XVIII.—Observations upon certain Documents relating to William first Earl of Gowrie, and Patrick Ruthven, his fifth and last surviving son, in a Letter addressed by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer S.A., to Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, F.S.A.

Read June 19, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

5, Upper Gloster Street, Dorset Square, 14th June, 1851.

When I some time ago addressed a paper to the Society of Antiquaries upon the subject of the death of William first Earl of Gowrie, and the bearing of that sacrifice to injustice upon what I believe to have been the conspiracy entered into by his sons John and Alexander in the year 1600, I was not aware that there exists, in the person of Colonel Stepney Cowell, a present representative of the last male descendant of that most unhappy family. Since the publication of my former paper, I have, by your kind introduction, been brought into acquaintance with that gentleman, whom I have found extremely zealous for the honour of his unfortunate ancestors. He takes an entirely different view of the Gowrie conspiracy from myself; but, with a liberality which proves the sincerity of his own convictions, as well as his desire for the discovery of the truth, whatever it may turn out to be, he has not only allowed me to inspect his family papers relating to the Gowries, but has given me permission to make some of them the subject of an additional communication to the Society of Antiquaries.

Before I proceed to state the contents of these papers, allow me to allude to another subject connected with my former communication to the Society. It has been mentioned to me that it is thought that I must have overstated the miserable condition of Scotland under the domination of the Earl of Arran, A.D. 1584. It is doubted, I am told, whether it could possibly be true that Arran and his friends practised such iniquitous tyranny as I have attributed to them. "Surely," an eminent antiquary has remarked to me, "it is incredible, whatever your authorities may say, that any political party could have adopted a policy so entirely suicidal." The point thus raised is one of considerable importance, as well in reference to the main
subject of my former paper, as in connection with the subsequent and more fatal Gowrie conspiracy in 1600. If the members of the dominant party did not conduct themselves with the tyrannous injustice which I have attributed to them, the intrigues of the friends of the first Earl of Gowrie for their overthrow, the movements which formed the excuse for his execution, and the subsequent conspiracy (as I consider it) of his sons, are all entirely unaccountable. But if we conclude, as I still think we ought to conclude, that the tyranny of the Earl of Arran was of the harshest and most selfish kind, conspiracies become natural instead of unaccountable. Borne down in Parliament by power obtained by bribery; unable to procure justice in the corrupted courts of law; Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and the other strongholds of the kingdom, in the possession of their enemies, and hated as a stern and uncompliant party by the boy-king; what wonder if the Protestants of the time had recourse to combinations which the friends of Queen Mary termed "conspiracies," or if among the objects of their plots some appear to us, after the lapse of centuries, to be extremely difficult to be understood, if not to be almost incredible.

In my former paper I stated that Calderwood and Melville, Spottiswood and Keith, Bowes, Davison, and Hume of Godscroft, contemporary writers of all parties, described the conduct of Arran in terms which applied only to an almost unparalleled tyranny. After recomparing the statement with these authorities, I am not inclined to retract one word of it. All of them in their several ways bear out the following emphatic testimony of Melville:

"Now the Erle of Arran triumphed, being chanceler and capten of the castellis of Edenbrough and Stirling. He made the haill subjects to tremble under him, and every man dependit upon him; daily inventing and seeking out of new faults against divers for their escheats, lands, benefices, or to get budis [gudis?]; vexing the haill writers and lawyers to make sure his giftes and conkissis. And samany of the nobility as were in fear of their estates fled, and others were banished. He shot directly at the life and lands of the Earl of Gowry."—(Melville's Memoirs, p. 324.)

In addition to the evidence I before adduced, I would beg to be allowed to fortify my statements by a letter which seems to have been overlooked even by Tytler and other pains-taking historical writers. Dated from Edinburgh, 6th September, 1584, it was written by Davison, who at that time filled the arduous office of resident English ambassador in Scotland. It is addressed to Sir Christopher Hatton, and presents a minute picture of the state of the government of Scotland. The letter
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is too long, and its details too minute, to be read before the Society at this time, but I append it to the present communication, and would beg leave to direct attention to its contents. They are not the less valuable because proceeding from a statesman known to have been more candid than cautious. Davison represents the king's advisers as pursuing a course which is hurrying their master headlong into the most imminent danger; the king himself being, in the meantime, personally animated by an implacable hatred of that Protestant party which, as Davison remarks, "in defence of his life and crown had hazarded their own lives, living, fortunes, and all that they have." Arran is described by Davison as one with whom neither fear of God nor respect of man prevailed. Urged on by his shameless and ill-gotten wife, he possessed an inordinate thirst for power and wealth; and gaining ascendancy in the parliament by bribery and corruption, openly turned his power to the profit of his party. "They have forfeited," Davison says, "whom it pleased them, whose malice and cruelty spared not the poor innocent ladies, especially the Countess of Gowry, whom they used with the greatest inhumanity that may be, and have determined their revenge and rapine against the rest, whom they please to summon in the next session of parliament, where he [Arran] is to preside as viceroy, the king minding not to be present."

