the Commissioners of the Burroughs appointed to conveene at Lynlithgow. And so I advanced to Newcastle, and from thence the ordinary way through Berwick, Dunbar, Hadingtoun, etc., to Edinburgh, where I arryved the 5th of July 1641, and having made my addresse to the Committee of Estates they were pleased to depute the Earle of Argyll, the Lord Lindsay, the Laird of Maner and Richard Maxwell for representing the unanimous desire of the whole Estates of the Kingdome in my favours to the generall Convention of Burroughs at Lynlithgow, the 7th of July, who all with one consent did nominate and choose mee to be Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scottish nation in the Netherlands. And accordingly I subscribed the Act in their register, obliging myself to obey their orders and instructions, conform to the lawes of Scotland in all respects, as other Conservators had bene obliged and enacted in tymes bypast, the 10th of July 1641.

And howbeit the power and priviledge of choosing and

appointing a Conservator belongeth absolutely to the Burroughs, yet considering the lustre which is added to all publicq offices in forreign parts by the approbation and letter patents of the Supreme Magistratt, it was my earnest desire to have the King's ratification in lyke manner as had been granted to former Conservators, which the Estates did promise to procure, and most seriously indeavoured to obtaine the same in open Parliament holden at Edinburgh (where the King was personally present) in August, September, October, and November 1641. But His Majestie still dilaying it until the very last day, the 17th of November aforesaid, did then absolutly declare that he would never grant his royall consent thereunto, which he also upon the 18th of the said moneth confirmed at Berwick to Generall Lesly then Earl of Leven (who had expres order from the Parliament to renew the said request) affirming in very harsh tearmes that he would give his approbation to any other person except to mee. By the which displeasure of the King's Majestie I was resolved to resign the office againe to the Burroughs (with whom Sir Patrick Drummond by his bill of the 19th November and secrete friends indeavoured a reconciliation). But the whole Estates (besydes Generall Leslies former letter of the 28th July) encouraged mee to take a care of the Staple, promising to supply all defects at the next Parliament.

Particular specification of the armes, ammunition and other provisions etc. bought by me and my partners James Weir and James Eleis in the Netherlands and sent to Leith, according to the severall Commissions directed to us by the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland in and before anno 1641.¹

¹ On slip inserted between pages 10 and 11 of MS.

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| <p>A Friggatt with gunnes and full furniture entrusted to Captain William Ramsay.</p> <p>12 great brazen cannon of 24 and 18 lb. ball.</p> <p>49982 lb. weight of cannon ball.</p> <p>15673 musketts.</p> <p>18013 bandeliers.</p> <p>95620 lb. weight of powder.</p> <p>123098 lb. weight of match.</p> <p>15416 lb. weight of re- fined salpeter.</p> <p>6965 swords.</p> <p>52 pair of horsemen's pistolls furnished.</p> <p>32 punschions of flower.</p> | <p>laded in 13 shippis, viz. : James Wilson, James Loury, James Keress, Alex- ander Gray, Captain John Gillespy, James Dove, John Hall, William Ross, Captain David Bald, Ninian Bonar, Captain Andrew Rany, James Coalyer and Thomas Oswald ; whereof John Hall and William Ross were taken by the King's shippis.</p> |
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Which armes, ammunition, friggatt and provision of warre aforesaid with the charges, interests and other incident expences during the tyme of our employment and engagement in the said publick service according to the particular accompts by us produced, instructed, and cleared, and by the Committee for the Common Burdens of Scotland ratified as appears page 2, 11 and 73, did amount in Flemish money to the summe of two hundred twelve thousand eight hundred, twenty-one guldens seven stivers (besydes broker fees, custome and our factor fees) —R.212821 : 7sts. whereof we received satisfaction in manner as upon the next syde particularly is showed.

Payment received for the armes and other provisions beforementioned, in manner following.

In anno 1640 and 1641 from the Burroughs of Scotland (in part of 150000 guldens imposed upon them) there was remitted to us and drawn by us in Flemish money R.67619 10

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| In anno 1641 from the Committee residing with the Scotch army at Newcastle in money and coales received by James Weir 1052lib. 17s. of sterling money is | R.10528 17 |
| In the same year in August, September and October payd by the Scotch Commissioners at London to our correspondent Mr. Anthony Tierens 3000lib. and remitted to us by Mr. John Johnston 1000lib. in all 4000lib. sterling, is in Flemish money | R.40000 0 |
| In the same year in November and December I received at Edinburgh by order of the Committee of Estates from Sir John Smith 3000lib. sterling money is | R.30000 0 |
| In September 1642 Sir John Smith by order of the Scotch Commissioners caused answer our correspondent Mr. Tierens in the Chamber of London the summe of 6467lib., 6s. sterling, is in Flemish money | R.64673 0 |
| Summa | <u>R.212821 7</u> |

Item, in consideration of our factor fees etc. we received from the Committee of Estates a publique bond and letter signed by the Commissioners for the Common Burdens of Scotland the 27th of February 1643 allowing us ten thousand pounds Scotch money, payable at Witsunday 1643 with interest thereafter as by the copie, page 73, more fully appears Summa . . . £10,000 Scotch

Testimoniall of the Secret Councell of Scotland in 11
my favours.

[Translation following upon the original Latin.]

To all and sundrie whom it effeirs of whatsoever title or 12
designation wee the Lords of his Majesties Privy Councell of the Kingdome of Scotland doe testifie and declare that these three yeares past wherein the state of our affaires was much disquyetted by commotions of warre, and

whenas the charge thereof was committed by warrant of the Estates to certaine noblemen and others of approved trust and worth whose chief, yea, almost onely care was how to fortifie and strenthen our country and cuntrymen with ammunition and other warlyke provision against the eminent and threatned dangers of warre ; lykeas they did faithfully discharge their dutie, and being informed of the ingenuite and good parts of Thomas Cuningham, factor at Campvere, and of his singular affection to this nation, and the cause which was then on foot, at the entreaty and by warrant of the saids Commissioners, agreement was made with the said Thomas and his compartners concerning the furnishing and sending over of the said amunition and provision foresaid, conforme whereunto he did so faithfully, carefully and dexterously performe that service, and supplie even with the hazard of his owne stoek, and of his credit and trust (which amongst merehants was verie large), so as, in regard thereof and for many good offiees most acceptable to this nation done by the said Thomas, of his owne proper motive and accord at divers and frequent occasions, wee must upon verie good ground aecompt of him as of one verie much deserving of this nation at our hands, and of all professors of the reformed religion, earnestly intreating that you would also esteeme and hold him for such a one ; and (if at any tyme his affairs shall so requyre) that he may find the reall performance of all duties of kyndnes and good will in that favourable way, which may both oblige us, and proeure at our hands the lyke retribution to your cuntrymen as occasion shall offer. In witnes and confirmation whereof wee have added our subscriptions and seall at Edinburgh the third day of December 1641.¹

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| LOUDOUN, | Cancellarius. | CASSILIS. | LEVEN. | MURRAY. |
| ARGYLL. | | SEAFORT. | CALANDER. | |
| BALMERINO. | | SINCLARE. | ELPHINSTON. | |
| YESTER. | S. THOMAS | HOPEUS. | A. GIBSONE, | Durie. |
| J. CARMICHAELL. | | HAMILTOUN. | ROBERT INNES. | |
| | | ARCHIBALD | PRIMEROSE, | Cler. S ^l . Cons. |

¹ Cf. *Register of Privy Council of Scotland*, 2nd Series, vii. 164, 499.

Being thus encouraged by the reall demonstrations of affection from the Noblemen, Barrons and Burroughs of Scotland and generally of all considerable and well affected persons in the whole nation, declaring it to be the publicq case of the kingdome which they would maintaine, and never suffer to miscarry by the subtill designes of malignants and their adherents whose impudent misinformations were too much credited by the King, and even preferred before the unanimous request of his Great Councell, the Parliament, notwithstanding that by the 25th, 33rd and 35th Acts therof, past upon the 15th and 16th November, His Majestie had approved all the Acts and proceedings of the Committee of Estates in anno 1640, consequently Sir Patrick Drummonds deprivation past upon the 20th October in the said year, I resolved to take the charge upon mee in a modest private way, until either the Kings consent or the next triennial Parliament should putt mee in publicq possession. So I went for London to procure payment of 6300 lib. assignment upon the Parliament there, where I received (besydes particular letters from the Lady Marquis of Hamiltoun Douagere, Generall Lesly, Marquis of Argyll etc.) the declaration of the merchants of Scotland, next following.

Declaration made by all the Merchands Burgesses 13
of all the free Royall Burghs of the Kingdome
of Scotland undersubscribing, traffiekers from
this realme to the Loweountreys, anent the
expediency of the supplying of the Conservator's
place there in favours of Thomas Cuningham
factor in Campveer, in manner following, to wit—

Wee undersubseryving Merchands Burgessis of the free
Royall Burghs of this kingdome off Scotland and traffickers
from this realme to the Loweountreys considering the
necessarie expediency of the supplying of the place and
office of Conservatorie of the priviledges of this nation and

merchand estate in the Lowcountreys foresaid, for maintenance of the liberties, priviledges, and immunities granted of old by the Earles of Flandres, Dukes of Burgundie, and others heritours of the said Lowcountreys and confirmed by Emperour Charles the fyfth to the merchands of this kingdome, and particularly calling to mynd the contracts past betwixt the Burrows of this kingdome and the magistratts of the toun of Campvere in Zeland in Anno 1578, and renewed and confirmed in anno 1612, and especially of respect of our particular interest therein as being the only persons prejudged thereby, in regard the magistrats of the said toun of Campvere on the one part are obliged in certaine conditions tending to the well and benefite of all the traffickers from this realme to these parts, and the Burrows on the other part are bound for causing the merchants of this kingdome to resort constantly to the said toun of Campvere, our present staple port, which all does now perish and evanish and lyke to be annihilat (to our great prejudice) through the vacancie of ane Conservator, and therefore least now our said liberties should be brought in desuetude and the said appointment with the said toun of Campvere on our part should be irritt, and having sufficient experience of Thomas Cuningham, factor at Campvere, his dutiefull carriage and behaviour to all the marchands of this kingdome in his faithfull discharging of his service to such as (these nyneteen yeares bypast) have employed him as their factor in these parts, and also being sensible of and tyed to him for his good deservings and loyall service performed by him at the desyre of the whole Estates of this kingdome in our late extremitie and troubles, and particularly knowing and being fully perswaded of his abilities for the said place and office doe by thir presents humblie and earnestly desyre the whole Estates of this kingdome foresaid, all the magistratts of the Royall Burghs of this realme, and generally all and everyone whom it concerns to contribute their concourse and assistance to the uttermost of their power to the said Thomas Cuningham, in procuring to him the said office of Conservatorie, either by their earnest solliciting and

petitioning, and by lettres of recommendation to the Lords and others Commissioners for the Estates foresaid at London, to deale effectually with the Kings Majestie for nominating, electing, and authorizing the said Thomas to the said office, or by any other lawfull and legall way as they shall think expedient, and in the meanwhile (untill the said gift and authorizing by His Majestie be obtained least our priviledges in the Lowcountreys should decay and least all merchants, skippers, factors and traffickers resorting thither or remaining there should be frustrate and destitute of a qualified person to assist them in their lawfull adoes, to defend them against all wrongs and injuries and for keeping order and unity amongst themself) to grant to the said Thomas Cuningham (in name of the Marchand Estate of this kingdome) a full power and warrant as their agent, commissioner, or procuratour, appointing and ordaining him to concurre with and assist all the marchands resorting to the said place or any other within the said Lowcountreys, in obtaining and seeing them 14
enjoy the said priviledges, and in taking course of all things may concerne the said Staple conforme to the said contract on both parts, as also for ingathering, collecting and uplifting such dewes as is imposed upon all staple wares and commodities and warranted by Acts of Burrows, and for the same to be comptable to the Burrows, they alwayes allowing him such ane part or portion thereof as they shall think expedient and reasonable for the honourable maintenance of the said place, and according as they shall find him (by his cariage and diligence in procuring their well and furtherance of the merchant trade and traffick in the place and parts foresaid) to merite and deserve. In witnes whereoff wee have consented to the premissis desyring the same to be acknowledged, received and assisted in maner foresaid, and by all and everie one whom it concernes as a petition, request, declaration or under any other title or terme lawfull, and have subscribed the same with our hands at the places, day and year after specified, viz. : at Edinburgh, the 11, 13th, 14th of December 1641, by the speciall merchants, 117 ; at Perth

(alias St. Johnstoun) the 27th of December 1641, 12; at Dundie the 29th of December 1641, 25; at Sterling the 25th of December 1641, 12; at Lynlithgow, the 14th of January 1642, 15; at St. Andros, the 7th of January 1642, 9; at Glasgow, the first of February 1642, 52; at Air, the 27th of January 1642, 21; at Dysert, the 11th of January 1642, 11; at Hadingtoun, the 4th of February 1642, 9; at Montrose, the first of January 1642, 15; at Couper, the 28th of December 1641, 6; at Ansteruther-Easter, the 10th of January 1642, 8; at Drumfreis the 20th of January 1642, 27; at Bruntyland the 11th of January 1642, 6; at Kinghorn, the 11th of January 1642, 6; at Irwing, the 28th of January 1642, 19; at Kirkcudbright, the 21st of January 1642, 9; at Wigtoun, the 24th of January 1642, 9; at Pettinweem the 10th of January 1642, 9; at Dumfermling the 12th of January 1642, 6; at Ansteruther-Wester, the 10th of January 1642, 7; at Dumbar the 5th of February 1642, 8; at Dumbartoun the last of January 1642, 9; at Carreill the 8th of January 1642, 9; at Culros, the 12th of January 1642, 6; at Queensferrie the 13th of January 1642, 7; the total number of the merchants subscribers is 449.

The Commissioners of Scotland at London by special warrant from the Secret Councell of Scotland, having used many fruitlesse endeavours to obtain the Kings ratification in my behalf during His Majesties abode at Whytehall, Greenwich etc., did also make further tryall by recommending the same to Sir David Cuningham when the King was retired to York, but what the King thought of mee and the shrewd refusall His Majestic gave to Sir David the following memorandum etc. doth declare.

- 15 Memorandum letter or Commission from the Commissioners of Scotland to Sir David Cuningham Knight and Baronet, Treasurer to His Highnes the Prince of Wales.

RIGHT WORSHIPFULL,—The many good offices and well deservings of Thomas Cuningham (known to us all) adding therto the speciall warrant and commission directed to us in his favours from the Lords of His Majesties most honourable Privy Counsel oblige us to lay hold upon all and every opportunity wherein wee may testifie our willingnes to contribute our best endeavours in furthering him to that place and office, which the whole kingdome of Scotland (and especially the Burrows, being the partie chiefly interested) unanimously have (for their parts) conferred upon him, the good succes whereof (to our great regrate) he hath alreadie too long attended, and therefore, Sir, seeing Your Worship intends to goe to Court, wee make bold (in the most earnest and sincerest manner) to intreat you at your coming there to use all meanes possible and lawfull for procuring His Majesties Royall graunt unto the said Thomas Cuningham of the office of Conservator of the priviledges of the Scots marchands in the Lowcountreys, for the whole kingdome have so farre engaged themselves in this busines and it concerneth and toucheth their credit so neare that it would be a very great imputation upon them if they did not insist and continue still (as they are resolved to be) constant suters untill they have obtained His Majesties consent and favourable approbation in this point. Wee are so confident of Your Worships willingnes in the premisses that wee forbcare any further arguments or rethorike to perswade you, but wishing you good journey and a happy success hereof and of all other your good intentions as wee shall ever be ready to approve our selfs

Your Worships affectionat friends

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| LOTHIAN. | LINDESAY. | BALMERINO. | CAMBO. |
| S. THOMAS HOPE. | | A. JOHNSTON. | J. SMYTH. |
| PAT. BELL. | | MR. RO. BARCLAY. | |

London, the 8th Aprill 1642.

In the yeare 1642 I was comanded by the then Lords of the Councill, here at London, to goe to York to attend

and discharge my service to the then Prince Duke of York and their servants, at which time I received from the then Scots Commissioners that were then here at London the true originall letter of this foresaid copie, together with a signature ready drawn for His late Majesties hand, to passe a patent in Scotland to the said Thomas Cuningham of the office of Conservator of the priviledges off the Scots merchants in the Lowcountreys. At my then coming to York I addressed my self to the Prince Pallatine, and William Murray of His late Majesties Bedchamber, who I understood were friends to the said Thomas Cuningham, and had moved His Majestie for him, who told me that he would signe the signature if I would present it unto him, which I did the next day. His late Majestie did then ask me who had advised me to present the said signature unto him. I answered him truelie that the Scots Commissioners then at London, and the Prince Pallatine, and William Murray, both here now at York. His late Majestie answered me and said that the Prince was a fool, and William Murray was a knave, and that the said Thomas Cuningham had done so much service to his enemies against him as he would rather give the said place to the devill then to him, and so he did absolutly refuse to signe it, and gave me a shrewd checque for presenting it.

D. CUNINGHAM.

16 Patent of my denization in England, the 12th of
May 1642.

[Translation following upon the original Latin.]

17 Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, to all to whom these present letters shall come greeting ; know yee that wee of our speciall grace and of our certaine knowledge and meere motion, and also upon the humble request of Thomas Cuningham, merchant, borne in parts beyond the seas, have given and granted, and by these presents for us our heires and successors doe give and grant to the said

Thomas Cuningham, or by whatsoever other name or surname, or addition of name or surname he is knowne, called or named, and wee will that he hereafter during his naturall lyfe be imdenized, and as a leige of us, our heires and successors of our kingdome of England, and in all things be held, stiled, reputed, esteemed, and governed as our faithfull leige subjecte, and as if borne within our kingdome of England, and that he may have, and pursue, all and all manner of accions, suites, and plaints, of what kynd soever the same are and in whatsoever courts, places, and jurisdictions; and to use and enjoy them, and to answer and be answered, and to defend and be defended, and have power in all things as any other our faithfull leige subject borne in our said kingdome of England; and moreover that the said Thomas may have power lawfully and without danger to acquire, accept, take, have, hold, buy and possesse lands, tenements, revenues, and services and other heridatements whatsoever within the kingdome of England, and to use and enjoy them and to give, sell, alien and bequeath them to any person or persons whatsoever he himself shall please, and also that he, the said Thomas, may freely, quyetly, and peaceably have and possesse all and all manner of liberties, franchizes, and priviledges of this our kingdome, and to use and enjoy them, as our leige borne within our kingdome of England, without any trouble, hinderance, molestation, vexation, cavill, or burden of us, our heires and successors, or of any other whatsomever, any statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary heretofore published, made, and ordained or provyded, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in any manner notwithstanding, provyded alwayes that the said Thomas doe leige hommage to us as is fitt, and to pay to us, our heires and successors custome and subsidy for his goods and marchandizes as strangers pay and have been accustomed to pay, provyded also that the said Thomas Cuningham observe and be obedient to all and singular the ordinances, acts, statutes, and proclamations of this our kingdome as well already published as hereafter to be published according to the forme of a

statute in that case lately made and provyded ; provyded also that if the said Thomas merchandize or use the art of merchandizing as a merchant at any tyme hercafter, and by reason of his merchandizing doe bring in or cause to be brought goods and merchandizes from parts beyond the seas, or shall cause any to be exported out of our dominions, that then these our lettres patents as touching all things of that kynd exported or imported shalbe utterly voyd, and in the rest neverthelesse they shall stand and be good and effectuall in the law, anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding ; in wittnes whereof wee have caused these our lettres to be made patent, wittnes our self at Westminster, the twelfth day of May in the eighteenth yeare of our raigne.

By warrant of Privy Seall.

| | |
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| [The broad seal of England in yellow wax is appended to the originall Patent.] | Bond. |
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- 18 Whilst I was at London soliciting and attending the payment of the 6300 lib. mentioned upon page 12, the articles of the Treaty concerning the reducing of Ireland were agreed upon between the Commissioners of England and Scotland, authorized by the King and the respective Parliaments of both kingdomes, at Westminster the 7th of July 1642, whereof the first and second articles doe containe verbatim as followeth.

[See *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1, page 190.]

Particular specification of 10,000 armes bought in the Netherlands and sent to Leith upon my proper hazard for the use of the Scottish army in Ireland in performance of my part of the agreement made with the Committee of both kingdomes at London in October 1642.¹

¹ On slip inserted between pages 18 and 19 of journal.

| | | | |
|------------|-------|---|--|
| Musketts | 6000 | { | laded in 3 shipps viz. Robert Mastertoun, who was by the Parliament of Englands shipps taken, brought to London and upon examination relaxed etc. as upon page 19, Captain Andrew Rany and John Hay. |
| Bandeliers | 6000 | | |
| Pikes | 4000 | | |
| Swords | 10000 | | |
| Swordbelts | 10000 | | |

for the which 10000 armes the Parliament of England was obliged to pay unto me or my assignes 10316 lib. 13s. 4d. sterling money, whereof $\frac{1}{3}$ part in hand, $\frac{1}{3}$ part within one moneth after certificat produced of the safe delivery of the said armes within the town of Leith in Scotland, and $\frac{1}{3}$ part at two moneth thereafter, in all the aforesaid summe of lib. 10316 : 13 : 4d. Item for the interest of the last $\frac{2}{3}$ parts allowed lib. 482 : 9 : 9d. Summa totalis received as upon the next syde lib. 10799 : 2 : 1d.

Payment received for the 10000 armes before-mentioned, as followes.

| | |
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| Received by my correspondent Mr. Anthony Tierens at London from Mr. Waring and Mr. Herring, treasurers at Goldsmiths Hall, for the first $\frac{1}{3}$ part in November 1642 | lib. 3438 17 9d. |
| And for the other 2 third parts with the interest received by my said correspondent from the treasurers aforesaid in May, Juny and July 1644 | lib. 7360 4 4d. |
| Summa | lib. 10799 2 1d. |

NOTA.

As concerning the damage sustained by the seizing, retarding etc. of Robert Mastertouns ship, the House

of Commons by an order of the 7th of March 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ referred the same (amongst severall further pretences) to the consideration of the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall. But I never received any reparation or recompence therefore amounting (as by the particular accompt presented with my petition to the said Committee on the first of Aprill 1644 appeared) to the summe of . lib. 509 7 0

The Parliament of England having lykewise published a declaration or ordinance for the encouragement of certaine citizens of London, called the Committee of Adventurers, for the relief of Ireland, to be repaid out of the Irish rebells lands when Ireland should be reduced, and the said rebells subdued, I did joyne with the said Committee of Adventurers upon the same conditions, by setting forth the *Lorne*, friggatt, Captain Andrew Rany, with 14 gunnes, 30 seamen and 60 souldiers sufficiently provyded for 6 moneths, and subscribing in the Chamber of London upon the same accompt, on the 18th of July 1642, the summe of 1800 lib., as more fully appears by the severall warrants, articles of agreement note of receit and other writings all past and dated in July and August 1642, and being personally present in the said moneth of August, I did not only animate and excite Captain Louis Dick, commander of the ship the *Golden Lyon* of Leith (going upon the same expedition), but also most really assist and concurre with him towards the securing of the Ile of Wight, and of all the castles and forts in and about the same, to the obedience of the Parliament of England (who had certaine information of the apparent revolt thereof), according to the particular relation published in print.

- 19 After my return from the Ile of Wight I did undertake (at the desire of the Commissioners of both Parliaments of England and Scotland) to buy in Holland, and deliver upon my owne hazard within the towne of Leith in Scot-

land, 10,000 armes for the use of the Scottish army in Ireland, (which the Parliament of England was obliged by the second article of the treatise mentioned upon page 18 to redeliver unto the Parliament of Scotland), and accordingly I performed the same, as appeares by the ordinance of the Parliament of England 14th October 1642, missive letters of the Secrete Councel of Scotland to the States-Generall of the United Netherlands, the Prince of Orange and to myself 13th December 1642, and the certificat of the Commissioners for the Common Burthens of Scotland 5th May 1643, with severall other writings concerning the same, whereof the most considerable part being laded in Robert Mastertoun's ship, the *James of Kirkcaldy*, was by some Parliament friggotts seized the length of Tynmouth, carried up to London, and there detained a large month, the dammage thereby sustained amounted to 509 lib. 7s. sterling according to the inventory of particulars given in at that tyme April 1643.

In the meantyme Captain Dick with his ship, the *Golden Lyon*, and Captain Rany with the *Lorne*, friggott (sett out by me as upon page 18) being putt in to Plimouth, were there detained and imployed for the defence and safety of the said town and next adjacent parts of Cornwall and Devon, where the said Captain Rany with the friggott aforesaid the space of 5 moneths performed most gallant services in obedience to the commands of the Parliament of England, the Major of Plimouth, Committee of Parliament and Deputy Lieutenants in those parts, as appears by their orders, certificatts and testimonialls respective bearing date the 21, 22nd October, 14th November, 16, 23, 24th November, 9, 12, 31st December, 22, 26th February, and 6 of March 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$.

Moreover I did supply the famishing Protestants army in Ireland (upon two ordinances of the Parliament of England of the 27th January 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ and 30th January 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$) with a shipslading of corne, amounting to 723 lib. 14s. sterling principall debt as appeares by certificates and bills of exchange of the Commissaries of the Parliament of England to that end authorized, bearing date at Dublin

the 27th January 16 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ and 19th of April 1643, accepted and confirmed by orders of Parliament and Committee for the Irish affaires the 10th April, 23rd Juny and 19th of July 1643, besides severall other writings, testificates and papers relative thereunto. I did also in anno 1643 (upon an ordinance of the Parliament of England of the 10th December 1642) sett out againe the *Lorne*, friggott, under the command of Captain William Hodges, with her Vice Admirall the *Guist*, Captain William Knightbridge, being the very first private men of warre commissioned with letters of marque against the Irish rebels and disaffected person in all the three dominions.

England being at this tyme in a very sad condition, it was by the Parliament resolved to desire help and assistance of Scotland for the preservation of religion and the mutuall good of both nations, against the forces of papists, prelatts, malignants, and their adherents already raised in England and Ireland, and having to that end sent their Commissioners into Scotland to treat with the Convention of Estates and Generall Assembly there, they entred in a strict union by a Solemne League and Covenant, and the Estates of Scotland promised to assist the Parliament of England with an army of 21,000 men, upon the conditions agreed by the articles of the treaty, whereof the copie followeth.

- 20 Articles of the Treaty agreed upon between the Commissioners of the Convention of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland, authorized by the Committee of the said Estates, and the Commissioners of both Houses of the Parliament of England, having power and commission from the said honourable Houses, concerning the Solemne League and Covenant, and the assistance demanded in pursuance of the ends exprest in the same,

[See *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1, page 152.]

Immediately upon the signing of the said Treaty, the Committee of Estates of Scotland, in pursuance of the 7th article thereof did authorize John Jhonstoun of London, merchant, and mee, or either of us to be joynt treasurers with such as were, or should be appointed by the Parliament of England for the borrowing and receiving of 200,000 pounds sterling, upon the publique faith of both kingdoms, as by the following copie of their Commission appeares. 23

At Edinburgh the 29th of November 1643.

Whereas the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England taking into their most serious consideration the great and imminent danger of the subversion of the Protestant religion by reason of the great forces raised in the kingdome of England and Ireland by the counsells and confederacies of papists, prelates, malignants and their adherents, daily plotting and practizing treacherous and bloody designes against the professors thereof, thought it fitt and necessary to send their Commissioners into the kingdom of Scotland to treat and conclude with the Convention of Estates and Generall Assembly of that kingdome concerning such things as might conduce to the more neere and strict union of the two kingdomes and the assistance of the kingdom of England by the kingdom of Scotland against the enemies of His Majesties true honour and happines of the established religion and liberties of his dominions, and whereas the said Convention of Estates and Generall Assembly then assembled in the kingdome of Scotland, out of the just deep sense of these calamities that lay so heavy upon their brethren in the kingdome of England and Ireland, and the evident foresight that the same mischiefs and miseries were also approaching to this kingdom from those common enemies, thought it requisite to give warrand to their respective Committees to treat with the said Commissioners concerning this so necessary union and assistance,

and the said Committees and Commissioners, finding no way so expedient to the firme union of the two nations as that a forme of an league and covenant should be drawn by their mutuall consent and commended to the Convention of Estates and Generall Assembly of Scotland and to the Houses of the Parliament of England to receive their respective approbations, which was accordingly done, and the said Covenant for the reformation and the defence of religion, the honour and happiness of the King and the peace and safetie of the three kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland was mutually approven and entred into by both kingdomes, as also a treaty concluded betwixt the said Committees of the Estates of Scotland and the Commissioners of the two Houses of the Parliament of England, consisting of divers articles for the better settling and expediting the assistance so justly and necessarily desyred and granted ; and forsamuch as those who have entered in the said Covenant in generall stand ingaged by the 6th article thereof, according to their places and callings, to assist and defend all those that enter into this League and Covenant in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and to promote the same according to their power, as more fully appears in the said articles in regard of the unnaturall warre in that kingdome, as also that bloody rebellion in Ireland, the better to expresse their willingnes to their utmost ability to their said brethren in this common cause according to the power and trust committed to them, having agreed in the said Treaty to give the publick faith of the kingdome of Scotland to be joyned with the publick faith of the kingdome of England for the present taking up of 200,000 pounds sterling in the kingdome of England or elsewhere for the speedy procuring 100,000 lib. for the advance of the Scottish army intended for the assistance of England, as also some considerable summe for the satisfying in good proportion the arrears of the Scottish army in Ireland, the said Committee of Estates having to that effect full power and authority conferred upon them by the Convention of Estates, doe in the name and behalf of the kingdome of Scotland hereby declare that what

summe or summes of money have bene or shall be lent to the foresaid purposes and the further advancement of 24 these ends mentioned in the Covenant, either in the kingdome of England or elsewhere, provyded that they exceed not in the whole the summe of the said 200,000 lib. sterling, shall be by them accompted as the true and just debt of the kingdome of Scotland together with the Kingdome of England, and lykewise ingage the publick faith of this Kingdome for the thankfull repaying of the same together with the allowance of the usuall rate of 8 per cent. annually, during the tyme the said debt shall remaine unpaid: for effectuating whereof the said Committee of Estates doe hereby give power to John Johnstoun merchant in London and Thomas Cuningham factor in Campvere, or either of them, to be joynt treasurers with these who have or shall receive power from the Parliament of England for the receiving of the said loane of moneys, and to give writtings under their hands for the receipt of the same, which being produced, the lender of the said money shalbe hereby sufficiently warranted to demand and receive the same with the interest foresaid during the not payment thereof.

ARCHIBALD PRIMEROSE, Clerk.

According to the which Commission wee used some endeavours at London, but finding no appearance of successe answerable to the expectation of both kingdomes it was thought fitte to forbear and desist for a while until the affections of the people at home and friends abroad should be stirred up and prepared by publique informations of the true state of affaires and lamentable condition of England.

To this end letters were (by order of the Commons House of Parliament) written and directed from the Assembly of Divines in England, and the Commissioners of the Church of Scotland to the Belgick, French, Helvetian, and other Reformed Churches, and the first were sent (according to the said order of the Commons past the 22nd of November 1643) to the province of Zeland, earnestly intreating them

(1) to judge aright of the afflicted condition of England, of the innocency and integrity in their just defence, to acquit them in their hearts, and make their apologie for them in all their Churches, (2) to sympathize with them as brethren who suffer in and for the same cause wherein themselves had bene oppressed, (3) that they would imbrace the Church of Englands condition as their owne cause and contribute every way to their helpe etc. as by the said letters afterwards (by order of the House of Commons of the 13th Mareh 16 $\frac{3}{4}$) published in print at length appeares. Lykewise, a Declaration of both Kingdomes of England and Scotland joyned in armes was sett forth and published the 30th of January 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, and another declaration published the 23rd of March 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, in both which declarations they unanimously deplore their unsuccessful indeavours after truth and peace, their necessitated joynt posture of armes, and especially the craft and cruelty of their owne unnaturall natives and countrey men, whereby they were constrained to make use of the present trust and power, which by Gods providence was putt into their hands, for the defence and maintenance of their religion, liberties, and lawes, with a deliberate resolution never to lay doune armes till truth and peace (by the blessing of God) should be settled in the island of Greatbrittan upon a firme foundation for the present and future generations : and for the better encouragement of all such as should faithfully adhere unto, and assist them in this their extremity and just cause, they solemnly and conscientiously promised to satisfie and recompence them so as should tend to their owne honour and the good of their posterity, as by the following expressions extracted verbatim out of the said declarations doth manifestly appeare.

[Here follow extracts from the Declaration of both kingdomes. See *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1, page 66.]

Conclusion of the Declaration, published the 23rd
of March 16 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.

This wee thought necessary to declare, to the end the world may see as well our owne reall endeavours to attaine a safe and just peace as the indefatigable practizes of those Popish and Jesuiticall Councells (the instruments of all our miseries) who are content to appeare in all shapes and leave no meanes unattempted to compasse their owne ends; first, they would have undermined us by secret practizes, then they would have forced us by open warre, and now would allure us by the specious pretence of peace to disavow this Parliament and our just rights and priviledges, and consequently resigne our selves, religion, lawes, and liberties to the power of idolatry, superstition, and tyranny, but we are constantly resolved in discharge of the duty we owe to our God, the trust reposed in us by our countrey, and our late solemne oath and covenant, with the hazard of our lives and fortunes, to defend our lawfull rights and liberties, the freedome and priviledges of this present Parliament, and, which is above all, the true Protestant religion, wherein we shall not doubt but to receive the hearty concurrence and assistance of all well affected Protestants and true lovers of their countrey and liberty, and the Lord of Hosts, whose cause it is we stand for, and upon whose assistance wee principally rely, grant our endeavours a blessed and happy successe.

Upon an ordinance of Parliament published the 30th 27
of November 1643, I did associate with severall persons of quality and speciall citizens of London in the setting out of 5 men of warre (viz. the *Achilles*, Admirall John Man; my friggott the *Lorne*, Vice-Admirall William Hodges; the *Magdalen*, Rear-Admirall John Hosier; the *Marigold*, Captaine Docks; and the *Scout*, Captaine Partridge) for guarding the seas and hindering of supplies sent from forraign parts to the Irish rebels after their capitulating with the Lord Ormond, in the which squadron and adventure (whereof Richard Cranly, Abraham and Thomas

Chamberlans, Roger Tweedy, John Morris and John Dethick, treasurers of the same, were administrators) I hazarded one full tenth part during their employment from the 12th of February till the 15th of November 1644, whereby there became due by the Parliament of England to mee for my proportionall share of 1273 lib. 4s. victuall money (besydes a large summe promised for assisting and relieving the town of Lyme) 127 lib. 6s. 4d. sterling money, as appeareth by severall writings, certificatts and other evidences.

In the meantime having long expected the payment of the remaining two third parts of the 10316 lib. 13s. 4d. of sterling due to mee for the 10,000 armes mentioned page 19 (whereof 3438 lib. 17s. 9d. for the first third part was paid in hand) according to our resolve of the House of Commons, bearing date the 20th of September 1643, and the Commissioners of both kingdomes having by their speciall recommendation dated at Edinburgh, the 26th of December 1643, to both Houses of the Parliament of England, ingenuously declared that the Scottish army in their desired expedition for the assistance of England would stand in need, but could not well make use of those armes until I were satisfied, conceiving it unsafe to discourage so faithfull an undertaker in a tyme of so great difficulties, it was at last ordered by the Commons the 15th of March 16 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ that the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall should give me satisfaction, who accordingly, by their order of the 26th of the said moneth, did appoint their treasurers to pay the same with the interest amounting to 7360 lib. 4s. 4d. in foure severall summes, viz. 2000 lib. in April, 2000 lib. in May, 2000 lib. in June and 1360 lib. 4s. 4d. in July 1644, withall taking my promise that I should willingly continue in providing the said army with armes and ammunitioun.

The same time the Commissioners of Scotland (viz. John, Lord Maitland, Sir Archibald Johnstoun of Wariestoun, and Mr. Robert Barclay) desired mee to accept of the kingdome of Scotlands publike employment, as agent in the Netherlands, which whilst I indeavoured modestly to

decline by reason of my merchant trade and other considerable affaires (such as by the embracing of that charge I would be necessitated wholly to abandon to my great disadvantage and prejudice of my family) I was the more induced, and no excuse being admitted as wanting weight in the ballance of humane society and generall interest for the upholding whereof all personall concernments must be laid aside, I submitted to God's providence and this lawfull call. The Parliament of England did then lyke-wise send new instructions to their agent in the United Provinces empowering him to borrow money etc. upon both kingdomes publiq faith and cooperate with Scotland's agent etc. as followeth.

Instructions for Walter Strickland Esq. employed 28
from the Parliament of England to the States
of the United Provinces etc.

The Lords and Commons in Parliament having long since made choice of you to be employed from them to the Lords States both Generall, and also to the particular States of the United Provinces in the Lowcountreys, and approving of your endeavours hitherto showed in discharging faithfully the trust and confidence they have reposed in you, have now thought fitt to send unto you these further instructions, requyring you to observe and follow the same accordingly.

The chiefest care and labour you are to take in your employment (as you already doe know) must be to rectifie the sinistrous apprehensions, and to remove all the evill and prejudiciall impressions some in those parts have conceived of our proceedings, and therefore such as you find or know already truely informed and favouring our just cause, you are with all possible industrie to confirm in their good opinion, and to make their brotherly affections towards us more and more effectuell in bringing also by their good example others that by ignorance or misinformation are yett misled and of different opinion with them,

to receive the lyke sentiment, and to joyne together in affording us their helping hearts and hands in these our great troubles and important occasions which, if they please to consider throughly, they will easily perceive to concerne them as much as it concernes any man to looke to his owne when he seeth his neighbours house on fyre.

These and the lyke considerations you are particularly to represent to the States of Holland, Zealand, Friezland, Groeningen and others whom you know either for neighbourhood sake to pittie our calamities, or whom by your experience you have discovered to be tyed to us by the bond of love and affection by reason of the same religion with us.

And as for the States of Utrecht where papists have perhaps greater sway then elsewhere in those parts, you are to use such arguments for getting them to judge aright of us as show to them that wee doe no more then they themselves and other nations in desyring the maintenance of our lawes and security of our just liberties.

And becaus the ministers of the word of God in those countreys may much contribute to the furtherance of a good cause both by their publick sermons and their private discourses and conversations with the people, you are therefore to be carefull to acquaint your self with them and gett them (upon your true information) to be zealous for our cause, which concernes so much the glorie of God, the propagation of the raigne of Christ and his true religion, so that by their meanes the hearts of all good Protestants in those provinces may be satisfied and settled in a good opinion of us for a sincere and co-operating affection towards us.

And though you have already discovered the great difficulties in obtaining a loane of any considerable summe of money wee might stand in need of, yet are you to renew your utmost endeavours and try what assistance might be from them obtained upon the publick faith of both kingdomes of England and Scotland now fully united by Solemne Covenant, and entred into a mutuall defence conforme to a treatie, and if not in money yett in ships

and other assistance especially towards the coasts of Scotland and Ireland or for the defence of Ireland only, in case the Spaniard should either from Flanders or any other part of his dominions assist our enemies, and upon some treaty and bargaine engage himself against the religion and this Parliament.

And to make those States (both generally and particularly) more sensible of our miseries and their owne threatned danger and withall to enduce them to a brotherly assistance, you must endeavour to put them discreetly in mynd to cast back their eyes upon their old condition, and to consider what they have received from this nation in tymes of their greatest troubles and necessity, so that many of them have ingenuously confessed and may yet acknowledge that the forts and bulwarks of their spirituall and temporall libertie and welfare have been cemented with the blood and money of this kingdome, and you may add what 29 other pregnant arguments your judgement and discretion shall further dictate and affoord you. You are withall to assure them that upon all occasions wee shall thankfully requyte their kyndnesse with a sincere and reall friendship, which wee desire to bring to a strieter and more usefull union by some further treatie.

You are to represent to the States generall and particular, and at all occasions to sugest to persons of place and power, especially to the preachers of the Gospell, whom by reason of their particular trust and vocation it doeth after a speciall manner concerne, what have bene the treacherous and bloody plotts, conspiracies, attempts and practises of the enemies of God against the true reformed religion, and such kingdomes and states as professe the same (here you may remember unto them the cruell League of the Councell of Trent, the project of the great Councell of Rome *de propaganda fide*, the prosecutions off their designs there against themselves, and here in the tyme of Queene Elizabeth, of King James, and now in the tyme of King Charles ever since the beginning of his raigne, especially of late, of which the invasion of the kingdome of Scotland, the rebellion, the barbarous massacre and the

Cessation of Ireland, and the present posture of England are too plaine and pregnant testimonies), and that, as the three kingdomes of England Scotland and Ireland have (after the uneffectuall essaying of all other remedies) entred into covenant for the opposing and extirpating of poperie and of prelacy (which hath ever bene a nurce of popery and enimity to the purity and power of religion, and a mightie prejudice to the State and government and to the just libertie of the subject) so they may be pleased upon the apprehension and reality of the lyke danger to religion and just libertie from anti Christian Superstition and Tiranny according to our desyres and hopes expressed in the end of our Covenant, to joyne in the same association and to invite other Christian Princes and States professing the reformed religion to doe the lyke, that all the reformed Churches which have cast of the yoke of popery may be joyned not only in one true doctrine and worship but also in one forme of Church government which is our present endeavour, and for which ane Assembly of divines of both kingdomes is called, and hath made a good progresse as wee hope shall shortly appeare to the satisfaction of all the reformed Churches, and withall you shall demonstrate unto them that all of us ought to be more zealous for the trueth then our enemies are for error, that the cause and controversie must be common to us all, that there is no other way of common safety of our religion and ourselves and that being joyned in one in our councill and forces we may by the blessing of God easily prevaile against all our adversaries.

And seeing we have already received ane ample testimony of the brotherly love and compassion those states and countries doe beare to the distressed Protestants of Ireland by a favourable licence of a liberall and free collection and subvention for them, you are in our name to represent unto them our thankfull acknowledgement and assurance never to forget, but still to esteeme and deserve the same.

And forasmuch as the King of Denmarke hath of late, against his owne treaty with our merchands made and

confirmed under his owne hand and seale, seized on their ships and goods both in the river of Elbe and in the Sound, whereby the publick trade upon that free river and in and through the Baltick Sea is hindred and broken to the great prejudice of all that are anywise interested in the commerce in those parts, you are to represent the same to such states and towns you know most concerned therein and which upon the lyke pretence or disgust of that King may come into the lyke danger, and go to try and sound them what might be expected from them in tyme of need, in case the King should continue in his unjust proceedings. Howsoever you are still to be carefull to informe them (a maine point you must observe everywhere) in the trueth of our unhappie difference here, and withall assure them of the firme resolution and conjunction by Covenant and Treaty of Scotland with England, in a mutuall defence, since these our troubles succeeding those of Scotland have but one and the same roote, which is Poperie. To verifie and amplifie all these things you may receive much light and help by the severall declarations made by this Parliament 30 and especially by that lately sett forth of the two kingdomes, as lykewise of the letter written by our Assembly of divines to the Churches of the Provinces of all which peeces you have already received copies.