Such testimony from a witness, at once so competent and so credible, corroborates my former statement, and proves that if any excuse or vindication for a conspiracy to bring about a political change by violent means, can be found in the fact that the country was really suffering under a grinding and oppressive tyranny, the Ruthvens are entitled to the benefit of it.

I now proceed to the papers intrusted to me by Colonel Stepney Cowell:

The first of them is an original deed, under the hand and seal of William the first Earl of Gowrie, dated at the burgh of Perth, on the last day of February 1583, which I take to mean 1583-4. This document is now exhibited to the Society.

It appears in the paper No. III., which was printed in illustration of my former paper, that after the Earl of Gowrie had been found guilty, he addressed the judge who was about to pass sentence upon him as follows:—"My lord judge, the points whereof I am condemned are but small oversights, and so it will be known afterward. I pray you to make not the matter so heinous as to punish it by the penalty of forfaltrie. My sons are in my lands; the second is confirmed in all his rights by the king's majesty." In the paper No. II. the latter sentence reads thus: "My sons are in my lands many years since, and have all their rights confirmed by the king, and failing the eldest the second is to succeed, and is assigned to all my causes." The
reply of the judge was that the Earl, having been found guilty of treason, the customary consequences must follow the verdict.

The deed now exhibited may be one of the legal documents for carrying into effect the arrangement by which the Earl of Gowrie endeavoured to secure his sons in the possession of his lands. It empowers Patrick Gusythaw to surrender the lands and baronies of Ruthven and Dirleton into the hands of the king, in order that a new grant might be made thereof to the earl's eldest son James and his issue male, and in default thereof to his said son's next male heir, but with a reservation of the life interest of the earl himself, and the rights of Dorothy Stewart his spouse. A copy of this deed will be appended to this paper.

It is now exhibited as presenting, among its other claims to attention, an excellent autograph of the earl, with an impression of his seal. The arms upon the seal are, quarterly, 1. and 4. Ruthven, 2. Cameron, 3. Haliburton, all within a double bordure. The crest is said to be a goat's head cabossed, issuing out of a crown. The supporters are two goats. The motto is Deid schav.

The legend runs thus: S. VILELM. COMITIS. GOVRLE. DNI. RVTHVE. ET. DIRLTOV. The other papers communicated to me by Colonel Cowell relate to that member of the family from whom he traces his own descent—Patrick Ruthven, termed by Mr. Craik in his excellent work, entitled The Romance of the Peerage, “the last of the Ruthvens.”

From the time of the Raid of Ruthven, in 1582, King James pursued every member of the Ruthven family with the most implacable dislike. It is said by those who would induce us in the present day to think favourably of the character of James I., that, in comparison with his son Charles and his grandson James, he is entitled to the credit of having had a heart; that his lavish kindness to Carr and Steenie, however undignified and absurd, exhibited a warmth and geniality of disposition which more resembled the good-humour of the patron of Nell Gwynne than the stately coldness of Charles I. or the stern bigotry of James II.

This sacrifice of King James’s possible good qualities, in order to obtain for him a reputation for mere simple kindliness, fails altogether in the instance of the Ruthvens. Towards them his conduct, from first to last, exhibited the unforgiving enmity which characterized his son Charles and his grandson James, in combination with a cowardice of which no one can accuse any one of his descendants.
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On the conviction of the first Earl of Gowrie, in 1584, his lands and goods, in spite of the arrangement to which we have already alluded, were forfeited to the crown. His widow pleaded for some little favour to be shewn to her children, but in vain. Davison states, as we have seen, that she was treated "with the greatest inhumanity that may be," and Hume, of Godscroft, relates that she was "basely and beastly used." She was a Stewart of the house of Methven, but to her and to her children they [that is, Arran and his friends] shewed no respect at all, but treated her with all incompassionate rigour and cruelty, for she, having come to intreat for herself and children while the parliament was sitting, and "having fallen down upon her knees before the king, was trodden under foot and left lying in a swoon."a Even a more powerful mediator was disregarded. Queen Elizabeth addressed a letter to James, which is full of honourable pity for the sufferings of this noble family. She reminded the king that the deceased earl was one of the chief instruments in putting the crown upon his head, and that in defence of his majesty's rights against the murderers of his father, Darnley, those of his grandfather Lennox, and those of his uncle Murray, the earl had lost many relatives and members of his clan, and had subjected his own life and estate to the greatest hazard. She earnestly solicited James's compassion towards the earl's "poor wife and thirteen fatherless children." She reminded him of their innocency and their youth. She begged that, by their restoration to their father's lands, some monument of that ancient house might abide to posterity, and their name be not rooted out from the face of the earth through the private craft and malice of adversaries whose eyes could not be satiated otherwise than by the earl's death. Finally, Elizabeth appealed to James on the score of natural affection to his own, the Gowries, as she states, being "tied so near by kindred and consanguinity" to himself.b

During the ascendancy of Arran all such pleading was in vain. Gowrie was executed on the 4th May, 1584. On the 10th of the following month, Davison mentions that the king's favourite was already in possession of "Dirleton, Cowsland, and Newton, all sometime belonging to Gowrie;" and on the previous sixth of the same month an order was made by the Scottish Privy Council "to inbring and deliver the escheat guidis of William sumtym Earl of Gowrie, to the Earl of Arran." When Arran fell, more merciful and generous counsels instantly prevailed. One of the earliest acts of the Protestant party, on its restoration to power, was to procure

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b Bannatyne Miscellany, i. 106.
a remission of Gowrie’s attainder. His dilapidated and forfeited honours were restored to his family by an act of parliament, dated the 10th December, 1585.

The first earl left, as stated in Queen Elizabeth’s letter, a widow and thirteen children. Five of them were boys. 1. James, the second earl, born in 1557, died in 1588. 2. John, the third earl, born about 1578; and 3. Alexander, born in January, 1580-1. These latter were the two brothers who were killed at Perth on the outbreak of the conspiracy in 1600. The fourth and fifth sons were William and Patrick, both children of very tender age at the execution of their father, the former being probably about three years old, the latter about as many weeks. On the explosion of their brothers’ conspiracy, William was about nineteen years of age, Patrick about sixteen, and both were at that time “at the schools” in Edinburgh under a private tutor. When the tidings reached Edinburgh of the terrible calamity which had befallen their family, these boys instantly proceeded to the residence of their mother at Dirleton, a distance of about ten miles from the Scottish metropolis. This was on the morning of the day after the explosion of the conspiracy. That same evening a man named Kennedy, a friend whom they had left behind at Edinburgh, contrived to let them know that messengers for their arrest were about to be despatched by the king.

The young men fled instantly. Half an hour afterwards a band of horsemen, headed by the Master of Orkney and Sir James Sandilands, arrived at Dirleton to effect their apprehension. The countess, long used to scenes of sorrow and the stratagems of pursuit and escape, received the messengers with calmness. She carried herself “soberly,” says old Calderwood, until the messengers explained that it was the king’s intention to commit her sons to the care of the chancellor, the Earl of Montrose, the grandfather of the loyal hero in the time of Charles I. This nobleman had been one of the jury who sixteen years before had condemned the countess’s husband. Upon the mention of his name she could restrain herself no longer. Bursting forth into a torrent of passionate reproach, she denounced the Earl of Montrose as a “fawse traitor and a thief,” and protested against her “bairns” being consigned to the care of one who had had a share in the murder of their father. In the mean time “the bairns” were hurrying towards the Border. Their tutor from Edinburgh accompanied them. They procured disguised apparel, and travelled a-foot across the most unfrequented districts. They left Dirleton on the evening of Wednesday the 6th of August; they threaded their way along the bye-paths of a country which must have been all on fire with the tidings of what
had happened at Perth; and on the morning of Sunday the 10th they stole secretly into Berwick and presented themselves to Sir John Carey, the English governor. They entreated simply that their lives might be safe till the truth of their cause was known. The governor, a son of Lord Hunsdon, was overwhelmed with compassion for the "poor gentlemen," and especially for the "old distressed good countess, whose case," he says, "is pitable and lamentable."a He gave the young men shelter until he could hear from the queen, who permitted them to remain in England. For more than three weeks they lay concealed in Berwick, never stirring out of their chamber. Through the agency of their faithful tutor they managed to communicate with their mother, in the vain hope of obtaining some assistance in money from her. The country was so thickly set with spies, and she herself so closely surrounded by persons whose business it was to find cause of accusation against her, that she dared not send them help of any kind.b This was alleged publicly, but probably the assistance which they ultimately obtained from Sir John Carey came in some secret way from the countess. From Berwick they travelled south on the 4th of September, and with Elizabeth's consent are said to have resided with their tutor for two years at Cambridge. In September 1602 there is reason to believe that they secretly visited their native country. But penniless, houseless, and objects of continued hatred to King James, they returned to England, and were in England when the death of Elizabeth placed their royal persecutor on the English throne. No greater calamity could possibly have happened to these unfortunate young men.