And becaus divers of the English merchands in those provinces are disaffected unto us, according as their particular interests or ignorance leadeth them, you are therefore to be careful to discover and discern them, so that upon all occasions in our name you doe affoord all assistance, countenance and favour to the well affected, and contrarely oppose and complaine against the malignants as have hitherto and doe yett furnish our enemies with moneys, amunition, ships and armes, as you well know; and the like complaints you must make also against their owne subjects that show the lyke disaffection to us, and doe us the lyke disservice in helping our enemies with the said commodities, notwithstanding their Resolution and Order of the first of November 1642. All these things and whatsoever you conceive to conduce to our just cause and

what else the tyme (which still doth alter and bring forth new businesses) may offer, you are with the best convenience and dexterite first to discover (if you find it best) to the Estates of each severall province and so, getting their affections by the trueth of our and our enemies affaires and designes, urge and perswade them thereupon earnestly to take order with their deputies and ministers to admitt, heare and use such as wee employ hereafter, with such kyndnesse, respect and friendship as is due to the sincere and constant affections of this kingdome and that of Scotland towards them, with whom both religion and divers other respects doe bind us.

As soone as any minister shall appeare in those parts from the kingdome of Scotland (which wee conceive will be very shortly) you are to correspond and cooperate together with him for the publick good of both nations, as you shall hereafter receive further directions.

You are to give from tyme to tyme notice of what you negociate and doe in your employment to the Committee of both nations, of whom you shall receive such further instructions as shalbe requisite, which you are diligently and carefully to observe and execute.

You are by your self and such others as you shall think fitt to tender the late Solemne League and Covenant agreed upon by both kingdomes to the subjects of the kingdome of England as well merchands as others residing in those parts, and are to use your best endeavours therein and to returne to the Houses the names of such as shall refuse to take the same.

JO. BROWNE, Cleric. Parliament.

H. ELSINGE, Cler. Parl. D.Com.

The said instructions being dispatched it was the desire of the Commissioners of Scotland that I should follow with all convenient speed, that so Agent Strickland and I might assist each other and joyntly endeavour the common good of both nations, to the which end having ordered my affaires at London the best I could and referred the satisfying of severall further summes of money then due to mee (men-

tioned upon page 19) by petition the first of Aprill 1644 to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall, to whose consideration the same was, by an order of the House of Commons of the 7th March formerly recommended, being first to goe to the Scotish army and necessitated to take passage by sea (there being no safe going by land) a passe or safe conduct was graunted to mee whereof the copie followeth.

Passe from the Earle of Warwick Lord High 31
Admirall of England.

*

To all Admiralls, Vice-Admiralls, Captaines, Commanders and Masters of Shippes, customers, searchers, clarkes of the passage and all others whom it may concerne.

Whereas Mr. Thomas Cuningham, Merchant, is to passe by sea to the Scotish army in the North of England, and from thence to the Lowcountreys upon speciall serviee of the State, these are therefore to pray and requyre you to permitt and suffer the said Mr. Cuningham and his servant, with such baggage as he shall carry with him, to passe quietly as aforesaid without any of your letts, staves or interruptions, as you and every of you will answer the contrary. Given under my hand and seale this 28th of March 1644.

WARWICK.

At my arryvall at Sunderland, the Scotish army being ready drawne up to marche towards Durham, and severall members of the Committee of the Estates being gone for Scotland, so as those remaining still with the Army (after I had at their desire marched along with them to Wharrington Hill where the army encamped, and delivered unto them the Scotish Commissioners letters from London) thought fitt to referre and dispatch mee to the approaching Convention of Estates at Edinburgh, to whom they did (by their letter accompanying the letters of the said Commissioners read in my audience and delivered to mee) testifie their unanimous desire that I should have present

* On top left is a representation of seal—an anchor enclosed in a circle.

expedition and necessary encouragements answerable in some reasonable proportion to my cheerfull forsaking of my very considerable and beneficiall merchandizing commerce for the publique service of my countrey and the joynt interest of both nations in this their extremity, and withall that a sufficient commission might be given unto mee for borrowing of the 200,000 lib. sterling (according to the 7th article of the Treaty, page 22) upon the publique faith of both kingdomes that so the said army might be sufficiently provided with armes and ammunition requisite for their use during their employment in the service of England. Upon the delivery of the which pacquet to the Convention of Estates aforesaid (and having at a particular conference declared that I desired only a settled yearly pension for the maintenance of mee and my family without any recompence untill it should please God to settle both kingdomes in truth and peace, sobeing the title and quality of ordinary agent were granted and conferred upon mee) they immediately ordered the drawing up of my commissions and instructions which (being interrupted by the unexpected surprysing of Drumfreis) were afterward perfyted as followeth.

- 32 Commission from the Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland officiating mee Commissioner and Ordinary Agent in the Netherlands etc.

At Edinburgh the tenth day of May 1644.

The Committee of Estates of the Kingdome of Scotland, considering that the enemies of religion and thir kingdomes arc labouring by all meanes (which malice can forge and calumnie invent) to give false informations and bad impressions to forraine kingdomes and states of the lawfull and just proceedings of this kingdome for defence of religion and themselves from ruine and destruction doe therefore find it expedient that true information and right impressions be given to forraine states of the proceedings

of this kirk and kingdome, and having had large and reall proof of the fidelite and abilities of Thomas Cuningham, resident at Campvere, in the right mannaging of such publick affaires as have bene entrusted to him by this kingdome, they doe therefore nominatt and appoint and hereby make choice of the said Thomas Cuningham to be their Commissioner and Ordinarie Agent with full power and commission to him to repaire with all convenient speed to the Lords the States Generall of the United Low-countrys, to the Lords the States Provinciaall, to all incorporations, good towns and cities and to all other persons of place and power civill and ecclesiastick and generallic to all and every inhabitants of the United Provinces in the Lowcountrys and to all and everie well affected person or persons there and in the next adjacent places residing, and to give them true information and right impression of the proceedings of this kirk and kingdome, to keep a right understanding and correspondence betwixt this kingdome and the States, and to negotiat and deale with them for contributing their best friendship and using of all good meanes which may be most conduceable for the publick good of this kingdome and advantageous for the furtherance of the Protestant cause now in hand, and specially to doe and performe such things as are or shalbe hereafter enjoyned to him by his instructions, which he is punctually to follow and to be answerable for his cariage herein to the Parliament, Convention of Estates, or their Committees.

*

ARCH. PRIMEROSE, Cler.

Act for my yearly agent-pension.

At Edinburgh the tenth day of May 1644.

Forsameikle as Thomas Cuningham, resident at Campvere, is imployed in a Commission from this kingdome to the Estates of Holland, and it being necessarie that allowance be granted to him for his maintenance in this service,

* At bottom, left, seal undescribed.

therefore the Committee of Estates modifies the summe of fyve thousand and fyve hundred merks for ane yearly allowance to the said Thomas, his secretary and servants for their entertainment, besydes his extraordinarie charges of horse and waggon hyre and others incidents which is to be kepted and payed on accompt, and the Committee allowes the said Thomas to make payment of the allowance foresaid out of the first of the moneys to be borrowed by him on the publick faith, and fayling thereof ordaines it to be payed out of the moneys that shall come from England or readiest publict moneys of this kingdome [*extractum*].

ARCH. PRIMEROSE, Cler.

33 Commission for borrowing of money upon the publique faith of both Kingdomes.

At Edinburgh the tenth day of May 1644.

The Committee of Estates of the Kingdome of Scotland, taking into their consideration the great and vast expence this kingdome has bene and still is at in entertaining their armies in Scotland, England and Ireland for defence of the true Protestant religion and the just liberties and priviledges of the Kingdome in pursuance of the mutuall League and Covenant made and entered into by the saids kingdoms and being confident that all States and Commonwealths who are of the same true religion and tender the just defence thereof and of publict libertie will willingly, at this time, contribute their best assistance by lending of such summes of money upon the publict faith of this or both kingdomes as may in some measure further and advance this great work now in hand, have therefore resolved to imploy some person of trust to negotiat this errand, and having sufficient proof of the abilities and affection of Thomas Cuningham, resident at Campvere, they doe therefore nominat, appoint and make choice of the said Thomas for that charge, and doe hereby give unto him (either by himself, or jointly with Walter Strickland

esquire or with such as hereafter shall be appointed by the Parliament of England) full power and commission to procure, ingather and receive from all states, incorporations, companies and societies, and all good towns and cities and from all and every well affected person or persons beyond sea in the United Provinces of the Lowcountries or elsewhere, such summes off money as they or any of them shall be pleased willinglie to lend, furnish and advance upon the publict faith of this kingdome, the said Thomas borrowing by himself or upon the publict faith of both kingdomes of Scotland and England, the said Thomas borrowing joyntly with the foresaids Commissioners at the free choice of the lenners, and with power to him joyntly or by himself respective as said is, to give notes of receipt, writtings, bands and obligations thereupon, which with the interest thereof till the repayment of the same shall be in all respects holden, declared and accompted the proper and reall debt of this or both kingdomes respective, and ordaines the said Thomas to give ane accompt from tyme to tyme of what he shall receive by vertue hereof to the Parliament, Convention of Estates, or their Committees, to whom he is answerable for the discharge of this commission, provyded alwayes that the power of this commission be restricted to the summe of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, so that the whole summe to be borrowed exceed not the same.

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ARCH. PRIMEROSE, Cler.

Instructions from the Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland to Thomas Cuningham in his employment to the States of the United Provinces.

Edinburgh, 10th May 1644.

You shall give true information and right impressions to the States Generall and Provinciaall and all others whom

* At bottom, left, seal undescribed.

it effeirs of the proceedings of this kirk and kingdome for the defence of our religion, preservation of His Majesties auctoritie and lawes of the land, and securitie of our just liberties as is expressed in the Solemne League and Covenant of both kingdomes of Scotland and England.

You shall labour to remove the prejudices of such (if any such be) as are disaffected to or misinformed of our cariage, and confirme the good opinion and judgement of such as conceave aright thereof, that they may the more effectually kythe their brotherly affection towards this kingdome in thir troublesome tymes, since wee doe no more nor is necessary for the maintenance of our lawes and just liberties.

You shall acquaint yourself with the preachers of Gods word in these countreys and labour to procure their zealous concurrence to stirre up the people to a right understanding and sense of our condition, to joyne with us in the Covenant and really assist this cause wherein the glorie of God and propagation of his gspell are so much interested.

34 You shall represent to the States and such particular incorporations and persons as had hand in the charitable supplies sent to the Protestants in Ireland and Scots army there with what due thanks and acknowledgement this their kyndnes was embraced by this kingdome and that as occasion shall offer wee will make our actions more reall evidences of our thankfulnes then our expressions can be for the present and shall never be wanting in a sincere way to requyte their kyndnesse.

You shall also show unto them that wee are confident when they shall consider the treacherous and bloodie attempts and conspiracies of the enemies of God who were never more uncessantly working nor now for subversion of the true religion and such kingdoms and states as professe the same that they will not only joyne with the kingdoms of Scotland, England and Ireland in this Solemne League and Covenant for opposing poperie and prelacie and establishing the true religion, but also invite all other Christian princes to doe the lyke.

And for the better furtherance of this great work that they would continue their begune charitie to the distressed

British in Ireland, and Scots army who are hazarding their lyves for defence of the true Protestant religion and whom wee are confident they will be as carefull to supply with victuall, amunition, money and other necessaries as the Pope, Spanjard and others popish powers are in supplying the rebels and assisting them in their bloodie designes.

You shall use your utmost endeavours to try what assistance of money, armes and amunition can be obtained to us in these plaees upon the publiet faith of both kingdoms, or of the kingdome of Scotland alone according to your commission.

And seeing as wee are informed the King of Denmark hath of late seized on our merchands ships you shall represent the same to such States and towns as you know upon the lyke disgust of that King may come into the same danger, and try what may be expected from them in tyme of need in case that King should continue his rigid and unjust proceedings.

Since of the summe of two hundred thousand pounds contained in your commission, and to be raised upon a bond of the publiet faith of both kingdomes, there is a hundred thousand pounds appointed to be given for the advance of the Scots army sent in for assisting of England, and also a considerable summe for satisfying in good proportion the arrears of the Scots army in Ireland, therefore what summes you shall receive by your self upon the publiet faith of this kingdome you shall keepe for the use of this kingdome and what summes you shall receive jointlie with Mr. Strickland you shall be carefull that they be reserved for payment of the foresaid summes and that they be not other wayes disposed of without warrand and direction from both kingdomes and their Committees.

And you shall give ane monethly aecompt to the Estates of this Kingdome or their Committees of all summes of money you shall borrow joyntly or apart and dispose thereof as you shall have order. You shall diligently goe about the performanee of these things and what else you find necessary for the furtherance of this your employment conforme to the warrants given unto you, and you shall

concurrer with Mr. Strickland or any other authorized by the Parliament of England for that effect and cooperate with them in what concerns the good of both kingdomes and from tyme to tyme give ane accompt of your proceedings to the Committee of Estates here, or Committees of both nations, whose instructions and directions you are punctually to observe.

LOUDOUN, Cancellarius, I.P.D.¹
ARCH. PRIMEROSE, Cler.

- 35 Having received my commissions and instructions from the Committee of Estates in manner by the before inserted copies verbatim expressed and their promise to establish mee in the office of Conservator, as also to ratifie both my commissions and yearly pension as ordinary agent for Scotland in the Netherlands at the next meeting of the Parliament, it was their earnest desire that with all possible speed I would indeavour to buy and send home to Scotland a considerable quantity of armes and ammunition and from tyme to tyme continue in furnishing all necessary provisions of warre for the use of their army in Englands service, for the payment whereof, in case the Parliament of England were not able to make tymely satisfaction of the 100000 lib. advance money and monethly pay agreed upon by the 5th and 6th articles of the Treaty (mentioned page 21) and that there could not be so much money gotten borrowed nor yet the said provisions procured upon the credit and publique faith of both kingdomes, they gave mee assurance that they would have a special care (as they had formerly done in their owne case during the troubles and late combustions in Scotland) either by bills of exchange or assignments upon the Parliament of England for whose assistance and relief the said army was levyed and employed, which conditions were so much the more considerable and satisfactory to mee as the cause in hand was mutually owned and equally prosecuted by both nations whose friends and foes, hopes and feares, interest

¹ *In presentia Dominorum.*

and principles being in effect become one and the same was the only basis and persuading motive of my accepting this publique charge and firme resolution (by the grace of God) to dispose of all my private affaires so as nothing might obstruct or divert mee from attending the service and contributing my talent for the joynt happynesse and tranquillity of both nations according to the trust in mee reposed, whereof having intreated the Committee of Estates to be fully confident and being kindly dismissed, I gott a convenient occasion of passage in one of the Parliament of Englands ships, the *Bonadventure*, Captaine Henry Bethel, who upon recommendation of the Lord Chancellour of Scotland entertained mee with much oblidging respect and civility from the tyme of my comming aboard in Leith road the 11th until my landing at the Downes the 16th of May 1644, from whence (after 4 dayes staying for a convoy) I tooke passage for Rotterdam and thence to Campvere in Zeland (the place of my domestique residence) where I arryved upon the []th of June, new style, and did presently by my missive letters to my correspondent in Holland give order for making a provisionall bargaine for the desired armes and ammunition until I should come myself and give security for the payment of the same, which I performed with very great difficulty by reason of the dayly increasing burthens and troubles in England as the following letter and further relations will demonstrate.

Missive letter from the Parliament of England to 36
the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of
Scotland.

MY LORDS,—The Parliament of England, taking notice that the time of the sitting of your Parliament drawes neare, do esteeme it a happy opportunity to expresse the great obligation they owe to the kingdome of Scotland, who hath so effectually ingaged it self in this common cause wherin religion and the liberty of the subject in all His

Majesties dominions are so much concerned, and therefore hath commanded us to make knowne to your Lordships how much they value the brotherly love of that kingdome, which hath bene manifested upon all occasions, and particularly by the assistance affoorded this nation in their greatest streights at the desire of this Parliament, which hath already checked the violence of the enemy, and we hope (through the blessing of God) will become a powerfull meanes for the settling His Majesties dominions in peace and unity, according to the grounds of the late Solemne League and Covenant, for the better effecting whercof the Parliament of England hold it necessary that the kingdomes should be as well united in their councells as forces, and that all wayes and meanes be used for maintaining a right correspondency for the joint carying on of this great work which hath already bene the care of the honourable Convention of the Estates and Generall Assembly of Scotland, in sending their Commissioners for that purpose, who have discharged that trust with great prudence and fidelity, and to this end the Parliament of England hath thought fitt to appoint Commissioners (who are now residing with your army), and are to make their addresses to your Lordships as there shalbe occasion to whom they intreat your Lordships to give credence.

They have also appointed Committees of both Houses as a Joint Committee with your Commissioners to mannage the warre and other matters necessarily depending hereupon; wee are further commanded by the Parliament to acquaint your Lordships that they have ratified and confirmed the severall treaties made and agreed betweene their Commissioners and the Convention of Estates of Scotland, and that it is their desire that the same may be done by your Lordships.

The Parliament is very sensible of the great wants and extremities which your army of Ireland hath borne with much patience, occasioned by the manyfold distractions and great necessities of this kingdome which hath disabled them to send tymely supplies, and doe returne their hearty thanks to the kingdom of Scotland for their

care of that army and the great charge they have bene at for their relief with provisions and money for their necessary subsistance. The Parliament according to their resolutions of the 11th of Aprill have (though with much difficulty) provyded for that army in part of their arrears the summe of threttie thousand pounds, and will endeavour the performance of the other threttie thousand pounds promised with all possible expedition, and lykewise take care for the future maintenance of them and the British forces there as in the said resolutions of the 11th of Aprill they have expressed.

For your army in England they have lately sent the summe of twenty thousand pounds unto them, and will not be wanting in any thing that lyes in their power to give encouragement to those forces according to the treaty betweene the two kingdomes. Your Lordships are desired to consider the many difficulties and wants this kingdome hath long conflicted with, and to take in good part the endeavours of the Parliament who doe their utmost for the satisfaction of the kingdome of Scotland, though their abilities answer not alwayes their earnest desyres. This being all wee have received from the Parliament wee rest

Your Lordships very affectionat friends and
humble servants

Signed by the two Speakers.

Westminster
the 25th of May 1644.

Howbeit I could not presently after my returne to 37
Campvere goe for the Hague (being not fully in health), yet I thought it my duty to notifie my comming to Agent Strickland and requyre his advyse and information touching the posture of affaires at that Court and his owne successe, who by his letters of 20 and 24th of Juny 1644, *stilo novo*, gave mee a full answer how he was wrestling with difficulties and oppositions, recommending severall

particulars to my care, as the preventing of the Bishop of Cassalls designe to insinuate himself in the favour of the States of Zeland for to gett a share of their voluntary contributions towards the relief of the Protestants in Ireland, as he had gotten in England and Holland, desyring mee to that end to make use of Mr. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons his letter of the 31st May, as also to indeavour the restitution of some armes and other goods belonging to William Laurence of Colchester, merchant, and the release of two London vessells laded with armes sent up to Flising by Admirall Tromp, all which I performed and obtained, and having at a speciall conference with the treasurers appointed for the said contributions represented the Parliament of Scotlands thankfull acknowledgment of their charity towards the famishing Protestants in Ireland, according to my instructions page 34, and dispatched a quantity of armes and ammunition from Campvere (there being no possibility to gett any transported from Holland) with a convoy for Scotland, leaving such orders as were necessary both for the safe conveyance of further provisions for the Scottish army and for managing the affaires of the Staple in my absence, I went for Holland, where, immediately after my comming to the Hague, Agent Strickland and I consulted together about the fittest way of prosecuting the ends of our commissions, so as upon all occasions wee might joyntly and reciprocally maintaine and advance the common interest, mutuall good and publique service of both nations, which (by the assistance of God) wee un-animously resolved, and interchangeably promised to each other to observe and indeavour according to our power; and because the accustomed titles of the States Generall were omitted in my Commission it was thought expedient that I should forbearre publique addresses until I had received credentiall letters in due forme, whereof I gave notice to the Parliament of Scotland, and in the interim received the following Act of Parliament establishing mee in the office of Conservatory.

Act of the Parliament of Scotland authorizing and 38
 establishing mee Conservator of the Priviledges
 of the Scottish nation in the Netherlands.

[Extract follows from the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1, page 145, certified by Sir Alexander Gibsone of Durie, knight, 'clerk of his Highnes Registers Councill and Rolls.']

Messrs Lampsins Bills of Credit.¹

Wee Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident in Middelburgh and Flising in Zeland, oblige ourselves by these presents joyntly and each apart for all summes of money, furnishing of armes, ammunition and other provisions none excepted which already are or shall be contracted for by Thomas Cuningham, agent of Scotland, or his ordre with any of the subjects or inhabitants of these United Netherlands upon the publique faith of both kingdomes during the present year 1644 and thereafter untill we revoque the same provyded that the contracted summes and conditions be hereunder specified and confirmed by the manuell subscription and seall of office of the said agent Cuningham. Actum in Middelburgh the 15th of Juny 1644.

ADRIAN and CORNELIUS LAMPSINS.

The forme of specification and confirmation.

Contracted with . . . for the summe of . . . payable at . . . in banco, on the . . . provyded that the principall (if occasion so requyre) shall be forborne during the Scottish armys service for Englands assistance, and the good unity and correspondency between the Parliaments of both

¹ These bills are inserted by Cuningham at this point in the narrative between pages 38 and 39 of MS.

kingdomes, so as in the meantyme the yearly interest at . . . per centum be duely satisfied. Actum [] 1644.

T. CUNINGHAM.

[Scaled with my seal of office.]

My promise and engagement to Messrs Lampsins.

I, Thomas Cuningham, agent for the kingdom of Scotland and Conservator of the priviledges of the Scottish nation in the Netherlands, doe promise and oblige my self in the said quality to Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins

1, that I shall make no other use of their bills of creditt of this present date but only to advance the service of the Scottish army for the assistance of the Parliament of England according to the Treaty concluded at Edinburgh on the 29th of November last :

2, that (if necessary and being required) I shall procure and deliver unto them the joynt subscription and certificate of Walter Strickland esquire, agent for the Parliament of England, together with my owne in testimony of their interpository corroboration of the publique faith of both kingdomes :

3, that I shall in tyme convenient procure such formall precepts or assignments from the Parliament of Scotland upon the Parliament of England or equivalent provision and security towards their relief and the payment of the principall creditors as shall be judged most expedient and anywise possible and that I shall nowayes (without their consent and approbation) reveale their names and interest in this business to their prejudice, upon paine that all charges, dammage, penalties and other detriments which they shall suffer thereby shall be fullie by the state of Scotland repaired or, in defect thereof, restored unto them out of my owne proper meanes. Actum in Middelburgh, the 15th of Juny 1644.

T. CUNINGHAM.

Scaled with my seal of office.

Particular specification of the armes and ammunition bought in the Netherlands upon the credit of Messrs Lampsins of Zeland in corroboration of the joynt Publique-Faith of both kingdomes and sent to Leith and Newcastle for the use of the Scottish army employed by the Parliament of England. Anno 1644.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Musketts and bandeliers | | } Laded into 6 severall ships, viz. : Captain Louis Dick, William Haigg, David Wil- son, Francis Hogg, James Wilson, Edward Dell. All safely arryved and delivered at Leith and Newcastle. |
| | 10,000 | |
| Swords and belts | 12,000 | |
| Pikes | 4,000 | |
| Pistolls and holsters | 500 pair | |
| Pouder | 7,000 lb. weight | |
| Match | 130,022 lb. weight | |

Which armes and ammunition aforesaid with the charges, interests and other expences and incidents during the tyme they were unpayd according to the particular accompts and instructions delivered and cleared before the Estates of the Parliament of Scotland and by them ratified as appears page 80 and 106 did amount in Flemish money to the summe of two hundred, sixty thousand eight hundred eighty fyve guldens, R. 260,885.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Towards the payment whereof I received from and by warrant of the said Estates of Scotland at Edinburgh and London | R. 73,200 |
| Borrowed from Messrs Lampsins | R. 185,185 |
| Remaineth due to mee | R. 2,500 |

As more fully is showed on the other side Summa R. 260,885

Payment received and borrowed upon the joynt Publique-Faith of both kingdomes towards the satisfying of the debts contracted in the Netherlands for the armes and ammunition beforementioned.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Drawne upon the State of Scotland in anno 1645 payable to John Edgar, merchant in Edinburgh, 2400 crosdollers and to Generall Lesly, Earle of Leven, 2880 crosdollers, in all 5280 crosdollers, at 50 stivers, is in Flemish guilders | R. 13,200 |
| Received in anno 1646 from the Treasurers at Goldsmiths Hall, London, by my correspondent Mr. Tierens 5000 lib. sterling, and by Mr. John Johnstoun 1000 lib. sterling, is in all 6000 lib. sterling, is in Flemish money | R. 60,000 |
| Advanced by Messrs Lampsins of Zeland July 1648 for redeeming their former bills of credit granted in Juny 1644 upon the conditions then and in the contract p. 91 mentioned, 74074 crosdollers at 50 stivers the peece, is in Flemish money | R. 185,185 |
| Received a publique bond of the Committee of moneys and accompts acknowledging my discharge of the said 74,074 crosdollers borrowed from Messrs Lampsins and that there remaineth due to me the 10th of May 1649 as upon p. 106 appears, in Flemish money | R. 2,500 |
| Summa . | <u>Guldens 260,885</u> |

NOTA

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Messrs Lampsins received, towards the satisfaction of the said 185,185 guldens principall debt and the interest thereof, 2 assignments of the Estates of Scotland upon the Parliament of England, one whereof was granted to me and by me resigned to them payable the 3 of February 164 $\frac{7}{8}$ as appears page 75, 76, 77, and 92 sterling money | lib. 3,641 17 0d. |
| The other, payable the 3 of Feb. 164 $\frac{8}{8}$ copied page 116 | lib. 16,000 0 0d. |
| Summa . | <u>lib. 19,641 17 0d.</u> |

During the said intermission for want of due credencials, Agent Strickland and I both joyntly and severally used all possible industry to try if any considerable summe of money could be gotten borrowed in the province of Holland upon the publique faith of England and Scotland according to our commissions, but finding our selves disappointed on all hands, cities and incorporations pretending neutrality, and private persons (though otherwise well-affected) timorous and fearfull, wee resolved not to prostitute the reputation of both Parliaments to any further hazard there, seeing the Scottish army was sufficiently provided with armes and ammunition (the special end for which those moneys were to be taken up) and that the furnishers thereof were secured by bills of credit from Messers Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins of Zeland in corroboration of the publique faith of both kingdomes aforesaid. At the same tyme I received the following Act of the Parliament of Scotland ratifying the commissions and yearly pension as agent, with the Act of Burroughs for my Conservator fees and credenciall letter.

Act of the Parliament of Scotland ratifieing my 39
commissions and yearly pension as ordinary
agent in the Netherlands.

[See *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1,
page 233.]

Act of the Burroughs of Scotland for my fees as 40
Conservator.

In the Generall Convention of Burrows holden at the Burgh of Kirkcaddy the nynth day of August, the yeare of God i^m vi^c fourtie foure yeares, by the Commissioners there conveened, forsameikle as the Estates conveened in the Parliament holden at Edinburgh the tenth of July last hes made and constituted Thomas Cuningham somtyme factor at Campheir to be Conservator of the priviledges of

the Scotts nation in the Lowcountreys, and hath authorized him to serve in the said place as Conservator ay whyll he be discharged and farder order taken thereanent, as the Act of Parliament produced of the date foresaid under the subscription of Sir Alexander Gibsone of Durie, Knight, Clerk of our Sovereigne Lords Register and Rolls, at more lengths beares ; lykeas the said Estates of Parliament by the same Act and by ane letter of recommendation direct to the present Commissioners hes recommended to them the said Thomas his fees and dewties of the said place, and therefore the said Commissioners hes appointed and by thir presentes appoints and ordaines that the said Conservator shall have and uplift for his honourable intertainment during their will and pleasure allanerlie viz. of ilk seek of goods coming to the Lowcountreys of the marchant twelf stuires, whereof two stuires of auld, and of the skipper and master three stuires ; item of ilk hundred coales ten stuires, and this dewtie and impost the said commissioners appoints unto him in full contentation of all other fees and dewties he can crave till furdur course and order be taken thereanent ; item, he shall have of ilk person for his first voyage and to restraine the old fashion of washing, one pund great ; item, the Conservator shall keep Courts without any fee ; item, his clark shall have twentie stuires of ilk Court and his officer ten stuires ; item, it is appointed and ordained that the Conservator shall subject himself to all injunctions and instructions that it shall please the Commissioners of the Burrows of this realme to injoyne unto him in their generall or particular conventions, and shall underlay, observe, keep and fulfill the same, and ordaines the said impost granted unto him to begin the first day of August instant.

Extracted furth of the Register of Acts of the Convention of the Burrows by me, Mr. Alexr. Guthree, common clerk of Edinburgh and generall clerk to the Burrows, witnessing hereto this my signe and subscription manuell.

A. GUTHRIE.

Credenciall letter from the Parliament of Scotland
to the High and Mighty Lords the States
Generall of the United Netherlands.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,—By reason of the daylie
experience which we have of the calunnies and false
reports spread abroad into forraine parts by the enemies
of religion and true peace against the lawfull and just
proceedings of this Church and Kingdome of Scotland wee
have thought expedient for removing former and prevent-
ing future misreports of that kynd, as also for giving true
information and keeping a right understanding and good
correspondence betwixt this kingdome and your Lordships,
to choose, appoint and authorize the bearer hereof Thomas
Cuningham our Commissioner and ordinary agent to
repaire with all convenient speed to your Lordships there
to attend upon the publict service of this kingdome and
to negotiat and deale with your Lordships in those things
which may be most conduceable for the publict good of
the same, and generally for performing and attending upon,
such business as from tyme to tyme shall be injoined to
him from this kingdome. These are therefore to desire
your Lordships to acknowledge the said Thomas Cuning-
ham as Commissioner and ordinary agent for this kingdome
of Scotland, and accordingly to grant him audience when-
soever he shall desire the same, to give credit to what shall
be delivered or propounded to you by him, and to affoord 41
him your answers and favourable dispatches in such a
manner as your Lordships shall judge answerable to the
due respect of this kingdome and your Lordships state,
which expecting we remaine

Your Lordships affectionat friends

LOUDOUN : Cancellarius.

In presentia Dominorum Commissionis Parliamenti.

Edinburgh, 30th July 1644.

Immediatly after receipt of the said credencials I delivered the same to the Præsis together with a note or memoriall under my hand desiring to be acknowledged by the Lords States Generall (and accordingly to have publicque audience in their full meeting) as agent for the Parliament and Kingdome of Scotland, to the which after severall verball dilatory answers upon my dayly renewed memorialls they were at last pleased to declare as followeth—

Extract out of the Register of Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords States Generall of the United Netherlands.

Luna, the 19th September 1644.

Upon further proposition of the Lord of Gent for the tyme præsiding at this meeting concerning the desire of Thomas Cuningham to be admitted as agent of the Parliament in Scotland, it is after former deliberation found good that the said Thomas Cuningham shall be holden and intertained in equality of the Envoyé Strickland.

J. VAN GENT.^{vt 1}

Agreeth with the said register Corn : Musig.
1644.

Which resolution of the Lords States Generall being derogatory to the reputation of the Parliament of Scotland and nowayes answerable to the credenciall letter aforesaid, having thereupon advised with Agent Strickland and finding the States of the Provinces separatively (especially Holland and Westfriesland) inclining to give all due respects unto us, it was our joynt resolution to write for credenciall letters to the severall Provinces respective, whereof I gave notice to the Parliament of Scotland as also to their Commissioners at London, and in the meantyme I went to Campvere for ordering the affaires of the Scottish Staple and for taking publicque possession of the
42 office of Conservatory, which was no sooner putt in execution and publickly confirmed by the congratulatory

¹ vidit, i.e. 'has seen' or 'approved.'

applause not only of the whole members of the Staple by me conveyed in our open court the [] of October 1644, but also of the magistratts of Campveer according to their severall interests and obligations. But the late deposed Conservator Sir Patrick Drummond (finding his former boasting expressions in his letter of the 1⁹th March 1643 directed to the said magistratts altogether evaporated) immediately sent a challenge provoking me to a duell pretending that I was obliged to give him personall satisfaction after this heathnish manner of unwarrantable combats, wherein it pleased God so to direct me that by contemning his unadvised passion and using such meanes as were suitable to my publique charge his intended affronting mee redounded to my further honour and his greater disgrace as at more length is evident by the particulars of his aforesaid challenge testified by Mr. William Spang, James Weir and John Henderson the 14th of October, by Agent Stricklands letters of the 2⁹th October, 8 and 22nd November, by letters from the Lord Chancellour of Scotland and the Scotch Commissioners at London of the first of November, by my Lord Balmerinos letter of the 8th of November and by the copies of 7 letters from the Parliament and the Burroughs of Scotland, and from the said Commissioners at London to the States Generall, the Prince of Orange and Magistratts of Campvere respective of the 1, 7, 8, and 15th of November 1644.

About this tyme the adventurers of Captaine Man's Squadron of 5 shipps finding the charge to exceed the benefit had called them home (as was signified upon page 27) and thereby having returned my frigott the *Lorne* from their employment, I resolved to sett her out againe upon the same ordinance of the 30th of November 1643, and added another frigott the *Thistle*, Captaine William Halyburtoun, continuing them both in that service for 6 moneths tyme, so as there became due to me from the Parliament of England for victuall money (the residue of 506 lib. 11s. 4d. contained in a certificate of the Commissioners of the Navy, the 27th of July 1645) the summe of 233 lib. 4s. 10d. sterling money.

In the meanwhile having gotten my credenciall letters from the Parliament of Scotland to the States of the severall respective Provinces of Gelderland, Holland, and Westfriesland, Zeeland, Friesland, Utrecht, Ower, Yssel and Grœningen, as also to the Prince of Orange in particular, all bearing date the 9th of September 1644 signed by the Earle of Launderdaill, President, and agreeing verbatim with the former credenciall letter to the States Generall page 40, I returned to the Hague and with the advyce of Agent Strickland (considering that the States of Holland would not meete for a long tyme) made my address to the Prince of Orange to whom (upon the [] 1645) I delivered three publike letters, viz. from the Parliament of Scotland dated the 9th September and 8th of November, and from the Scottish Commissioners at London of the 15th of November 1644, which letters (the first whereof agreeing every word with the forementioned credencials page 40, the other two being copied verbatim on this next page 43) His Highnes received with all due respects both towards the Parliament and Commissioners aforesaid, and to my self in the quality as agent for Scotland, promising to expediate his answers accordingly.

43 Letter from the Parliament of Scotland to the
Prince of Orange.

HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCE,—The Estates of Parliament of this kingdome taking into their consideration the prejudices ensueing to the Royall Burrows thereof by the vacancie of the place of Conservator throw the just deposition of Sir Patrick Drumond, and therewith remembering the many good services done to this kingdome by our countreyman Thomas Cuningham, factor at Campvere, with the proof he has already given of his fidelitie and abilities for that charge, did admitt the said Thomas to supplie and exerce the office of Conservator, and notwithstanding thereof wee are informed the said Sir Patrick has not only offered to expose and affront him in the discharge of that place, but also hes most baselie traduced

the proceeding of the Parliament, whereof wee are verie sensible and doe expect that your Highnes out of your respect to this kingdome and the ancient alliance betwixt it and the United Provinces will find your self interest in the vindicating of the power granted by the Estates to the said Thomas, and suppressing the insolences of the other, and in confidence thereof we doe in name of this kingdome intreat Your Highnes as you love the reformed religion for which we carie armes, and the Christian libertie of these suffering kingdomes from invasion, to take speciaall notice of the same, and to acknowledge the said Thomas Cuningham as sole Conservator, and be assisting to him in every thing that may conduce for his peaceable injoying of that place and discharge of his trust, and that your Highnes would not onlie discountenance Sir Patrick his miscariage, but also send him home to his answer, and to receive condigne punishment for his misdemanors, and we shall alwayes be readie to give reall evidence that we embrace your Highnes care hereof as a favour done to this whole nation and particular obligation upon,

Your Highnes assured friends,

LAUDERDAILL, I.P.D.Com.¹

Edinburgh,

8 November 1644.

Signed by the Earle of Lauderdale, president, in name and by warrand of the Committee of Estates of Parliament.

Letter from the Commissioners of Scotland to the 44
Prince of Orange, and the translation.

MON SEIGNEUR,—Le Sieur Thomas Cuningham, n'aguères² choisi et mandé par le Parlement d'Escosse agent pour resider en eet Estat la, y est (a ce que nous entendons) traicté indignement et menace d'affronts par le Chevalier Drumond, lequel il y a plus de quatre ans le dit Parlement ha desposé a cause de ses mauvais portemens de la charge, et luy on ha substitué le Sieur

¹ *In presentia Dominorum Com.*

² naguères.

Cuningham. Nous donc, voyant que telles actions sont directement contraires aux Loix des Nations, lesquelles assurent les personnes publiques de la protection de l'Etat vers lequel elles sont employées, avons bien voulu recommander ledit Sieur Cuningham a vostre Altesse, la suppliant tres humblement de faire tant qu'il s'y puisse voir appuyé de la faveur et bienvueillance de vostre Altesse, c'est ce donc vostre prudence et justice coutumiere et semblablement le respect et l'honneur que le nation Escossoise porte a vostre Altesse nous assure, et dont elle s'obligera toute nostre nation et particulierement Monseigneur de vostre Altesse les tres humble et obeisants servitours

LOUDOUN. METELLAN. A. JOHNSTON.
CHARLES ERSKINE. HEW KENNEDY. RO: BARCLAY.

De Westmestre, ce $\frac{2}{1}^{\frac{5}{5}}$ me de Novembre 1644.

[Translation as in the Journal.]

MY LORD,—Understanding that Thomas Cuningham, by the Parliament of Scotland lately chosen and appointed agent to reside there in that State, is disdainfully used and threatned with affronts by Sir Patrick Drummond whom the said Parliament above foure yeares agoe for his bad comportment did depose from that charge, and therein placed the said Cuningham, wee therefore, seeing such actions are directly contrary to the laws of nations which doe assure publique persons of the protections of that State towards the which they are employed, have willingly desired to recommend the said Mr. Cuningham to Your Highnes, most humbly intreating your favour towards him so farre as that he may find himself refresh't by Your Highnes benevolence, whereof your accustomed prudence and justice and lykewise the respect and honour which the Scottish nation beareth to Your Highnes makes us confident as thereby obliging our whole nation and particularly, My Lord, Your Highnes most humble and obedient servants, etc.

The Prince of Orange deferring the answering of the said letters too long beyond the tyme by himself limited, I went to his Court and desired personall accesse, but finding some obstructions and longer delay of admittance then was befitting me to passe unobserved I thought it not convenient to hazard either a denyall or unbeseeming audience, and therefore, addressing myself to His Highnes secretary, I desired him to tell the Prince that I could stay no longer and would expect his answer at my lodging, where some dayes after the secretary brought to me three letters which I excusing to accept because (as he alledged) he had no order to give me the copies, he sent both letters and their doubles to me the next day, by the which His Highnes declared that whensoever the States Generall had accepted and acknowledged me as agent for the kingdom of Scotland he would also conforme himself accordingly, but he desired to be excused to acknowledge me Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scotish Nation in the Netherlands so long as the King would not consent to it, but to the contrary countenance and maintaine Sir Patrick Drummond in that charge (as by the copie verbatim of his letters on the next page 45 more fullie appears) which afterward he plainly told to me myself and continued constant in that his conceived opinion and resolution all the dayes of his lyfe.

Letters from the Prince of Orange to the Committee 45
of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland dated
at the Hague, the 12th of February 1645.

[Translation following on original French.]

MY LORDS,—Some few dayes agoe I received from Mr. Thomas Cuningham the letter which you were pleased to write unto me the 9th of September the year past, desiring that I should acknowledge him as Commissioner and ordinary agent of the kingdome of Scotland in these parts, for answer whereof I have nothing else to say but this, that as the reception of all forreigne ministers in this State

dependeth solely of the Lords States Generall so when it shall please them to acknowledge the said Cuningham in the aforesaid quality I shall not fayle to conforme my self accordingly, as in all other things in my power to give you testimony that verily I am

My Lords etc.

MY LORDS,—I have seen by these which you have been pleased to write unto me the 3rd of November last how you desire that Mr. Thomas Cuningham should be acknowledged as Conservator of the Scottish nation at Campveer to the exclusion of Sir Patrick Drummond who hath attended that charge until this tyme, but seeing the said Drummond maketh appeare to have bene established in that place by expres commission of the King who was ever accustomed to dispose of the same, you shall not think it strange, My Lords, if I can alter nothing concerning the said Sir Patrick in relation to the said charge whilst I find not his said commission revoked by new orders of His Majestie, and so subscribe myself—My Lords etc.

The third letter to the Commissioners of Scotland at London was of the same tenour verbatim.

- 46 Then I made my addresse againe to the States Generall desiring their positive resolution whether or not they acknowledged me as ordinary agent for the kingdome of Scotland and accordingly would grant me audience in their full assembly conforme to the credenciall letter, page 40, and after severall reiterated memorialls to that purpose by me presented and uncessantly urged, at last the deputies of the respective Provinces having desired copies of the same and of the Scottish Commissioners letter of the 15th November mentioned page 42 (as appeares by the extract of the resolution of the States Generall the 2 of March 1645) that so they might take it to further consideration, Sir Patrick Drummond (seconded by Sir William Boswall, the Kings agent, and others his adherents) had so farre prevailed with the States Generall that they tooke

upon them the questioning of my admission to the office of Conservator being made to believe that I would not be able to prove the lawfulness thereof and consequently a sufficient ground might thence be afforded whereupon to build their excuse of not acknowledging me in the quality of ordinary agent for Scotland, seeing both were unseparably conjoynd and by the King (to whom appertained the sole right and disposition thereof as they alledged) absolutely conferred by gift or letters patent upon the said Sir Patrick during his lyfetye, from the which misinformation I endeavoured to divert them, modestly giving them to understand that it did nowayes belong to the States Generall to enter upon this disquisition, but finding them the more earnestly insisting and thereby a necessity putt upon me either to remove that stumbling stone, or else to hazard a totall repulse, I gave in a collection of severall extracts and annotations clearly refuting the said assertion and to the contrary making it most evidently to appeare :

1. that from the very first institution of the Scottish Staple in the Netherlands the merchands (even with the Kings consent and approbation) have had the choyce of a Conservator of their priviledges ;

2. that former Conservators though they had obtained that charge by gift from the King did neverthesse acknowledge their dependancy and had their maintenance of the merchands ;

3. that Sir Patrick Drummond in particular before he attempted to procure his commission from the King first had obtained leave from and submitted himself to the Borroughs, as the representatives of the Merchant Estate of Scotland ;

4. that the said Sir Patrick had never bene Conservator if the King's gift and letter patent had bene sufficient, seeing Mr. Nathaniel Edward some few moneths before had obtained the same without the knowledge of the Burroughs and was therefore by them rejected and the said Sir Patrick (upon his submission aforesaid) chosen and admitted ;

5. that the said Sir Patrick Drummond was lawfully deposed.

6. that the King by an Act of Parliament made in his personall presence the 15th of November 1641 had ratified all the proceedings of the late Committee of Estates amongst which Sir Patricks deposition was included ; and

7. that I was legally elected, authorized and confirmed in the said office.

47 Upon the reading and considering of the which remonstrances or information together also with the papers and reasons produced and alledged by Sir Patrick Drummond, the States Generall, being convinced of the fallacy of his bold asserverations and their too easy credulosity by the which they were drawne beyond the limits of their concernment, were pleased wholly to disowne the said question, to promise all possible expediting towards my former desires and protection of my person in all places under the immediat resort of the Generalty as their following resolution more amply witnesseth.

Extract out of the Register of Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States Generall of the United Netherlands.

[Translation following on the original Latin.]

Martis, the 4th April 1645.

Is heard the report of the Lords Gent, Vosbergen, Vander Holck, Ripperda, Clandt, the Lords Herbert and Roorda being absent, having according to their High M. former resolutions visited and examined severall writings and papers given in to their H.M. by Thomas Cuningham and Sir Patrick Drummond respectively, also withall read an further memoriall this day to their H.M. by the said Cuningham presented, after deliberation thereupon their H.M. find good and think fitt to declare that the disputes touching the Conservatory of the Scottish Nation doth not depend of their cognition, and concerning the said Cuninghams desire to be admitted as agent of the Parliament in Scotland the former acts shall be thereupon reviewed, their H.M. taking the said Cuningham in protection and

safeguard in the places resorting immediately under the Generalty against all actuell injuries threatned as is alledged by the aforesaid Sir Patrick Drummond

JACOB VETH^{vt} ¹

agreeth with the said register, Corn. Musig.

Whilst the said controversie was under consideration 48 and debate before the States Generall, having notice that the States of the Province of Holland and Westfriesland were to meete, and being sufficiently assured (by continuall testimonies upon all occasions) of their reall affection and exemplary respect towards the Parliamentary cause of both nations, it was (upon consultation with Agent Strickland) thought a very seasonable opportunity for my publique reception in that venerable and (of all the United Provinces) most considerably interested assembly, and accordingly upon my very first addresse being with all demonstrations of civility and cordiall evidences of unanimous acceptance admitted and conveyed into their publique audience after I was placed in the chayre ordained for forreign publique ministers and by the Lord Cats, advocat of Holland, desired to be confident of their ready attention to such particulars as I should be pleased in the name and behalf of the Kingdome of Scotland to communicate unto them, I delivered my message verbally in substance and verbatim in writing as followeth.

NOBLE AND VERY POTENT LORDS,—Howbeit the troubles and calamities of the Kingdome of Scotland by their long continuance and violence are sufficiently noysed throughout all Christendome and that there is no doubt but your Nob: Pot^{ties} and all good patriotts defenders of the true reformed religion have perfect knowledge and satisfaction not only of the good cause which they maintaine but also of their lawfull calling, loyall intention and unblamable cariage in the pursute and defence of the same, yet nevertheles finding by experience that their malignant opposers the Romish and Prelaticall faction and others

¹ vidit, i.e. 'has seen' or 'approved.'

disaffected are busie everywhere to blame them and by all sorts of false devised calumnies to make them suspected and odious it was thought necessary and found expedient by the Parliament representing the Kingdome of Scotland to send me their Commissioner and ordinary agent to your Nob: Pot^{ties} and by their credencial letter dated the 9th September 1644 delivered upon the 4th instant to notifie the same unto you, with expres order and commission in their name and behalf.

First to certifie and make knowne unto your Nob: Pot^{ties} (or rather to confirme your already conceived right opinion touching the same) that the said Kingdome of Scotland after they had in vaine tryed and used all other meanes have bene necessitate and compelled to betake
49 themselves to this extreame remedie of armes in defence of the true reformed religion, the King's Majesties person and authority, with the priviledges of the Parliament and libertie of the subjects, and that they are resolved for that end to venture their persons, meanes, blood, lyfe and all they have, being perswaded (by Gods blessing) to fight out a happie victory or to die in a just cause.

Secondly to render unto your Nob: Pot^{ties} most hearty thanks for the liberall charity and contribution of this Province of Holland and Westfriesland for supporting, easing and reviving the poore afflicted and by extreame famine pinched Protestants in Ireland for which the kingdome of Scotland acknowledgeth to be bound and obliged unto your Nob: Pot^{ties} in the highest degree and shall every way indeavour by action rather then by words to make their due thankfulnesse evidently appeare, trusting (and also recommending in all earnestnesse) that your Nob: Pot^{ties} (during these troubles) will bountifully persever in such a good and Christiane worke, considering how many innocent and grieved soules being by the crummes of your superabounding table rouzed and (as it were) raised from the dead and calling down from heaven the Lords blessing upon yow.

Thirdly to represent and offer to your Nob: Pot^{ties} consideration in regard the enemies of Gods Church daily more

and more conspire against the true members of Christ if in this conjuncture of tyme it were not as fitt and necessary as beneficiall and expedient for all Protestant Potentates and Republicques to enter or joyne in the same or suchlyke Solemne Covenant with the kingdomes of Great Brittain, and so go on unanimouslie against the commone enemy, what great interest your Nob: Pot^{ties} have therein, how much the weale of the Protestant cause in the foresaid kingdomes doeth concerne this Province (yea, whole State) and what miseries are to be expected in these countries from the ruine thereof (which God forbid) may be easilie conjectured and prognosticated out of the daylie discourse and ordinary arguments of the Spanjolized inhabitants and passengers here whose increase and presumptuous insolencies can be more conveniently bridled and hindered by your Nob: Pot^{ties} provident wisdome then demonstrated, checked or controlled by strangers. 50

Finally I am especially commanded in name and behalf of the said kingdome of Scotland to represent unto your Nob: Pot^{ties} their great sincere and reall inclination to intertaine and continue by all amiable and effectuall meanes the old alliance and wonted good correspondencie between them and this Province hoping that your Nob: Pot^{ties} kindly accepting, shall with the lyke affection and reciprocall counterlove confirme and establish the same, not only by a constant perseverance in your sound judgement and charitable opinion of their former and present proceedings, and stopping your eares to the calumnies of their malicious enemies, but lykewise taking to heart their heavy burthens and extremities, to afford them all possible help and assistance and to hinder the contrary by such meanes as your Nob: Pot^{ties} shall find most conduceable and expedient for the maintenance of the true reformed religion together with the standing weale and reputation of your State.

Much more could be said touching the originall of Great Brittans present distractions, barbarous massacre in Ireland, bloudie and traytorous designes in Scotland and circumstances thereof, if it might not reflect somewhat

upon His Majesties honour and reputation the which with all reverence and respect wee are bound to defend, and with Shem and Japhet to cover our fathers nakednes which by the cursed Hams of this age is layed open to all the world.

Hague
22nd March 1645.

T. CUNINGHAM
Agent des Coninerycks
Schotland.

51 NOBLE AND VERY POTENT LORDS,—It is not unknowne to your Nob: Po^{tles} how six moneths agoe I delivered unto the High and Mighty Lords the States Generall of the United Netherlands a credenciall letter from the Parliament of Scotland and accordingly then and now divers tymes desyred to be acknowledged by their H:M: Lordshippes to have a beseeming audience as also their speciall protection against the unjust insolencies and threatnings of Sir Patrick Drumond and all others who afterwards would seeke to disturbe me, but as yet obtained neither the one nor the other. My desire therefore is that your Nob: Po^{tles} may be pleased to intercede with their H:M: Lordshippes to that effect that so with cheerfulness I might performe that charge entrusted and committed unto mee by the kingdome of Scotland, and in the meantyme to grant mee your Nob: Po^{tles} particular protection in this Province of Holland and Westfriesland.

Lykeas hereby I doe earnestly desire your Nob: Po^{tles} in regard certaine satyricq libells and scandalous pamphlets are lately put forth and (very probably) invented and printed by indwellers of this Province to the disrespect and contempt of the Scots nation, that it would please your Nob: Po^{tles} to ordaine that such fomenters of discord (being discovered and notified) may be duely punished, and to grant unto mee your warrants (in the lyke cases usuall) serving to rouze up and excite the officers respective under your Nob: Po^{tles} jurisdiction (occasion presenting) duely to discharge their office.

Hague
22nd March 1645.

T. CUNINGHAM
Agent des Coninerycks Schotland.

Upon the which two propositions aforesaid (being 52 dismissed with many sympathetical expressions) they did immediately appoint a Committee for examining and making report of the same, and a few days after returned their distinct answers to me in writing signed by their Secretary of State, as followeth.

Extract out of the Resolutions of the Lords States of Holland and Westfriesland, taken in their Nob: and Pot: Assembly, upon Wednesday, the 22nd March 1645.

In the Assembly appeared Thomas Cuningham, agent of the kingdome of Scotland, and after the performance of complements, represented to their Nob: Po^{ties} the great earnest and zeale which the Scottish nation hath towards the maintenance of their religion and libertie with full intention to adventure their meanes and bloud for the same, giving their Nob: Po^{ties} to consider whether they doe not conceive it expedient to enter into a nearer alliance and covenant with the said realme, withall thanking their Nob. Po^{ties} in courteous tearms for the collection in this Provinces granted for the oppressed religious members in Ireland, declaring that the same shall be upon all occasions by the kingdome of Scotland acknowledged, lykewise desiring that their Nob. Po^{ties} may be pleased to order the deputies of this Province in the Generalty to the end that the desire of the aforesaid agent in their High M: Assembly might be facilitated concerning his demanded protection against Sir Patrick Drummond; finally that their Nob. Po^{ties} would be pleased to take order with certain infamous pamphlets dispersed abroad in this Province to the disparagement of the Scottish nation, producing to that end a printed copie together with his proposition in writing, whereupon being deliberated it is found good that the said scripturall proposition and appendix be referred to a Committee to be appointed for examining the same and report their advyce to their Nob. Po^{ties} and are to the said

purpose requyred and deputed the Lords of Dordrecht, Harlem, Amsterdam, Alemaer and Horne.

By order of the States beforenamed

HELBT VAN LEAUMONS

1645.

- 53 The States of Holland and Westfriesland having seene certaine two propositions made at their Nob: Po^{tles} Assembly and exhibited in write by Thomas Cuningham agent of the Kingdome of Scotland doe upon the first thereof give for answer: first, concerning the declaration made by the said proposition that the said realme after having tryed all good and peaceable remedies hath in end bene necessitated to take armes for the defence of the true reformed religion, his royall Majesties person and authority together with the Parliaments priviledges and subjects liberties, their Nob. Po^{tles} therefore declare to take up the said notification for acceptable, trusting the same to proceed from a good affection and confidence of the said kingdome of Scotland in respect of the State of their Nob. Po^{tles}.

Touching the thanksgiving by the said Monsieur Agent in name of the said kingdome of Scotland for the collection graunted by their Nob. Po^{tles} to the behoofe of the oppressed religions fellow members in the kingdome of Irland, their Nob. Po^{tles} declare to have received the said thanksgiving with great contentment as judging thereby that the benefaction shewed by or in the behalf of their Nob: Po^{tles} to the Irish religions members hath extended the self and bene acceptable as a sweet smell, even to the very kingdome of Scotland, not doubting but the blessing of God Almighty shall follow thereupon, to the good of the universall Christian subsistance and especially in the said kingdome of Irland.

As for the third point contained in the foresaid proposition whereby is given for consideration if all Protestant Princes and Republicques should not enter and joyne with the kingdomes of Great Brittain in such lyke solempne

Covenant as is made betweene the realmes of England and Scotland for the maintenace of the universall Protestant being, their Nob: Pot^{ties} declare that they take nothing more to heart then the standing well and progresse of the true Christian protestant religion, hoping by the graee of God to continue and persevere therein to the end ; and moreover that it were well to be wished and implored from Almighty God that all Potentats, Princes, and 54
 Republicques professing the true Christian reformed religion from the sincere communion of saints might be mutually united and bound amongst themselves in these troublous tymes of distracted affaires for the maintenace of the liberty of their consciences and lawfull priviledges against the great and strong adversaries of the same, whereto their Nob: Pot^{ties} are ready willing to contribute and to insist by joynt servancy with God Almighty, being confident that the same good God shall at last looke doune with a compassionat eye to the deliverance of his oppressed Church and members thereof. But as concerning the particuler differences and confusions to the grief of this State betwixt his Majestic of Great Brittain and his subjects of England and Scotland their Nob. Pot^{ties} doe declare that from the beginning they have been moved and inflamed by a fervent zeale that they might bring water to quensh the kindled fyre and help to settle the unhappy differences, and that this work might be undertaken with the more fruit and assurance of suces they have behaved themselves from the beginning every way neutrally and without partiality, having also concurred to that end in appointing a solemne Ambassage not without great charges even of this Province, the Ambassadors of this State having bene hitherto still in action for the removale of the before-mentioned happened inconveniences and stirring controversies, which can not but tend to the overthrow of the commone Protestant members and consequently of the true Christian religion in the foresaid kingdomes.

Concerning the fourth and last point of the foresaid proposition, their Nob: Pot^{ties} doe highly thank the said Monsieur Agent in name of his Lords principalls for offering

the entertaining and continuation of the old alliance and good correspondency betwixt the kingdome of Scotland and this Province, further declaring that they doe thankfully accept of the proffer to that end, and their Nob: Po^{ties} with all good affection to the said kingdome of Scotland doe present their recipocall amitie and all good offices for maintenance and inlarging of the old leagues and alliances betweene the beforementioned kingdome and the Province of Holland and Westfriesland.

Done at the Hague the 4th Aprill 1645.

By order of the States beforenamed

HELBT VAN LEAUMONS
1645.

- 55 The States of Holland and Westfriesland having seene the second proposition made and exhibited in write at their Nob: Po^{ties} Assembly by Thomas Cuningham, agent of the kingdome of Scotland, give for answer upon the same.

Touching the first point contained in the said proposition, that their Nob: Po^{ties} according to the credencial letters of the Parliament of Scotland have formerly acknowledged, and as yet declare to acknowledge the said Monsieur Agent for agent of the kingdome aforesaid, having also to that end at severall tymes in their meeting granted audience to him in quality aforesaid, as they lykewise have injoynd to the Lords their Commissioners in the Generality to acknowledge the said agent in the lyke quality at that meeting, and what concerneth the protection craved by the said agent to be procured by this Province for him at the Generality against the threatnings of the Knight Drumond, therein is to be considered that such a protection should be craved not at the Generality, but at the respective Provinces where use is to be made of the said protection according to the order of government here.

And as for some satyrique and scandalous libells, which are thought to be printed and divulged here to the disrespect of the Scots nation, concerning this its to be

observed that in these parts there are good and vigourous edicts published against such scandalous pamphletts which the justice here shall not neglect at the command of their Nob: Po^{ties} to putt in execution against the authors of such enormities whensoever they shalbe noted and convinced of the foresaid irregularity.

Done at the Hague the 4th Aprill 1645.

By order of the States beforenamed

HELBT VAN LEAUMONS
1645.

Lykewise during the tyme that the Conservatory 56
disputes were under consideration, and before the States
Generall had declared their non-interest therein (as upon
page 46 and 47) Sir Patrick Drummond conceiving that he
had gained his point wrote a large letter (or rather remon-
strance) to the Magistratts of Campvere (after he was
come home from the Hague) the 23rd of March 1645
wherein he still boldly affirmed that the choosing of a
Conservator and Staple port did only and absolutely
belong to the King, and nowise to the Burroughs of Scot-
land, and consequently that the said Magistratts needed
not to feare their pretended power for removing the Staple,
which he alledged was but a vaine foolish boasting to
affront the Prince of Orange (whom he called) their
Soveraigne, telling them (in a scoffing stile) how the States
Generall had denyed to acknowledge me as agent and only
coupled me with Envoyé Strickland, with many other
impertinent expressions and flattering words, indeavouring
thereby (as he had done by his former letter of the 1⁹th
March 1643 mentioned page 42) to draw them wholly to
his devotion, but the magistratts aforesaid, being sensible
of their owne interest, and remembring with whom their
predecessors and themselves had contracted (viz. with
the Commissioners of the Burroughs of Scotland assisted
with the Conservator, expresly in the name of the
Burroughs) gave him leave to feed upon his fancy, without
taking any more notice of him in the quality of Conservator

except (to please and comply with the Prince of Orange who still allowed him his part) in paying their half of his house rent and pension for some years (amounting to 540 guldens per annum) under promise that it should not tend to my prejudice, as indeed afterward I received satisfaction for the whole arrears (even from the time that Sir Patrick Drummond was deposed, anno 1640) without any consideration or abatement of what was paid to him.

After this passage of Sir Patrick Drummonds aforesaid remonstrance to the magistratts of Campveer (whereof the copie verbatim was sent to me at the Hague) I gave in my last memorandum to the States Generall the 10th April 1645 requyring their positive resolution touching my publique reception as agent, shewing them that I intended to depart thence the same weeke, and could not waite any longer upon it, whereupon I gott no other answer but verbally from the Præsis that they would consider of it without any determinate tyme, which not being satisfactory to me I tooke my leave of him and troubled them no further.

Then I went to the Prince of Orange, and upon my entring in his presence, finding him not in posture to receive me in quality of a publique minister, I told him that I was only come to take my leave and to know what I might expect of him as Conservator. His answer was (somewhat passionate) that he would acknowledge no Conservator but Sir Patrick Drummond until the King discharged him, and when I desired him to remember with whom his predecessor in anno 1612 had contracted, namely with the Burroughs of Scotland, he said it did not become me to maintaine such arguments in prejudice of the King. I replied that as he mistooke the point in accusing me wrongfully of contemning the King whilst I defended the priviledges of the Burroughs, so it was nowise befitting him (as one of the contracters joyntly with the magistratts of Campveer, in which quality I then spoke to him) to dispute the Burroughs right which both his predecessors and himself had hitherto acknowledged, farre lesse to meddle with any differences between the King and

his subjects in prejudice of the Burroughs to whom (by his and the said magistratts owne concession) the government of their Staple and choosing the Conservator of their Priviledges did properly belong, and in these tearmes we parted, whereof I informed the magistratts of Campveer (immediately after my returne) who, having occasion to send some deputies to the Hague for other businesses, gave them also order to use their indeavours for putting the Prince of Orange in a better temper, which they so farre effectuated as that he desired them not to be wanting in their due respects to me, howbeit his particular interest and relations would not permitte him to concurre with them, and upon this their report and assurance of their sincere intention towards the performance of the Staple contract, the keeping of good correspondency with the Burroughs, the sole acknowledging of me as Conservator and nowayes to countenance Sir Patrick Drummond in that quality, I thought it not much materiall whether or not the Prince consented for the tyme, and therefore (at the earnest intreaty of the said magistratts yet under a simple verball protestation) I did connive at Sir Patricks allowed annuity (mentioned page 56) self-conceitednesse and other triffling matters, hoping thereby to reduce him to some sort of civility and sence of his former miscomportment, but all in vaine, for whilst he found himself restrained (both by the Prince of Orange and magistratts of Campveer) from personall attempts, he inticed one of his complices, William Carne (lieutenant of an English foote company guarrisoned at Campveer) to offer a publique affront to me in the open streets, and to second the same by a threatning letter in manner of a future challenge the 24th of May 1645, whereof as the instigator was frustrated in his designe, so his officious agent had the honour to acknowledge and crave pardon for his folly before the magistratts, and this satisfied me more then any further prosecution was lykely to produce.

Sir Patrick Drummond having received a fresh commission from the King went to the Hague and produced to the States Generall his new credenciall letter whereof the true copie and translation followeth.

- 58 Charles, by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc., to the High and Mighty Lords our very good friends and allies, the Lords the States of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.¹

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,—Wee gave you notice heretofore how wee had established my loyall subject and servand Sir Patrick Drummond Knight, Conservator of the Priviledges of our subjects of Scotland and my resident with you employed for the affaires of that kingdome, wherein he hath acquitted himself well and faithfully towards us and all others without reproach, until the rebellion of Scot[land] being broke forth the principall authors thereof, to strengthen themselves the more, tooke upon them the disposing of the chieftest places of our said crowne, even those beyond sea, for having learned how much it concerned them to have in a place of credit such a person as might represent unto you the affaires and proceedings disguised to their advantage and our prejudice, and well knowing that Sir Patrick Drummond would never give care to their evil designs they first made a motion to us that wee would depose him of the said charge, and give the same to one of their complices named Thomas Cuningham, by whom they had bene served in the beginning of the troubles with provisions of armes and ammunitions of warr, but having found us inflexible to such a unjust demand, they followed the same course which they have already taken in all other things, namely to surrogate the power and authority (under the pretended name of Estates) to dispose absolutely of that charge as well as of others, howbeit they have formerly alwayes bene (without controversy) disposed by the Kings our predecessors and lykewise by us, and to this effect in their last Assembly (which they falsely name Parliament seeing neither wee nor any on our behalf assisted) they declared

¹ Cuningham gives the original French.

the said Cuningham Conservator of the Scottish nation and resident in the Netherlands, hoping thereby to establish some correspondency between you and them, in imitation of those of London who sent you Envoyé Strickland with the lyke commission, and as wee can not but take in very good part that hitherto you have not given any accesse to the said Cuningham nor acknowledged his commission given by the rebells in prejudice of our Sovereigne authority, so wee pray you to persist in doing the lyke for the future, lykeas wee for our part have taken resolution never to consent that he shall at any tyme enjoye the same, but to maintaine with all our power our aforesaid loyall subject Sir Patriek Drummond, to whom for that effect wee have caused dispatch new letters of consession intreating you to continue in that good reception and perfite credency which you know to be requisite towards the due execution of his charges aforesaid, to the exclusion of Cuningham and all other pretendants, assuring you that you can not give us a more efficacious testimony of your sincere intention towards the maintenance of the alliances and of that true and perfite amity which wee desire may be carefully preserved and more and more increased betweene us and your States and people, and in confidence hereof wee pray God (High and Mighty Lords, our good friends and allies) to have you into his holy keeping. 59

Written at Oxford the 2nd day of March 16 $\frac{4}{5}$.

Your very good friend

CHARLES REX.

Which credencial letter, being fully stuffed with such untruths and impertinent rayling expressions as savoured more of Sir Patrick Drummonds turbulent spirit then of a royall braine, was by the States Generall (after reading) returned back againe to him, so as there was no audience granted to him thereupon, but upon an old order formerly procured whereby he reaped no other benefite except the being heard, seeing the States Generall refused to medle

with the dispute betwixt us touching the Conservatory, as by Agent Stricklands letters of the 1, 9, and 20th Juny 1645 is evident.

Nevertheless he neglected no opportunity to worke out all the mischief he could, for whilst the States Generall (under a kynd of reserved neutrality) had prohibited the convoying of all English and Scotch shipps, whether adhering to King or Parliament, and that notwithstanding I obtained ordinary co[n]voyes from the Admiralty of Zeland for our Scotch Staple shipps and such English vessells as belonged to the North coasts and were ready to goe along with them in the same course, the said Sir Patrick, by publique protestations at the Court of Admiralty aforesaid, so farre obstructed the same, that for a long tyme they were scrupulous to grant any expres warrants, 60 but only by private connivence permitted such men of warre as were appointed for guarding their North Sea fishers to take our shipps along, and (as it were upon the Captaines owne hazard, without their order) to stopp a little out of his way for putting them in safety, which could not be so securely performed but some of them were now and then catched by the Dunkirk friggotts, that (under pretext of the King's Commissions) preyed upon them, who wanted not frequent intelligence where any Scotch or English merchant men were ready to sayle, even from Sir Patrick himself, as was too apparent by the common report, some of their owne confessions, and the attestation of Captaine Richard Brooke and Stephen Foster with other passages thereupon 22, 29th May, 23 and 24th Juny 1645.

For supplying of the said defective convoyes and preventing (so much as was possible) these dangers whereunto our staple trade was exposed, as I had given timeous advertisement to the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, so having received their missive letter of the 15th of March 1645 with letters to the States Generall, the Prince of Orange, and Lords of the Admiralty of Zeland respectively, earnestly craving the release of the said restraint, and often urged the same without any probability of redresse, I made an offer to the State of

Scotland, upon very reasonable conditions, to sett forth three men of warre viz. a ship of 500 tunnes carying 32 peeces of ordnance, and two friggotts of 14 and 10 gunnes with 200 men, to serve as a constant convoe for our merchants shipp, but the Parliament of England, at the instance of the Scottish Commissioners, appointed some of their shipp of warre (according to their former promise in the last article of the Treaty, page 22) for defence of the coast of Scotland, so as the Committee of Estates aforesaid thought it unnecessary to entertaine any men of warre upon the kingdomes particular charges, not being able to undergoe new burthens seeing they were already more then overcharged, and in a very lamentable extremity under a doubled affliction of Gods destroying angel devouring as fast in the South as the bloody sword in the hand of Montrose made havock in the North, whose barbarous cruelties and successive progresses (by the Lords uncontrollable permission) seemed to threaten no lesse then a totall devastation of that kingdome and a tragicall revolution in England.

The affaires being in this dangerous posture, rather requyring new recrutes then promising any disbanding of the Parliament of Englands forces, consequently no appearence of stating the Scottish armys accompts, which of necessity behoved first to be done before any assignments could be procured from the Parliament of Scotland upon the Parliament of England towards Mess^{rs} Lampsins security and satisfaction for their last yeares ingagement in corroboration of the publique faith of both kingdoms mentioned page 38, at which tyme I had promised to give them the joynt subscription of Agent Strickland and my self in name of both kingdomes as a testimoniall of their aforesaid ingagement whenso'ever they should require 61 the same, until the said assignments for their relief and satisfaction were procured, and howbeit thy had never since made any motion thereof, yet fearing that the dayly sad reports of the Parliaments weake condition might perhaps make them call for it at unawares, I wrote to Agent Strickland for his advyee and concurrence therein,

who answered me that he thought it not expedient but rather prejudiciall it being but a triphle or ceremony which in the meantyme, whilst propositions of peace were in agitation, might be misinterpreted to our enemies advantage, conceiving also that the publique faith was only signed at London, or at least that punctuall order from thence was requisite, whereupon I took occasion to write to the Scottish Commissioners at London (as I had formerly written to their Secretary Mr. Cheisly) recommending the procuring of the said order from the Parliament of England for Agent Stricklands joynt signing with me to their speciall care, but as their secretary aforesaid had theretofore given me notice that he had concealed that part of my letter in regard of an order or instruction given by the Parliament of Scotland to Arthir Erskin, directed to the Committee at the Scottish army in England for procuring a warrant upon the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall for 5000 lib. sterling to be allowed to me upon accompt, fearing lest the same by propounding the other should have bene neglected, so upon assurance that the said 5000 lib. sterling was granted, and being thereby enabled to satisfie all bypast interests and to pay some creditors that could not forbear any longer, in asmuch as the most considerable creditors, taking speciall notice how carefull both Parliaments were (even in the depth of their exigencies) to preserve their credit abroad, were willing to spare their moneys for a whole yeare, or until the Scottish army should be dismissed, which seasonable respiration that during this tyme they would not trouble Mess^{rs} Lampsins (who were no lesse confirmed by the said intervening testimony of both Parliaments honest intention to performe what was promised in their name upon their joynt publique faith) being in effect all that I aimed at, hoping to procure full payment to the said principall creditors, without the least prejudice to Mess^{rs} Lampsins for their interposed bills of credit, I thought altogether unnecessary to putt the Scottish Commissioners or yet Agent Strickland to any further paines about the said joynt subscription, as serving to no other purpos but only for the satisfying of Mess^{rs}

Lampsins former curiosity, which now was wholly layd asyde. Howsoever since I had made this promise to them at their first granting of their bills of credit, it was my dutie to use such diligence for having the same in readynesse, if they had at any tyme demanded or inqyred for it, and withall I conceived it very expedient, though they had intreated me to conceale their names (for avoyding of greater inconveniences) yet to advertise both parties concerned that their publique faith was corroborated by strangers as by the following extracts of my aforesaid letters and their answers appears.

Extracts out of my severall letters and answers 62
thereupon received concerning the former
relation.

*To Mr. John Cheisly, secretary to the Scottish
Commissioners at London.*

SIR,—I formerly gave you notice that Mr. Strickland makes some scruple to signe the publick faith of both kingdomes joyntly with mee, in further security to those worthy Zelanders that did last yeare by their bills of credit supply the supposed defects thereof objected by those persons who furnished all the armes and amunition for our army in England, alledging that he can not doe it by vertue of his instructions without a particular warrant from the Parliament of England or Committee of both kingdomes, and seeing I stand ingaged by my word to have it in readynesse whensoever it shall please them to require the same according to my commission and instructions, I pray you therefore, Sir, to recommend the procuring of the said warrant for Mr. Stricklands joynt signing with mee to the Commissioners unlesse some more reall course be taken for the payment of the said armes and relieving these our friends who have no other benefite by their engagement but the hazard of their ruine if their inter-

posing for us were knowne at this Court, for avoyding whereof it is fittest the said warrant be in generall termes, and I am confident Mr. Strickland when I shall tell him the persons will be as close as my self. Remember I gave you their name in Psalms, which if you have not found out, I shall in due tyme explaine it.

Your assured friend

Campvere,
18th August, 1645.

T. CUNINGHAM.

To Walter Strickland Esquire, agent for the Parliament of England at the Hague.

And now, Sir, as I told you before, I would willingly performe promise to those worthy friends here that engaged their credit last year for the armes and amunition sent to the Scots army in England, which was to give them the publick faith of both kingdomes untill they should be relieved, according to my commission and both our instructions respective, the summe will be within 200,000 guldens. And howbeit they are not much inquisitive in regard of their former experience of the Parliament of Scotlands care whilst it concerned them alone, yet seeing it doth now concerne both kingdomes, and especially the Parliament of England for whose sake and service those armes were provyded, and considering that those worthy friends neither have any benefitt by their engagement, nor dare be seene in it, I would not willingly be found defective if they should happen to call for our joynt subscription for the said publick faith before it be in readinesse, and therefore, Sir, I crave your information after what manner it is usually drawn up that I may observe the ordinary stile, and there I shall either come my self or send it to you that you may signe the same with me, as I am confident you will, or if it be necessary that first you write to the Parliament of England touching this particular, I pray you doe it with the first conveniency. I beleeve I shall easily move them to disburse the interests so long as the furnishers

of the armes are content to forbear the principall summes due to them, in expectation that whilst our army remains in England wee shall stand in need of new supplies (which I pray God wee may have no further use for). In the meantyme I shall procure the Parliament of Scotlands assignments upon the Parliament of England for their security and satisfaction so soone as the accompts of the said army are stated, according to the articles of the Treaty etc.

Your most humble servant

Campvere

T. CUNINGHAM.

30th August 1645.

*To Mr. Thomas Cuningham, agent for the kingdome
of Scotland at Campvere.* 63

SIR,—Arthur Erskin hath an instruction from the Parliament to the Committee of the army to obtaine a warrant from them upon the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall for five thousand lib. sterling to be payed to you of your moncy; that they may be the better moved to it I have sent an extract of your last letter leaving out the last part concerning Mr. Stricklands joyning with you, lest they should have pitched upon that and neglected the other. Faile not to write earnestly by your first letters to the Committee at the army to the Generall the Earl of Calender, and to the Lord Humbie who is thesaurer of the army and whose particular consent must be had thereto. I shall be carefull to dispach your letters. Desire also the Commissioners to recomend your condition to the army.

Yours,

22 August 1645.

J. CHEISLIE.

*To Mr. Thomas Cuningham Conservator for the Scots
Nation at Campvere.*

SIR,—There was voyced for yow yesternight and this morning at the Committee 5000 lib. out of the next 30,000

lib. If I come to London ye shall have all the furtherance I can.

Sir, your affectionate friend and servant

WILLIAM THOMSON.

From the Leaguer before Hareford

28 August, 1645.

To Mr. Thomas Cuningham, Agent for the Kingdome of Scotland at Campvere.

SIR,—I wrote unto yow that the Parliament had given it in instruction to Arthur Erskin to procure a warrant from the Committee of Estates with the army for fyve thousand lib. sterling to bee payed yow the representation of your state from hence, and Arthur Erskins pressing thereof according to his promise hath prevailed with them to consent, and it is appointed out of the readiest moneys belonging to the army, so that yow may now give order for receiving thereof, or draw upon the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall, for before a moneth or 6 weekes be at an end I hope in God it shall all be paid yow. I am glad that yow have cause to say that your native countrey did not forget yow in their lowest condition as it was your good affection to advance to them when others would not.

Your servant

5, September 1645.

JO: CHEISLIE.

To Mr. Thomas Cuningham agent and Conservator for the Kingdome of Scotland at Campvere.

SIR,—For your desire that I should signe with you for the publick faith, if it be so we must have order to doe it, for the publick faith is signed by those at London, who give peculiar tickets in print and that is more authentical then our signing, and in my opinion our signing may be prejudiciall if our enemies would take advantage upon every tripheling fayling. I will doe all that any man in my place

or yours will or may doe with discretion, but wee must have punctuall order in it.

Your most humble servant

Hague 23 September, 1645. WALTER STRICKLAND.

To Mr. Thomas Cuningham, agent for the Kingdome of Scotland at Campvere.

SIR,—I gave yow advise that the warrant was come for your 5000 lib. and did desire yow to give order for it; yow will gett it of the first that shalbe received here. I am

Your servant

In haste 12 September. J. CHEISLIE.

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Commissioners of the Kingdome of Scotland at London. 64

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—My Lords I have of late recommended to Mr. John Cheislie to represent unto your Lordshipps the expedience of procuring a warrant from the Parliament of England to their agent Mr. Strickland, for signing joyntlie with me for the publick faith of both kingdomes according to the 7th article of the Treaty and our respective instructions, that so I may performe my promise to these worthy friends upon whose credit all the armes and amunition for the use of our army in England were procured, untill the accompts of the army be stated and assignment given upon the Parliament of England for their further security and full satisfaction which I hope your Lordshipps have also conceived fitt and conduceable to the ends I then proposed, and shall expect the same with the next post, or otherwayes so soone as your Lordshipps weightier affaires can permitt.

Your Lordshipps faithfull and humble servant

Campvere 1645 T. CUNINGHAM.

1³/₃th October.

The lamentable newes of Montrose his overrunning all Scotland, and especially the totall destroying of the army at the Battell of Kylsyth about 8 myles from Glasgow (for the preservation whereof those forces were sent) on the 17th August 1645, being certified by severall letters from all those parts, and particularly by a letter from the English Commissioners dated at Berwick the 16th of August directed to the Committee of both kingdomes at London, a copie whereof was sent to me by Mr. Cheisly inclosed in his letter of the 22nd August, and afterward confirmed by severall other letters and the personall report of Sir John Scot of Scotistarvett, who (being fled, as the most part of the well affected were constrained for a time to doe) arryved at Campvere upon the [] of September and related the whole passages of the said conflict, with much grief and no lesse condolency of all honest men that carried any naturall affection to their countrey or true zeale to religion, whereas on the contrary it proved such joyfull tydings to some malignants, especially Sir Patrick Drummond, that immediately he dispatched his owne servant with letters to Myn Heer Van Suleehom, secretary to the Princee of Orange, then lying at the siege of Hulst, and also to Lieutenant Carne (mentioned page 57) for the better divulging of it, which being by his said messenger aggravated with base calumnious language reflecting upon the whole Scotch nation made little for his credit and lesse advantage to his man, except that by his quick retreat he escaped his deserved wages, as I was informed by letters from Collonell Erskine and Lieutenant Coll: Balfour bearing date at the said Leaguer the 8th and 9th of September 1645. But it pleased the Lord of Hosts, within a few dayes after, to comfort the sorrowfull mourners in and for the desolate estate of Scotland, with that most seasonable victory obtained by some forces sent from the Scotch army in England under the conduct of Lieutenant Generall David Lesly against Montrose (when he was even in the very top of his pride) at Philliphaugh on the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$ th of September 1645, where all his bloody butchers were destroyed, killed, and taken prisoners, and himself narrowly

escaped with a few horses towards the hills of Scotland called the Blair of Atholl, in the west beyond Glasgow, whereof having received certaine intelligence by diverse letters from Scotland and England (as amongst others from David Symson of Menturpie, Bailye of Dysert, dated the 17th September, from Mr. Cheisly dated at London the 19th of September and 3 of October, with a particular liste of the prisoners sent to me by Collonell Lodovick Lesly, Governour of Tynmouth Castle) I was as carefull in communicating this signall overthrow of that Arch-destroyer of his owne countrey and nation, as our adversaries had lately bene in extolling his cruelties to the skyes. And here I can not passe by a very remareckable expression of Agent Stricklands in the closure of his letter mentioned page 63 in these words; I am infinitely sorry for Montrose his success but see him beaten already by Davy Leslie in conceipt, which letter was written at the Hague upon that very Saturday the $\frac{1}{2}$ ³th of September when Montrose was defeated. Lykewise the military ballance in England beganne to turne very much to the advantage of the Parliament, having routed the malignant forces neare Chester on the 24th of September, after the recovering of Bristoll out of Prince Ruperts hands, and severall other good successes, mentioned in Mr. Cheislies letters of the 19th September, 3, 10 and 17th of October 1645, which did produce some thoughts and overtures towards a treaty, expressed in a letter of Prince Charles dated at Exeter the 14th September directed to the Lord Generall Sir Thomas Fairfax, and by him sent to the Committee of both Kingdomes, the Lord Digbies letter (written by the Kings command) from Newark to the Earle of Leven, Generall, and Earle of Calendar, Lieutenant Generall of the Scottish army, the 4th October, the said Generall his declinatory answer from Berwick the 9th October directed to the Commander in Chief of the Kings forces about Newark, the Kings owne letters of the 5th and 15th of December to the Parliament of England, and the Committee of both Kingdomes answer thereupon that propositions and bills for the setling of a safe and wellgrounded peace were

shortly to be presented to his Majestie, the confirmation whereof by Agent Stricklands letter of the 25th December made me hopefull of a happy composure of all differences betweene the King and the Parliaments of both Kingdomes, and consequently the disbanding of their respective forces whereby (as necessarily including the stating of the Scottish army's arreares) the remaining creditors for the armes and ammunition mentioned page 61 might be tymely satisfied, or at least sufficient assignments procured upon the Parliament of England for Messrs Lampsins further security and relief, especially because the 5000 lib. formerly assigned upon Goldsmiths Hall page 61 was not so punctually answered as I had, upon confidence of those letters extracted page 63, promised and undertaken, and whereof I made complaint to the Scottish Commissioners in general, recommending the speedy obtaining of the said payment already ordered, and such further assignments as were requisite for discharging the remaining debt aforesaid to the particular care of the Lord Balmerino (one of the said Commissioners) chiefly by the Parliament of Scotland entrusted with this business, acquainting him with the true state of Mess^{rs} Lampsins interpository engagement to the said persons that furnished all the armes and ammunition for the use of the Scottish army in England, and intreating him (for concealing their names and preventing both their prejudice and the losse of such steadable friends) that the desired orders and assignments might be made payable to me and my associatts, which was done accordingly, as by the following copie of my last letter to him, and the extract out of Mr. Cheislies and the said Lord Balmerinos answers may more fully be collected, the speedy provyding of the said 5000 lib. being theretofore most seriously by the Committee of Estates to the Commissioners at London recommended in a particular missive written only to that effect here preposed verbatim.

*To the Right Honourable the Commissioners from the
Kingdome of Scotland, at London.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—Wee understand that the Committee of our army in England at the desire of the Parliament at Perth did lately writt to your Lordships that there might be payed to Thomas Cuningham, Conservator in Campvere, or any having his warrant, the summe of 5000 lib. sterling, in satisfaction of a part of the moneys due to him from the publick, and that out of the first and readiest of what should be received for the use of the said army; this wee expected or now to be done, but his agent having this day informed us otherwayes, and represented the necessitie of the said Thomas, wee doe therefore and in regard of his good services to the State and sufferings for the same, hereby earnestly desire your Lordships to use your best indeavours that the summe foresaid of 5000 lib. sterling may be with all possible diligence payed to the said Thomas or his commissioners, conforme to the ordour of the Parliament and Committee with our army, which is the expectation of your Lordships assured friends

CRAUFURD LINDESAY, *Præ.*

ARGYLL. CASSILIS. LAUDERDAILL. BURGHLY.
J. HEPBURNE. JOHNE KENNEDY. ARCH. SYDESERF.
PORTERFIELD.

Glasgow, the 25th October, 1645.

*To the Right Honourable John Lord Balmerino, one of the
Commissioners from the Kingdome of Scotland at London.* 67

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—The not receiving any answer (especially upon my severall letters of the $\frac{3}{13}$ October and $\frac{7}{17}$ th November last) from your Lordships in particular makes me suspect the promised 5000 lib. is not so ready as I was informed by Mr. Cheislies former missives of the 5 and 12th September which, through my confident relying and giving assurance to the parties interessed here, is lykely to redound to my shame and to undoe all that

patient forbearance which upon the certaine expectation thereof they have consented unto, so as I am affrayed (if that fayle) they will make use of the security given them by those our worthy friends that so willingly engaged their credit last year in corroboration of the publick faith of both kingdomes, whose names formerly notified to your Lordship (though only anagram'd in my generall letters to Mr. Cheislie) I am confident your Lordship will not reveall, for it would bring them in much trouble and deprave us of their reall assistance for the future, and therefore, to prevent such inconvenients, it is requisite that the said assignment and all other orders which your Lordship shall procure towards the payment of the said publick debt be drawne in my name and my associatts, whereby the credit of both kingdomes shall be entirely preserved here without any the least suspicion or reflection upon the corroborative sureties aforesaid. In the meantyme I hope the Lord shall so blesse the propositions now under consideration towards the producing of a happy and well-grounded peace between his Majestie and the Parliaments of both kingdomes that by your Lordshipps meanes tymely provision shall be made for discharging the remaining debt aforesaid within the tyme promised, in confidence whereof and expecting some good answer from your Lordship that I may hold up my face I remaine your Lordships most humble and obliged servant

Campvere, Primo Decemb. 1645.