The circumstances of King James's entry into England are well known. If his summary execution of a cut-purse at Newark was a poor indication of his acquaintance with the laws of his new country, certainly the first of his proclamations that can be traced directly to his own authority by no means furnished a favourable indication of his personal character. The proclamation in question was issued from Burghley, where the King remained several days, on his road to London. It was dated the 27th of April, 1603. It contained, not an act of grace for the new subjects who flocked in crowds to welcome him, but an evidence that the king brought with him into his new dominions all the prejudices and the hatred which had been engendered by his long misgovernment of his ancient kingdom. The proclamation recites that the king was informed that William and Patrick Ruthen, as they were then termed, perhaps because the name of Ruthven had been

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b Ibid. p. 164.
abolished in Scotland by Act of Parliament, had crept into this kingdom with malicious hearts against the king, disguising themselves in secret places, uttering cankered speeches, and practising and contriving dangerous plots and desperate attempts against the royal person, whereupon his majesty commanded all sheriffs and justices to arrest the alleged conspirators and bring them before the privy council. He also warned all persons against harbouring or concealing them. This proclamation is printed at p. 9 of the Book of Proclamations, fol. 1609. Mr. Lemon has furnished Colonel Cowell with a copy of it from a MS. draft remaining in the State Paper Office, which is corrected by the actual hand of Sir Robert Cecil.

William Ruthven made his escape. The whole family were distinguished for literary and scientific taste, to a degree so unusual in that age, that many of them were defamed as sorcerers. William Ruthven is stated to have been a chemist and a philosopher, and it is thought that he was that brother of the Earl of Gowrie who is mentioned by Bishop Burnet as having lived beyond sea, and respecting whom Burnet says, “it was given out that he had the philosopher’s stone.” (Hist. Own Times, i. 32. ed. Oxon. 1823.)

Patrick Ruthven was arrested under the king’s proclamation, and was conveyed to the Tower. Colonel Cowell has traced him as being confined there on the 24th June, 1603, and has obtained extracts from various quarterly bills of the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, preserved amongst the Public Records, which prove the payments which were made to the lieutenant on his account. I have annexed these extracts to the present letter. It will be seen that when sent to the Tower an apartment was furnished for his use, and the following are the items which constituted probably the best kind of furniture in a prisoner’s chamber:—“A bedstead, a bed, a bolster, a rug, blankets, sheets, and a canopy,” for all which the sum paid was 5l. 16s. 8d. For Ruthven’s diet and other charges the lieutenant was allowed 3l. per week. There were extra payments of 20s. per annum for his washing; for his clothing about 10l. per annum; and for a reader, whose name was John Floyd or Lloyd, there was a payment of 10l. per annum. These, it will be remembered, were the allowances for the maintenance of a member of one of the noblest families in Scotland, a person near in kindred to the king himself, and heir presumptive of a very large estate, the whole of which was in the hands of the crown.

In his confinement in the Tower, Patrick Ruthven languished without trial, or even accusation, for a period of nineteen years, the best years of his and every

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a Appendix, No. III.
man’s life, extending from about the nineteenth to the thirty-eighth year of his age.

During that long incarceration, only a few distant glimpses of the existence of this unfortunate man have been found. One of the most interesting has been supposed, but I think incorrectly, to have occurred at a comparatively early period of his imprisonment. I refer to a letter of a somewhat extraordinary character, addressed by Patrick Ruthven to Henry Percy, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, for many years his fellow prisoner. Copies of this spirited and elegant composition were formerly extremely common. There are several in the British Museum, and it is found in most extensive collections of MSS. Amongst our ancestors it seems to have been regarded as a fine example of a bold and manly letter, and it may truly be considered as no less indicative of the spirit than of the literary talent of the writer. This letter, which, for convenience of reference, I have placed below, although it has been printed in the Cabala (ed. 1654, supp. p. 106), was obviously addressed by a prisoner to a person at large. It must, therefore, have been written either between 1603, when Ruthven was thrown into the Tower, and November, 1605, when the earl became his fellow prisoner, or between the 18th July, 1621, when the earl was released, and the 4th August, 1622, when the same happiness was shared by Ruthven. Looking at the terse, matured, antithetical vigour of expression which distinguishes the whole composition, I incline to the latter period. I cannot believe