T. CUNINGHAM.

stilo novo.

*To Mr. Thomas Cuningham agent for the kingdome
of Scotland at Campvere.*

SIR,—The moneths pay is now preparing, and I hope your money shall be payed all before the end of the next weeke ; the Commissioners have given order forr it.

Your servant

5 December 1645.

JO: CHEISLIE.

*To my worthie and much respected friend Thomas Cuningham,
Conservator for Scotland at Campvere.*

SIR,—I have received many letters of yours, to which I could not find in my heart to replie till I were able to return a satisfactory answer. This verie day Mr. John Johnston of London assureth mee your correspondent Mr. Tirens shall receive next weeke from him your 5000 lib. sterling, so as I hope before these come to your hands the money shall be in his, for I should verie unwillingly have left England till you and your colleagues, to whom our kingdome hath bene so much beholding, had received so much satisfaction at least, and shall doe my best for more shortlie with the help of God.

Your loving and assured friend

26th December 1645.

BALMERINO.

The king having spent the winter and spring tyme in declining those wayes which the Parliaments of both kingdomes judged most reasonable towards the settling of truth and peace upon a just and sure foundation, and his forces being everywhere beaten out of the field so as he was altogether destituted both of councill and strength, departed suddenly from Oxford and came in person to the Scottish army at Southwell near Newark on Tuesday morning the 5th of May 1646, whereof the Commissioners of Scotland (being amazed and surprized) gave present notice to the English Commissioners at the said army by a missive letter, which they immediately sent up to the Parliament of England by whose order the same was published in print at London the 7th of May aforesaid, all possible care being taken as well by the Committee of Estates at Edinburgh, the Committee at Newcastle, as by the Earle of Leven, Generall of the Scottish army, for preventing the flocking of malignants and other selfended persons either to the King or army, as the printed declarations, orders, and papers of the 8, 13, 15th of May beare witness. Lykeas the King, by his letter written from Newcastle the 19th with an inclosed proclamation dated 68

the 20th of May directed to the Committee of Estates of the Kingdome of Scotland (where the same were published on the 23th of the said moneth) recalled all his Commissions both by sea and land, and did write particularly to the Prince of Orange, as also to Sir William Boswell and Sir Henry de Vic, his respective residents at the Hague and Bruxells, in confirmation thereof, which letters the magistrates of Edinburgh by their missive of the 16th of Juny were pleased to send to me, recommending them to my carefull direction (as the following copie of their letter doth import) and was accordingly performed.

*To our very much respected friend Thomas Cuningham,
Conservator of the Scottish Nation in Zeland.*

SIR,—We have received from Newcastle ane packett of letters direct from the Kings Majestie to his agents in Holland and West Flanders, the quhilk, by the coppies thereof here inclosed, is for discharging of any further taking of shippes by these unto whom his Majestie had granted any commission to that effect, as lykewayes for restoring back again any shippes or goods taken since the 19th of May last. We thought it most convenient to send the letters to yow, that ye may send them as they are direct. Sir William Boswell we conceive to be at the Hague, unto whom may be directed the Prince of Orange letters with his owne; and because the other letter is direct to Sir Henry de Vic in Flanders, ye may advise if ye may send it to him by the first occasion, or if ye think fitt to send it to the agent at the Hague, that he may direct it accordingly in respect we judge it will come from him most conveniently. We doubt not of your care and vigilance herein, in respect of the great concernment and interest the Borrows of this kingdome and all seafairing traders has herein, recommending the same most seriouslie to yow we rest

Your loving friends the Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh

J. SMYTH, Provost.

JAMES RUCHEID, Baille.

JOHNE PEIRSONNE, Baille.

LAWRENCE HENRYSONE, Baillie. JA. STEWART, Baillie.

Edinburgh 16 Juny, 1646.

By these good beginnings and the Kings protestations that he was come to the Scottish army with a full and absolute intention to give all just satisfaction to the joynt desires, and concurre with the Parliaments of both his kingdomes, all well affected patriots were putt in hopes of a happy accomodation, and to that end the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England, and the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland did send their humble desires and propositions to the King, which joynt proceedings the Lords and Commons declared to be without prejudice to either kingdomes distinct power to continue, repeale, or alter any law that should be made thereupon for the good of either kingdome, according to the copie verbatim following.

3 July 1646.

Whereas the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England in the name and behalf of the Kingdome of England and Ireland, and the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, in the name and on behalf of the Kingdome of Scotland, have thought fitt to send unto the King the humble desires and propositions for a safe and well grounded peace, agreed upon by the Parliaments of both Kingdomes respectively, the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of England doe declare that it is not their intention that any construction should bee made thereupon, as if either Kingdome had any interest in the matter of each others propositions, but that it remaineth distinct in each kingdome respectively, and that notwithstanding any joynt proceedings upon the said propositions either kingdome hath power of themselves to continue, repeale or alter any law that shall be made upon the said propositions, for the good and government of either Kingdome respectively, and it is hereby declared that both Houses are fully resolved to maintaine and preserve inviolably the Solemne League and Covenant, and the Treaties betwixt the Kingdomes of England and Scotland.

Signed by both Speakers.

The propositions mutually by the Parliaments of both kingdomes agreed upon as aforesaid, being presented to the King at Newcastle on the 24th of July 1646, howbeit theretofore the state of affaires as well in Scotland by the Atholl men, and the Macgreigors deserting James Grahame (alias Montrose) who was gone to the hills, and Alaster Macdonnald (alias Colkittoch) his retreat to a corner, as in England by the surrender of Oxford, Lichfield, and Worcester, seemed to persuade him to a speedy resolution. Lykeas the Committee of Estates in Scotland had excepted from pardon James Grahame and Macdonnald aforesaid, Lodovick Lindsay (late Earle of Crauford) Sir John Urrey and one Grahame of Gorthy, and that the Duke of York was come to London the 28th of July, and the Lady Dalkeith had made an escape with Princesse Henrieta to France, besides severall other passages, all calling for his prudent and tymely complianee, yet it pleased not God to make him sensible of his dangerous condition, but to leave him to his unseasonable scrupulosity and unhappy councells by permitting him to give a negative answer, and to desire a personall treaty in or near London, which being reported to both Houses of the Parliament of England and Commissioners of the Kingdome of Scotland, did necessitate them to consult upon such further courses as were most conduceable to the present and future security of both kingdomes, and seeing the Scotish army was conceived to be no longer usefull in England, the Scotish Commissioners gave assurance of their willingness to disband by this following remonstrance.

- 70 A paper from the Commissioners of the Kingdome of Scotland, reported to both Houses of the Parliament of England, August 1646.

The same principles of brotherly affection which did induce both kingdomes to a conjunction of their councells and forces in this cause, move us at this tyme to apply our selves to the most reall and effectuall wayes which tend

to a speedy conclusion and amicable parting, and to the prevention of misunderstandings betweene the kingdome in any of these things which peradventure our common enemies looke upon with much joy as occasions of differenees. For this end wee have not taken notice of the many base calunnies and execrable aspersions east upon the kingdome of Scotland in printed pamphlets and otherwise, expecting from the justice and wisdome of the Honourable Houses that they will of themselves take such course for the vindication of our nation and army as the Estates of Scotland have shewed themselves ready to doe for them in the lyke case.

Upon the invitation of both Houses the kingdome of Scotland did cheerfully undertake and have faithfully mannaged their assistance to this kingdome in pursuance of the ends expressed in the Covenant, and the forces of the common enemy being (by the blessing of God upon the joynt endeavours of both kingdomes) now broken and subdued, a foundation being also layd and some good progresse made in the reformation of religion, which wee trust the Honourable Houses will according to the Covenant sincerely, really, and constantly prosecute till it be perfected, that wee may manifest to the consciences of our brethren, and to all the world, how farre it is and ever was from the thoughts and intentions of the kingdome of Scotland to make use of their army in this kingdome to any other ends besides these expressed in the Covenant, and how much they desire the preserving and perpetuating of peace and amity betweene the kingdomes, wee doe in their name declare that they are willing furthwith to surrender the garrisons possessed by them in this kingdome (which they did keep for no other ends but the safety and security of their forces) and without delay to recall their army, reasonable satisfaction being given for their paines, hazards, charges and sufferings whereof a competent proportion to be payed presently to the army before their disbanding, and security to be given for the remainder at such tymes hereafter as shalbe mutually agreed on.

If any forces shall be kept on foote in either kingdome

wee desire that they be putt under the command of such persons as are knowne to be zealous for reformation and uniformity in religion, and most tender of the peace of the kingdomes, and against whom neither of the kingdomes may have any just grounds of jealousy. And whereas the kingdome of Scotland hath bene invaded and is still infested by forces from Ireland, it is expected that the Honourable Houses according to the large Treaty will give such assistance and supply to the kingdome of Scotland as may speedily reduce these rebells to obedience unto the end there may be in all things a good understanding betweene the kingdomes. Wee further propose that whereas propositions for a safe and well grounded peace hath bene lately sent to the King, in the name of both kingdomes and for obtaining His Majesties consent thereunto, the utmost endeavours of the kingdome of Scotland hath not bene wanting as may appeare by the many addresses, petitions and solicitations to that end from the army, the Lords of His Majesties Privy Councill, the Committees of Estates, and the General Assembly of the Church, the successe whereof have not answered our wishes and hopes, His Majestie (to our unspeakable grief) not having agreed to the propositions, wee desire that the Honourable Houses may be pleased to take such course as by joynt advyce of both kingdomes ingaged in the same cause, labouring under the same dangers and aiming at the same ends wee may consult what is next to be done for the peace and safety of these kingdomes, both in relation to His Majestie and of each kingdome to the other, being confident that the result of our joynt consultations will be such as shall provide for the present and future security of the kingdomes and strengthen their union betweene themselves

By command of the Commissioners of the Kingdome of Scotland

JO: CHEISLIE.

- 71 The month of August produced the reducing of the Blair of Atholl in Scotland, and Ragland and Pendennis

Castles in England. In the meanwhile the accompts of the Scotch army were stating, severall conferences and debates being had thereupon, it was at last agreed that for, and in full satisfaction of, the arreares of this last expedition 400,000 lib. sterling should be paid by the kingdome of England, thereof 200,000 lib presently before the removall of the army, and 200,000 lib. at such tymes and in such proportions as afterwards should be condeseended upon, as by Mr. Cheislies letters of the 21 and 28th of August, 4 and 11th of September 1646 was signified unto me.

About this tyme the Earle of Essex departed this lyfe of an apoplexy after 4 dayes sicknesse, and whilst the Parliament of England was taken up with considerations about disbanding of their forces and that the House of Commons had voted that the King should be disposed of as both Houses should think fitte, to the which the House of Lords agreed; yet after hearing the reasons given in by the Scottish Commissioners they voted that it should be done with the joynt consent of both kingdomes, the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland sent commissioners to the King at Newcastle, lykewise the Marquis of Argyll went thither from London as also the French resident Monsieur de Montreul, all to move him to a cordiall and confident compliance with his Grand Councils, the representatives of both kingdomes giving him all possible and imaginable assurance of their loyall intentions towards him and his posterity, but still he rejected their faithfull advyce touching the maine points of abolishing Episcopacy and approving the Covenant (though in civill matters he seemed to yeeld concerning the militia, Ireland, the choosing of offices, establishing the new great seale etc) which so increased the Parliaments feares and jealousies that thenceforth they resolved to provide for their owne safetie, and the reducing of Ireland, the Lord of Ormond having offered to deliver up Dublin and other places in his power there.

These passages with their circumstances (at more length contained in Mr. Cheislies letters of the 18, 25th September,

9, 16, 23, and 30th October 1646) gave me opportunity to putt the Commissioners at London, and the Lord Balmerino (theretofore returned to Scotland) in mynde of the remaining debt due for the armes and ammunition of anno 1644, as lyke wise of the Kingdome of Scotlands particular debt of 10,000 lib. Scottish money with interest since Witsunday 1643, and my agent pensions and disbursed charges since May 1644, to the end that provision might be made for the payment of the same according to the publique faith of both kingdomes corroborated by Messrs Lampsins bills of credit whereupon the said armes and ammunition was furnished (as on page 38, 60, 61, and 66) and the act and ratification in security for my pension and charges aforesaid page 32 and 39 with the publique bond and missive letter of the Commissioners for the Common Burdens of the kingdome of Scotland dated at Edinburgh the 27th of February 1643 for satisfying the said 10000 lib. Scottish money and interest thereof, copied verbatim and sent to the Lord Balmerino inclosed in my letter directed to him as aforesaid, whereof and of my letter to Mr. John Cheislie, secretary to the Scottish Commissioners at London, the extract followeth.

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To Mr. John Cheisly, secretary to the Scottish Commissioners at London.

SIR,—Seeing the accompts of our army are stated, the summe agreed, 200,000 lib. thereof, to be paid in ready money, and other 200,000 lib. in such proportions as shall be condescended upon, I must intreat you to putt the Commissioners in mynd (and to have a special care your self so farre as your indeavours may be conducible) of the remaining debt due for the armes and amunition sent home for the use of the said army at their entry in England 1644, for the which the publick faith of both kingdomes corroborated by these worthy friends of Zeland (whereof I gave you notice at that tyme) stands ingaged to the principall creditors in Holland who furnished the same as lyke-wise the 10000 lib. Scots remainder of the accompt of the

former armes 1640 and 1641 for Scotlands proper use conforme to the bond of the Committee for the Common Burdens of the 27th February 1643 with the interest thereof, and my agent pensions and disbursed charges since May 1644, to the end that some present course may be taken towards the payment of the same, if not all out of the said ready money, yet at least proportionably the one half, and assignments for the other half upon the second 200000 lib. with interest *pro rata*, whereby the said persons may see wee putt a right value upon our publick faith to strangers. I have also this day written to my Lord Balmerino by this inclosed to the same effect, which I recommend to your speedy conveyance in the first packet whereof not doubting I comitt you to God remaining

Yours at command

Campvere.

T. CUNINGHAM.

$\frac{13}{23}$ November, 1646.

To the Right Honourable John Lord Balmerino.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—Howbeit your Lordships former vigilancy gives me sufficient assurance of your speciall care towards the preservation of the publick faith of both kingdomes, ingaged to these noble friends and well deserving strangers in this province for the armes and amunition which without their interpository bills of credit could not have bene provided from Holland in anno 1644, yet I conceive it my dutie (more to testify my diligence to them then upon any other consideration) to recommend unto your Lordship the perfyting of that good work by your seasonable indeavours so happily begunne the last year, which I hope shall not prove so difficile now, seeing the accompts of our army in England are fully closed, 400000 lib. sterling condescended upon for their arreares, whereof the half is promised in ready money out of which (if all can not, yet at least the half as) an equi-proportion ought to be allowed and present assignment upon England for the remainder with interest to be paid at such tymes as the

other 200000 lib. sterling shall fall due, and this (if no better may be) I hope shall plead our honesty and give them content *pro tanto* for they are both rationall and generous.

I am also persuaded that your Lordship is and will be myndfull to see me paid for that 10000 lib. Scots with the interest due for Scotlands particular service performed in anno 1640 and 1641, as by the inclose copy of the publick bond and letter doth appeare, and for my agents pensions and disbursement since May 1644, according to the kingdomes promise at my entrance to this charge, of all which particulars I know your Lordship is so fully sensible that I forbear to use any other arguments but my constant relyance upon your affection and prudent managing as the duty is of

Your L^{ps} ever obliged servant

Campvere $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ th November
1646.

T. CUNINGHAM.

73 *To our verie worthy and right assured good friend,
Thomas Cuningham, merchand at Campvere.*

WORTHIE FRIEND,—Wee have received severall of your letters wherein yow desire that the dew recompence of your former service rebaited by yow and your comparters in your accompts may be taken to consideration and answer given according as wee shall find the same just and reasonable. Wee must acknowledge that yow have dealt most ingenuously and forwardlie with this kingdome for the which we shall be loath that yow should not be thankfully requeat in some measure, and howbeit wee be not able to give such satisfaction and recompence as yow and others have deserved, yet wee shall be verie myndfull of your bygone paines when any occasion shall occurre wherein wee can be steadable to yow. As for the particular of your letter wee have thought upon it, and hes appointed ane act and precept to be given to John Edgar in your name for payment of your factor fies which wee desire yow

rather to take as ane testimony of our affection then in satisfaction of what yow merite. Wec have desired Sir Johne Smith to wreat to yow of all other particulars whose letters you shall trust as from

Your affectionat friends

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| LEVEN. | GLENCAIRN. | ARGYLL. | EGLINGTOUN. |
| CASSILLIS. | LAUDERDAILL. | SOUTHESK. | FINDLATER. |
| BALMERINO. | BURGHLY. | FORRESTER. | HEPBURNE. |
| HOME. | CHARLES ERSKINE. | W. CAPRINGTOWN. | |
| WAUCHOP. | G. RAMSAY. | JOHNE BINNY. | |
| JA: SWORD. | J. SEMPILL. | GEORGE GAIRDIN. | |
| JOHNE KENNEDY. | | | |

Edinburgh
27th Februar, 1643.

Scotlands Publique-Bond the 27th of February
1643 for 10000 lib. Scots.

At Edinburgh the twenty seventh day of February the yeare of God 1643 years forsameikle as at the closure of the accounts of the armes, amunition and provision sent to this kingdome for defence thereof the tyme of the late troubles by Thomas Cuningham, James Weir and James Eleis factors at Campvere, and whilks were closed by the Commissioners for the Common Burdens of this kingdome upon the sixth day of December 1641 yeares, it was found by the saids Commissioners that the saids factors in their accompts had not charged the Estates of this kingdome with the brokerfees, factorfees, and pittee and great customes dew for the saids armes and amunition sent here by the saids factors, which summes they might have lawfully charged in their saids accounts conforme to the ordinar custome betwixt merchand and merchand, neither is there any consideration allowed in the saids accompts for the saids factors their losses of tyme and want of trade by the space of two yeares by their undertaking to furnish this kingdome in armes and amunition, neither yet in the

said accompts is there any consideration allowed for the said Thomas Cuningham his charges and expensis in coming to this kingdome and staying six moneths, and for his expens from this to London, and his remaining and abyding there a long space attending payment of the summes due to him and his said compartners for the saids armes and amunition. Lykeas at the closure of the foresaid accompts, upon the said sixth day of December 1641 years, the said Commissioners by their Aet did find the abovewritten particulars to deserve particular consideration, and remitted the determination thereof to a more frequent meeting in January thereafter, and the said Commissioners at severall publict meetings since syne having considered the same, and taken tryall and information thereanent, and anent what is due betwixt merchand and merchand in such caises, and this day having heard the report of certaine of their owne number to whom the
74 consideration and tryall thereof was formerly remitted, and withall having taken to consideration how willinglie and freely the saids factors did hazard their fortunes and estates in furnishing this kingdome in such tymes of difficulties, and that there wilbe considerable summes due to them for factorfees of the said armes and amunition, besides the case of the customes remitted and not charged upon the said Estates of this kingdome by the said accompts, in all whilks considerations the said Commissioners modefies, allowes, and appoints the summe of ten thousand pounds Scots, att the terme of Whitsunday next with annual rent thereafter till the same be payed, to be payed to the said Thomas Cuningham by the Estates of this Kingdome, in recompence and satisfaction of the hail premisses. Therefore the said Commissioners for the Common Burdens of this Kingdome conforme to the power and warrand granted to them by the Kings Majestic and Estates thereof binds and obligis the saids Estates of this Kingdome to make payment to the said Thomas Cuningham or any others having his warrand and commission for that effect of the aforesaid summe of ten thousand pounds Scots money at the said feast and terme of Whitsunday

next to come together with annual rent for the same according to the lawes of this kingdome so long as the said principall summe shall remaine unpaid after the said terms of Whitsunday next, and ay and whill the compleat payment of the same.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| EGLINTOUN. | CASSILLIS. | LAUDERDAILL. | SOUTHESK. |
| BALMERINO. | BURGHLY. | FORRESTER. | HEPBURNE. |
| CHARLES ERSKYNE. | HOME. | W. FORBES. | |
| G. RAMSAY. | WAUCHOPE. | JOHNE BINNY. | |
| JA. SWORD. | JOHNE KENNEDY. | GEORGE GAIRDIN. | |

Extractum de libris actorum dictorum Commissionariorum per me Robertum Hepburne, advocatum, clericum ejusdem.

RO: HEPBURNE.

Upon which before copied letters, page 72, I gott neither so speedy nor effectuall answers as I had cause to expect, for the first 200,000 lib. sterling being absolutly ordained towards the payment of the souldiers arreares and other unavoidable army debts, there was no way left for relieving Messrs. Lampsins, except out of the last 200,000 lib., which disappointment brought me into a new labyrinth of difficulties before I could gett it excused at the hands of the principall creditors, seeing the last prorogation of a yeare, or untill the disbanding of the Scottish army, mentioned page 61, was fullie expired in both respects, yet considering the necessity of contenting the souldiers before an army could be peaceably disbanded, and that there was a sufficient stock behind for the promised assignments to Messrs Lampsins, so as they were still willing to continue their corroborative surety upon the same accompt, according to their originall bills of credit given in anno 1644, mentioned page 38, the said creditors, being punctually satisfied for bygone interests (out of the 5,000 lib. received at Goldsmiths Hall in January 16 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$, mentioned page 61, 63, 66, and 67), granted another year forbearance during which intermission I doubted not to procure full payment to them, or at least such particular relief to Messrs Lampsins as would content both parties and preserve the

publique faith and reputation of both kingdomes, which by severall renewed missives from tyme to tyme I reomended to the Scotch Commissioners, to their secretary Mr. Cheislie, and chiefly to the Lord Balmerino as specially entrusted with the care thereof. But the Parliament of England having already ingaged the revenues of the kingdome to the City of London for the first 200,000 lib. and other summes formerly by them advanced, could not conveniently grant any other security then the publique faith for the last 200,000 lib. except only for the first
 75 50,000 lib thereof, of the which there was to divers persons in Seotland allowed 46,358 lib. 3s. so the 3,641 lib. 17 residue (not being sufficient, nor yet a suteable proportion for relieving or securing of Messrs Lampsins) was assigned to mee in satisfaction of the 10,000 lib. Scotch money and interest since Witsunday 1643, and my pension and charges as agent for Scotland, as the following extracts out of Mr. Cheislies letters, and the copies verbatim of the Act or assignment of the Parliament of Seotland, Ordinancee of the Parliament of England, and Order of the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall respectively doe certifie.

To Mr. Thomas Cuningham, agent for the Kingdome of Scotland at Campvere.

SIR,—We are dealing for a security for payment of the last 200,000. They will only give us publiek faith. Wee are to morrow to presse that some proportion of it may be assured by particuler security for payment of Sir William Dick, James Stewart and you. I have not bene forgetfull of yow, and all that is possible to be done shalbe faithfully performed. Of the successe you shall heare by the next.

11 December, 1646.

This week has produced little of newes. We have bene treating still about the payment of the first 200,000 lib. and returne of our army. The mutuall securities on all hands are agreed: only wee differ about the security of

the last 200,000 lib. They will only give us publict faith and have thryce adhered to it. The last tyme wee intimated that wee would be content of privat security for 40 or 50^m lib. to be payed to some privat persons after a yeare to prevent their ruine, and for the remainder of the 200,000 lib. wee will take publict faith. Wee are to give the 4th and last assault touching it to morrow, which is all wee can doe. I wish it may have good successe.

18 December 1646.

I was unwilling in my last letters to speake confidently of our getting 50,000 lib. secured out of delinquents estates to be paid after a twelve moneth, the Parliament was so averse from it. But now, blessed be God, it is in a faire way, and fell out so well that the Houses appointed such a Committee to draw the ordinance as I could have desired, and some of them entrusted mee to draw it, so the Committee is pleased with it, and within two or three dayes it will passe.

25 December 1646.

I have sent you a copie of the ordinance as it is now past both Houses and remaine

Your servant

15 January 1647.

JO: CHEISLIE.

[Here follows extract from *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1, p. 643, certified by Sir Alexander Gibsone of Durie, knight, clerk of his Majesties Registers and Rolls.]

Die Mercurii 13 January 1646.

Whereas at the desire of the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland fifty thousand pounds, part of the first hundred thousand pounds, of the last two hundred thousand pounds, of the foure hundred thousand pounds agreed to be paid to the Kingdome of Scotland in the

articles of agreement betwixt the Committee of both Houses and the said Commissioners for the Parliament of Scotland, of the 23th of December 1646, is to be paid to such persons and in such proportions as are hereafter expressed in this ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and it is hereby ordained, that the aforesaid fifty thousand pounds shall, at twelve moneths after the payment of the second hundred thousand pounds of the said foure hundred thousand pounds, be proportionably paid according to the desire of the said Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland in manner following viz, the summe of tenne thousand pounds sterling to Archibald Marquis of Argyle; to Doctor John Sharp one thousand three hundred thirty three pounds six shillings eightpence; to James Maxwell of Innerwick Esq^{re} the summe of three thousand eight hundred threescore six pounds thirteen shillings foure pence; the summe of nyne teen thousand eighteen pounds twelve shillings foure pence to Sir William Dick, Knight; the summe of six thousand threescore nyne pounds fyfteen shillings foure pence to James Stewart, Bayliffe of Edinburgh; the summe of six thousand threescore nyne pounds fyfteen shillings foure pence to Mr. James Hamilton of Boggs, and the summe of three thousand six hundred forty one pounds seventeen shillings to

77 Mr. Thomas Cuningham, merchant, out of the receipts off such moneys as shall come in and be received by fines and compositions made, and to be made, with papists and delinquents, or by sale of papists and delinquents estates. And this present ordinance shall be to the treasurers of Goldsmiths Hall, and to all other treasurers whatsoever, that now have, or shall hereafter have, the receipt of such moneys as shall come in by fines and compositions made, and to be made, with papists and delinquents, or by sale of papists and delinquents estates, a sufficient power and authority for to pay the said fifty thousand pounds as aforesaid unto the persons aforementioned or to any their assigne or assignes respectively, whose respective acquitances shalbe a sufficient discharge to the said treasurers,

And the payment of the said fifty thousand pounds as aforesaid shall also be a sufficient discharge to the kingdome of England of the said fifty thousand pounds, part of the last two hundred thousand pounds beforementioned, according to the agreement of the said Commissioners of Scotland, who are thereunto authorized, as is expressed in a paper from the Commissioners of Scotland, subscribed by command of the Commissioners for the Parliament of Scotland, John Cheisly, of the date 5th January 1647, read together with this ordinance—

JOH: BROWN, Cleric: Parliamentorum.

HEN: ELSING, Cler: Parl: Dom: Com.

Goldsmiths Hall. Att the Committee for compounding with delinquents, the 4th day of February 1646.

In pursuance of an ordinance of Parliament of the 13th January 1646, made at the desire of the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, fifty thousand pounds, part of the first hundred thousand pounds of the last two hundred thousand pounds of the foure hundred thousand pounds agreed to be paid to the kingdome of Scotland in the articles of agreement betwixt Committees of both Houses and the said Commissioners for the kingdome of Scotland of the 23rd December 1646, is to be paid to such persons and in such proportions as are hereafter expressed in the said ordinance. It is therefore ordered that the aforesaid fifty thousand pounds shall at twelve moneths after the payment of the second hundred thousand pounds of the said foure hundred thousand pounds be proportionably paid by the treasurers of this Committee, according to the desire of the said Commissioners for the Parliament of Scotland in manner following :

[Details of payments as on page 76]

and for so doeing this shall be your warrand

FRAN: ALLEN

ROBERT JENNER.

CHRISTO: PARKER

SAM MOYER.

SIR DAVID WATKINS

78 It being formerly in April 1646 declared by the House of Commons that they would not alter the ancient government by King, Lords, and Commons, and upon the Parliament of Scotlands declaration and desires to the Parliament of England in January 16 $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{7}{6}$, they not thinking it necessary to renew the same, the House of Lords passing their votes, and intending to make the lyke declaration, the King (at the desire of the English Commissioners) voluntarily agreed to come along with them to Holdenby-House in Northamptonshire for to treat with such Commissioners as the Parliaments of both kingdomes should appoint, whereupon the Scottish army disbanded, rendering Newcastle and Tinnmouth the 30th of January 16 $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{9}{6}$, and marching out of England the 11th of February, with satisfactory contentment to all parties interested.

My late compartner James Weir, who had not only bene a faithfull contributor towards the provyding of the first armes and ammunition in anno 1639, 1640, and 1641, for the proper use and safetic of Scotland, mentioned and testified page 1, and 11, but also most vigilant and carefull (whilst I was attending my publique charge as agent at the Hague) in shipping and dispatching the last armes and ammunition from Campveer in anno 1644 for the use of the Scotch army leavyed for the proper service and defence of the Parliament of England, mentioned page 35 and 38, being for the tyme in Scotland when the said army was disbanded, and Messrs Lampsins not daring to be seen, or knowne to have ingaged their obligatory bills of credit in corroboration of the publique faith of both kingdomes for the payment of the same, lest they had incurred the censure of the Court for transgressing the Edict of Neutrality, it was still conceived the safest and closest way to continue the agenting and procuring of the promised satisfaction or assignments upon England in my owne and the said Mr. Weirs name, which for avoyding of their prejudice I accordingly observed, intreating the Lord Balmerino (as formerly page 67) and desiring the aforesaid Mr. Weir also nowayes to discover the said Mess^{rs} Lampsins interest, but to lett all orders, precepts, or assignments towards the

discharging of this publique debt be drawne up and payable in the old manner to me and my compartner. Howbeit nothing could be by them further obtained untill matters were settled amongst themselves, in regard that (though Lieutenant Generall David Lesly had recovered all the Marquis of Huntlies strongholds, as Strathbogie, Lesmore, Bog a Ghight, Wardis, Auchindoun, and Lochkendar, the verie last of the Gordouns garisons) yet, Huntly himself being escaped and Colkittoch domineering in Argyll, killing, and burning throughout all that countrey, they were necessitated to keepe considerable forces, both horse and foote in continuall pursuite of them. Also in the beginning of June the King was by a party of Sir Thomas Fairfax army carryed away from Holdenby to Newmarket, and afterwards brought to Hamptoncourt, from whence he escaped for feare of his lyfe on the 11th of November to the Isle of Wight (Sir Thomas Fairfax having upon the 7th of August before with the whole army entred and marched through the city of London without any signe of hostility) and from the Isle of Wight the King sent a 79 message desiring a personall treaty, whereupon there occasioned different propositions of the Lords and Commons, and some debates between them and the Scottish Commissioners. Of all which passages having received successive intelligence by Mr. Cheislies letters of the 29th January, 4th February, (Lord Balmerinos letter sent with James Weir of ult^o March hereunder copied verbatim) 23th April, 7th May, 11th Juny and 17th of November 1647, as in the meanwhile I had bene in Scotland perfecting the generall accompt of the armes and ammunition bought in Holland, and sent from Campveer in Zeland, for the use of the Scotch army in England anno 1644, with the particular accompt of the custome, factorfees and other incident charges of the same, as also the accompt of my pension-arreares and extraordinary disbursements as ordinary agent, and thereupon obtained from the Committee of Estates a cleare debentur, acknowledging that upon the first of July 1647 there was due to me and my said compartner James Weir of principall debt (besides

the interest) for the price of the said armes and ammunition 113276 lib.; 17s, for the custome, factorfees and other incidents (17260 ryxdollers, amounting at 58s a ryxdoller to) 50054 lib: and to myself in particular for three yeares agent pension and disbursements untill the 10th of May bypast 16090 lib.; amounting in all to 179420 lib. 17s. Scotch money of principall debt, together with a speciall act of promise that next after the payment of their army they would pay me and my partner aforesaid before any other, as by the subsequent respective copies of the said debentur and act of promise is evident. Having lykewise, at this same tyme, obtained the confirmation of my office of Conservatory and publique employment as ordinary agent in the Netherlands by gift under the Great Seall of Scotland (hereafter also copied) as a testimony of the kingdomes affectionate respects to mee, and of a sincere intention to provyde for the satisfaction of the aforesaid debt with all possible speed, so, after my returne into Zeland, considering that the last granted forbearance for another year, by the principall creditors agreed unto, page 74, was running on apace, I gave advertisment thereof to the Committee of Estates, and especially intreated the Lord Balmerino, if no readier meanes were at hand, to procure and send unto mee their assignment upon the second 50000 lib. due by the Parliament of England the 3 of February 16 $\frac{4}{8}$, or some other equivalent order, whereby it might evidently appeare to the said creditors, and chiefly to Mess^{rs} Lampsins, that the kingdome of Scotland was truly myndfull and sensible of their courtesie and discret patience, with some recall assurance that if the Parliament of England, for whose sake and assistance the joynt publique faith of both kingdomes was ingaged to them, could not so punctually performe their promise touching the payment of those moneys yet resting due and designed towards their satisfaction, as was requisite and expected, the Estates of Scotland would be carefull to supply the same according to their power. In answer whereof the Committee of Estates were pleased to send me a new commission for borrowing of money upon the

publique faith of Scotland, as appears by the true copie 80
 page 83, before the receipt whereof I had gotten from London
 the extract of the House of Commons resolution taken,
 and order given to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall, for
 the payment of the whole 100000 lib. at the day appointed,
 the 3rd of February 16⁴⁷/₈, or interest thereafter at the rate
 of 8 per centum, as the copie verbatim (preceeding the
 aforesaid commission) more amply sheweth.

*For my worthy and much respected Friend Thomas Cuning-
 ham, Conservator for the Kingdome of Scotland.*

SIR,—If your camerad had returned with greater con-
 tentment to yow and himselfe I should have bene glad to
 have contributed my best endeavours to that end. All I
 can say is that if wee have not done all wee should for your
 satisfaction, wee have done all wee could for the present
 till God send us better tymes. I shall not trouble you with
 particulars of persones and purposes so much agitat among
 us: the bearer will save mee a labour and I hope before
 that tyme which he makes mee expect you here I shall bee
 able to give you a good account of your signatures, the
 Parliament having closed the Exchecker all this while,
 and so frustrate the intencion and desires of

Your reall friend to dispose of

BALMERINO.

Edinburgh, ult: Martii 47.

Edinburgh 4th September 1647.

The Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland
 having taken to their consideration the accompts of the
 moneys dew by this kingdome to Thomas Cuningham,
 Conservator, and James Weir his compartner for armes
 provided by them in Holland and sent into this kingdome
 for the publick use, as also the accompt of some pretences
 claimed by the said Thomas Cuningham and his compartner
 for custome, factor fee, hazard, losse of tyme and other

things mentioned in the said accompt, and therewith also having considered the report made to them by the Lord Balmerino, Sir Michaell Balfour, John Binny and George Gairdin, who were appointed auditors to peruse and consider both the saids accompts, as also the accompt of the money dew by this kingdome to the said Thomas Cuningham for his ordinary allowance and extraordinary charges in his employment as agent for this kingdome from the 10th of May 1644 to the 10th of May 1647, the said Committee of Estates do find and declare that upon the first day of July last bypast there was dew by the Estates of this kingdome to the said Thomas Cuningham and James Weir the summe of one hundred thretteene thousand two hundred threescore sixteene pound, seventeene shillings Scots money, which summe with the annual rent thereof since the said first day of July last the said Committee of Estates declares to be a publick debt dew and payable by the Estates of this kingdome to the said Thomas Cuningham and his compartner foresaid, for the armes furnished by them, and sicklyke the said Committee finds and declares that there is also dew to the said Thomas Cuningham and his compartner for their factor fee, customes, losse of trade, and pretences abovementioned the number of seventeene thousand two hundred and threescore rix dollers, which summe also they declare to be a publick debt dew by this kingdome, and last finds and declares that there is dew to the said Thomas Cuningham for his yearly allowance and extraordinary charges as agent for this kingdome from the 10th of May 1644 to the 10th of

81 May 1647 the summe of sixteene thousand and nyneteen pound, which they also declare a publick debt dew by this kingdome.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| LOUDOUN, | Cancellarius. | ARGYLL. | GLENCAIRNE. |
| TULLIBARDINE. | | TRAQUAIRE. | BALCARRES. |
| A. JOHNSTON. | | G. DURIE. | S. JA: FOULES. |
| JA: STEWART. | | A. MORISONE. | JOHNE KENNEDY. |

Registrat in the Committee books by me Arch: Primerose,
Cler.

At Edinburgh, the fourth day of September, 1647.

The Committee of Estates declares that in regard of the good service and tymeous advancements made by Thomas Cuningham and his partners for the public use of this kingdome, they will pay unto them the soumes owing unto them next after the payment of the army before any other.

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | LOUDOUN, Cancellarius. | |
| HAMILTOUN. | CRAFURD LINDSAY. | TRAQUAIRE. |
| BARGANIE. | DURIE. | A. JOHNSTON. |
| J. HAMILTOUN. | JS: COCKBURNE. | JA: STEWART. |
| JOHNE KENNEDY. | | |

vera copia. ARCH: PRIMEROSE, Cler:

Edinburgh, the 26th day of August, 1647.

The Lords of Seereit Counsell having considered a bill presented to the Committee of Estates by Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Priviledges of the Royal Borrows of this kingdome in the Netherlands, and by the said Committee reecomended unto them wherin the desire of the said Thomas Cuningham is that in regard by vertue of two Acts of Parliament of the date the 10th and 29th of July in anno 1644 he is appointed and nominat Commissioner and ordinary agent for the Estates of this kingdome in the Netherlands, and also is made choise of to supplie the place of Conservator foresaid, for his more creditable discharge of the said offices abroad among strangers he may have those offices confirmed by gift under the great Seall of the kingdome ; the saids Lords of Secret Counsell gives command and warrant to the director of the Chancellry to cause exped and frame in duc forme a gift of the said offices, according to the tenor of the Acts of Parliament abovementioned in favours of the said Thomas Cuningham, and to write the same to the Great Seall, and ordaines the Lord Chancellour to append the Great Seall thereunto, and that without passing any other Sealls or Registers, where-

anent the extract hereof shall be unto the directour of the Chancellry and Lord Chancellour a warrand.

Extractum de libris actorum Secreti Consilii S.D.N. Regis per me

ARCH: PRIMEROSE, Cler. S^t Cons.

- 82 Confirmation of my offices of Conservator and agent for Scotland in the Netherlands by gift under the Great Seale of Scotland.

[Translation following on original Latin.]

Charles by the grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all and every kings, princes, dukes, marquises, earles, nobles, barons, councillors, judges and magistratts of cities, and all and every admirals, governours of provinces, countreys, towns, castles, forts, all commanders of armies, navyes, seaports and rivers, and all others in authority by land or sea, to whose knowledge these our letters shall come, perpetuall happyness and greeting in him who is the only salvation of those that trust in him. Be it knowne that wee with consent of the Lords of our Secret Councill of our kingdome of Scotland upon the humble supplication of our beloved Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Priviledges of our said kingdome in the United Netherlands, by the Committee of Estates of our said kingdome presented and recommended by the Lords of Secret Councill aforesaid for the better enabling him with more honour to attend and discharge the afterspecified offices in forreigne parts, doe notifie, and declare that the undermentioned Acts of Parliament were made in the first session of our first triennial Parliament of our said kingdome in favours of the said Thomas Cuningham, one of them bearing date the tenth of July in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty foure, nominating and constituting the said Thomas Cuningham Conservator of the said priviledges of our said kingdome of Scotland in the United Netherlands, in the vacant place of Sir Patrick Drummond, late Conservator,

the other bearing dat the twenty nynth of the said moneth of July in the yeare aforesaid, by which the Estates of our said Parliament have ratified, approved and confirmed the Commission granted to the said Thomas Cuningham by the Committee of Estates on the tenth day of May in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fourty foure, nominating, constituting and making choyce of him to be Commissioner and ordinary agent to the Lords the States Generall of the United Netherlands, and the Lords States Provinciaall, to all incorporations, cities, townes, and well affected inhabitants of the same, and next adjacent places to the end and effect in the said second Act expressed, which two Acts aforesaid we doe hereby confirme, declaring the same to be as sufficient and firme as if all and every the particulars therein contained and mentioned were specified in these presents, wherewith wee have dispensed, 83 and doe by the tenour hereof dispense for ever. In true testimony whereof wee have caused our Great Seall to be hereunto appended, att Edinburgh, the twenty sixth day off August in the yeare of our Lord one thousand, six hundred fourty seven, and of our reigne the twenty third yeare.

Die Jovis 20th Januarii 1647.

Resolved upon the question of the Commons assembled in Parliament that this House doth declare that their intention is fully and really to performe with our brethren of Scotland, to the utmost of their powers, in the due payment of one hundred thousand pounds assigned to be paid unto them on the third of February next, and in order thereunto doe require the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall to imploy their best endeavours that the fifty thousand pounds, part thereof, charged upon those receipts may be complied with, and paid to the persons named in the ordinance, appointing the payment of the said fifty thousand pounds in course as is directed by the said ordinance; and in case the said severall summes can not be paid in tyme to the said severall persons, that interest

after the rate of eight pounds per cent be allowed and paid to the said persons, during the tyme the said summes or any of them shall be unpaid. The said Committee is further required from tyme to tyme to represent any such obstructions as they shall meet with, to the end they may be removed, and due payment of the said moneys may be made according to the intentions and orders of this House. It is further ordered that the interest of the aforesaid whole hundred thousand pounds be charged upon the receipts of Goldsmiths Hall, and paid by the Committee there from tyme to tyme for so long tyme as the same or any part thereof shall be unpaid. It is lykewise ordered that power be and is hereby given to the Committee to treat with such persons, citizens, and others as they shall think fitt, for the present borrowing of the fifty thousand pounds, charged upon the credit and receipts of Goldsmiths Hall.

HEN: SCOBELL, Clerk of the Parliament.

Att Edinburgh the 25th day of February i^m vi^c and fourty eight yeares.

The Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, taking to their consideration the summes off money due and owing to this kingdome for armes and amunition in the Lowcountreys, and for other good services performed by such of this nation and friends there as have been employed and entrusted from this state to that effect, and finding themselves disappointed of these meanes formerly designed towards the payment of the same, whereby they are necessitate to supplie that defect for the present some other way, untill the sitting of Parliament in March next, that resolutions be taken by common consent of the whole Estates of the kingdome, both for the discharging of their alreadie contracted debts, and of all such other services and employments, ordinarie and extraordinarie, as shalbe undertaken and performed by vertue of any power, warrand and commission granted by this kingdome, Parliament, or their Committees, to their agents, factors, friends, and servants in the said Lowcountreys for the future: in the

meantyme the Committee of Estates aforesaid, being sensible of the many favours and courtesies received by them and theirs from the well affected beyond sea, have resolved, what ever be the publick burthens and pressures within the kingdome, to have a chiefe care of maintaining the credit and reputation of this nation in forraine countreys and to testifie how highly they value and esteeme the same, have given and by these presents doe give to Thomas Cuningham, agent for this kingdome and Conservator of the Priviledges of this nation in the Lowcountreys, full 84 power, warrand, commission and expres order, for procuring, borrowing, uptaking, and receiving upon the publick faith of this kingdome of Scotland, from any person or persons within the said Lowcountreys, or any where else, as occasion shall present, such summes of money as is, or shalbe from tyme to tyme necessary and requisite, being alwayes within the summe of twentie thousand pounds sterling, and that for the satisfieing, acquitting and discharging in whole or in part all and every the just debts of this kingdome principall and interest duely and really owing to any person or persons resident in those parts and places beyond sea, whither subjects of this kingdome or strangers, and for giving and passing acquittances, bounds, obligations, and securities to that purpose, under the seale of his office and his owne subscription, which the Committee aforesaid have declared, and by these presents declares, shall be in every way and in all respects accepted, reputed, accompted, and acknowledged the proper, just, and reall debt of this kingdome of Scotland to be thankfullie and punctually repayed both principall and annuel rent at the terms, upon the conditions, and to the person or persons *respective* therein mentioned and expressed, provyded that the said Thomas be comptable to this kingdome for what he shall uplift by vertue off this Commission.

Signed by the Lord Chancellor in presence and by warrand of the Committee of Estates.

Sealed and registrat by publick order by me,
ARCH: PRIMEROSE. Cler.

LOUDOUN. Cancellarius.

Which aforementioned resolution of the Commons of England, and ingenuous Commission of the Estates of Scotland (as a full demonstration of England's reall intention to performe their promise with all convenient speed, and of Scotlands constant willingness to supply the defects thereof, even by over-burthening themselves, rather than violate their publique faith and credit abroad) gave such contentment to the principall creditors in Holland that they consented to suspend and deferre the demanding of their payment from Messrs Lampsins untill the next moneth of May, upon condition that I should immediately goe for Scotland to procure from the Parliament there such effectuall provision for the discharging of this publique debt, as was by the Committee of Estates in their above copied commission preposed and expressed, whereto I agreed and accordingly tooke present passage thither, but found all in a wrong posture, the Parliament overswayed by a lately inscribed leading party of contrary principles, persons of unquestionable integrity on the weakest syde and a generall combination of all the malignants of the kingdome inclyning towards the speedy leavying of a considerable army under pretext of pursueing the ends of the Solemne League and Covenant between both kingdomes. To this intent I was desired to furnish them with armes and ammunition from the Netherlands, as formerly I had done in anno 1639, 1640, 1641, 1643 and 1644 mentioned page 1, 11, 19, and 38, which I absolutely refusing (conceiving their designe to be destructive to the joynt Parliamentary interest of both nations, the only basis of my publique charge as agent and sole inducing motive to my bypast undertakings) it so enraged those who had ingrossed the active power of the kingdome into their hands, that howbeit in Parliament (being convinced by cleare arguments drawne from the 4th, 6th, and 7th articles of the Treaty between the Parliaments of both kingdomes concluded at Edinburgh on the 29th of November 1643, page 20, my first commission and instructions of the 10th of May 1644, page 32 and 33, ratification thereof by Act of Parliament the 29th of July 1644, page 39, and from the above-

mentioned last commission of the 25th of February 1648, page 83) they seemingly concurred with the wellaffected party, referring my remonstrance and speedy dispatch to the Committee of Publique Accompts, yet finding me altogether declining their projects and employments, and therefore to make me sensible of their displeasure, supposing that I and my old compartner James Weir were the true creditors (because the late debentur of the 4th September, 1647, page 80, and all publique proceedings relative to the said debt has passed in our names for the reasons expressed page 78, which were not fitte to be revealed to them) they invented so many dilatory objections that at last, my limited tyme being neare elapsed, I was constrained to depart without any satisfaction, except the condoling sympathy of all honest patriots, especially the Marquis of Argyll, the Earle of Leven, Generall (who gave me the underwritten testificat), the Lord Balmerino, etc, desiring me to be confident, and give assurance to such friends as were concerned, that though for the present they were overpowered they would nevertheless retaine a constant intention towards the faithfull performance of former solemne promises, whensoever it should please God to disperse those clouds of obstruction, and to putt the management of the kingdomes affaires in the right hands againe. 85

Testificate of Generall Leslie, Earle of Leven.

Wee, Alexander Earle of Leven, Lord Balgony etc Generall of the Scottish forces by the Parliaments of both kingdomes according to the Treaties of the 7th of July 1642 and the 29th of November 1643 employed in England, Scotland and Ireland, doe testifie and declare as the truth is, that Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Borrowes Priviledges and agent for the affaires of Scotland in the Lowcountreys, hath at all tymes and upon all occasions, conforme to the severall commissions and trust reposed in him by the Estates of Scotland, very faithfully and diligently furnished, provyded, and supplied the said forces

of all manner of cannon, armes, amunition and other necessary provisions, even from the beginning of Scotlands troubles, and during the late civill warres in England untill the disbanding of the Scottish army at Newcastle, but most especially in anno 1643 and 1644, whereas (according to the last Treatie abovementioned) the Estates of Scotland were levyng and preparing a considerable army of twenty thousand men to march into and for the assistance of England, which they had not bene able so speedily and effectually to doe, had not their aforesaid agent, Thomas Cuningham, most carefully and seasonably sent home to Scotland such armes and amunition as was requisite and absolutely necessary to that purpose. In testimony wherof wee have hereunto putt our hand and seale the sixt day of Aprill 1648.

LEVEN.

At my returne in Zeland, Messrs Lampsins, being frustrated of their expected relief and yet loath to lett it be knowne, did resolve to provide the moneys for redeeming of their corroborative bills of credit, mentioned page 38, so as the principall creditors should believe that the Parliament of Scotland had really furnished the same, whereby Messrs Lampsins might avert all suspicion of their actuall ingagement for the Parliamentary cause of both kingdomes, and withall preserve their joynt publique faith unviolated at those strangers hands. To this end Messrs Lampsins advanced to me 185185 guldens, 4 stivers, and I paid the said creditors, principall and interest, to ther full contentment, who returned Messrs Lampsins bills of corroboration, conceiving indeed that I had procured the
86 moneys from Scotland or England, in which opinion they were the more confirmed by the late order of the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall, and the votes of both Houses of Parliament after copied, as evident signes of Englands inclination towards the performance of their promises to Scotland, and the renewing of their joynt propositions to the King, in order to the speedy settlement of their mutuall peace and union according to the Covenant and Treaties.

Goldsmiths Hall. At the Committee for compounding with delinquents, the 6th of March 1647.

It is ordered and strictly required that the treasurers of this Committee shall not divert anyway, nor upon any occasion, any summe arreare of the Scottish loanes, or the two foure monethly assesments to any other use then towards the payment of the fifty thousand pounds, by ordinance of Parliament of the 13th January 1646 assigned to the severall persons therein expressed, and that the said fifty thousand pounds be paid before any other summe charged in course out of the receipts of delinquents compositions by any order or ordinance, unlesse the same beare date or be to take effect before the 13th January 1646.

Die Sabathii 6 May 1648.

Resolved by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled that they doe declare that they will not alter the fundamentall government of the kingdome by King, Lords, and Commons.

Resolved by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled that they doe declare that they are fully resolved to maintaine and preserve inviolably the Solemne League and Covenant, and the Treaties betwixt the kingdomes of England and Scotland, and that they shall be readie to joyne with the kingdome of Scotland in the proposition agreed on by both kingdomes, presented to the King at Hampton Court, for the making such further proceedings thereupon as shall be thought fitt for the speedy settlment of the peace of both kingdomes and preservation of the union according to the Covenant and Treaties.

Resolved by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled that the abovesaid votes be sent to the Commissioners in Scotland, to be by them communicated to the Parliament of Scotland, or to the Committee or Convention of Estates if the Parliament be not sitting.

JOH: BROUN. Cleric: Parliamentorum.

HEN: ELSING. Cler: Parl: Dom: Com.

Messrs. Lampsins having so cordially and seasonably, without any obligatory relation, dependancy, desire of gaine, or expectation of preferment, preserved the publique faith and credit of both kingdomes amongst strangers, it was nowise befitting me, as a publique servant and qualified subject of Scotland, to study self-interest, or make the least scruple of granting them all the publique security which they could in reason demand, and was in my power to give by vertue of both or either of my commissions specified page 33 and 83, besides the publique faith of England and Scotland joyntly by the 7th article of the Treaty page 22, (and such estates as should be sequestrated
 87 by the last articles and conclusion of both kingdomes unanimous declaration, extracted page 26, properly dedicated towards the payment of publique debts etc and specially by the Parliament of England in their further instructions recorded page 30, recommended to Agent Strickland as a main argument to assure the States and well-affected subjects of the United Netherlands of Englands and Scotlands firme resolution and conjunction by Covenant and Treaty in a mutuall defence since Englands troubles, the copies whereof, and of the said Treaty, I delivered to Messrs Lampsins, when they passed their corroborative bills of credit mentioned page 38) as their originall and fundamentall security *de facto* to them ingaged by their very first interpository oblidge for strengthening the same in anno 1644. And therefore, they willingly consenting to pay me my agent pensions and disbursments for the future out of their readiest receipts, (according to the yearly allowance of the Committee of Estates and ratification of the Parliament of Scotland recorded page 32 and 39) I resigned to them my right in the 3641 lib. 17s formerly assigned to me page 75, 76 and 77, and already become due the 3 of February last bypast, page 83, together also with another assignment of 5000 lib. from the Parliament of Scotland the 12th of March 1647, drawne upon the Parliament of England, payable out of the last hundred thousand pounds due the 3 of February 16 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{8}{9}$ to me and James Weir, and a precept of 3000 lib.

upon Sir James Stewart, Generall Commissary of Scotland, bearing date the 13th of Aprill 1648, which last assignment and precept were not yett accepted, and so conceived fitting to be prosecuted in my behalf and companions aforesaid for avoyding their prejudice. Lykewise I gave them a formall bond under my seall of office and manuell subscription relative to my last commission of the 25th of February last bypast for 200,000 guldens Flemish money, upon the publique faith of Scotland, payable the first of July 1649, and because they had expresly stipulated in their demanded securities that the 185185 guldens 4 stivers to me delivered, as on page 85, should not be employed in whole or part to any other use then towards the paying of Scotlands publique debts, contracted during their armys late service in England, for the armes and ammunition procured upon their bills of credit, and for my agent pensions, and disbursments since May 1644: item that they should have reall execution upon the persons and goods of the subjects of Scotland, if the publique securities fayled, it was agreed that these two clauses should be omitted in the said bond, lest the malignant party prevailing, might thereby take occasion to disclaime the debt, or at best lett the burthen fall upon the honest merchants, and consequently deterre them from trading to Campveer, as the fairest opportunity to be revenged of me, by the destruction of the Staple, and that neverthelesse the same should be expressed in the generall articles or mutuall contract under both our hands and seales, whereof each of us was to have one. All which beforementioned assignments and securities, being past and delivered to, and in favours of, the said Messrs Lampsins, conforme to the true copies following, I gave such particuler notice thereof to the Earle of Loudoun, Lord Chancellour of Scotland, as was sufficient for my exoneration, to the end that the State (governe who would) might afterward pretend no ignorance, and lykewise to the Lord Balmerino, as by the extracts of my letters doth appeare.

- 88 Assignment of 5000 lib: upon the Parliament of England.

[Extract¹ follows from the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 1, page 731, certified by Gibsone of Durie, Clerk Register.]

- 89 Assignment of 3000 lib: upon the General Commissary of Scotland.

[Extract follows from the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 2, page 26, certified by Gibsone of Durie, Clerk Register.]

- 90 Bond upon the Publick faith of Scotland to Messrs Lampsins for 200000 guldens.

Be it knowne to all men by these present letters, mee, Thomas Cuningham, agent for the kingdome of Scotland and Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scots Nation in the Lowcountreys (by vertue of a speciall commission from the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, dated at Edinburgh the 25th of February last) to have borrowed and received from Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident at Middelburgh and Flishing, towards the satisfying, acquiting and discharging of all the said kingdomes debts within these United Provinces, the value of seventie four thousand, seventie four crosse dollers, at fiftie stivers the peece, amounting to the summe of one hundred eighty fyve thousand one hundred eighty fyve guldens lawfull money of this countrey, according to the last valuation and permission of the Lords States Generall, whereof I acknowledge to be fullie satisfied to

¹ The extract states that 'their said compts were heard and adjusted upon the last day of July i m vi^o fourtie six yeares.' The date is not given in the printed Act.

my contentment, renouncing the exception of not numbred moneys and all other exceptions whatsoever, which summe of ane hundred eighty fyve thousand one hundred eightie fyve guldens, with fourteene thousand eight hundred fyfeteene guldens for ane years annualrent at eight per centum, amounting together to the summe of two hundred thousand guldens valuable money as said is, I (in the quality and by warrant of my commission abovementioned) declare to be a publict debt, really due and payable by the kingdome of Scotland to the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins or to their heires, factors, or assignes, either in the Bank of Middelburgh or Amsterdam, as the said Messrs Lampsins and their aforesaid shall make choyce and appoint, betwixt the date hereof and the first day of July next to come anno 1649, without any longer delay or procrastination, unlesse it be with their full consent and upon such further securities or other reasonable conditions as shalbe acceptable and satisfactory unto them. And in case of failye, and that for the recovering or securing themselves of the said publict debt or any part thereof they shalbe constrained to employ other persons or means expedient, the kingdome of Scotland shalbe obliged to defray all their charges and repaire all such losses as they shall suffer through the said defective payment, and whereas the Parliament of Scotland have heretofore past and granted three severall precepts unto mee towards the discharging of the kingdoms debts in these countreys which now are wholly comprehended in the above mentioned principall summe of this present bond, therefore I have transferred and disposed to, and in favors of, the said Messrs Lampsins and their aforesaid, the said three precepts, whereoff the first containing 3641 pounds, 17 shillings sterling dated the first of January 1647, and the second of 5000 pounds sterling dated the 12th March 1647, are drawne upon the Parliament of England, and the third, dated the 13th of Aprill last, upon the generall Commissar of Scotland for 3000 pounds sterling, the free moneys whereof (reserving only my allowed pension of 5500 merks per annum and extraordinary charges as agent for the said

kingdome, since the tenth of May last) they are to receive upon account and in part of payment of this bond, and to allow the rebaitt or contra interest for every summe amounting in the least proportion to tenne thousand guldens by them received before the terme of payment abovementioned, provyding alwayes that the entred moncth be wholly counted as expyred to their advantage, and incaice the said precepts or any one of them be not dewlie satisfied before the said terme, the kingdome of Scotland shall be obliged to supplie all defects and to allow interest *pro rata* of the tyme and summe remaining unpaid of the two hundred thousand guldens abovementioned, from and after the first off July i^m vi^c fourtie nyne yeares, and for the true and reall performance of all and every the premisses, I the said Thomas Cuningham (in quality aforesaid) doe bind, oblige and ingage the kingdome of Scotlands publict faith, common meanes, lands, actions, rents, revenues, and proprieties, where and whatsoever within or without the realme, and generallie all and whatsoever the Parliament of Scotland or severall estates thereof could or might themselves bind and ingage to that effect, all which is hereby holden and granted to be as
 91 fully and reallie past and done as if the particulars were distinctly by plaine words here sett downe and expreslie inserted, in witnes whereof I have confirmed these presents with my seale of office and subscription manuell. Att Campvere the twelfth day of July 1648, *stilo novo*

* T. CUNINGHAM.

Contract betwixt us underwritten, Thomas Cuningham, agent for the Kingdome of Scotland, and Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scots Nation in the Lowcountreys on the one part,

* To left of signature is given a representation of the Conservator's seal—a thistle, with a crown above it, surrounded by the words: 'Sigillum officii conservat.'

and Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident at Middelburgh and Flushing on the other part, as follows.

I, Thomas Cuningham aforesaid, by vertue of two distinct commissions from the Parliament of Scotland, dated the 10th of May 1644, and 25th of February in this present year 1648, have granted and promised, lykeas hereby in the quality aforesaid and upon the conditions following I grant and promise unto, and in favours of, the aforesaid Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins and their assignes these next mentioned and subsequent fyve articles, to witt

1. That the 74074 ryxdollers, which they have advanced unto mee, are and shalbe imployed only and really toward the discharging and paying of the debts contracted within these United Provinces for armes, amunition, and other provisions for the service of Scotland during their concord with England, and good correspondency betweene the Parliaments of both kingdomes, and for the reimbursement of my allowed pensions and disbursed expences, as agent for Scotland; and if ought shall appeare to the contrary, they shall have right evermore to pursue my person and estate for restitution.

2. That the kingdome of Scotland, in satisfaction of the said principall summe and one years interest thereof, shall pay or cause pay unto them or their order, betwixt and the first day of July next ensuing, 1649, in the Banke of Middelburgh or Amsterdam at their option, the summe of two hundred thousand guldens free money, besides all charges, dammage and further interests, according to the bond of this date, by the which the kingdome of Scotlands publick faith, commone meanes, revenues, proprieties, lands, rents, and actions present and future, whether within or without the realme, stands and remains bound and ingaged unto them as their principall securitie and hypotheke.

3. To delyver and transferre unto them all and every such assignments, precepts, and ordinances as I have

hitherto received upon account of the beforementioned debts of the kingdome of Scotland, and also to procure further assignment upon the Parliament of England for their greater securitie, and full satisfaction.

4. If so be that the aforesaid securities be found defective, either in whole or part (which God forbid) then it shall be in their power to lay hold upon all and every of the subjects of Scotland, as also their moneys, goods, shippes and other meanes, moveable and immoveable, and by proces of law to compell them, as their personall debtors and peculiar hypotheke, to make payment unto them, where and whensoever they shall find or overtake them, howbeit, for weighty reasons, there is no mention made hereof in the bond.

5. That I shall assist them (being requyred) in all matters concerning this contract, untill such tyme as they shalbe fully and thankfullie satisfied of the whole contents of the same.

Wee, Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, aforesaid, have granted and promised, lykeas hereby wee grant and promise unto the Lord Conservator Thomas Cuningham, these three articles following

92 1. That of the first and readiest moneys which wee shall receive from the kingdome of Scotland or for their assignments from the Parliament of England, wee shall returne and suffer him to draw his agent fees and disbursed expenses due from and since the 10th of May bypast, unlesse he be payed otherwise before.

2. That wee shall not reveale, practize, or make use of, the contents of his abovespecified first and fourth articles untill such tyme as wee find our selves disappointed of all the remnant.

3. That in all matters of importance touching this contract, wee shall attempt nothing effectually without his advyce and approbation upon penalty to be debarred of all action which wee by these presents might pretend against his person and estate.

In testimony of trueth, wee have sealed and subsigned this contract at Campvere, the 12th of July 1648, whereoff each of us hath a principall.

*T. CUNINGHAM. †ADRIAN ende CORNELIS LAMPSINS.

Resignation to Messrs Lampsins of 3641 lib.
17s. assignment upon England.

Be it knowne to all men by this present writting that I, Thomas Cuningham, Commissioner and ordinary agent for the kingdome of Scotland, and Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scots nation in the Lowcountreys, to whom the summe of three thousand six hundred fourty one pounds, seventeen shillings sterling, is by ane ordinance of the Parliament of England dated the thirteenth of Januar 1646 ordained to be payed out of the fifty thousand pounds, part of the first hundred thousand pounds of the last two hundred thousand pounds, of the foure hundred thousand pounds, due by agreement to the said kingdome of Scotland by the Parliament of England, have sold, assigned, and disponed, lykeas by these presents, I doe sell, assigne and dispone, to Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, merchands at Middelburgh and Flishing, or their assignes, the foresaid summe of three thousand, six hundred, fourtie one pounds, seventeen shillings lawfull money of England, in part of payment, and upon account of the kingdome of Scotlands publict debt, due to the said Messrs Lampsins for ane greater summe advanced and disbursed by them towards the satisfieing and discharging of the said kingdomes debt contracted for armes and amunition in these Lowcountry Provinces in anno 1644, hereby renuncing and overgiving all and whatsoever right and interest which I anywayes had, have, or may pretend thereto, to, and in favours of, the said Messrs Lampsins or their assignes, with full power to them to intromett with,

* To left of signature is given a representation of the Conservator's seal—a thistle, with a crown above it and surrounded with the words: 'Sigillum officii conserv.'

† To left of signature representation of Messrs. Lampsins' seal: a Paschal Lamb.

uptake, and receive the foresaid summe of three thousand, six hundred fourtie one pounds, seventeen shillings, from the treasurers of Goldsmiths Hall, or any other deputed by the said Parliament of England for payment of the same, whose acquittance and discharge upon the receipt thereof I declare to be als sufficient as if I had sealed and subscribed the same my self. And further I give and grant to them my full power and authority to doe and performe all things whatsoever that shalbe meet, needfull, or expedient to be done, performed or executed, in or about the premisses, or any part thereof als amply in every respect as I my self might, or could have done before the making of these presents, ratefying for good and effectuall in law all and whatsoever the said Messrs Lampsins shall doe, or cause to be done anent the premisses by vertue hereof. In testimony whereof I have hereto putt my hand and seall, att Campvere the $\frac{2}{12}$ th of July 1648.

T. CUNINGHAM.

Signed, sealed and delyvered in the presence of

JAMES WEIR.

DAVID PEIRSOUN.

93 *To the Right Honourable the Earle of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellour of Scotland.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—As I gave your Lordship a particular accompt of my preparatory proceedings here, with two brethren, persons of potent meanes and chief respect in this province of Zeland, touching the advancing of the moneys towards the discharging of the publick debts contracted in anno 1644 for the armes and amunition sent home for the use of our army in England upon the publick faith of both kingdomes, and did acquaint your Lordship with the reasons why those debts were still continued upon my name and my former partners, James Weir, so I conceive it my dutie to notifie unto your Lordship that the said persons have now really furnished to mee the summe of one hundred eighty fyve thousand, one hundred eighty

fyve guldens, foure stivers Flemish money, wherewith I have upon the first instant fully paid all the said debts principall and interest, and have in name of the kingdome of Scotland (by vertue of my commissions) given them such bonds and securities as were requisite towards their satisfaction viz. for principall and one yeares interest at 8 per centum amounting to the summe of two hundred thousand guldens, payable the first of July nextcomming 1649 in the Banke of Middelburgh or Amsterdam at their election, whereof your Lordship may be pleased to informe the Parliament or Committee of Estates, to the end that such further sufficient assignments may be granted upon the Parliament of England, or other tymous provision made, as may tend to the preservation of the joynt publick faith aforesaid, and prevent inconveniences which might fall upon our nation by neglect thereof. And I am ready to render a particular accompt of the said moneys to the kingdome, whensoever I am requyred, which I hope shall be in a fitter season, and the State in a better posture then I found and left it in Aprill last, that so I may continue (as I was encouraged to enter upon the principles of concord and joynt interest between both kingdomes) in contributing my talent to the publick advantage according to the trust reposed in

Your Lordships most humble servant

T. CUNINGHAM.

Campvere, the $\frac{4}{14}$ th July
1648.

To the Right Honourable, the Lord Balmerino.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—Having now cleared the business with the principall creditors here, I would not omitt to give your Lordship this short and perfyte accompt of it, which is that Messrs Lampsins have advanced to me 185185 guldens, 4 stivers, in readie money for the satisfaction of principall and interest untill the first of this instant, and I have given them the publick faith of Scotland for 200000 guldens, payable betwixt and the first of July 1649 next

ensueing, either in the Banke of Middelburgh or Amsterdam at their election, besides the joynt publick faith of both kingdomes which by the articles of the Treaty hath ever since their granting of their corroborative bills of credit, anno 1644, bene ingaged to them for their relief. The reason why they delivered the moneys to mee was to conceall their interest even from the creditors themselves who know no better but the Parliament of Scotland hath furnished the same, and so both the publick faith and credit of both nations is preserved at their hands, and Messrs Lampsins bills are redeemed without hazard of any censure for their interposition contrary to the Edict of Neutrality. The inclosed copies of the said publick faith bond and of the mutuall contract past between them and mee as agent for the kingdome of Scotland will more fully informe your Lordship of the particulars, which I recommend to your Lordships prudent managing and secrecy, especially my first and fourth articles in the contract, and lykewise their names, unless it be to the Lord Chancellour, if it be absolutely necessary, but nowayes to the now leading party, who doubtless, if they gett their designes wrought out (as God forbid), would be glad of such a pretext to ruine me and the Staple for my refusing to comply with them. I pray God our whole nation smart not for their folly in
 94 tymes coming. Howsoever I hope your Lordship and others of sound principles shall yet prevaile and be enabled to supply the defects of these unhappy tymes, by seeing the said worthy strangers honestly satisfied, the joynt Parliamentary solemne promise faithfully performed, and the integrity preserved of

Your Lordships ever obliged servant

Campvere the $\frac{4}{14}$ th July
 1648.

T. CUNINGHAM.

As at my late departure from Scotland the [] of April I had recommended to Mr. Robert Cuningham of Kinghorne (a person of knowne honesty, being a constant Commissioner in Parliament, and one of the protestors

against that overswaying faction mentioned page 84) to let me know the condition of the State, and what was to be expected from thence, so he did (in few, yet to me most cleare words) inform me that all went wrong, and nothing current but base coyne, as by the extraet of his expressions is witnessed.

To the Right Honourable Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Liberties of the Scots nation att Campheir.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HEARTILY BELOVED COUSIN ETC,—I could gladly wish that I had the wings of some dove that I might come see yow, and flid from the boisterous and impetuous stormes that rages here, the particulars I dare not meddle with etc. As for your owne affaires here, which were in Parliament, the memorie of them went with your self, and many Pharaos there was and is who knew not Joseph, all Cockrans coync. And lest I should fall on things easier to be mourned for then mended by any humaine appearance, I turne to your self, giving you most heartie thanks etc

Your impotent yet willing friend to serve you

Kinghorne 20th Juny
1648.

M. R. CUNINGHAM.

So long as those unhappy instruments were employed in fitting themselves for their unlawfull engagement, they had neither leasure nor setled resolution to accuse or wrong me. But when their disastrous army was advanced so farre into England as they made no question of a full triumph, then they dissembled no longer, but finding me altogether averse from their wayes they tooke the opportunity, whilst their faction was at the helme of the State, to contrive my totall ruine by casting some false aspersions upon me condemning me unheard, recalling all my publique commissions as ordinary agent for Scotland, and bygone pensions due therefore, commanding me to come to Scotland, and to be accomptable to them for the moneys which

I had borrowed upon the publique faith, and expressly requyring the Earle of Lauderdale (by them intrusted with a message to the Prince of Wales, for the tyme at the Hague) to make intimation of the same unto me, who immediately after his landing in Holland desired me by his missive letters of the $\frac{2}{12}$ th and $\frac{5}{15}$ th of September 1648 to come to him, that he might speake with me concerning such publique affaires, and my owne particular as the Committee of Estates, at his coming from Edinburgh, had directed him, without any further expressions, except a short memento that I had unfriends there, which made me apprehend some insnaring designe rather than any such peremptory proceedings against me, being confident that

95 the Earle of Lauderdale who in March 1644 (then Lord Maitland and first Commissioner of Scotland) persuaded me to undertake the charge aforesaid (as is shewed page 27) and had ever bene my reall friend, would not be anywise accessory to my undeserved rejection, farre lesse the bearer of any illegall decree against me, as indeed at the delivering of the said intimation he declared that the Committee of Estates had sent this particular instruction to him after he had gotten his dispatches, taken his leave, was come to Leith, and ready to goe aboard the ship which transported him to Holland, so that he being surprized therewith could not then prevent, nor now neglect the same. But before he revealed these his orders or anything past in my prejudice, he desired to have particular information of the whole business, which I fully communicated to him, shewing him that howbeit this debt contracted in anno 1644 for armes and ammunition for the use of the Scottish army in England had alwayes bene recorded and prosecuted in my name and compartners, yet Messrs Lampsins were the only persons upon whose bills of credit, in corroboration of the joynt publique faith of both kingdomes, the said armes and ammunition was furnished, and for the redeeming of the which bills, and avoyding the inconveniences of discovering their interpositary ingagement, contrary to the Edict of Neutrality proclaimed throughout all the United Provinces in November 1642, they had

really advanced to me in ready moneys upon the first of July last bypast 185185 guldens, 4 stivers, with expres condition that if any part of the same should be otherwise employed then for the payment of the abovesaid debts, and my agent pensions and disbursed charges since the 10th of May 1644, I am obliged in the restitution thereof by a mutuall contract under our hands and sealls dated the $1\frac{2}{2}$ th of July aforesaid, and that, besides the joynt publique faith of both kingdomes, I had also (by vertue of my last speciall commission of the 25th February 1648) given them a bond upon the particular publique faith of Seotland for the said principal summe, and one yeares interest, amounting to 200000 guldens payable the first of July 1649, so as I was nowayes interested in this debt, further then to assist the said Messrs Lampsins in procuring their repayment, either directly from the kingdome of Seotland, or assignment upon the Parliament of England to that effect, and for their better satisfaction, to procure a letter of confirmation from the State of Seotland in tyme convenient. After which relation the Earle of Lauderdaill (being sufficiently satisfied and glad that I was so disengaged, the particulars whereof he promised to manage with all possible circumspection) did write a very thankfull letter to Messrs Lampsins, assuring them that there was no need of their desired letter of confirmation, seeing the said commission of the 25th of February was a full power and warrant to me for borrowing of those moneys and obliging the publique faith of Seotland for their security; and the next day he gave me the just extract, under his owne hand, of such commands as the Committee of Estates had laid upon him concerning me, to the which I returned my answer in write, without mentioning Messrs Lampsins names, the discovering or concealing whereof I left to his discretion, resolving with all possible constaney and patience to submitte myselfe to the overruling providence of God, and by his grace to hold fast those principles which hitherto from my entring upon the publique stage of Seotlands serviee I had professed and faithfully observed, as the following extraets and copies may beare witness for.

96 *For my worthy friend, Mr. Thomas Cuningham,
Conservator of Campvere.*

Rotterdam, the $\frac{2}{12}$ of September.

WORTHIE FRIEND,—At my coming away from Edinburgh some commands were laid upon me by the Committee of Estates concerning you, for which purpose I intreat you to be at the paines to come to the Hague to me assoone as you can conveniently, for there I shall remaine for some few dayes in pursuance of what is intrusted me etc. Againe I pray you doe not faile to come to the Hague assoone as you can that I may meete with you, both concerning publick affaires and your owne particular, for yow know you have unfriends at Edinburgh. And it wilbe expedient I speake with yow, for I desire still to approve my self

Your very assured friend to serve you

LAUDERDAILL.

Hague the $\frac{5}{15}$ September 1648.

WORTHY FRIEND,—From Rotterdam I wrote to yow, and now I can doe no more but againe repeate the same, and it is only to desire yow to come hither assoone as possibly yow can, for I was commanded by the Committee to deliver some things to you in their name, and it wilbe very expedient for you and me both that yow and I speak together and the sooner the better, for I know not how long I shall stay in this place

Your assured friend to serve yow

LAUDERDAILL.

*For my much respected friends Messrs Adrian and Cornelius
Lampsins, at Middelburg and Flishing.*

Hague, the $\frac{13}{23}$ September 1648.

MESSIEURS,—The Conservator Mr. Cuningham having shewed unto me your affection and good respects to the kingdome of Scotland by your so seasonably interposing

your credites for the satisfaction of the kingdome debts in these Lowcountreys, to the summe of one hundred eightie fyve thousand one hundred eightie fyve guldens, foure stivers of principall summe entring the first of July last, for the which together with the summe of fourteene thousand eight hundred and fourteene guldens sixteen stivers for one yeares interest, amounting in all to two hundred thousand guldens, the Conservator (by vertue of a full power and commission from the Committee of Estates, dated at Edinburgh the 25th of February last) hath engaged the publick faith of the kingdome of Scotland, and given a bond to yow in name of the kingdome, payable the first of July next 1649, which he informes me you have very kyndly accepted, and because the Conservator further informes me that for your further satisfaction you have desired a letter of confirmation from the Parliament of Scotland or Committee of Estates, which he promised to procure, and since he tells me that he hath written for the same I hope it shall be granted and sent to him with the first conveniency: howbeit there is no necessity of the same, seeing the beforementioned commission, which he hath from the Committee of Estates, is a full power and sufficient warrand to him for borrowing of those moneys and engaging the publick faith of the kingdome for your security and thankfull satisfaction. In the meanwhile I give you heartie thanks for your great courtesie to him, and rests,

Your affectionate good friend

LAUDERDAILL.

For Mr. Thomas Cuningham, Conservator at Campvere. 97

Hague, the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ of September 1648.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Committee of Estates to lett yow know that it is their pleasure that you goe to Scotland and settle your accompts, which you left in dependance before the Parliament, the ordering, allowing, and disallowing of which is now remitted by the Parliament

to the Committee of Estates, and that you bring with you those moneys borrowed by yow on the publick faith for payment to the Estates of what summes of money you shall, after the ending of your accompts, be found debtfull to that kingdome.

I am also commanded to intimate to you that the Committee hath recalled that power given to yow for borrowing of money, and all other commissions you have from the Committee of Estates, and fees due therefore, especially the commission to be agent, past in the year 1644, and this without any prejudice alwayes of your office of Conservator. This I had in command from the Committee to intimate to yow.

I am, Sir, your affectionate friend to serve yow

LAUDERDAILL.

Answer to the Earle of Lauderdale, upon the intimation made by his Lordship to me in name of the Committee of Estates.

Att the Hague the $\frac{1}{2}^{\frac{5}{5}}$ th of September 1648.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—Having perused and considered the intimation which your Lordship delivered to me yesterday in write, I doe humblie (according to my promise and so farre as the shortnes of the tyme will permitt) returne this answer following.

1. That I cannot imagine upon what ground the present Committee of Estates doe require me to come to Scotland, seeing I have bene twyce there within these twelfmoneths bypast. For as concerning my publick accompts, they were long since by me produced, and by the Committee of Estates very thankfullie accepted and ratified upon the 4th September 1647. Lykeas all my former accompts by preceeding Parliaments and their Committees from tyme to tyme have bene, by the which there rested due to me the summe of 179420 pounds, 17 shillings Scots money, besides the interest thereoff and my owne pensions and disbursed charges as the kingdomes agent, as more fullie appears by

the Act of the Committee and other publick acknowledgements and evidences herewith produced, neither can I conceive by what power any succeeding Committees may call in question such accompts as are already settled, cleared and fully approved by former Parliaments and their Committees specially appointed to that effect, else I doe ingenuoslie professe that it is beyond my capacity to guesse how any man that is in publick service can think his businesses perfyted, himself secured, and his estate his owne, untill he be past the limites of temporall powers, and possest of eternity, where inconstancie wants roome and revocations are out of date. Neverthelesse least some that never relished my faithfull service to my countrey, longer then they wanted power and opportunity to oppose and crush the same, should take occasion by my absence (as now they have attempted) to catch advantage against me, I shall alwayes be willing and readie to make my accompts over and over againe even from the first to the last, sobeing the Committee be authorized by the last Parliament to call me home to that purpose as is alledged.

2. And concerning the second point of your Lordships intimation requyring me to bring with me to Scotland those moneys which I borrowed upon the publick faith, it is (under favour) unnecessary, for I borrowed no moneys but only towards the discharging of the kingdomes debts, for the which I (in quality as agent for Scotland) have so long tyme bene ingaged in these United Provinces, according to the expres order and limitation of my last commission: lykeas the advancers thereof bargained with me upon that condition, having reserved their action against my person and estate if ought appeare to the contrary, as is evident by the contract past betwixt them and me the 12th of July 1648. 98

3. Touching the recalling of that power for borrowing of money, the answer and obedience therunto may be both one and alike easie, for seeing the effect is produced and the end attained, there is no more use of the power, but it (being only the meanes) doth cease of it self, and is *de facto* expyred.

4. Concerning the recalling of all other commissions, especially as agent, and fees due, therefore as I doe most of all admire the same, so I am confident that the Parliament did never motion, far lesse intend it, but least my passionatt pen wrong myself, or offend those whose publick affections are still entire, though overswayed by others of contrary principles lately crept up in trust, who are either ignorant of my services, or have alwayes bene (secret if not publick) unfriends to such as willingly contributed their utmost indeavours towards the maintenance of the good cause, I shall make no other apologic, but only desire that these few passages following may be called to mynd and duely considered, being no small comfort to me that your Lordship doth remember the same, and so can beare witness to the truth if (as I am confident it shall never be) called in question, viz :—

In the moneth of February 1644, at London, your Lordship with my Lord Warriestoun and Mr. Robert Barclay (then Commissioners from the Parliament of Scotland) first propounded the matter to me, and upon the difficulties made by me, especially that I could not embrace the said charge without assurance of honest maintenance, in regard I should be necessitated to quite my trade and marchand employments, your Lordships, conceiving it most reasonable, bade me be confident that the Estates of the kingdome would be very sensible of it, and carefull to provyde a reasonable yearly allowance for me: so having received your Lordships letters to that effect directed to the Committee of Estates then att Sunderland, I took passage from London and arrived at Sunderland in the beginning of Aprill, from whence I was referred to the Convention of Estates at Edinburgh, where immediately upon my arryval about the midst of Apryll I was unanimously chosen and appointed to be their agent, and having referred my fees to their Lordships discretion, it pleased them to allow 5500 merks for my yearlie pension, besydes extraordinary charges, which I thankfullie accepted, (though farre below my former ordinary annuell profitts) being more desireous to doe my cuntry service then make

up my estate thereby (as is well knowne this day), and thereupon order was given for my present dispatch, but at that same instant the newes comming to Edinburgh of the surprizing of Drumfreis and incursions thereabout by Montrosse, Craufurd, and other incendiaries, the Convention of Estates presently laid aside all other businesses untill they had secured the kingdome, by reason of which unexpected troubles and my owne indisposition it was the 10th of May before I received my commissions and instructions from the Committee of Estates after the convention aforesaid was dissolved. Lykeas at the next meeting of the Parliament, upon the 29th July 1644, my commission and yearly allowance before mentioned were fullie ratified and approved, and afterwards also confirmed by gift under the Great Seall, the 26th of August 1647. And therefore if so be that after all those assurances, approbations, and confirmations in my favours, this present Committee (without any knowne cause forewarning, or the least neglect on my part) may recall all att one blow, and have authority thus unworthily to recompence my (some-times acknowledged) good services to the publick, and manyfold sufferings for the same, I shall studie patiently to beare this crosse, never to repent my former faithfulness, committ the event to God, and whilst I may be debarred from acting as a publick minister, indeavour the more earnestlie to discharge the dutie of a privat subject, constant wellwisher to my countrey, and

Your Lordships most humble servant

T. CUNINGHAM.

Having delivered my aforesaid answere, and taken my 99
leave from the Earle of Lauderdale, even at my comming to Campvere I received certaine information that the Duke of Hamilton and his whole army were totally defeated by the forces of the Parliament of England, under the conduct of Lieutenant Generall Cromwell on the 17th of August, at or neare Prestoun in Lancashire, whereby the grand project of those imprudent Engagers was blasted, their

power demolished, their persons dispersed, and the Parliamentary authority revived againe in the hands of Scotlands approved peeres and patriots, who had in the late Parliament unanimously protested against the said unlawfull engagement and promoters thereof. And as the Parliament of England had not only in particular made payment to the Marquis of Argyll of the 10,000 lib. due to him out of the 50000 lib: assigned to severall persons mentioned page 75, 76, 77, and 86, and *de novo* accepted another assignment of 35000 lib: on the 17th of July, payable to the said Marquis and the heritors of the Sherifdome of Argyll out of the first and readiest of the second 50000 lib: of the last two hundred thousand pounds agreed to be paid to the kingdome of Scotland page 71, 75, and 83, but also by a letter of the House of Commons, the 3rd of August, directed to the Generall Assembly of the Church of Scotland, declared that they did nowayes impute the aforesaid insolent invasion to the whole nation of Scotland, neither should it ever be extended or interpreted to the prejudice of any who had not bene actors, ayding, adhering or voluntary contributing to the same, the inquisition and examining whereof, in relation to all such persons as were assigned upon the said moneys, was referred by the said Commons to the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall the 25th of August aforesaid, and afterwards the 28th of November, in the case of Sir William Dick upon a certificat in his favours of the Committee of Estates of Scotland of the same moneth the 21st, accordingly accepted and acknowledged. So the abovementioned honest peeres and patriots, as soon as they were repossessed of the power and publique authority in Scotland, did sufficiently testifie their reall antipathy against the said unlawfull engagement, by secluding all the authors and abettors thereof from all manner of employment in any publique place, office, or trust whatsoever, which reciprocally correspondency (being as a mutuall corroboration of that fundamentall interest and solemne union betweene the Parliaments of both kingdomes established in anno 1643, recorded page 20 and 25, and a fresh cordiall to all such as had not swerved from

the good cause in this day of temptation) was no small encouragement and comfort to me, who had, upon these grounds and principles embraced my publique charge page 27 and 35, and constantly adhered to the same, according to my commissions and instructions page 32, 33 and 34, as Scotlands ordinary agent in the Netherlands ; whilst even that late revengefull bill of divorce page 97, intended for my destruction, did now prove a singular illustration of my unspotted chastity and faithfulness, so as thereby my integrity was the more confirmed as was signified to me by the Lord Balmerino in the following words.

To my much honoured and worthy friend, Thomas Cuningham, Conservator. 100

WORTHY FRIEND,—I shall leave the storie of your affaires here unto your good friend John Edgar. He can tell yow how the proceedings of the late Committee of Parliament have bene seconded by your unfriends false aspersions, and that they are now dispersed, and your integritie preserved etc.

Your loving and obliged friend

Leeth, 20th November
1648.

BALMERINO

The King, being all this tyme in Casebrooke Castle in the Ile of Wight, notwithstanding the said utter overthrow of Duke Hamiltons army, and of all other forces that had appeared for him, was still so unhappily wedded to his misconceived constancie that he could not be moved to satisfie the desires of the Parliaments of both kingdomes presented to him in a treaty at Newport in the Ile aforesaid, especially in matters of religion. Whereupon the Commons of England ordered the King to be brought from the Ile of Wight to Westminster, erected a High Court of Justice, (whereof Sergeant John Bradshaw was President and John Cook, Solicitor Generall, and about 70 members in

all) charged him with high treason before the said Court (sitting in the great Hall of Westminster) on the 20th of January 1648 (against which the Earle of Lothian, Sir John Cheislie, and William Glendoning, Commissioners of Scotland, protested the 22th) prosecuted the said charge three or foure severall Court days, and on the 27th of the same moneth the said High Court of Justice did pronounce the sentence of death against him, according to the which sentence the King was publickly beheaded before Whitehall windows, upon a scaffold, the 30th of January aforesaid: immediatly upon notice whereof the Estates of the Parliament of Scotland did declare and proclaime Charles the second to be King, the 5th of February, and presently dispatched Sir Joseph Douglas by sea to cary the message to him, being for the tyme at the Hague in Holland, directing lykewise a pacquet of the same nature to the Commissioners at London, who sent the same to me with expres order to deliver it to the King, as by the following copie of their missive letter, received at Campveer the 8th of March 1649 *stilo novo*, doth appeare.

For Mr. Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Scottish Trade, and in his absence to James Weir, merchant at Campveer.

SIR,—So soone as the inclosed shall come to your hands, wee desire yow, without any delay forthwith to goe, and deliver the same to His Majestie. In doing whereof with speed and expedition you shall much oblige.

Your very affectionate friends

Convent Garden in the City
of Westminster, the 14th
of February 1649.

LOTHIAN.
JO: CHEISLIE.
W. GLENDONYNG.

101 Which pacquett I delivered to the King at the Hague on the [] March (Sir Joseph Douglas being arryved there and having delivered his message some dayes before) James Grahame sometyme Earle of Montrose for the tyme

present, who after I was gone made me so odious that I was advised by Mr. William Murray, of the late Kings Bed-chamber (who had heard all) not to come any more in the Kings presence, unless I desired to be affronted, which counsell I followed the more readily, because I expected little contentment or pleasant rencounters, where such incendiaries and irreconcilable enemies to their countrey and nation were not only countenanced, but in chief credit. The consideration whereof, and the dayly vicissitude of State affaires in both kingdomes, made me resolve to goe for Scotland to render an accompt of the borrowed moneys, to complaine of the late Committees illegall proceedings in recalling my agent commission, and to procure due satisfaction to Messrs Lampsins during the good agreement and correspondencie between the Parliaments of England and Scotland, as I was obliged by the contract page 91. To this effect they appointed Mr Gideon Moris (a citizen and publique notary of Flishing) their speciall attorney and solicitor, to goe along with mee, for agenting their business according to their instructions of the $\frac{5}{7}$ th February 1649, espresly enjoyning him to be ruled by my advyce in all things concerning the same and gave him a letter of credence to the Parliament, or Committee of Estates of Scotland, dated at Middelburgh, the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ th of the said moneth, as the following extract and copie verbatim more amplie doe represent.

Extract out of Messrs Lampsins instructions to Mr. Gideon Moris, bearing date at Middelburgh, the 15th of February 1649, and translation thereof.¹

When you are (God willing) arrived at Edinburg in Scotland, you shall after the delivering of our missive letter, in our name represent and signifie to the present Parliament, or (if the same be dissolved) to the Committee of Estates of the said kingdome, how willingly wee have,

¹ Original Dutch is given in full.

upon all occasions, especially in anno 1644 and 1648, though under a necessitated seerey, engaged our credit and meanes for the Parliamentary cause of both kingdomes, as by the severall writts and evidences herewith delivered to you, clearly will appeare etc. And seeing the Lord Conservator Cuningham hath promised and is obliged conform to our contract to assist us in this business until the finall end, therefore wee doe expresly require and recommend unto you to attempt nothing in the premisses directly nor indirectly without his knowledge, advice and consent, but in all things to be ruled by his councell and direction, and what you doe accordingly undertake, performe, act, forbear, accept, and promise, wee shall in all respects fully allow of and approve etc.

ADRIAN and CORNELIS LAMPSINS.

102 *To the Right Honourable the Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, or the Committee of Estates.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND NOBLE LORDS,—At our last contracting with your Honours agent, Monsieur Cuningham, in July bypast, wee were putt in hopes, and upon probable grounds beleaved to have gotten payment before this tyme of your Lordshippes two assignments upon the Parliament of England, and precept upon the Generall Commissar of Scotland, amounting in all to the summe of elleven thousand, six hundred fourty one pounds seaventeen shillings sterling disponed to us by your Lordshippes agent aforesaid, upon account of the two hundred thousand guldens due to us by his bond upon the publicque faith of the kingdome. But finding ourselves hitherto disappointed and no appearance of present satisfaction from England, by reason of the unsetled posture of affaires in that kingdome, wee are necessitated (through the want of the sayd moneys) to have our recourse and make our desires knowne unto your Lordshippes (sooner then wee intended) by the bearer hereof, Mr Gedion Moris, to whom wee have given our full power, commission, and instructions to that effect, intreating your Lordshippes accordingly to give credit unto

him, and to let him have such reasonable satisfaction and convenient dispatch as may evidence your Lordships acceptance of our (now published) services, incourage us to continue and excite others to become

Your Lordships most humble and affectionated
servants

ADRIAN ende CORNELIS LAMPINGS.

Middelburgh, the $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁸th February
1649.

After my departure from Campvere, the Earle of Cassillis, George Wynrame of Libertoun, Alexander Brodie of Brodie and Alexander Jaffray, Provost of Aberdene, Commissioners from the Parliament of Scotland to the King, upon their arryval in the Mase in Holland, desired me to come to them with all possible speed, as the following copie of their missive letter (received in my absence by my secretary, Robert Anderson) sheweth.

*For the Right Honourable, the Conservator of the Scots
Priviledges in the United Provinces.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—We are this farre on our way in the message intrusted to us from the Parliament of Scotland to the Kings Majestie, and having bussines of importance to communicat with you, wee desire before our addresse to his Majestie to see you with the most expedit opportunity, either at Rotterdam tomorrow, or upon Fryday morning, or at Delph upon Fryday at twelve a clock, or so soon thereafter as possibly you can at the Hague. So with the first occasion you are expected by

Your very loving friends

From aboard the *Elisabeth of
Kirkaldie* before the Briel.
March the 21th 1649.

CASSILLIS
GEO: WYNRAME
A. BRODIE
AL: JAFFRAY

103 Being come to Edinburgh, the Parliament which did beginne the [4th]¹ January was risen the [16th]¹ of [March]¹ and adjourned untill the [23rd May],¹ having authorized the Committee of Estates and other sub-committees for the managing of the kingdomes affaires in the intervall, I addressed myself and declared the cause of my comming to the Committee of Estates aforesaid, desiring in the first place to have my accompt of the borrowed moneys audited and cleared ; secondly that the late Committee's recalling of my agent commission and pension might be considered, and either ratified or revoked, according to my demerites ; thirdly, that some effectuall course might be taken towards the satisfaction of Messrs Lampsins, whose solicitor Mr Gideon Moris delivered their before-copied letter of credence, and in their name explained and amplified the same, conforme to his instructions.

Whereupon the Committee of Estates were pleased to referre the first and third points to the Committee of Moneys and Accompts, and the second, to the next session of the Parliament, as the most fitte and proper assemblies for taking notice and positively determining of the same, so as thereby all future questioning of the respective justice and equity of the premises might be prevented and totally excluded for ever. In the prosecution whereof (observing punctually the order of the said references) I gave in my generall and particular accompts to the Committee of Moneys and Accompts aforesaid, continuing the same (for methode) upon my name and compartner James Weirs, because the whole debt for the armes and ammunition provided in anno 1644, for the use of the Scottish army in Englands service, and other incidents relative thereunto, was acknowledged as due to us by the act or debentur of the Committee of Estates of the 4th September 1647, page 80, and stood recorded under that title in the publike register of the kingdomes burthens, and having fullie instructed and cleared the same, by producing my commissions of the 10th May 1644, and 25th of February

¹ The dates are not entered in the MS.

1648, with such other publique orders and warrants as were requisite and sufficient to that purpose: lykeas Messrs Lampsins solicitor, Mr. Moris, instantly desired the confirmation of the debt of 200,000 guildens Flemish money, according to the bond and contract by me in name of the kingdome of Scotland, to them granted (as on page 90 and 91), whereby the way towards his dispatch and their just satisfaction might be prepared and facilitated, it was by the said Committee of Moneys and Accompts (after mature deliberation) acknowledged and declared that howbeit the said debt did properly concerne the Parliament of England, and that by my first commission and instructions of the 10th of May 1644, page 33 and 34, I was expresly commanded to make a cleare distinction between the borrowing of moneys upon the joynt publique faith of both kingdomes for the service of England (as this was) and the borrowing for the sole accompt and upon the particular publique faith of Scotland, to be reserved for their private use (as this was not), and to give an monethly accompt of the summes so borrowed joyntly or apart, that they might have bene disposed of accordingly, which order, they conceived, I had altogether contraverted; yet seeing I had (so farre as was possible and convenient) observed the substanciall part thereof, and that there was an absolute necessity to lay asyde formalities, ceremonies, and circumstances, as most inconsistent and destructive to the maine end preposed in the articles of the Treaty between the Parliaments of both kingdomes (recorded page 20) and in pursuance thereof held forth in the commission (immediately upon the signing of the said Treaty) directed to John Johnstoun and mee, the 29th of November 1643, page 23, in the Declarations of Both Kingdomes of the 30th January and 23rd of March 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, extracted page 25 and 26, in the instructions of the Parliament of England to Agent Strickland page 28, and in my aforesaid first commissions and instructions of the 10th May 1644, by all which reciprocally concurrent resolutions, warrants and injunctions the chief thing intended was the speedy assistance, defence, and relief of England: the principall

instrument to this end, invited and engaged, was the Scottish army : the necessary meanes requisite to enable the same was armes and ammunition : the way to provide them was by borrowing of moneys : the security offered was the joynt publique faith of England and Scotland : the place specially designed for procuring those meanes was the United Netherlands ; and the person particularly authorized and entrusted to this purpose was myself, who, knowing that upon my good or bad success in this particular there depended no less then the visible safetic or suppression of the Parliamentary cause, made it my first worke to provide a competent quantity of armes and ammunition (as is mentioned page 35) which the Merchant Armourers refusing to furnish upon the joynt publique faith aforesaid (for feare of the Edict of Neutrality proclaimed and published by command of the States Generall in November 1642) unless some responsible inhabitants of the United Provinces would undertake for, and be obliged to supplie the hazard and casuall defects of the same, I communicated the matter to Messrs Lampsins, who most readily (as formerly they had done in anno 1639, 1640, and 1641 when it was the sole and proper case of Scotland) did interpose their personall bills of credit, in corroboration of the said joint publique faith of both kingdomes, for the whole bargaine and debt which by me was or should be contracted for the use and service aforesaid without any limitation, upon condition that I should not (without their consent and approbation) divulge their names and interest in this business, so long as the said Edict of Neutrality stood in force, or else be lyable to all dangers and dammages whatsomever they or any of theirs might incurre or sustaine thereby, which, being most reasonable, I willingly granted and faithfully promised unto them, as nowayes contrary to my aforesaid commissions and instructions of the 10th of May 1644, seeing it was the only meanes for attaining the desired and necessarily requisite provision of armes and ammunition, without the which the Scottish army had bene disabled from contributing so tymely and effectually to the relief of

England as was expected, and most seasonably performed, according to the thankfull acknowledgment of the Parliament of England, and the testificate of Generall Lesly, recorded page 36 and 85. And having fullie informed the Committee of Moneys and Accompts, with satisfactory proofes, of the severall before related passages, as also that I had hazarded the discovering of Messrs Lampsins name and engagement so farre as might abundantly serve for my exoneration both at Englands and Scotlands hands, by my letters to Mr. John Cheislie, secretary to the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, copied page 62 and 72, to Agent Strickland page 62, to the said Commissioners page 64, to the Lord Balmerino (lately departed this lyfe on the []) page 67, 72, and 93, to the Earle of Loudoun, Lord Chancellour of Scotland, page 93, and lastly to the Earle of Lauderdale page 95 and 96. Lykeas Messrs Lampsins solicitor, Mr. Moris, did in their name declare that as they looked upon England as the originall debtor, so they could have no ground whereupon to crave payment from England but by the mediate and orderly way of Scotlands confirmatory assignments, reserving alwayes their right against both and either of the kingdomes, conforme to their joynt publike faith to them ingaged. Neither did Scotland by the last commission of the 25th of February 1648 draw any further obligation upon them then in the former commission of the 10th of May 1644 already was expressed. Nor could the Parliament of England, by reason of both or either of the said commissions, together with the bond and contract relative thereto, page 90 and 91, pretend the least exemption from this publike debt, properly contracted for their service and safetie, and for the ultimate satisfaction whereof their solemne publike faith stood fundamentaly bound and pignorated. Howbeit the Parliament of Scotland, having voluntarily putt their shoulders under the burthen, was equally involved, yea (in reference to Messrs Lampsins) primarily chargeable for the same, it being a freedome by themselves given and left to the creditors choice in the first commission, as the very debt it self was directly owned

by the State of Scotland in the last commission aforesaid, which therefore (at the desire of the said Messrs Lampsins) was in the narrative part of the publique bond (as my speciall warrant for the borrowing of those moneys) most fitly inserted, whilst nevertheless both commissions were inseperably comprised in the mutuall contract before-mentioned. Howsoever Messrs Lampsins (to testifie their discretion in not taking advantage at the ingenuous interposition of the Parliament of Scotland, knowing they were but confederate instruments and friendly sureties in this case) had by the said contract provisionally consented and still were willing to accept of present assignment upon the Parliament of England, so as thereby they should not be prejudiced (if disappointed there) in their regresse upon the kingdome of Scotland, revenues and subjects thereof, according to the tenor and mutuall limitations of the said bond and contract, which were to remaine in full force, and not to be delivered up or cancelled so long as they wanted plenary satisfaction and effectuall relief of their just arreares and undertakings therein mentioned. Upon due consideration and evident verification of the premisses, the said Committee of Moneys and Accompts (taking speciall notice of the last commission to me granted by the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, the 25th of February 1648) did fully ratifie my transactions, proceedings and accompts, discharging and acquitting me and my heires of the same for ever, acknowledging that I had justly engaged the particular publique faith of Scotland for the summe of 200,000 guldens due to Messrs Lampsins, 106 payable the first of July 1649, and that there was yet resting due to me and my compartner James Weir (observing the methode of the former debentur and accustomed stile for the reasons alledged page 103, and including 500 musketts and bandeliers, 500 picks and swords to be sent to Leith) the summe of 2500 guldens, with the interest thereof since the 10th of May 1649, at 8 per centum per annum as by the following copied act more amply appeares.

At Edinburgh the eight day of Juny the yeare of God ^{im}

vi^c fourtie nyne yeares, the whilk day the Committee of Moneys and Accompts, having seene and considered the accompts of Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Priviledges of this Kingdome of Scotland in the Low-countrieys, and James Weir his compartner, together with the commission granted to the said Thomas Cuningham upon the twentie fyfth day of Februar 1648 yeares, for borrowing of twentie thousand pundis sterling towards the payment of this kingdome's debts in the Lowcountrieys, together also with divers supplications and desyres presented to them by Gideon Moris in name of Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident at Middelburgh and Flishing, and therewith also having heard and considered the report made by Sir James Hope of Hoptoun and Sir John Smith of Grottall, knights, who were appointed auditors to peruse and examine the said Thomas Cuningham, his accompts, finds that the said Thomas Cuningham, by vertue of the said commission, hes borrowed upon the publick faith of this kingdome from the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins threescore fourtene thousand three score fourtene crosdollers, whilk with the annuelrent thereof from the first of July 1648, to the first of July 1649, at which tyme the samyne is payable, conforme to the said Thomas Cuningham his bond granted to them in name of this kingdome, extends to two hundred thousand guldens ; and finds that the said Thomas Cuningham hes charged himself in his accompts with the said threescore fourtene thousand threescore fourtene crosdollers, and hes compted for the same to this kingdome, and therefore discharges him and his heires of the same for ever. And the said Committee finds that there is yet resting to the said Thomas Cuningham and his compartner by the Estates of this kingdome the summe of two thousand fyve hundred guldens with the annuelrent thereof since the tenth day of May last, at eight per centum yearlie, whilk summe of two thousand fyve hundred guldens with the annuelrent thereof the Committee declares to be a publick debt payable by the Estates of this kingdome to the said Thomas Cuningham and his compartner their heires or assignes, and that but

prejudice of fyve hundred musquetts and bandoliers fyve hundred swords and fyve hundred pieks, whilk the said Thomas Cuningham for himself and in name of his said compartner is obliged to send to Leith to be delivered to Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield, Provest of Edinburgh, Generall Commissar, in name and for the use of the publick conforme to his oblidge ment of the date of these presents.

BURGHLY. JA: HOPE. CHARLES ERSKINE.
 *CESNOC. W. CUNYNGHAMHEID. J. SMYTH.
 G. PORTERFEILD.

- 107 The next particular touching the late Committees illegal proceedings against me (being the second part of the intimation by the Earle of Lauderdale in their name, notified unto me in September 1648, page 97) did so lyvclly represent the portraiture of their conceived indignation, and was in it self so directly contrary to the sincere intention and confirmed resolution of the whole kingdome, that the present Parliament unanimously disclaimed, repealed, and annulled the same, declaring their constant adherence unto my originall commission and allowed pension as ordinary agent for the kingdome of Scotland in the Netherlands, granted the 10th of May 1644 by the Committee of Estates, ratified the 29th of July 1644 by Act of Parliament, confirmed the 26th of August 1647 under the Great Seall, and now againe renewed (as a superabundant counterwall against all future assaults and designes of that nature) by the Act of Parliament following

[Extract follows from the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 2, page 488, certified by Sir Archibald Johnston of Warieston, Clerk Register, annulling the recall of Cuningham's agent commission by 'The late Committee of Estates by authoritie from the first session of this second Triennial Parliament.']

- 108 A speciall warrant and full power was lykewise given unto me for the hindering, opposing and punishing of all

* The capital C is incorporated in a monogram.

disaffected persons of the Scottish nation in the Netherlands that should assist the malignant party with armes, ammunition, money, credit, or other provisions whatsoever directly or indirectly, as the following commission and ordinance of Parliament expresly doth declare.

[Extract follows from the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 2, page 487, certified by Sir Archibald Johnston of Wariestoun, Clerk Register.]

Then the Parliament having in the interim appointed a particular Committee for Messrs Lampsins business, and heard their report, being sensible of their good deservings and desirous to give them all possible satisfaction, yet for lacke of tyme impeded to effectuate the same, were pleased (even on the very last day of their sitting) to prepare the way by granting the summe of 13200 pounds sterling to be imposed upon the whole kingdome, and remitting the execution thereof, and further expedition of Messrs Lampsins agent, Mr Gideon Moris, to the Committee of Estates, who finding him very discrete and reasonable in his demands and propositions, by the which he desired sufficient assignment upon the Parliament of England for the 200,000 guldens due the first of July bypast, in defalcation whereof he was content to accept the first assignment of 3641 lib: 17s. sterling upon the said Parliament due the 3 of February 1648 (by me to Messrs Lampsins formerly resigned, page 92) provyding that in lieu thereof and towards Messrs Lampsins relief of my agent pension and charges, as also their owne just expences, dammages, and other incidents past and to sustaine, through want or defect of due payment at the tyme appointed, a competent summe of ready money were procured and advanced unto them (either by meanes of the already granted imposition of 13200 lib: sterling, additionall maintenance, or some other convenient way) to remaine in their hands as a stock of security for their indemnity, so as by the very interest or annualrent thereof (at the same rate of eight per centum, as is allowed to them) they might be able yearly to defray

the said pension, lawfull charges, and other casuall incidents properly relative and imputable to Scotland without further trouble, solicitations, or expensive addresses, and the said Messrs Lampsins to be accomptable for and restore the overplus or remainder of the said advanced stock to the kingdome of Scotland or any of them to that effect authorized and entrusted so soone as they should have received full payment of Scotlands assignments upon England, principall and interest, and a free discharge or release of their obligatory engagement for my future agent pensions and charges. And the said Committee of Estates considering that the said demands and propositions of Messrs Lampsins attorney (accompanied with a demonstrative calculation after copied) were farre below the positive articles and conditions expresly stipulated by the bond and contract of the 12th of July, 1648, page 90 and 91, whereof they might justly have requyred peremptorie performance, seeing I had granted or reserved nothing therein, either concerning the publique, or my self, but what was plainly given me in command, and clearly allowed unto me by the whole Estates of the kingdome (in their originall commissions, instructions, and pensionary modification of the 10th May 1644, page 32 and 33, ratificatory Act of Parliament the 29th of July 1644, page 39, confirmatory gift under the Great Seall the 26th of August 1647, page 82, obligatory declaration the 4th of September 1647, page 81, exonerative acquittance of the 8th Juny 1649, page 106, speciall commission of the 25th February 1648, page 83, and act of reapprobation past in this last Parliament the 18th of July 1649, page 107), and knowing how tedious, chargeable, and difficult a business the ingathering of the said additional imposition of 13200 lib: sterling would be (having publicly offered the same for 10,000 lib: sterling payable equally at Mertimes 1649 and Mertimes 1650, and finding no persons willing to undertake the same at such a rate) withall conceiving that by the Act of Parliament of the 7th August last they were restricted so to dispose thereof as might not tend to the prejudice of the kingdome, therefore to the end that the loss should

not altogether redound to Scotland, it was mutually concluded and agreed between the Committee of Estates and Mr Gideon Moris in name and behalf of Messrs Lampsins in manner afterspecified, and accordingly confirmed by severall interchangeable acts and writts thereupon delivered to eachother, as the subsequent copies verbatim doe verifie and explaine.

Act of the Parliament of Scotland for 13000 lib: sterling 110
to be additionally inposed upon the whole kingdome towards the satisfaction of Messrs Lampsins.

[Extract follows from the *Ac's of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. part 2, page 540, certified by Sir Archibald Johnston of Wariestoun, Clerk Register.]

Propositions and demonstrative calculation, presented to the Committee of Estates by Mr. Gideon Moris, in name of Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins of Zeland.

At Edinburgh, the 11th of September 1649.

There is acknowledged due to Messrs Lampsins, payable in the Bank of Middelburgh or Amsterdam, upon the first of July 1649, new stile, being the 21st of June, old stile, which (requyring the ordinary tyme of double usance, or two moneths for remitting the same by exchange consequently) ought to have bene payed at London in Aprill 1649, the summe of . 200,000 guildens

The receiving, remitting, and other accustomed charges thereof would amount at one per centum to . . . 2,000 guildens

So in Aprill 1649 their ought to have bene paid at London . . . 202,000 guildens
which is in sterling money lib. 20200

lib. 20200

Upon account whereof they have received
 an assignment upon the Parliament of
 England, payable the 3 of February 1648
 for lib. 3641 17s. -d.

The interest whereof
 untill Aprill 1649,
 being 14 moneths at 8
 per cent, is lib. 339 18s. -d.

So the said assignment
 and interest did
 amount in Aprill 1649
 to the value of lib. 3981 15

Remaines due in Aprill 1649 (supposing
 the said assignment paid) the summe of . lib. 16218 ¹15

111 For the which, seeing this is a debt properly concerning
 the Parliament of England, he is content in Messrs
 Lampsins name to accept further assignment upon the
 last hundred thousand pounds due by England to this
 kingdome the 3 of February 1649 (without prejudice
 alwayes of Messrs Lampsins regresse upon this kingdome
 incase of non satisfaction) for the principall summe
 of lib: 16004 17 2d.

The interest whereof being added for
 2 moneths tyme is lib. 213 7 10d.

So this second assignment and interest
 will amount in Aprill 1649 to the _____
 said summe of lib: 16218 8 -d.

Provyding that the kingdome of Scotland be still obliged
 to corroborate the same, and that the originall bond and
 contract of the 12th of July 1648 remaine in full force
 untill Messrs Lampsins be compleatly satisfied, paid, and
 released.

And provyding lykewise that forthwith the summe of
 10000 lib: sterling be raised (either out of the additional
 imposition of 13200 lib:, or by such other meanes as the

¹ Altered from 5 by a later hand.

Committee of Estates shall think fitte) as a constant stock of ready moneys presently to be deposited and reserved in the hands of Messrs Lampsins for their security and relief of their further engagements which properly concerne this kingdome of Scotland, that by the interest thereof (which they shall allow at 8 per centum per annum) they may be able yearly to defray the same, untill such tyme as they shall be fully satisfied, and paid of the aforesaid assignments upon England with the interests and forbearance thereof, and absolutely released of their further engagements aforesaid; at which tyme they are to be comptable and make restitution to the kingdome of Scotland or their publique agent for the tyme being in the Netherlands of the just remainder and overplus of the said deposited principall summe and interest accordingly.

Provisionall calculation of Messrs Lampsins engagements properly concerning Scotland.

The agent pension and extraordinary charges since the 10th May 1649, being provisionally estimated to amount *communibus annis* to lib. 450 - -d.

The present charges, salary and vacations of the remonstrator provisionally estimated to lib. 350 - -d.

Which amounts for this year to the summe of lib. 800 - sterling.

And howbeit it is hoped that the Parliament of England shall make payment of the abovementioned assignments with all possible conveniency, and so Messrs Lampsins may not be necessitated to make any more such expensive addresses, yet considering the vicissitude of temporall states and affaires, and not knowing future contingencies, it is the humble opinion of the remonstrator that by these his propositions he hath abundantly satisfied the expectation of this honourable Committee, seeing nothing is demanded but what is already by Act of Parliament of the 7th August in substance granted, and for the surplusage whereof Messrs Lampsins are to be responsible, as said is.

These particulars being granted and sufficient acts and

securities passed thereupon, the remonstrator shall restore and deliver baek the other two assignments mentioned in the originall bond of the 12th of July 1648, to witt one of 5000 lib. sterling upon the Parliament of England dated the 12th of March 1647, and one of 3000 lib. sterling upon the Generall Commissary of this kingdome dated the 13th of Aprill 1648, being both as yett unaccepted, and so of none effect.

And furthermore he doth in the name of Messrs Lampsins his constituents promise and make offer of their constant willingness, according to their power, to assist this kingdome upon all lawfull occasions in tyme comming, during the joynt interest and unanimous correspondency between the two Parliaments of England and Scotland

GEDION MORIS.

- 112 Articles and conditions concluded and agreed upon between the Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland and Mr Gideon Moris, agent for and in name of Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins of Zeland.

At Edinburgh the 13th day of September 1649.

1. That the Committee of Estates shall give sufficient warrant and full power to Mr Gideon Moris, in name and behalf and for the proper use and accompt of Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, or to any his or their assignes, for ingathering, collecting and receiving the summe of thirteen thousand and two hundred pounds, sterling money, appointed by an Act of Parliament of the 7th of August last to be added to the maintenance of this kingdome, and shall ordaine the same to be paid to them or any having right from them in equall proportions at the termes of Mertimess and Witsunday next following.

2. That if the said 13200 pounds sterling shall happen upon any emergent occasion to prove ineffectuall to Messrs Lampsins, their assignes or undertakers, in whole or in

part, so much as shall not be paid to them at or before the terme of Lambmess next to come, in the yeare 1650, shall from that tyme be made good unto them with the interest thereof, and be charged back upon the accompt and publick faith of this kingdome.

3. That the Committee of Estates shall give further assignment upon the Parliament of England for the summe of sixteen thousand pounds sterling payable to Messrs Lampsins, their heires, executors, administrators, or assignes out of the readiest moneys of the last hundred thousand pounds remaining due to this kingdome by the Parliament of England, the 3 of February 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{9}{8}$, in full satisfaction of the publick debt due to them for the armes and amunition provyded upon their bills of credit in the Netherlands, anno 1644, for the use of the Scottish army in Englands service, besydes the former assignment of three thousand, six hundred fourty one pounds, seventeen shillings sterling granted the first of January 1647, and to them transferred by Thomas Cuningham, Conservator and agent, for and in name of this kingdome upon accompt of the said debt the 12th of July 1648 ; the other assignment of 5000 lib: sterling upon England granted the 12th of March 1647, together also with the precept of 3000 lib: sterling upon the Generall Commissary of this kingdome granted the 13th of Aprill 1648, being restored and of no effect.

4. That for and in consideration of the said former assignment of 3641 lib. 17s. sterling upon the Parliament of England (which was accepted and payable the third of February 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{8}{7}$) and of the said 13200 lib. additionall maintenance (to be collected in this kingdome) Messrs Lampsins shall defalk and allow upon the accompt and towards the payment of the publick debt due unto them the summe of twelve thousand six hundred threescore ten pounds sterling, as received at the terme of Martimess in this present year 1649, without any regrets or returne upon this kingdome except for so much as shall remaine unpaid of the said additionall maintenance to them or their assignes at the terme of Lambmess 1650 as is before expressed,

5. That in case Messrs Lampsins doe not obtaine due acceptation and thankfull payment of the said further assignment of 16,000 pounds sterling from the Parliament of England, they shall have their regresse for the same upon this kingdome, at least for so much as there shall be found really owing to them for the remainder of the before-mentioned publick debt and engagements principall and interest, which is to be corroborated and supplied by the publick faith of this kingdome, and thankfully to be paid to them, their heires, executors, administrators and assignes, either by continuation of the aforesaid additionall maintenance, or by some other more ready and effectuell meanes.

6. That the originall bond and contract of the $\frac{2}{12}$ th of July 1648, and the securities therein given in name of this kingdome, shall stand and continue in force untill Messrs Lampsins be fully paid, satisfied, and released of the whole contents thereof, except for the aforesaid summe of 12670 punds sterling, whereof they are to acquitte and discharge this kingdome, reserving their regresse for the defective additionall maintenance and interest, as is mentioned in the foregoing fourth article.

- 113 Act of the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, touching the additionall imposition of 13200 lib: sterling upon the whole kingdome, and the first assignment of 3641 lib: 17s. sterling upon the Parliament of England, absolutely disposed to Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins for 12670 lib: sterling, the kingdome of Scotland being obliged to supply the arreares of the said imposition.

At Edinburgh the thirteenth of September 1649.

Forasmuch as the Estates of Parliament, by their Act of the seventh of August last, have ordained the summe of

thirteene thousand and two hundred pound sterling, to be added to the maintenance of the kingdome towards the satisfying of ane part of the great summes of money owing by the same to Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident in Middelburgh and Flising in Zeland, and appointed the same to be payed by the heritors, lyferenters, woodsetters and others, lyable in payment of the maintenance both to burgh and landward, viz: the summe of eleven hundred pound sterling thereof to be paid monethlie for the space of twelve moneths after the first day of August last, and so furth to continue untill the first of August next one thousand six hundred and fifty yeares, without any deduction of quarterings or any other cause whatsoever; and whereas the said Estates of Parliament have remitted and recommended to the Committee of Estates to consider of and appoint the most effectuall wayes for the speedie ingathering of the said summe for the use aforesaid and dispatch of Mr Gideon Moris, agent and fully authorized by the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins in the said matter, as the aforesaid Act of Parliament at more length beares; and the Committee of Estates being very sensible of the seasonable advancement of the aforesaid summes of moneys cheerfully laid out by the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins for supplying of the publick necessities of the State of this kingdome, and being most desyreous and willing according to the recommendation of Parliament to use and pursue all necessary meanes which may tend to the speedie ingathering and uplifting of the aforesaid thretteene thousand and two hundred pund sterling, and the dispatch of the aforesaid Gideon Moris, agent above-mentioned, and having also respect according to the trust reposed in them to the reputation of the kingdome, doe therefore hereby declare, enact and ordaine, that such person or persons as are presently willing for the creditable dispatch of the said Mr Gideon Moris to advance and deliver unto him in readie moneys and good securitie the summe of ten thousand pound sterling at Mertimes next, and Mertimes one thousand six hundred and fiftie yeares equally, shall have, in lieu and full satisfaction thereof, all and whole

the said summe off thretteen thousand and two hundred pound sterling, added to, to maintenance of this kingdome towards the payment of the foresaid summes dew to the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins in as ample manner and upon the same conditions as wes granted to the said Messrs Lampsins, conforme to the said Act of Parliament of the 7th of August last. And to the end the said thretteen thousand and two hundred pound sterling may with as little trouble to the countrie as is possible for the eviting of monethly collections, the speedie dispatch of the said Mr Moris, and readie payment of the said persons advancers, be ingathered and uplifted for repayment to them of the said summe, so seasonably to be layed out for the credit of the kingdome, the said Committee have ordained and ordaines the said summe of thretteen thousand and two hundred pound sterling to be payed by those who are lyable in payment thereof to the said Messrs Lampsins, or any having right from them, at the two termes following, viz: the one half thereof in November next, three moneths being expyred at that tyme for the first half, and the remainder or other half in May next, and that notwithstanding the said summe be appointed to be payed monethly by elleven hundred pound sterling with the maintenance, and for that effect with power to the said Messrs Lampsins, or to the said persons who shall so advance the said tenne thousand pound sterling, and having right from them either by themselves or such collectors as they shall appoint (whom they are hereby authorized to substitute) to collect and ingather the severall proportions of the said thretteen thousand and
 114 two hundred pound sterling, due by the respective shyres and burghs of the kingdome, and ordaines letters of horning and all other execution to be directed and used at the instance of the said Messrs Lampsins, or the said persons advancers having right from them, or the said collectors to be appointed by them against the heritors, lyferenters, woodsetters and others lyable in payment of the same, for making readie and tymeous payment thereof each of them for their owne proportion to the said Messrs Lampsins or

persons advancers beforementioned having right from them, or to there aforesaid collectors, and that within the lyke space, under the same penalties, and in as ample manner as the lettres of horning and other execution are directed and used at the instance of the Commissary Generall for inbringing of the maintenance against these who are lyable in payment thereof. And sicklyke (if need be) ordaines and commands the troupes of horse regiments and companies of foot and their officers to affoord all readie assistance to the said Messrs Lampsins, or the persons advancers aforesaid, in the ingathering of the said thretteen thousand and two hundred pound sterling by quartering upon the deficientes as they shall be requyred by the said Messrs Lampsins, or the persons advancers beforementioned, or their collectors, and that with the same diligence and in the same manner as they are appointed and in use to doe to the Commissary Generall and his subcollectors in the ingathering of the said maintenance. And the Committee doth further declare that they will not be wanting in enjoyning and effectually prosecuting all necessary and lawfull meanes which may conduce to the speedie inbringing of the said summe, and will give all the encouragement to the said persons and their collectors can be expected from the said Committee thereanent.

And forasmuch as the said additionall imposition of thretteen thousand and two hundred pund sterling, though reduced to ready present moneys upon the rebate of eight per centum will extend to the summe of twelf thousand six hundred threescore ten pounds sterling, exceeds the said advancement of ten thousand pound sterling by the summe of two thousand six hundred three score ten pound sterling, therefore to the end that the losse thereof may not altogether redound to this kingdome, it is hereby declared that the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins shall absolutly accept in recompence of the said two thousand six hundred threescore ten pound sterling without any returne for the same upon this kingdome of the precept or assignment formerlie granted by the Parliament of this kingdome to Thomas Cuningham, Conservator and agent

for this nation in the Lowcountreys, upon the last of January one thousand six hundred fourtie seven yeares, and by him transferred and dispoed to them, of the summe of three thousand six hundred fourtie one pounds, seventeen shillings sterling, payable by the Parliament of England out of the first fifty thousand pounds of the last two hundred thousand pounds of the foure hundred thousand pounds due by the Parliament of England to this kingdome, so that the said Messrs Lampsins are to defalk from that debt owing to them by this kingdome the said summe of twelf thousand six hundred threescore ten pound sterling, as payed to them at Mertimess now ensueing, one thousand six hundred fourty nyne yeares. And the said Committee being very desyreous that the said persons advancers suffer no prejudice by this their seasonable laying out of the said ten thousand pounds sterling in manner aforesaid, therefore they do hereby declare that if the foresaid thretteen thousand two hundred pound sterling, imposed upon the kingdome towards the payment of the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, shall happen upon any emergent occasion to become ineffectuall to the foresaid undertakers, that the same in whole or in part, so farre as shall not be payed to them, shall be declared lykeas the Committee aforesaid in that caice doth hereby declare the same to be a publiet debt payable to them, their heires and assignes with interest from the terme of Lambmes next, which is the last terme of payment of the said thretteen thousand two hundred pound sterling specified in the said Act of Parliament.

Extractum per me magistrum Thomam Hendersone Clericum Commission : Parliamenti Scotie.

T. HENDERSONE.

- 115 Mr. Gideon Moris, his discharge to the kingdome of Scotland for the additionall imposition of 13200 lib: sterling, together with the first assignment of 3641 lib: 17s. sterling upon

England by him in the name of Messrs Lampsins, accepted upon accompt for 12670 pounds sterling.

Be it knowne to all men by these presents me, Gideon Moris, agent for and fully authorized by Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident in Middelburgh and Flishing in Zeland, forasmuch as the kingdome of Scotland, being owing to the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins the summe of two hundred thousand guldens Flemish money, payable upon the first of July last, conforme to the bond granted thereupon by Thomas Cuningham, Conservator and agent for and in name of the said kingdome, dated at Campvere the twelfth day of July one thousand six hundred fourty eight yeares, and that toward the payment of a pairt thereof the Parliament of Scotland by their Act of the seventh of August last have ordained the summe of thretteene thousand and two hundred pound sterling to be added to the maintenance of the said kingdome, and that the Committee of Estates of the said kingdome for my speedy dispach by their Act of the 13th of this instant have ordained that such persons as shall for that end advance presently to me for the use of my said constituents the summe of ten thousand pounds sterling shall have in lieu and full satisfaction thereof the said thretteene thousand and two hundred pound sterling of additionall maintenance, and forasmuch as the said additionall imposition of thretteene thousand two hundred pounds sterling, though reduced to present money upon the rebate of eight per centum will extend to about twelf thousand six hundred threescore ten pounds sterling, exceeds the said advancement of ten thousand pound sterling by the summe of two thousand six hundred threescore ten pounds sterling, therefore that the losse thereof may not altogether redound to the said kingdome of Scotland I, the said Gideon Moris, agent for and fully authorized as aforesaid, doe hereby declare that the said Messrs Lampsins shall be obliged to accept, lykeas I as agent and authorized as abovementioned doe hereby

oblige them to accept and I in their name doe accept of the precept or assignment formerly graunted by the Parliament of the said kingdome to the said Thomas Cuningham, upon the first of January 1647, and by him transferred and disponed to my said constituants upon the twelfth of July last of the summe of three thousand, six hundred fourty one pounds seventeene shillings sterling payable by the Parliament of England out of the first fifty thousand pounds of the last two hundred thousand pounds of the foure hundred thousand pounds due by the said Parliament of England to the kingdome of Scotland, in recompence of the said two thousand six hundred three score ten pounds sterling without any returne hereafter for the same upon the said kingdome of Scotland, and further, I, as agent and fullie authorized as abovesaid, doe hereby declare and grant that at the terme of Martimess ensueing 1649 there is wholly and compleatly payed to the said Messrs Lampsins, my constituants, the full summe of twelf thousand six hundred threescore ten pounds sterling towards the payment of the said summe so owing to them, whereof I, in their name, doe grant the receipt, and as agent and authorized as abovespecified discharge the said kingdome of Scotland thereof for ever, and moreover (if need be) I doe oblige my self to procure a writt from my said constituants duely signed in ample manner, containing their acceptation of the said precept in recompence of the said two thousand six hundred threescore ten pounds sterling, and their discharge to the said kingdome of Scotland of the said twelf thousand six hundred three score ten pounds sterling, towards the payment of the said greater summe so owing to them betwixt and the [] day of []: consenting these presents be recorded in the registers and records of the Parliament of the said kingdome of Scotland, or Committee of Estates thereof, therein to remaine *ad futuram rei memoriam*, and constitutes [] my procurators: in testimony whereof I have signed these presents, at Edinburgh the thretteenth of September one thousand six hundred fourty nyne yeares, before these witnesses, Thomas Cuningham, sone to the said Thomas

Cunningham, Thomas Wilson, merchant in Edinburgh, and James Brown servitour to Mr. Thomas Henderson, Clerk to the Committee of Estates, writter hereoff.

GEDION MORIS.

THOMAS WILSON, witnes. JA: BROWN, witnes.

T. CUNINGHAM junior, witnes.

Assignment upon the Parliament of England for 116
16000 lib. sterling, payable to Messrs Lampsins
for remainder of the armes and ammunition
provided for the Scotch army in England
anno 1644.

Edinburgh, the thirteenth day of September 1649.

Whereas the kingdome of Scotland is dewlie owing to Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident in Middelburgh and Flising in Zeland, the summe of sixteen thousand pounds sterling, disbursed by them for the payment and satisfaction of the debt of this kingdome contracted for armes and amunition in the Lowcountreys in the year one thousand six hundred and forty four, and the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland being very sensible of the good affection and readines of the said Messrs Lampsins in the seasonable laying out of the said summe for the publick affaires of this kingdome, and conceiving themselves obliged in dutie to cause speedie assigne to the said Messrs Lampsins, and to their heires, executors, administrators or assignes, all and whole the summe of sixteen thousand pound sterling, out of the first and readiest of the moneys remaining due to this kingdome by the Parliament of England, towards the payment of the said summe so advanced by them, and transferres the said sixteen thousand pound sterling from this kingdome with their full right to the same to the said Messrs Lampsins and their aforesaid in the largest forme, hereby giving full power and ample warrand to the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, and their beforementioned,

by themselves, or their agents, factors, and attorneys, to demand, uplift and receive the said sixteen thousand pound sterling above assigned, and to grant discharges upon receiving the same, which the said Committee of Estates do hereby declare to be equivalent and as valid as if the said summe were discharged to the Parliament of England by the Parliament of this kingdome, or any Committee or other judicatories intrusted with the managing of the publick affaires of the same.

Signed by warrand and at command of the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland.

LOUDOUN, Cancellarius.

Bond of Corroboration by the Committee of Estates to Messrs Lampsius.

Edinburgh, the thirteenth of September 1649.

Whereas the kingdome of Scotland is dewlie owing to Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, resident in Middelburgh and Flising in Zeland, the summe of two hundred thousand guldens Flemish money, payable upon the first of July last, conforme to the bond thereupon made and granted by Thomas Cuningham, Conservator and agent for and in name of this kingdome, of the date at Campvere the twelfth of July one thousand six hundred fourty eight yeares, and that towards the payment of one part thereof the Parliament, by their Act of the seventh of August last, have ordained the summe of thretteen thousand and two hundred pounds sterling to be added to the maintenance of this kingdome payable by eleven hundred pound sterling *per mensem*, from the first of August last to the first of August next, one thousand six hundred and fifty yeares, as also that for and towards the payment of the remainder there is a precept or assignment granted upon the Parliament of England for the summe of sixteen thousand pund sterling, therefore, and for the more security of the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins, the Committee of

Estates have declared and doe hereby declare that in case the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins do not obtaine due acceptation and thankfull payment of the said precept or assignment upon the Parliament of England, or at least for so much as the dew remainder of the said principall bond and publick debt therein mentioned shall be found to be the same, is to be corroborated and supplied by the publick faith of this kingdome, and thankfully to be payed to the said Messrs Lampsins, or to their heires, executors, administrators, or assignes either by the continuation of the said additionall maintenance of elleven hundred pounds sterling *per mensem*, or by some other more ready and effectuell meanes as the next session off Parliament shall think most expedient to that effect, provyding alwayes, lykeas it is hereby provyded, that the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins and their aforesaid shall be accomptable and holden to make restitution to this kingdome of the superplus, which they shall happen to receive by vertue of the said additionall maintenance and assignment upon England over and above the just and reall debt, principall and interest, contained in the above-mentioned originall bond, made and granted to them in name of this kingdome, in manner as said is. 117

Signed by warrand and at command of the Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland.

LOUDOUN, Cancellarius.

Mr. Gideon Moris, his Back-Bond, in name of Messrs Lampsins, to be accomptable and make restitution to the kingdome of Scotland, for the overplus of the additionall imposition and assignment upon England, after due satisfaction received.

Be it knowne to all men by these presents, me Gideon Moris, agent and fullie authorized by Messrs Adrian and

Cornelius Lampsins, resident in Middelburgh and Flishing in Zeland, forasmuch as the kingdome of Scotland being owing to the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins the summe of two hundred thousand guldens Flemish money payable upon the first of July last, conforme to the bond granted thereupon by Thomas Cuningham, Conservator and agent for and in name of the said kingdome, of the date at Campvere, the twelfth of July one thousand six hundred fourty eight yeares, and that toward the payment of a part thereof the Parliament of Scotland by their Act of the 7th of August last have ordained the summe of thretteene thousand and two hundred pounds sterling to be added to the maintenance of the said kingdome, and that for and toward the payment of the remainder there is a precept or assignment granted upon the Parliament of England for the summe of sixteen thousand pound sterling, and seeing the said additionall imposition of thretteen thousand and two hundred pounds sterling, and the said sixteen thousand pound sterling drawne upon the Parliament of England, doth farre exceed the said summe owing to my said constituents, and that it is just and reasonable the said Messrs Lampsins receive no more then what is dewlie their owne, therefore know yee me, the said Gideon Moris, agent for and fully authorized in manner foresaid, have acknowledged, lykeas I, as agent and fully authorized as said is, doe hereby acknowledge and declare that the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins are and shall be obliged, and I as agent and fully authorized as aforesaid doe hereby oblige them, their heires executors, or assignes, to be comptable and make restitution to the kingdome of Scotland of the remainder of the money which they or any in their name or by their right and warrand shall receive by vertue of the said Act of additionall maintenance and assignment or precept upon England, over and above the just and reall debt principall and interest contained in the abovementioned originall bond made and granted to them in name of this kingdome in manner abovementioned: consenting these presents be recorded in the registers and records of the Parliament of Scotland

or Committee of Estates thereof, therein to remaine *ad futuram rei memoriam*, and to that end constitutes [] my procurators etc. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, at Edinburgh the threteenth of September one thousand six hundred fourty nyne yeares, before these witnesses ; Thomas Cuningham, sone to the said Thomas Cuningham ; Thomas Wilson, merchand in Edinburgh, and James Broun, servitour to Mr. Tho: Henderson, Clerk to the Committee of Estates, writter hereof.

GEDION MORIS.

THO: WILSON, witnes.

JA: BROUN, witnes.

T. CUNINGHAM junior, witnes.

Testificate in favours of Messrs Lampsins.

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Forasmuch as Messieurs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins have so well deserved of this kingdome by their benevolent affection constantly shewen to the good thereof, during these troubles, by their seasonable advancement of considerable summes of money for payment of the kingdomes debts, contracted in the Low-countreys in anno 1644, for the furnishing of armes and amunition to the use of the publick, and by other good offices, the Committee of Estates of this kingdome doe thereupon conceive themselves obliged to attest and hereby declare that to their best knowledge the said Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins have bene altogether free of any accession to the late Engagement carried on against the kingdome of England, and to the troubles of Scotland and England, and have constantly adhered to this cause and kingdome, giving reall evidence and demonstration of their goodwill and singular affection thereunto upon all occasions.

Signed by warrand and at command of the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland. Att Edinburgh the thirteenth day of September 1649.

LOUDOUN, Cancellarius.

Missive letter from the Committee of Estates of Scotland to Messrs Lampsins.

HONOURED FRIENDS,—Having seene and considered your letter of the 18th of Februar last, directed to the Parliament or Committee of Estates of this kingdome, wee conceive our selves obliged to returne you hearty thanks for your singular and constant affection to the publick good thereof and especially for your benevolent care in preserving this kingdomes credit in the Lowcountreys in July 1648, which wee doe acknowledge as a speciall obligation upon this kingdome and nation, and as concerning Mr. Gedion Moris your agent, wee desire to assure yow that wee have received good satisfaction, in all his actions and proceedings, and that he hes with much discretion employed his utmost endeavours in the discharge of that trust committed to him, but that the injury of tymes and present constitution of affaires are causes that things doe not answer altogether our good intentions and your expectations, and howbeit this kingdome at present is not able fully to pay the summes due to you, yet such effectuall course is taken by the Parliament and this Committee as no doubt will produce reall satisfaction to you in a very short tyme, and lykewise further encourage you to continue constant friends to this kingdome and good cause, so referring the report of particulars to your agent, Mr. Moris, and the further expressions of the publick thanks of this kingdome to the Conservator, wee rest

Your affectionatt friends

Signed by warrand, and at command of the Committee of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland, at Edinburgh, the 13th September 1649. LOUDOUN, Cancellarius.

The Committee of Estates being lykewise sensible of the great disadvantage redounded to the publique affaires of

the kingdome of Seotland through my compelled silence in matters of intelligence, occasioned by these illegall obstructive and injurious proceedings against me, by the late faction of Englands invaders in anno 1648, mentioned page 84, 94, 95, 97 and 98, and judging it most necessary that I should keep my wonted correspondency with forreign places, and give constant advertisment of all considerable occurrences to the Earle of Loudoun, Lord Chancellour of Scotland, was pleased to authorize me to that effect, by speciall warrant, and with all to give me a cleare testimony of my former good services, loyalty and integrity, and that I was nowise accessory to the said unlawfull Engagement, nor any other unhappy troubles in both nations, as by the copies verbatim of the said warrant and testificate upon the next page appears.

At Edinburgh, 13th September 1649.

The Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland, 119
 taking to consideration that the want of intelligence from beyond seas has much tended to the prejudice and disadvantage of the affaires of this kingdome, and that it is necessary there be a constant good correspondence kept with forraigne places, especially in these tymes, when the malicious and disaffected are so ready and active to misrepresent the actions and proceedings of this kingdome, and being desyreous for the better vindicating thereof, and removing all calumnies that may be vented abroad, to settle some effectuall way of correspondence and intelligence, doe therefore hereby authorize Thomas Cuningham, agent for this kingdome, and Conservator of the Priviledge of the Scots nation in the Lowcountreys, to continue his wonted correspondence abroad, to give due notice and right understanding of the loyall intentions, faithfull endeavours, and actions of this kingdome in relation to the Kings Majestie and forraigne confederat places beyond seas, for getting certaine notice, and giving frequent advertisment and intelligence to this kingdome of all considerable occurrences, passages and proceedings in the

United Provinces and other places, countreys, kingdomes and republickes therewith corresponding, especially such as concerne or have any relation to the Kings Majestie, and this or any off his kingdomes, and for this effect with power to him to direct his letters and publick pacquets to the Earle of Loudoun, Lord Chancellour of Scotland, or to such other person or persons as the Parliament or Committee of Estates shall hereafter prescribe: lykeas the Estates aforesaid have appointed, and hereby appoint and ordaine the said Lord Chancellour, or any having power from him, at all opportunities and fitting occasions to correspond with and give intelligence and advertisement to the said Thomas Cuningham, touching the estate and condition of affaires, publick proceedings, resolutions and endeavours of this kingdome, whereby he may be the more enabled to informe and satisfie others, and to keepe a right understanding betwixt this kingdome and the Lowcountreys answerable to his publick charge, and according to the trust reposed in him.

Extractum per me magistrum Thomam Hendersonum, Clericum Commission. Parliamenti Regni Sctiae.

T. HENDERSON.

At Edinburgh, 13th September 1649.

The Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland, being very sensible of the many good offices done to this kingdome by Thomas Cuningham, agent for the kingdome of Scotland and Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scotts nation in the Lowcountreys, by advancing of considerable summes of money toward the necessities of the kingdome, by furnishing of armes and amunition during these troubles, and by using his best meanes and utmost endeavours for preserving the kingdomes credit, doe conceive themselves obliged hereby to testifie and declare that the said Thomas Cuningham hes bene altogether free of any accession to the late Engagement against the kingdome of England, and to these unhappy troubles in both nations, and hes most

faithfully and constantly adhered to this caus and kingdome, giving reall evidence and demonstration of his singular good will and benevolent affection thereunto upon all occasions.

Signed by warrand and at command of the Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland.

LOUDOUN. Cancellarius.

In the meantime, whilst Messrs Lampsins business was in agitation, the Commissioners of Burroughs holding their ordinary annuell Generall Convention this yeare at the Queensferrie on the first Tuesday the 3rd of July 1649, I attended the same and gave them an accompt of the present posture of affaires at their Staple port, Campveer, and particularly of my preparatory proceedings in their name with the magistratts of the said towne concerning Scottish coales, which (after severall conferences since the $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{o}}$ th of December 1645, when it was first propounded) they are content to accept as Staple wares, and to afford unto our nation all accommodations requisite to that effect, provyding the agreement be made for 50 or 60 yeares to come, and upon such other (very necessary and reasonable) conditions as were expressed by my remonstrance or information in write, recommended to their Commissioners in the late Parliament, the 15th of Juny last bypast, whereof I delivered the just double to them, with severall other papers, and verball arguments, proving the great benefite which would thereby redound both to the publick state and to every person interested; upon hearing whereof, considering the importance of the same, and having spent their whole tyme in changing of the tax-roll and debates relative thereto (especially betweene Edinburgh and Aberdene, so as the Commissioners of Edinburgh, being augmented in the taxation from $28\frac{3}{4}$ to 36 per centum, were much displeas'd and resolv'd to depart), it was together with all other Staple matters (after their admission of my eldest sonne Thomas and Robert Anderson to be factors for the Scottish nation) referred to their Particular 120

Convention appointed to sitt at Edinburgh, where the Commissioners did wholly approve of my said proceedings in all the parts thereof, declaring their desire and willingness that the same might be established by an Act of Parliament or Secret Councill, for the better procuring whereof they nominated and appointed 5 Commissioners and myself, to informe and induce the coalmasters for their concurrence as by the after-copied Act appears; in pursuance whereof wee used all possible indeavours, and howbeit they were generally convinced of the visible advantage therein offered unto them, yet nevertheless some of them through meere jealousy or misapprehensions refused to condescend unto it, and so this good project was, for the tyme, obstructed and rendred ineffectuall by those who (in all probability) would have gained most by it, as may easily be collected from the abovementioned papers, informations, memorandums and letters touching this subject, which I have reserved untill a fitter opportunity. The Commissioners of Burroughs in their Particular Convention aforesaid were lykewise pleased to acknowledge that all the Conservator duties since the deposition of Sir Patrick Drummond in July 1640 were due and payable to mee, to approve of the draught of the signe of the Staple port presented to them, as it was agreed upon between me and the magistratts of Campveer, to confirme all former Acts of Burroughs made in tymes past towards the ordering of the Staple and to make some further orders touching merchants, factors, skippers, unfreemen, arrestments, citations, testaments, widows, orphants, renouncers of subjection to the lawes of Scotland, accusations against the Conservator or his deputes, to recall the former Act against factors mariages, to augment the fees of the Conservator, clerk, and officiar, to ordaine that, incase of necessity and want of qualified merchants at the Staple port, the Conservator may requyre his depute, the Church Elders and Deacons and the Master of the Consergery house (not being parties interessed) to sitt as assissors and judges in his Courts, with severall other Acts recommended to my care, as appears by the extracts under the hand and

subscription of Mr. Andrew Ker their generall clerk for my warrant.

Copie of the Act of Burroughs concerning Scottish coales.

In the Particular Convention of Borrows holden at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the 25th of July 1649 yeares, by the Commissioners of Burroughs then convcened, the present Commissioners having considered the large remonstrance and information given in by Thomas Cuningham, present Conservator, touching sea and burne coall, and his proceedings with the magistratts of Campvere to have the said coales declared ane Staple commoditie, together with the grounds and reasones mentioned in the said remonstrance, hes approven and by these presents approves of the same, and all the parts thereof, declaring hereby that they are willing and desyrous for their parts that no coals be transported out of the kingdome to any place in the Low-countrys except only to the Staple port of Campvere, and to this end that the same may take effect, and be established by ane Act of Parliament or Seereitt Counsell, they have nominated and appointed the Commissioners of Edinburgh, Stirling, St. Andrews, Kirkaldie, and Dysert, or any three of them, together with the Conservator foresaid, to meet, conferre, and informe the noblemen, gentlemen, and others coallmasters within this kingdome and to use all lawfull and possible meanes to induce and move them to condescend thereto, and really to joyne and concurre with the Burroughs for procuring of the said Act of Parliament, or Act off Secrett Counsell, and firmly establishing the said commoditie to be Staple wares, and for bringing this matter to ane absolute perfection upon the termes and conditions expressed in the Conservators remonstrance abovementioned, for the which these presents shall be unto them ane sufficient warrant, and the said Burghs to report their dilligence hereanent to the next Generall Convention

of Burroughs, and this to be ane head of the next missive.

Extract furth of the Register of the Royall Burroughs of this kingdome by me, Mr Andrew Ker, Common Clerck of Edinburgh and generall Clerck to the said Burroughs, witnessing hereto this my signe and subscription manuell.

A. KER.

The Parliament of Scotland having for their part given such satisfaction and further security to Messrs Lampsins as I in their name had promised, by the third article of our mutuall contract page 91, so as towards the payment of the 200,000 guldens due to them upon the first of July last bypast, for their disbursed moneys for the payment of the armes and ammunition bought by me in the United Netherlands for the use of the Scottish army in Englands service, anno 1644, they had 19641 lib. 17s. sterling assignment upon the Parliament of England, the originall and proper debtor of that (hitherto called Scotlands) debt (according to the 4th article of the Treaty, page 21,) whereof 3641 lib. 17s. was due the 3 of February 16 $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$, and 16000 lib. was due the 3 of February 16 $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$, and towards the yearly defraying of my agent pensions, charges, and other
 122 engagements properly relative to Scotland, they had a stock or capitall summe of 9028 lib. 3s. sterling, being the condescended value of the imposed additionall maintenance, except such arreares as should happen to be unpaid at Lambmess 1650, conforme to the 4th article of the Agreement, page 112, and conclusion of the Act of the Committee of Estates touching the said imposition page 114, inasmuch as Scotland, in granting the said assignments, had fully performed all that England could requyre touching the furnishing of the said armes and ammunition, and borrowing of moneys to pay the same, for the which Scotland was (by the beforementioned 4 articles of the Treaty, page 21) expresly entrusted, and consequently, as from the beginning it was intended, contracted and

really employed for the assistance and defence of England, so Scotland could not clearly and perfectly charge this debt upon England untill now that the accompt thereof was exactly calculated and fully instructed by mee, who had bene hindered from closing and producing the same, through the last years obstructive divisions in the said kingdome of Scotland, mentioned page 84, 94, and 97. Messrs Lampsins being thus (with their owne free consent) discovered as the only persons interested in the said publick debt, and by whose (hitherto concealed) reall interposition and continuall assistance I had bene enabled to provyde the aforesaid armes and ammunition, and generally all other good services by me in the United Netherlands agented and performed since anno 1639, and withall considering that, incase it pleased God to call me out of this lyfe, their former friendly interpositions and effectuall ingagements for and towards the maintenance of the Parliamentary cause, and strengthening the publique faith of both kingdomes, would be buried in oblivion, seeing no other in those parts could give such evident testimony of the same, having therefore desired my declaration, I conceived it my dutie to acknowledge and publish their constant affection and singular deservings, as follows.

Be it knowne unto all men, and especially to those whom it doth or may concerne that whenas the Estates of Scotland, in the beginning of their civill commotions and during the sad continuance of the same, were pleased to imploy mee, Thomas Cuningham, Conservator of the Scots Priviledges, and agent for the affaires of the Parliament of Scotland in the Lowcountreys, for the buying, provyding and sending over unto them great quantities of cannon, armes, amunition, and other warrlyke provisions, and that in the embracing and prosecution of the said employment I found myself environed with greater opposition and difficulties then I was able to compasse and overcome, such was the cordiall affection of Messrs Adrian and Cornelius Lampsins towards the good cause then in hand as that upon all occasions of any obstruction or necessity when-

soever I desyred, and made my addresses unto them, they did most willingly and freely afford to mee their friendly advyce and assistance by strengthening my credit every where so effectually as that thereby I was encouraged and enabled from tyme to tyme to furnish the Parliament of Scotland such numbers of armes and ammunition as they themselves desyred; lykewise after the conjunction of interests betweene the Parliaments of England and Scotland, whereas new commissions for armes and ammunition were directed to mee, and that it was almost impossible for mee to performe the same, both in regard of a generall stop and prohibition to transport any warrlyke provision out of the United Lowcountreys to England or Scotland, and that neither the publick faith of both Parliaments nor my owne personall credit (by reason of the said prohibition) might or could be made use of to such purpose, as also because I was now more then formerly suspected, 123 maligned, and every way in hazard, yet notwithstanding, the said Messrs Lampsins did by their constant concurrence and interposition make a quyet way of connivence for the one, and fully supply the defects of the other untill at last, after the disbanding of the Scots army, whilst both Parliaments were still in good concord and correspondency, and before Duke Hamiltouns invasion, or any declared breach between them, they wholly tooke the burthen of Scotlands publick debt in the United Lowcountreys upon them, whereby the credit of both nations in reference to the Scots army's performed service in England was preserved in these parts, and all the armes and ammunition bought and sent over by mee to Scotland and Newcastle for the use of the said army very thankfully satisfied, both principall and interest untill the first of July 1648, for the which the said Messrs Lampsins, by their engagements and letters of credit from my first embracing of the said employment and especially in anno 1644, whenas the Scots army could not have bene otherwise fitted to march into England, had past their word and obligatory promise; and generally I doe acknowledge and declare that in all the straitts, difficulties and extremities, which at diverse

tymes attended my publick charge and service, whilst I was rejected by the late King Charles, contemned by the Prince of Orange, cast out of my place by Hamiltouns faction, threatned and calumniated by all sort of malignant adversaries, and involved into many dangers, for my sincere affection to the Parliamentary interest of both nations, the said Messrs Lampsins alwayes were and hitherto have bene the prime instruments of my encouragement, perseverance and subsistance, and that without their seasonable assistance, reall concurrence and constant interposition it had bene altogether impossible for mee to have performed those necessary duties and services where-with I have bene entrusted. In testimony whereof I have confirmed this my declaration with my seall of office and manuell subscription att Campvere, the 20th day of January 1650, *stilo novo*.

*T. CUNINGHAM.

Upon the $\frac{1}{2}$ ²th of March 1650 Johne Earle of Cassillis, William Earle of Lothian, Alexander Brodie, Laird of Brodie, Mr George Wynram, Laird of Libertoun, Sir John Smith of Grotall, knight, and Alexander Jaffray, Provest of Aberdene, Commissioners from the Parliament; Mr John Livingstone, Mr James Wood, and Mr George Hutcheson, Commissioners from the Church of Scotland (Mr James Dalrymple, Secretary) being arryved at Campveer, desired me to goe along with them to Breda (the place appointed for their Treaty with the King) which I (as Scotlands ordinary agent in the Netherland) could nowise excuse, seeing they understood not the language and some extraordinary businesses might requyre my attendance, advyce, and help where in t'would be unsutable to employ any strangers; and immediately after our comming to Breda, the Commissioners, having saluted the King, sent me with letters and verball instructions to the Prince of Orange and to his mother, the Princesse Dowagere, intreating his personall presence without the which they

* To left of signature representation of Conservator's seal—thistle surmounted by crown, and surrounded by words: 'Sigillum officii conservatorii.'

judged it not expedient to enter upon the Treaty, which moved the Prince to come post to Breda on Saturday the [] of Aprill very late in the evening, but being necessitated to returne to the Assembly of the States of Holland, he went away on the Monday early, promising to come againe within 10 or 12 dayes. In the meantyme the Commissioners resolved to procure the Kings ratification of my commissions as ordinary agent and Conservator, which I modestly prayed them to forbear, untill they were satisfied in all matters concerning the publick, as the surest and safest rule where to I alwayes desired my particular interest might be squared and subservient, choosing rather to abstaine from the Kings presence during the tyme of
 124 treaty then to hazard a denyall, or at best to purchase an extorted and unrype confirmation from him, whilst his owne establishment was yet under suspense, the consideration whereof and remembring not only the late King his fathers indignation against mee (mentioned page 10, 14, and 15) but also his owne former credulity of James Grahames invective misreports to my prejudice (page 101) diswaded them from their aforesaid intention for that tyme, conceiving it more fitte to be delayed and reserved for a more seasonable opportunity. Afterwards the Treaty being begunne I went to Antwerp, and according to an order received from the Earle of Loudoun, Lord Chancellour of Scotland, by his letter of the 25th March 1650, caused make a new red velvet purse embroydered with the armes of Great Brittain and Ireland in very curious work of gold, silver, and pearles, which cost 637 guldens, 10 stivers paid to me by George Campbell, merchant of Edinburgh, at the Lord Chancellours direction. I was also by order of the Commissioners sent severall tymes to deal with the factors of our Staple at Campvere, for the advancing of a considerable summe of money, which they refusing, at last two of the Commissioners, Sir John Smith and Provest Jaffray in name of the rest went thither with mee, and by promises and threatnings they prevailed with them for to furnish 50,000 guldens upon the Commissioners bond, conjunctly and severally obliging themselves upon

their faith, honour, and credit to repay the same with interest and charges, and nowayes to pretend or seeke to be exempted under collour of a publique debt directly or indirectly as their aforesaid bond of the first of May 1650 more amplie witnesseth, of the which summe they received 20,000 guildens in ready money and the remaining 30,000 guildens was at their desire remitted in sufficient bills of exchange payable in the Bank of Amsterdam. Being returned to Breda Sir John Smith (expecting as he was already designed to be Generall Commissary of Scotland) was very earnest to ingage me (under many fair inducements of visible profite) for the buying and sending to Leith an great quantity of armes and ammunion for the publique use of Scotland, offering to be half partner, and assuring me of present payment in regard he was appointed for that charge, but I absolutely refusing to meddle with such employments, because I apprehended some apparent discord with the Parliament of England was a brewing, wherein I desired nowise to have a hand, as contrary to that treaty of unanimity between both nations, upon which basis I had grounded my principles and accepted my publique charge (page 27, 30, 31, and 35), he desisted and addressed himself another way. Then the Commissioners having neare finished their Treaty with the King ordered me with all possible speed to goe to Amsterdam for receiving the said 30,000 guildens, so I went from Breda on the 2 of Juny tymeous, come that evening to Amsterdam, received the 30,000 guildens upon the 3d and having sent 10000 guildens thereof from Schoonhoven (with William Wallace) to be left at the Innes of the Toelast in Dordrecht brought the remaining 20000 guildens to Breda on the 4th of Juny 1650, *stilo novo*, before 8 a clock in the evening so that in lesse then three days I travelled above 40 Dutch myles, and carryed the said moneys (being all in ducatons and crossdollers neare 700 lb. weight) in a waggon by land. Whilst I was upon the said employment and before my returne, the Commissioners had taken occasion to speake to the King concerning his ratification of my commissions beforementioned, which being obtained,

signed and sealed upon this same day, they delivered to mee so soone as I was come back from Amsterdam, the copie whereof followeth.

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Charles R.

Charles, by the Grace of God King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. to our trustie and wellbeloved Thomas Cuningham Esqr, and to all others whom it may concerne, greeting. Whereas wee understand that you, the said Thomas Cuningham, have by the Estates of our kingdome of Scotland been appointed Conservatour of the Priviledges of the Scots Nation, and agent in the Lowcountreys for the affaires of that kingdome, which having taken into serious consideration, wee have thought good, at their recommendation, and your humble desire, to approve, and accordingly to give way to the same: know ye therefore that for the causes before expressed and out of the confidence we have in your loyall affection to us and our service as well as in your ability, faithfulness and experience, wee have thought fitt, and doe hereby nominate, authorize, and confirme you to be, and remaine for us and for our said kingdome of Scotland, Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scots nation and agent for the affaires of that kingdome in the Lowcountreys, and to all intents and purposes as others have formerly held and exercised, desiring therefore all our confederates, friends and allies, and expressly commanding all our loving subjects of what quality or degree soever, to receive, countenance, acknowledge, and assist you, our said agent and Conservatour of the Scottish Priviledges, and to yeeld all due respect, willing submission and cheerfull maintenance to you in the said quality, and in the lawfull discharge of that your place and office, according to the trust reposed in you by us, and according to the purport of this our commission, wherein as our owne subjects, and particularly those of the Scottish nation as being herein chiefly concerned, shall performe their duties to us, so wee shalbe willing upon all fitt occasions to comply in lyke friendly offices with such of our

said friends, confederates, and allies, or their subjects, as shall doe us pleasure herein.

Given at Breda, the 4th day of June M.D.C.L. in the second yeare of our reigne.¹

Monday, the 6th of Juny 1650, *stilo novo*, the King departed from Breda, and the Commissioners, followed the same day, desiring me to accompany them until they should be a shipbord ; the 7th wee come to Dordrecht and stayed there that day ; the 8th wee went thence (taking with us the barill with money which I had sent thither from Schoonhoven), passed through Rotterdam to Delf (where by the way the Commissioners received [] guildens in ready money upon their bond to be repaid with interest to Jeronimus Willems Ashman in Middelburgh), thence the Commissioners separated, the Earle of Cassills, the Earle of Lothian and Sir John Smith went directly to the King at Honskolredyck, one of the Princee of Oranges houses ; the rest with the Ministers went to Secheveling, and thence aboard, whom I was desired so farre to assist : from thence I went to Ter Hey where I found the King and Commissioners standing ready to goe aboard (and there I delivered the barrill with money to Sir John Smith), but the weather suddenly changing with a stormy north west wind, they returned to Honsholredyck, and appointed me to attend them there. Having taken my lodging in an ordinary inne, the Earle of Lothian had in the meantyme (without my knowledge or any the least notice of his designe) informed the King how that the late Conservators my predeessours were honoured with the title of knighthood, and finding him willing to bestow the lyke favour upon me, sent one of his servants requyring me to come to him after supper, which I did, and immediately he brought me to the King, who was pleased (contrary to my expectation, having never bene in his presenee all the tyme of the Treaty) to lay the knighting sword upon me, declaring in the audience of the Commissioners and many other persons of quality

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¹ In centre, below, is a representation of the Royal Signet.

that now he was sufficiently satisfied of my integrity in all my former services, and faithfulness to the Parliament of Scotland, which I valued most of all. During their stay at Honsholredyck I was sent to Maeslandsluys, Vlearding, and other seaports upon the Mase, to inquire at the fishermen if they had seen any fleet at sea : likewise to Ter Hey for assisting Myn Heer Heenvliet and Admirall Tromp in ordering the list of such persons as the commissioners had allowed to goe along with the ships appointed for the Kings and their transportation ; also to Rotterdam for Mr Alexander Petry, preacher to the Scottish Church, who was desired and came with me to preach at Honsholredyck the next Lords day, because all the three ministers were aboard of the shippes before Scheveling, and could not come ashore by reason of the continuall storme. But the weather and wind becomming reasonable faire that night the King and Commissioners resolved the next morning, being Sunday the $1\frac{2}{2}$ th of Juny, to take shipping, and so went very early to Ter Hey, and presently aboard, appointing me to attend them thither. While they were ready to boate, I delivered to the Commissioners a packet from the Estates of Scotland which I had received the day before at Rotterdam, and could not deliver it then, they being gone to their rest when I came with Mr. Alexander Petry to my lodging. With the which packet I also received certaine intelligence (by letters from Mr. Thomas Henderson, Clerk to the Committee of Estates, dated at Edinburgh the 6th, and from Mr. James Dalrymple, late secretary to the said Commissioners, who was gone to Scotland about a moneth before, dated the 21st of May), of the totall defeat given to James Grahame (alias Marquis of Montrose) and all his malignant party, both in the North of Scotland, and in Orkney, by Lieutenant Collonell Straquhan, Lieutenant Collonell Hackett, and the forces under their command, and that James Grahame being taken prisoner, was executed at Edinburgh on the said 21th of May, 1650. After our comming a shipbord, notice was given to the Earles of Cassillis and Lothian that the Laird of Brody, Provest Jaffray and the ministers, upon the receipt of another

paquet from Scotland, were come from aboard of their ship before Scheveling to Ter Hey, with intention to meet with them in order to some further instructions of special concernment, without which they conceived themselves obliged to stay a shore. Whereupon I was immediately dispatched with a letter from the said Earles of Cassillis and Lothian, the Laird of Libertoun, and Sir John Smith (Myn Heer Heenvliet and Admirall Tromp being also desired to goe with me) to perswade the said Commissioners at Ter Hey to make no demurre or new obstructions at such a tyme when they were ready to sett sayle, and that the King had promised to give them all reasonable satisfaction in whatsoever could be justly requyred of him, more then was already granted. By these and other verball arguments, which I had order to communicate unto them, wee moved them to change their resolution, returne againe to Scheveling aboard of their ship, and so they presently weighed and made sayle altogether. Lykewise before my 127
 coming from shipbord, the King (with advyce of the Commissioners) did by speciall commission authorize me joyntly with Sir Henry de Vie, his ordinary resident at the Court of Bruxells, as delegated judges for taking information and administrating of justice concerning a ship laden with Spanish wynes, salt and other commodities, belonging to Thomas Fleming of Edinburgh, merchant, taken in August 1649, under pretext of Irish commissions, by three friggotts, the owners whereof were subjects of the King of Spaine, living at Bridges in Flanders.

I received also a letter written by the Commissioners (upon the concluding of the Treaty at Breda, the 4th of Juny instant) to the Queen of Sweden, which they desired me to send safely thither, and a letter to the Prince of Orange, with verball orders to give him an accompt of their departure. So I took my leave, and having performed their message to the other Commissioners at Ter Hey (as is before related), I came that evening to the Hague, from whence (understanding that the Prince of Orange was gone to the severall towns of South-Holland, upon some differences touching the militia) I passed the next day, the $\frac{3}{13}$ th of

Juny through Delf, where I delivered to Collonell Lodovick Lesly, intending for Sweden, the said letter to the Queen, and stayed that night at Rotterdam, the [] I went to Tergoude, where I delivered the letter, and such other particulars as I was directed to the Prince of Orange, and advanced that evening to Dordrecht, thence on the [] I took passage and arrived at Campvere.

Having taken order with some Staple businesses and my private affaires I went to Bridges where Sir Henry de Vic had condescended to meete me, but being by sickness hindered, and having sent me his full power with the approbation of the King of Spaines Privy Councill at Bruxells permitting us to sitt and putt our above mentioned commission as delegated judges in execution within any place of that Kings dominions, I did there hold three severall Court dayes on the first 2d and 3d of August 1650, *stilo novo*, in the dwelling house of Mr. Abraham Colt, Englishman, inne keeper behind the Byter, for examining the matter in question between Thomas Fleming, merchant burges of Edinburgh, complainer, and Cornelius Claesson Vande Zyp, and his partners, owners of three friggotts men of warre commanded for the tyme by Captaines Nicolas Helt, William Odoran, and Glaude Collet, touching the seizing, taking and disposing of a ship whereof was master Robert Williamson of Rotterdam, freighted and ladened with Spanish wynes, wheat, salt, and other commodities for the proper accompt of the said Thomas Fleming and his partners purposed for Leith in Scotland in the moneth of August 1649. And the said parties defendants, being lawfully cited (by Charles de la Mote, ordinary messenger of the Great Councill of Mechelen) and not appearing, I passed (through Ghent and Oudenaerde) to Bruxells, where (after mature deliberation) Sir Henry de Vic and I gave definitive sentence, contemning the said Cornelius Claesson Van de Zyp and his partners joyntly and severally on the 11th of August 1650, *stilo novo*, in the summe of 3670 lib. 6s. 8d sterling money, to be presently paid to the said Thomas Fleming and his partners etc, which being thus concluded, I returned by the way of Antwerp to Campvere.

Upon the 13th of September 1650, the Scottish army commanded by Generall Lesly was shamefully defeated neare Dumbar by the English forces under the conduct of Generall Cromwell, who thereupon possessed himself of Edinburgh, Leith, and other places adjoyning with intention to prosecute his victory. 128

The 10th of February 1651, *stilo novo*, I received a letter from the Lord Percy and another from M^r^s Armourer, dated at the Hague the 6th instant, requyring my answer and resolution of an inclosed letter from the Marquis of Argyll directed to me, concerning the Kings horses left at Breda, whereof the extract followeth.

*For my much honoured friend, Sir Thomas Cuningham,
Lord Conservator.*

MUCH HONOURED FRIEND,—This gentleman Mr. Armour being sent to Holland by his Majestic for bringing home of his Majesties horses that are there, therefore I earnestly desire yee may be assisting to him in every thing he stands in need of for doeing of the same, and what expenses yee shall be at in so doeing, it shall be thankfully payed to you againe here upon demand I oblidge my self

Your most affectionat friend to serve you

Perth, the 5th
of December, 1650.

ARGYLL.

Which commission I conceived unsuteable for my undertaking, and therefore returning no answer at all untill by severall further letters from Major William Armourer, Richard Mason, George Barker, the Lord Percy and the Duke of York, besides diverse expresses and advertisments of private friends shewing me that I was calumniated both at the Hague and Breda, as if I had received reall provision by exchange out of Scotland, and sought to frustrate those for whose satisfaction it was appointed, a necessity was putt upon me to goe to the Hague and vindicate my self of such false aspersions, where, having convinced them of

their misapprehensions by producing the Marquis of Argylls owne letter, the Lord Percy then sought to draw me to engage for the one half, or at least a third part, and said he would find out the rest, pretending that the charges for clearing all would amount to 15000 guldens or thereabout, according to an accompt ready framed to that purpose, being neare the double of the summe requisite (as I was certainly informed by the furnisher of the oats, who had a perfect list, and full power of the rest of the creditors, he being the most interested), wherein when I began to controle the Master Avenour, he tooke it as an affront done to himself and seemed highly offended, untill I told him that, for lesse then the $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of the said summe (which he had offered to provide) I should bring an honest knowne person to him, willing to discharge the whole debts, and putt both horses, servants and sufficient provision for their intertainment by the way, free a shipbord, and so there was no need of my contribution, and I desired absolutly to be excused. Being thus surprized and confounded he inqyred for that undertakers name, and when I had told him it was Louis Provost of Breda, for the tyme at the Hague, who, upon their further tryall, confirming and renewing the same, whereby their designe of polishing the said accompt to their profite was wholly discovered and

129 broke, they went about to neglect him for his paines and to satisfie the rest, to that end the Lord Percy having induced Sir William Makdowell (for the tyme the Kings resident at that Court) and James Bunce, late Alderman of London, to advance each of them 3000 guldens, they resolved to draw a bill of exchange upon the Marquis of Argyll for 8500 guldens payable to me, or my order, which being satisfied, I was to repay them their moneys, and the said Louis Provost to be paid out of the remainder, for the which, they delivering to me their bills of exchange upon sight, I was to give them my bonds upon six moneths, before which tyme the said bill of exchange would be either satisfied or returned protested, whereupon the said Louis Provost making his complaint to me, and considering that his ingenuous dealing and my revealing thereof had pro-

duced this ungratefulness towards him, and that incase the Marquis of Argyll did refuse to pay the said 8500 guldens I had my regress upon the drawers of the bill, especially Sir William Makdowell, a person responsible and living within those parts, I conceived my self in civility obliged to secure him, and accordingly paid him at the tyme appointed, in confidence that the Marquis of Argyll would answeere the said bill of exchange whereof the copie followeth.

RIGHT HONORABLE,—Upon sight of this, our first bill of exchange, the second and third not being satisfied, cause pay to Sir Thomas Cuningham, knight, his Majesties agent and Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scotts nation in the Lowcountreys, or his order, the summe of eight thousand five hundred guldens at two merks Scotts for the gulden, for the like summe by him advanced here for his Majesties service, according to your Lordships order and warrant, sent by Mr. Armourer.

PERCY

Hague the 16th
of March 1651.

WILLIAM MAKDOWAL, Resident.
JA: BUNCE.

For the Right Honorable the Lord Marques of Argyll.

May it please your Lordship to caus pay the value of this bill of exchange amounting in Scots money to seventeen thousand merks, to my sonne Thomas Cuningham, or his order.

Campveer the 7th
Aprill, 1651, *stilo novo.*

T. CUNINGHAM.

The said bill being by my sonne (for the tyme in Scotland employed by Messrs Lampsins touching the arrears of the additionall maintenance) presented to the Marquis of Argyll, was referred to the Committee of Estates, who promised to take some course for the payment thereof,

but the English forces getting over the Firth into Fyfe, and becomming absolute masters in the field, the said Committee was dissolved, the whole countrey in a confusion, and no satisfaction for the said bill received, so as my sonne not knowing where to make his further addresses, returned with the same unpaid.

The King having then gathered all his forces marched straighway into England, and after some progress, without any considerable opposition, being come the length and possest of the city of Worcester, was there totally
 130 routed on the $\frac{1}{3}$ th of September 1651 by Generall Cromwell. Lieutenant-Generall David Lesly, who (next the King) commanded in chief, and most all the field officers were taken prisoners, with severall noblemen, amongst whom Duke William of Hamiltoun who, being wounded in the legg, died a few dayes after. The King himself, narrowly escaped into France.

In the meantyme, after my sonne Thomas was returned from Scotland, having so farre as was possible, gotten all the collected additionall maintenance in safety, and there being no probability to recover any more, by reason of Scotlands universall desolation, Messrs Lampsins instantly desiring to settle and disburden themselves of that accompt, I did upon due examination find and ascertain the same to be justly stated in manner following.

1649. November $\frac{1}{2}$ th, Messrs Lampsins were to defalk and allow for the condescended value of the whole additionall maintenance, and 3641 lib. 17s. sterling assignment upon England, as received at Mertimes 1649, according to the 4th article of the agreement page 112, and the act of the Committee of Estates, and acceptation of Messrs Lampsins agent, page 114 and 115, the summe of 12670 lib. whereof the said 3641 lib. 17s. assignment upon England being deduced, there remaineth for the free value of the said additionall maintenance they were provisionally to allow and be accomptable to Scotland for 9028 lib. 3s. sterling, amounting to 162506 merks 9s. 4d. Scotch money, which being reduced at the then ordinary rate of exchange between Edinburgh and

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Zeland, 2 merks for the gulden, rendereth in Flemish money | guld 81253 | 7 sts | |
| Deduce for charges and vacation of their agent Mr. Moris | 3551 | 10 sts | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Remaines Scotlands creditor at Mer-timess, 1649 | guld 77701 | 17 sts | |
| 1650. May $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁰ / ₀ deduce for my 6th years agent pension and charges | 5174 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Remaines Scotland creditor, the $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁰ / ₀ th of May 1650 | guld 72527 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| August Primo { | Add $\frac{8}{11}$ ^m interest of | | |
| | 77701 gl. 17 sts R4136 : 4 sts | } rests 4055 12 sts | |
| | Deducing for $\frac{2}{11}$ ^m of | | |
| | 5174 gl. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ sts R80 : 12 sts | | |
| | Remaines Scotlands stock princi-pall and interest | 76582 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| August Primo { | Deduce for unpaid arrears 30399 merks, 12s is. | 15199 | 19 st |
| | Remaines Scotland creditor Primo August 1650 | guld. 61382 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1651. July Primo add $\frac{11}{11}$ ^m interest there-of at 8 per cent | 4501 | 8 sts | |
| Makes principall and interest amount to | 65884 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Deduce { | My 7th years agent pension paid $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁰ / ₀ th May | R3813 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | } 4958 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ moneths interest thereof | R33 : 18 | |
| | for my sonnes charges and vaca-tion | R1111 : 1 | |
| | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| So the just remainder of the addi-tionall maintenance in the hands of Messrs Lampsins upon the first of July 1651, for the which they must be accomptable to Scotland amounts to sixty thousand nyne hundred twenty fyve guldens, 18 stivers | 60925 | 18 st | |
| <hr/> | | | |

Specification of my suppressing of piratts and relieving severall ships, goods etc, taken at sea under pretext of royall commissions.¹

from anno 1644 to 1652.

Captain Thomas Allen, an Irish Dunkirk friggott chased and hindered etc, in Juny 1644.

Thomas Watson of Ansteruther taken by a Swedish Dunkirker, relieved.

Warning to all Scottish and English shippes touching Captain Niclas de Witte, 1645.

John Tackett of Leith taken by Captain Bowden, driven in to Flishing, reclaimed.

Thweyts Pepper, the *Charity* of London, taken by Captain de Witte, reclaimed.

Item, 16 mariners of the *Mary Catherine* of London, Edward Lee, Master, relieved etc.

A Scottish fleeboat, taken by Captain Darcy, putt in to the Briell, reclaimed February 1646.

Several Scottish barks, money etc, taken by Captain Durie, rescued and reclaimed January 1647.

Robert Barker, the *Else and Margaret* of Welles, taken by Captain Titchill, reclaimed.

Proceedings and sentence against Cornelius Vande Zypeld, August 1650.

A cabinet and other goods taken from Edward Misselden, recovered, September 1651.

A catch belonging to Richard Thompson and John Huick, bought in for them, December.

A vessel belonging to Mr. Bradford of Lin, rescued and secured in Campveer harbour.

William Geds Marinells, relieved and sent home to Leith, August 1652.

Item, whilst Charles the Second was declared King, and after his comming to Scotland, had granted severall com-

¹ On slip inserted between pages 130 and 131 of Journal.

missions against the English, finding them contrary to his publique declarations promising to give no commissions to the destruction or prejudice of the merchant trade, and consequently subrepticiously procured, I took occasion thereupon to suppress all such men of warre as happened to come to the Roade of Campvere, or elsewhere within my reach, and took their commissions from them, as Captain John Wilson, Captain Matthew Anderson, and severall others whom I perswaded to desist from that employment and betake themselves to the merchant trade, as Captain James Seton and others, who freely delivered up their commissions to me. Lykeas I had also upon that accompt caused the Baljou of Campveer seize upon a galjott English man of warre having the Marquis of Ormonds commission in November, 1650. As lykewise in January 1652, I obtained from the Lords of the Admiralty of Zeland one of their ships of warre, Captain Johan Paurvels, and went in person with him to Dunkirk of purpose (if possible) to retake, otherwise to reclaime the ship called the *John of Aberdene*, Master George Aikman, laded with pledding and other Scottish staple commodities, taken by two Dunkirker friggotts, Captain Peter Careu and Peter de Rudder, having their commission of the said Marquis of Ormond, and finding the said pirates and their abettors, John Nicholas Vaughan, pretended judge of the Kings Admirall Court, and Luke Wittington, pretended Irish agent, absolutly countenanced by the Frensh governour, Monsieur d'Estrade, and his deputy, Monsieur de Vitermont, I protested, and so left them etc.

Particular relation of my endeavours towards the maintenance reviving and encrease of Scotlands trade and navigation.

Whereas my predecessor, Sir Patrick Drummond, during his enjoying the office of Conservator, was continually craving and procuring augmentation of his fees or duties, so as he obtained and very exactly caused take up of every

seek of Staple goods [] stivers, of every hundred waye of coales 30 stivers, for every court action [] guldens etc, I did voluntarily, from my first publique possession of that charge, for the better encouragement of merchants skippers, and especially young beginners, condescend upon the reduction of the said fee duties to 15 stivers for every seek of Staple goods, and 10 stivers for the hundred waye of coales, and to hold courts gratis without any fee to my selfe, or ever desiring any augmentation besides the ordinary casualties etc.

In anno 1645, our Staple ships, being affrighted from comming to Sea, because of the many Irish and other men of warre, and for want of convoyes from Scotland to the great prejudice of trade, not only to the Staple, but also to France and other places, I offered to the State of Scotland to sett forth 3 men of warr of 500 tunnes, the one carying 32 guns, the other two good friggotts of 14 and 10 guns with 200 men, and sufficiently provided upon very easie conditions. And in the meantyme I made moyen with the Lords of Zeland that our ships gott constant convoyes, privatly granted by the Admiralty, homeward from Zeland, notwithstanding of the States Generalls prohibition and restraint.

Lykewise in December 1645, I moved the magistratts of Campveer to take upon them the exempting of the Scottish coales from paying any inward custome, and to accept of them as Staple wares upon certain conditions, whereunto the Burroughs of Scotland in July 1649 consented, but the coale masters, refusing to concurre, did obstruct and frustrate our nation of enjoying the benefite of the same, notwithstanding that I clearly proved it to the advantage of all parties interessed, and that besides the encrease of shipping it would augment the trade of Scotland beyond former experience 300,000 merks Scottish money per annum.

In anno 1648, having occasion to goe to Scotland, and knowing that there was at that tyme a very great quantity of all sort of native commodities lying upon merchants hands ready to spoile in Scotland, for not daring to ad-

venture them in regard of the many Irish and Dunkirk pirates, I obtained from the Admiralty of Zeland a ship of warre, not only to carry me over (as they had alwayes granted me that favour before), but to stay there upon my returne and to follow my orders, so as thereby I gave warning to all the merchants who presently laded their commodities, and they were safely convoyed, to the number of 12 shippes full of Staple goods (besides coalyers) which come with me to Campveer.

Upon intelligence that the Parliament of England, taking 131
in consideration the Government of Scotland, had made some motions to change or reforme our Staple and members thereof, I found myself obliged (according to the duty of my office as Conservator of the Priviledges of our nation in the Netherlands) to prevent the same, by my missive letter directed from Campvere the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ th of October 1651 to the Honourable Walter Strickland, Esqr, one of the members of Parliament and of the Councill of State of England, giving him true information how that the ordering and direction of our Staple did wholly depend of the Burroughs of Scotland, whose submission to the Government propounded would consequently draw all the members of the said Staple in, and along with them, as being absolutly tyed to their course and injunctions, and therefore I intreated him to assure the Parliament that there was no cause to take any notice of our Staple at all.

Lykeas immediately after the receipt of the orders and declarations of the Parliament of England, and the proceedings of their commissioners in Scotland, touching the setting of the Government there, and the perfecting of the union of both nations under one Commonwealth, whereunto the Burroughs had consented, I did by my letters of the $\frac{1}{2}$ th and $\frac{1}{5}$ th Aprill 1652 faithfully acquaint the magistratts of Edinburgh with the state and condition of our Staple, to the end that I might with all convenient speed have such orders and instructions from the Burroughs as they conceived most fitte and conducible to the reviving of our trade, and the peaceable enjoyment of our priviledges.

And being advertised by letters from my privat friends

and correspondents, both at London and Edinburgh of the 6th October, 5th December 1651, 9th January, 7th, 21th and 28th May 1652, that some envious tongues had raised calumnious reports in my prejudice, as if I had bene a fomenter of the troubles and divisions between both nations, and an active instrument in the late warres against England, I was loath to suffer such slaunderous aspersions to take roote in my too long silence, and therefore (howbeit my accusers were obscured and no particulars expressed) I did, by way of apologie, informe such as were my friends of my impartiall comportment in all respects, conceiving it sufficient to satisfy them, whilst I could not confront concealed misintelligencers, as my letters and apologie of the 9th February, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$ th March, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ th May and 7th of Juny 1652 more amply did shew.

- 132 About this tyme some late discontentments and jealousies between the Commonwealth of England and the United Netherlands did unhappily break forth into an open flame of maritime warre and hostility, kindled by a furious navall fight on the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$ th of May 1652, which so incensed and alienated their wonted amity into hatred and desire of revenge that presently, all correspondency ceasing, great preparations were made on both sydes in such a manner as threatned the destruction of each other, the sad apprehension whereof putting me upon serious thoughts of securing our nation and conserving the priviledges of our Staple during these apparent troubles. I addressed my self first to Messrs Lampsins, fearing lest they might seize upon the estates, moneys, shippes, commodities, and other goods properly belonging to subjects of Scotland, seeing they were now, by reason of this actuall warre, wholly disappointed of all ordinary meanes of acquyring their payment for the 19,641 lib. 17s. principall debt and interest thereof, due to them for Scotlands assignments upon England, and so a sufficient ground was afforded to them for putting their ultimate hypotheke in execution conforme to my 4th and their 2d articles of our mutuall contract, page 91 and 92, and confirmation thereof by the 6th article of the agreement recorded page 112.

But howbeit there was at that tyme of Scotchmens goods and moneys double the value of the said debt within Campvere, Middelburgh, and Flishing, out of which they could have bene fully satisfied in a very few days, yet were they so ingenuously disposed as upon our very first conference they cordially protested and gave me assurance that they would be so farre from taking advantage of these disastrous combustions, as to the contrary they would assist me in every thing which might conduce to the safety and protection of our nation, and accordingly, by their speciall concurrence, the Lords of the Admiralty of Zeland did not only permitte our shippes with their full ladings peaceably to depart, but also appointed a man of warre to convoy them the length of Newcastle.

In the next place, finding the rude rabble of the people beginning to quarrell and revile our mariners, and itching after some tumult, that so they might have a pretext to fall a plundering, as already they had attempted, I gave in a remonstrance to the magistratts of Campvere on the 9th of July 1652, desiring their peremptory resolution either to protect our nation in their persons and every thing belonging or entrusted to them, both at the Staple port, and other places within the Province of Zeland, and to procure the States of Zelands approbation thereupon for our further security, or otherwise to condescend upon a competent tyme for ordering our affaires, and transporting our selves, families, and goods to such place or places as wee should think expedient; whereupon they returned their answer, that the present cloudie discord, nor any other publique contests whatsoever betweene the Commonwealth of England and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, should nowise diminish or divert them from their respects and good affection to our nation and Staple priviledges, but that I might confidently rely upon their reall intention to observe all the articles of the Staple Contract as punctually as they had done before this unhappy breach, and accordingly they communicated this their resolution to the States of Zeland, who also were pleased to approve the same, and it was by open publica-

tion of the magistratts notified to the indwellers of Campvere, to prevent all jealousies and mistakes in tymes comming. Lykeas the said Magistratts granted their safe conducts under the towne seall to all the shippes of our nation, by which they passed freely home to Scotland, without any hinderance of men of warre, or private freebooters that had letters of retortion from the States Generall. And howbeit the States of Zeland were very willing to contribute towards the protecting and exempting of our Staple shippes, so as our Staple trade might still be continued notwithstanding of the warre with England, yet considering that it was impossible to restraine private men of warre (having generall commissions against all that were under the authority of the Commonwealth of England) from seizing as well Scottish shippes as English, they judged it safest, and accordingly I gave notice to the Burroughs of Scotland, that our nation should rather suspend their traffique untill it should please God to reconcile those differences. But whilst our Staple priviledges were thus continued and inviolably observed by the Magistratts of Campvere, some of our owne members, viz. James Eleis (lately deceased at London) his widdow, and Mr Thomas Lumsden, factors of our nation, finding their estates fayled and severall persons pursuing and calling them to an accompt before my court, where they knew they would surely be condemned, and speedily constrained to pay what they were justly indebted, betooke themselves (with the advyce of Sir Patrick Drummond and another person who had of late deserted the Staple, and was allied to and engaged for Mr Lumsden) to shifts and subterfuges, the better to frustrate their creditors and play bankrout full-handed, indeavouring to procure letters of *beneficium inventarium*, and letters of protection, conforme to the lawes of the Netherlands, alledging and affirming, 1, that the Burroughs of Scotland were denuded of all their power and consequently there could be no Staple; 2, that they could not acknowledge me their competent judge, because I did not fence my courts in the Kings name as formerly; 3, that Scotland, having assented to the Union under one Commonwealth with England was equally with England

interested in this warre against the United Netherlands, and therefore they renounced their nation, disclaimed the said Commonwealth, and desired to be admitted and protected henceforth as subjects of the Lords States Generall of the United Netherlands : under which specious pretexts they had so secretly and cunningly preposed the States of Zeland that it cost me above six moneths tyme before I could gett them rightly informed, the petitions of the said Mr^{rs} Eleis and Mr Lumsden absolutly rejected, the Burroughs of Scotland acknowledged to have the sole direction of the Staple, the members thereof declared to be under the jurisdiction of the Conservator as their competent judge, according to the lawes of Scotland, and a prohibition made that none should presume to question the present authority in and over Scotland, as is more amply expressed by the declaration of the magistratts of Campvere, bearing date the 20th of December 1653. 134

On the $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{$\frac{6}{8}$} th of the said moneth December 1653, the Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, being publickly declared at Westminster, consisting of 42 severall articles, by the which Oliver Cromwel, Captain Generall of the forces of England, Scotland and Ireland, was established for his lyfe Lord Protector of the said Commonwealth, from whom, for the future, should be derived all magistracie and honours in these three nations, and by whom, with the advice of the Councell, the keeping and holding of a good correspondency with forreign Kings, Princes and States should be directed, and also the power of warre and peace, and that the securities given by the publique faith of the nation and the engagement of the publique faith for satisfaction of debts and dammages should remaine firme and good, and not be made voide or invalide upon any pretence whatsoever.

On the 5th of Aprill, 1654, old style, the Peace, Union, and Confederation between His Highnes Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland etc, and the Lords the States Generall of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, consisting of 33 articles, was concluded, and signed at Westminster by

He: Laurence, J. Lambert, E. Montague, P. Lisle, Gil. Pickering, Wal. Strickland, Commissioners of His Highnes the Lord Protector, and H. Beverningh, William Nieupoort, Alb. P. Jongestal, Ambassadors Extraordinary of the Lords the States Generall, whereby (in the 24th article) it was agreed that incase of any wrong or injury no letters of reprizalls should be granted till first justice be sought in the ordinary course of law, and being refused or delayed there, then to make demand thereof to the supreme power, who were to see justice done, and satisfaction given, within three moneths, or fayling therein then letters of reprizall, marque, or countermarque might be granted.

On the 12th of the said moneth, Aprill 1654, there was published by order of His Highnes the Lord Protector and the Councill an ordinance of pardon and grace to the people of Scotland, as also an ordinance for uniting Scotland into one Commonwealth with England, by the which the people of Scotland were discharged from their fealty, homage, service, and allegiance due unto any of the issue and posterity of Charles Stuart, late King, and it was ordained that the armes of Scotland viz. St. Andrews Cross, should be received and borne in the armes of the Commonwealth as a badge of this Union, and that all the publique seales, seales of office, and seales of bodies civill or corporate in Scotland, which heretofore carried the armes of the Kings of Scotland, should henceforth instead thereof, carry the armes of the Commonwealth. The consideration of which (amongst other) particulars, and a desire to regulate my self in my publique charge and office conforme to the present constitution of the Government, now publickly
 135 declared and by Scotland assented unto, made me resolve to goe for England, and especially for giving true information touching Englands obligation and Scotlands exoneration of the publique faith debt due to Messrs Lampsins, who had given me notice that they intended to present a supplication to the Lord States Generall for ordering their Ambassadors in England to procure due payment of the said debt, by all fair and amicable meanes, whereof they had made a perfect calculation as follows.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------|
| 16 $\frac{47}{48}$ | Feb 3, for the first assignment upon England, principall debt . lib. | 3641 17 | -d |
| 16 $\frac{49}{49}$ | { for one yeares interest thereof at 8 per centum lib. | 291 7 | - |
| | | { for the second assignment upon England, principall debt . lib. | 16000 - - |
| 16 $\frac{50}{50}$ | for one yeares interest of lib. 19933 : 4s lib. | 1594 13 | 1 |
| 16 $\frac{51}{51}$ | for the third yeares interest of lib. 21527 : 17 : 1d lib. | 1722 4 | 7 |
| 16 $\frac{52}{52}$ | for the 4th yeares interest of lib. 23250 : 1 : 8d lib. | 1860 - - | |
| 16 $\frac{53}{53}$ | for the 5th yeares interest of lib. 25110 : 1 : 8d lib. | 2008 16 | 1 |
| 16 $\frac{54}{54}$ | for the 6th yeares interest of lib. 27118 : 17 : 9d lib. | 2169 10 | 2 |
| | July P for 5 moneths interest of lib. 29288 : 8 : -d lib. | 976 5 | 5 |
| Somma. By England due to Messrs Lampsins, payable P. July 1654 . lib. | | 30264 13 | 4 |

Lykewise they made up their account of the additional maintenance, which, after due examination, I did certifie to be justly stated in manner following.

| | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1651. | Primo July, there remained in their hands, as on page 130, | 60925 18 | guldens, sts. |
| 1652 | { Primo July, add for one yeares interest thereof R 4874 : 2 } Rests | 1147 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | | |
| 1653 | { Primo July, add for one yeares interest thereof R 4965 : 18 } Rests | 1333 18 | |
| | | | |
| 1654 | { Primo July, add for one yeares interest thereof R 5072 : 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ } Rests | 1541 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | | |

Somma, by Messrs Lampsins due to Scotland for the just remainder of the additionall maintenance upon the first of July 1654, for the which they are to be accomptable and make restitution to Scotland, after full satisfaction received of Scotland's assignments upon England, principall debt and interest above calculated, and after they be released of their engagement for my agent pension from and since the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ th of May 1654, besides all lawfull charges, further interests and dammages, according to the original bond and contract dated the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of July 1648, recorded page 90, 91, and 92

Which being reduced, *a la parj*, at the usual rate of 10 guldens for a pound sterling, amounts in English money to lib. 6494, 18s. 7d.

On the $\frac{20}{30}$ th of May 1654, I closed this Memoriall at Campvere, being ready to depart thence for Flising, and thence to take passage for London. The Lord protect and direct me, and grant his blessing upon my honest intentions and indeavours, so as I may with comfort returne to my family, amen.

T. CUNINGHAM.

APPENDIX I

Missive to Thomas Cuningham James Eleis and James Weir, Factors at Campheir, March 1644.

[Sunderland, 11th March 1644.]

ASSURED FREIND,—Being come by Godis assistance this lenth wee thought good to acquaint yow therwith, and to send yow this litle ships loading with coales to be disposed of by yow to the best advantage for our use. Your affection to the good of the cause in hand being so really witnessed to your native cuntrey in former times makes ws yet to rely upon your care and diligence in quhat may concerne the advancement of the work of reformation. Wee desire your help in buying 20,000 weight of poulder, wheroff 4000 weight of cannon poulder and 2000 of pistoll poulder and the rest of musquett poulder, and als much match. Yow shall have the prices theroff returned from this in coles with any ships yow shall send hither, and let thir coales be in the first end theroff. Yow may send it to this port, unles yow shall receive advertisement to send it to some other, in parcellis as yow may have it, and as yow find shipping for coles. Hoping yow will use your best and most speedy endeavours heirin wee remayne

[ARGYLL. W. ARMYNE.]

Reg., Committee of Estates (Army), 1643-44, Register House.

APPENDIX II

Letter from Thomas Cuningham to the Committee of Estates, April 1646.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,—These are only to accompany the bearer hereof, your lordshipps trustie servant, my special friend and fellow sufferer, James Weir, whose constant affection

and faithfull services to the kingdome are so fullie knowne unto your lordshipps and all welaffected that hee needeth no recommendation or testimony further then your lordshipps owne experience and real prooffe of his seasounable performances. Only thus farre I must presume to intreat your lordshipps to take some present and effectuall course for his satisfaction and speedie dispatch, in regard it concerns no lesse then the standing or falling of both him and mee and the well or ruine of both our families as hee wil himself at more length declare unto your lordshipps, and his owne indisposition can beare witness that it's not out of pleasure but urgent and dangerous necessity that hath made him undertake this voyage. So referring all further particulars to his owne relation, expecting his returne more acceptable then his departing and that hee shall every way find such kyndlie intertainment and favour at your lordshipps hands as his cheereful and readie obedience to your lordshipps commands towards the reliefe and supplying of the publict in its greatest extremities hath merited and deserved, I humblie take my leave and shall ever remaine your lordshipps humble and faithfull servant

T. CUNINGHAM.

Campvere, $\frac{8}{18}$ Aprile, 1646.

[*Directed on back*].—For the Right Honourable, The Lords and others of the Committee of Estates of the kingdome of Scotland.

Warrants, Committee of Estates, 1640-46, Register House.

APPENDIX III

*Letter from Thomas Cuningham to the Lord
Chancellor, June 1648.*

RIGHT HONOURABILL,—The manifold and incredibill pressures under quhich I and my compairtner Ja: Weir (for to long a tyme) have groaned and the unexpressibill dangeris quherunto we have bein from tyme to tyme exposed, as they ar not wnknowin to the whole kingdome (for quhose sak we dispysed our libertie

and willingly adventured the losse of our estaittes) so it may be easilly conjectured how much our greif was multiplied and exagerated by my laitt harsh rencounter at and dispoyned returne from Edinburgh, from quence I was constrained (far contrarie to my expectatioune and doubtlesse aganies the intentioun of the parliament) to cum away in suche a frustrat maner as wes moir nor sufficient to have drivin me to dispair and both our selfis and our families to beggarie and uter desolatioune, had not the Lord by his fatherllie compasioune (even quhen our hopes wes lost) prevented the same in shewing ws ane seasounabill delyverance and way of saiffie in maner following, to witt; after my affoirsaid returne and saiff arraivell heir (quhich wes upon the 6th of May (stilo novo) finding our creditouris altogidder intractabill and fullie resolved to persewe ws and having tryed all uther ordinarie and possibill meanes in vaine, the deepe sence and apprehensioune of our threatned infamy and publict disgreace (reflecting by consequence upoun the honour of our natioun and cuntrey) compelld me to tak my recourse to two breithrein (men of potent meanes and cheife respect in this ileland) schewing them that I haid ordour to borrow 20,000 pundis sterling upoun the publict faith of the kingdome of Scotland for the satisfing and discharging certane sumes dew and owing by the said kingdome to severall persounes within this cuntrey (according to the act of the Committie of Estaittis daited at Edinburgh the 25th of February last) and disyred to know if they wold advance the said summe or any considerabill part therof upon such reassounabill conditiones as the said Com-missioune enabled me to grant, quhich they took to their consideratioune and having appoynted tyme and pleace for giving me ane absolute answer wee mett upon the bussienes tuyce or thryce till in end wee concluded and agreed conditionallie and subscrivit our contract on both sydis, the substance quheroff is breiffie as followis: they have wndertakin and obliedged themselffs to furneisch and advance unto me upon the publict faith of the kingdome of Scotland and the securitie eftir specifeit betuixt and the first day of July nixt the summe of ane hundreth and fiftie thowsand guidlins absolutlie and other fiftie thowsand guidlins they have takin in thir optioun and to resolve betuixt and the said tyme; and therupon I ame to give them ane band writtin in both languages

Scottis and Dutch and drawin up in dew forme under my scall of office and subscriptioun manuell accknowledging to have borrowed and resseaved the said summe in qualitie as agent by vertew of the said speciall warrand and commissioun in name and behalf and for the proper use and account of the kingdome of Scotland and in the said qualitie obleidging the kingdome afoirsaid thankfully to repay the said principall summe togidder with the intrest or anualrent therof at the raitt of eight per cent. in the yeir to the said persounes their heiris or assignis.

[Particulars follow of dates on which payments are to be made.]

‘ This being in effect the forme and maner of our agreement quhich howbeit itt may in sume measour be thought wncertane and (untill it be fullie consumatted) subject to revocking, yit knowing the persounes with quhom I have contracted to be men of honour and sinceritie and I dar be persuaded (except sume unhappie tydingis interupt the same) they sall trewlie performe thir part at thir day appoynted and thirfoir I wold not ommitt (with this good occasioun) to give your Lordship advertisement heirof to the end that your Lordship may notefie the samyein to the Parliament or Committie of Estaitts (if the Parliament be adjurned and not sitting), that I may have your Lordships warrand and ordour how and quhat way to imploy and dispose of the remandeir and overplus, if so be the persounes afoirsaid doe resolve to advance and furneisch moir nor will be sufficient to releive and enabill ws to dischaig those (to long sustained) engagmentis quhich we have hitherto undertakin for the publict serveice of the kingdome. In all quhich and quhatsoever further commandis it sall please the kingdome to lay upoun me I sall (god willing) to the utmost of my ability indeavour to disschaig the dewtie of

Your Lordships constant and most humble Servant,

T. CUNINGAME.

Campvere 1648,

the $\frac{17}{17}$ Junii.

Direct.—To the Right Honll. the E. of Loudone Heig Chancellour of Scotland.

Warrants, Committee of Estates, 1647-48, Register House.

APPENDIX IV

Several letters in the printed *Clarendon State Papers* mention Cuningham in connection with Sir Patrick Drummond:—

(1) Vol. iii. p. 123. Sir Edward Hyde writes from Paris (Dec. 7, 1652) to Secretary Nicholas that Drummond's business shall be done in the manner proposed. Hyde has never heard a good word of Cuningham from any honest man, while Drummond is extraordinarily zealous in the King's service. There is also a copy by Hyde (p. 124) of an undated letter from the King to the Princess of Orange on behalf of Drummond, who is stated to have had from the Prince of Orange 900 guilders in annual salary as Conservator at Campvere. The King was obliged, when last at Breda, to put Cuningham in execution of the office out of deference to the Scots Commissioners, as the Prince of Orange understood; and he desires that arrears and future payments should go to Drummond (*cf.* pp. 165, 166, 252).

(2) Vol. iii. p. 204. Hyde writes to Nicholas from Paris (Dec. 26, 1653) that the King has long been aware of Cuningham's 'good affection,' and would have transferred the authority to Drummond; but the latter continues as before to deprecate action 'till we see the issue of this treaty.'

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REPORT OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held on Saturday, 11th December 1926, in Dowell's Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh,—Mr. Evan M. Barron, Editor of the *Inverness Courier*, in the Chair.

The Report of the Council was as follows:—

During the past year eleven members have died or resigned. Twenty-one new members have joined the Society: the number now on the roll, exclusive of libraries, is 423. The Council desire to impress on members the necessity of maintaining the membership of the Society, and would again appeal to them to bring its objects to the notice of friends and sympathisers.

Since the last General Meeting the *Early Records of the University of St. Andrews, 1413-1579*, and the fourth *Miscellany Volume* have been issued to members for the year 1925-26. The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Maitland Anderson, Sir Bruce Seton, Mr. Herbert Campbell, and Mr. Angus.

For the year 1926-27 it is proposed to issue *The Scottish Correspondence of Mary of Lorraine, 1543-60*, edited by Miss A. I. Cameron, Ph.D. This volume will contain a large number of interesting letters in the vernacular, including the curious correspondence of Sir John Luttrell, Commander of Broughty Castle during the English occupation, 1547-50. It is complementary to the volumes of *Balcarres Papers*, edited by Miss Wood, and, while it throws valuable light upon

domestic policies in Scotland, it will appeal also to students of philology.

The Council also hope to publish, under the editorship of Miss E. J. Courthope, M.A., the *Diary of Thomas Cuningham*, Conservator of Scottish Privileges at Campvere, which covers the period 1640-54, and is important for the commercial and political history of Scotland during the period of the Civil War. The text is already in type.

The transcription of the *Sheriff Court Book of Fifeshire*, 1514-22, has been completed by Mr. W. C. Dickinson, formerly of St. Andrews University, now of the London School of Economics. It is one of the earliest of our Sheriff Court Books, and will form a most important contribution to Scottish institutional history.

Dr. W. B. Blaikie has kindly placed at the disposal of the Council the material which he had collected for a supplementary list of the prisoners in the 1745 Rising. It has been much enlarged by Sir Bruce Seton, who has undertaken to edit the work. There are already about 3500 names in addition to those which appear in the *List* formerly published by the Society.

The Council regret that, notwithstanding the representations made by themselves and many other public bodies, the urgency of the matter and the report of a Departmental Committee, no steps have been taken to secure the preservation and proper administrative control of the Public Records of Scotland.

In terms of a resolution of November 1918, Mr. Macphail, having been Chairman of Council for four years, now retires. The Council recommend Mr. James MacLehose as his successor.

The Members of Council retiring by rotation are Mr. MacLehose, Professor R. S. Rait, and Lord Sands. It is recommended that the last two be re-elected, and that Mr. Macphail take the place vacated by Mr. MacLehose.

The accounts of the Treasurer, appended in abstract, show a credit balance of £502, 8s. 2d. on 11th November 1926.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report, thanked the members for the great honour they had done him in asking him to preside. It was an honour which he valued very highly, both on his own account and also because it was a recognition by the Society of the part Highlanders had played in the study of the history of our land. The Scottish History Society had never fallen into the mistake of thinking that the history of Scotland comprehended only a history of the Lowlands. They recognised that the history of Scotland was the history of Scotland. They realised also that Scotland took its name from the Scot, because the Highlands conquered the South and added it to the North. The unpardonable error of regarding Scottish history from the angle of the Lowlands, which marred Scottish history for two hundred years, was only now beginning to be rectified. The fact was now accepted that the War of Independence was an achievement of Celtic Scotland, and was won by the Northern Scots. In accordance with the old, narrow, perverted, erroneous view the Highlanders were for a long time regarded as a mere turbulent Celtic fringe on the borders of civilised and law-abiding southern counties, eager always for war and plunder, and little better than savages. And that view was still very commonly held. It was a totally absurd and erroneous view, and it said very little for those who used to write Scottish history that it was kept so long in Scottish history. He could take any period of Scottish history and prove to them that there was very little difference between the Highlander as a mass and the Lowlander as a mass, and that both contributed equally to the development and the progress of the nations.

After referring in illustration to the War of Montrose, the Highland Host, and the Forty-Five, he continued: The effect of this false outlook on Highland history—because, of course, Highlanders learned their history from the ordinary books, and they were always reading there that the Highlanders were wild and uncivilised—was that our writers were thrown back on the Highlands themselves. Local Highland histories are always parochial and inclined to exalt the clan above the country, and to this day they in the North, who were trying to put the study of history on a proper basis, had to content themselves with those things. It has not been easy sometimes, but now he was

glad to say they had made great headway, and Highland history has at last been placed on a scientific basis; and he might claim that Scottish history is being treated from the same angle, viz. that in history there should be no Highlanders and Lowlanders, but that the two are so intermixed that you can only arrive at true history by treating them more or less as one. Of course there was the old idea that the Teuton was a most wonderful man. Luckily the war has shown, what the Highlanders always have held, that the one thing that distinguishes Scotland from England is the amount of Celtic blood that flows in every Scotsman's veins to a greater or less degree.

And in this connection he was glad to see that the Lord Justice-General recently said: 'The unifying truth was to be found in this—that that which stamped their race and made them feel brothers all the world over was that tincture of Celtic blood which ran in the veins of every Scotsman. It might be strong, it might be weak, relatively, but it was that which gave the snap, the speciality, and the stamp which every Scotsman bore in every corner of the world.' He might claim that what they might call this new school of Highland history had its origin in the town of Inverness, where for many years the study of history had been pursued on a scientific basis, and with the one desire to arrive at a true history of our country from contemporary sources. Fifty years ago Dr. William Mackay founded the Gaelic Society. A year or two afterwards the Field Club was founded. Both these societies devoted themselves to original research with very excellent results. He need only mention the names of Dr. Fraser Mackintosh, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Macbain, Professor Watson, Mr. P. J. Anderson, and his own father to remind them of the valuable original work done in this connection in Inverness and the North.

The Scottish History Society had made available for them many sources which they otherwise would not have had, but the printing and publication of sources in themselves was not enough. Students of history must be taught to appreciate those sources properly and to cultivate impartiality. He feared their schools and universities were not doing all they could do, or anything like all they should do, for Scottish history. In most of their Scottish schools Scottish history was taught as a mere aside. They had a Scottish Education Department, and he hoped the day would come when that Department would awaken to the fact that they were a Scottish Education Department. No Scottish

child ought to get the hall-mark of the Scottish Education Department—namely, the leaving certificate—without passing an examination in Scottish history. And with regard to the Universities he thought it was scandalous that the classes in Scottish history should be so poorly attended. The study of Scottish history should be more or less compulsory in Scottish Universities. The great mistake the Scottish Universities were making was that they were trying to ape the English Universities, and what they wanted was that the student who went to a Scottish University should receive the hall-mark of a Scottish University education, and not the hall-mark of an imitation of English education.

And that led him to the very important question of the Scottish Public Records. He was sure they would all have seen with regret the clause in the Report which said that, 'notwithstanding the representations made by themselves and many other public bodies, the urgency of the matter and the report of a Departmental Committee, no steps have been taken to secure the preservation and proper administrative control of the Public Records of Scotland.' If Scots boys and girls were properly instructed in Scottish history in their schools and universities, that clause would never have been required. After all, the strongest force with any Government Department is public opinion, but there will never be a real public opinion on historical matters in Scotland until Scottish history is properly taught. They all know how important it is that the Records should be well preserved. All over the country there are vast numbers of Records, public and private, still uncatalogued, still unpublished, and very many neglected. He himself knew of very many in the North which have never been thoroughly examined. As a matter of fact, he was at the present time acting in collaboration with Major Duncan Warrand in the publication some time of probably two volumes of Culloden papers dealing entirely with the '45. Major Warrand has spent many years going through them, and the forthcoming volumes will contain a great mass of material of very great interest. Now there is a very great danger of those documents being lost. And in many other old houses all over the North of Scotland there are great collections of documents of a similar nature which have only to be examined by experts in order to produce material of very great value to the student of Scottish history. Next year probably the *Sheriff Court Book of Fife* would be published by the Society. And there are

many other Sheriff Court Books. All those Records ought to be under the care of an official in Edinburgh or elsewhere in Scotland who would be responsible for them, but on the plea of economy the Government refuses to appoint any one to look after the Records. The result is that every year Records are disappearing. It is perfectly easy for any one to borrow Records and never return them. This showed the necessity of having an official responsible for the Records, and the only suggestion he could make was that the Society and other bodies should keep hammering at the Scottish Office and not rest until something is done to put our Records on a proper basis.

Mr. ALEXANDER MORRISON, Town Clerk of Bridge of Allan, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report, explained what had been done by the Convention of Royal Burghs in support of the efforts of the Society to secure proper treatment for the National Records.

The Hon. HEW DALRYMPLE moved that Mr. JAMES MACLEHOSE be elected Chairman of Council in succession to Mr. MACPHAIL, and also the re-election of members of Council retiring by rotation, the Honorary Treasurer and the Secretaries. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by Mr. MACLEHOSE.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT CHARGE and DISCHARGE
of the INTROMISSIONS of the HONORARY
TREASURER for the year from 12th November
1925 to 11th November 1926.

CHARGE.

| | | | |
|--|-------|--------|------|
| I. Funds as at close of last Account— | | | |
| 1. Sums on Deposit Receipt with Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh, £590 0 0 | | | |
| 2. Balance on Current Account with Do., | 93 | 4 | 10 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £683 | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Less</i> —Balance due to Messrs. T. & A. Constable Ltd., | 175 | 19 | 5 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | | £507 | 5 5 |
| II. Subscriptions received— | | | |
| 1. Members, | £451 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. Libraries, | 126 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | | 577 | 10 0 |
| III. Publications sold, | | 71 | 9 9 |
| IV. Interest on Deposit Receipts, | | 20 | 1 7 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Amount of the Charge equal to the Discharge, | | £1,176 | 6 9 |
| | <hr/> | | |

DISCHARGE.

| | | | |
|--|-------|----|----|
| I. Cost of Publications, including Printing, Parcelling, Issuing, and Carriage— | | | |
| 1. <i>Early Records of the University of St. Andrews</i> , | £367 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Less</i> —Already paid to account, | 218 | 14 | 3 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £148 | 7 | 10 |
| Preparation of Index and clerical work, | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Carry forward, | £169 | 7 | 10 |

| | | | | |
|------|--|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Brought forward, . . . | £169 | 7 | 10 |
| 2. | <i>Miscellany Volume</i> , . . . | £326 | 6 | 9 |
| | <i>Less</i> —Already paid to account, 128 18 11 | | | |
| | | <u>£197</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>10</u> |
| | Preparation of Index and clerical work, . . . | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | <u>207 17 10</u> |
| 3. | <i>Diary of Thomas Cuninghame</i> —composition to date, . . . | 88 | 7 | 6 |
| 4. | <i>Scottish Correspondence of Marie de Lorraine</i> —composition to date, . . . | 164 | 7 | 6 |
| 5. | Sundry carriages and postages, . . . | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| | | <u>£632</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>6</u> |
| II. | General Printing and Stationery, . . . | 25 | 6 | 2 |
| III. | Miscellaneous Payments, . . . | 16 | 3 | 11 |
| IV. | Funds as at the close of this Account— | | | |
| 1. | Balance on Deposit Receipt with Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh, £670 0 0 | | | |
| 2. | Balance on Current Account with Do., . . . | 87 | 11 | 0 |
| | | <u>£757</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | <i>Less</i> —Balance due to Messrs. T. & A. Constable Ltd., . . . | 255 | 2 | 10 |
| | | | | <u>502 8 2</u> |
| | Sum of the Discharge equal to the Charge, . . . | <u>£1,176</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>9</u> |

EDINBURGH, 29th November 1926.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish History Society for the period from 12th November 1925 to 11th November 1926, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and I find the same to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched, closing with a Balance on Deposit Receipt with the Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh, of Six hundred and seventy pounds, and a Balance at the credit of the Society's Current Account with the said Bank of Eighty-seven pounds eleven shillings, less Balance due to Messrs. T. & A. Constable Ltd. of Two hundred and fifty-five pounds two shillings and tenpence. WILLIAM K. DICKSON.

Scottish History Society.

THE EXECUTIVE.

1926-1927.

President.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T., LL.D.

Chairman of Council.

JAMES MACLEHOSE, LL.D.

Council.

PROFESSOR ROBERT S. RAIT, LL.D.

THE HON. LORD SANDS, LL.D.

J. R. N. MACPHAIL, K.C.

WILLIAM MACKAY, LL.D.

SIR PHILIP J. HAMILTON GRIERSON, LL.D.

SIR BRUCE SETON, C.B.

JAMES CURLE, W.S., LL.D.

W. A. MACNAUGHTON, M.D.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.

D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D.

WILLIAM ANGUS.

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Hon. Treasurer.

JOHN M. HOWDEN, D.L., C.A., 8 York Place, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretaries.

Prof. R. K. HANNAY, LL.D., 5 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM ANGUS, Historical Department, H.M. General Register
House, Edinburgh.

R U L E S

1. THE object of the Society is the discovery and printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland. The Society will also undertake, in exceptional cases, to issue translations of printed works of a similar nature, which have not hitherto been accessible in English.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected Members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

3. The Annual Subscription to the Society shall be One Guinea. The publications of the Society shall not be delivered to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear, and no Member shall be permitted to receive more than one copy of the Society's publications.

4. The Society will undertake the issue of its own publications, *i.e.* without the intervention of a publisher or any other paid agent.

5. The Society normally issues yearly two octavo volumes of about 320 pages each.

6. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at the end of October, or at an approximate date to be determined by the Council.

7. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

8. Editors shall receive 20 copies of each volume they edit for the Society.

9. The owners of Manuscripts published by the Society will also be presented with a certain number of copies.

10. The Annual Balance-Sheet, Rules, and List of Members shall be printed.

11. No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at a General Meeting of the Society. A fortnight's notice of any alteration to be proposed shall be given to the Members of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

For the year 1886-1887.

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- Aberdeen Free Public Library.
 Aberdeen University Library.
 Adelaide University, South Australia.
 Arbroath Public Library.
 Ayr, Carnegie Public Library.
 Baltimore, Peabody Institute.
 Bearsden, by Glasgow, St. Peter's College.
 Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge
 (Linenhall Library).
 Belfast, Queen's University.
 10 Birmingham Free Library.
 Boston Athenæum, Mass., U.S.A.
 Boston Public Library, Mass., U.S.A.
 California University Library.
 Cambridge University Library.
 Cardiff Free Public Library.
 Chicago, Newberry Library.
 Chicago University Library.
 Coatbridge, Carnegie Public Library.
 Columbia University Library, New York.
 20 Copenhagen, Bibliothèque Royale.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.
 Dresden, Library of Saxony.
 Dundee Free Library.
 Dundee, University College Library.
 Dunfermline Public Library.
 Dunfermline, Scottish Central Library for Students.
 Edinburgh, Church of Scotland Library.
 Edinburgh, Episcopal Church Theological Library, Coates
 Hall, Rosebery Crescent.
 Edinburgh, Fraser Chair of Scottish History, Edinburgh
 University.
 30 Edinburgh, Free Church Library, Bank Street.
 Edinburgh, H.M. General Register House (Historical
 Department).
 Edinburgh, Hope Trust, 31 Moray Place.
 Edinburgh, New Club, Princes Street.
 Edinburgh, Philosophical Institution, 4 Queen Street.
 Edinburgh, Protestant Institute of Scotland.

LIST OF LIBRARIES

- Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge.
 Edinburgh, Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street.
 Edinburgh, St. Mary's Cathedral Library.
 Edinburgh, Signet Library, Parliament Square.
- 40 Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street.
 Edinburgh, Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Court.
 Edinburgh, Speculative Society, University Buildings.
 Edinburgh, U.F. College Library, Assembly Hall, New College, Mound.
 Edinburgh, University Club.
 Edinburgh University Library.
 Falkirk Public Library.
 Fort Augustus, St. Benedict's Abbey.
 Fort William, West Highland Museum.
 Glasgow, Baillie's Institution Free Library.
- 50 Glasgow, Faculty of Procurators.
 Glasgow, Mitchell Library.
 Glasgow, United Free Church College Library, Lynedoch Street, Glasgow.
 Glasgow University Library.
 Hamburg, Staats-und-Universitätsbibliothek, Speersort, Hamburg.
 Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
 Hove Public Library, Hove, Sussex.
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill., U.S.A.
 Inverness Free Library.
 Iowa State University, Iowa.
- 60 Ireland, National Library of.
 Kilmarnock Public Library.
 Largs, Stevenson Institute.
 Leeds Library, Commercial Street, Leeds.
 Leipzig, Universitäts-Bibliothek, Beethovenstr. 6.
 Liverpool Public Library.
 London, Antiquaries, Society of, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 London, Athenæum Club.
 London, Caledonian Club, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
 London, Corporation Library (Guildhall).
- 70 London Library (St. James's Square).
 London, National Liberal Club.
 London, Public Record Office.

- London, Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 London, Royal Institution, W.
 London School of Economics and Political Science,
 Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
 London University, South Kensington, S.W.
 London, University College, Gower Street, London.
 Los Angeles Public Library, California, U.S.A.
 Lund, Sweden, Universitets Biblioteket.
- 80 Manchester, John Rylands Library.
 Manchester, Public Free Library.
 Melbourne, University of, Carlton, Australia.
 Michigan, University of, General Library, Ann Arbor,
 Mich., U.S.A.
 Minneapolis Athenæum Library.
 Montreal, McGill University.
 Munich, Bavarian State Library.
 Nairn Literary Institute.
 Netherlands Royal Library.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library.
- 90 New South Wales Library, Sydney.
 New York Public Library, Albany, New York, U.S.A.
 New York State Library.
 Northampton, Smith College, Mass., U.S.A.
 Nottingham Free Public Library.
 Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, Canada.
 Ottawa, Parliamentary Library.
 Oxford, All Souls College.
 Paisley, Philosophical Institution.
 Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.
- 100 Pennsylvania Historical Society.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia.
 Perth, Sandeman Public Library.
 Philadelphia, St. Andrew's Society.
 Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, U.S.A.
 Princeton University Library, New Jersey, U.S.A.
 St. Andrews University Library.
 San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, U.S.A.
 San Gabriel, Henry E. Huntington Library, California.
 Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan, Canada.
- 110 Sheffield Free Public Library.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, California,
 U.S.A.
 Stirling Public Library.

LIST OF LIBRARIES

- Stockholm Royal Library.
Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancashire.
Texas, The University of, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.
Toronto Reference Library.
Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
Uppsala, Royal University Library, Sweden.
Victoria Public Library, Melbourne.
- 120 Wales, National Library of, Aberystwyth.
Washington, Library of Congress.
Washington, University Library, St. Louis, U.S.A.
Wick, Carnegie Public Library.
Wigan Free Public Library.
Wisconsin State Historical Society.
Yale University Library.