My Lord,

It may be interpreted discretion sometimes to wink at private wrongs, especially for such a one as myself, that have a long time wrestled with a hard fortune, and whose actions, words, and behaviour are continually subject to the censure of a whole state; yet not to be sensible of public and national disgrace, were stupidity and baseness of mind: for no place, nor time, nor state, can excuse a man from performing that duty and obligation wherein nature hath tied him to his country and to himself. This I speak in regard of certain infamous verses, lately by your lordship’s means dispersed abroad, to disgrace my country and myself, and to wrong and stain by me the honour of a worthy and vertuous gentlewoman, whose unspotted and immaculate vertue yourself is so much more bound to admire and uphold, in that, having dishonourably assaulted it, you could not prevail. But belike, my lord, you dare do anything but that which is good and just.

Think not to bear down these things either by greatness or denial; for the circumstances that prove them are so evident, and the veil wherewith you would shadow them is too transparent. Neither would I have you flatter yourself, as though like another Giges you could pass in your courses invisible. If you owe a spite to any of my countrymen it is a poor revenge to rail upon me in verse; or if the repulse of your lewed desire at the gentlewoman’s hands hath inflamed and exasperated your choler against her, it was never known that to refuse Northumberland’s unlawful lust was a crime for a gentlewoman deserving to have her honor called in question.

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a It occurs in Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 1775, art. 7, and 4108, art. 69.

Mr. Ruthen to the Earl of Northumberland.
this letter to have been the composition of a comparative boy. The outrage against a lady in whose character Ruthven felt an interest, which is alluded to in this letter, probably occurred whilst the earl was confined in the Tower, and the whole tone of the letter indicates a familiarity with the earl and his character not likely to have been found in the composition of an imprisoned lad to whom the earl could have been little known except by report, but not at all unlikely to have resulted from the intercourse which may have passed between them whilst both were prisoners in the Tower. We know that the earl associated whilst in confinement with Raleigh, and had as his constant companions Hariot, Hues, and Warner, three mathematical scholars of the period, who passed by the name of the earl’s “three Magi.”a It is obvious from this letter, that in general intellectual power, and it will appear hereafter that in special acquirements as a man of science, Patrick Ruthven must have been a congenial companion in such society. It will be observed, also, that in this letter Ruthven speaks of himself as having “a long time wrastled with a hard fortune.” Even in his case this expression would scarcely have corresponded with the gravity of the other parts of this composition, if written between the age of nineteen and twenty-one; but the expression acquires solemnity and depth of truth and feeling when taken as proceeding from a man of thirty-seven or thirty-eight, one half of whose existence had been passed within a narrow prison, in which, although ignorant of most of the stirring events of the world from which he was secluded, he must have been saddened not merely by the circumstances of his own mournful history, but by familiarity with such events as Raleigh’s execution and Arabella Stewart’s death.

For her part, I doubt not but her own unspotted vertue will easily wipe out any blot which your malice would cast upon it; and for me and my countrymen, know (my good lord) that such blows as come in rime are too weak to reach or harm us.

I am ashamed in your lordship’s behalf for these proceedings, and sorry that the world must now see how long it hath been mistaken in Northumberland’s spirit; and yet who will not commend your wisdom in chusing such a safe course, to wrong a woman and a prisoner? The one of which cannot, and the other by nature and quality of the place may not, right his own wrongs. Wherefore (setting aside the most honorable order of the garter, and protesting that whatsoever is here said is no way intended to the nobility and gentry of England in general, which I doubt not but will condemn this your dishonorable dealing, and for which both myself, and I dare truly say, all my countrymen, shall be even as ready to sacrifice our bloods as for our own mother Scotland,) I do not only in regard of our own persons affirm, that whatsoever in those infamous verses is contained is utterly false and untrue, and that yourself hath dealt most dishonorably, unworthily, and basely; but this I’ll ever maintain. If these words sound harshly in your lordship’s ear, blame yourself, since yourself forgetting yourself hath taught others how to dishonor you; and remember, that though nobility makes a difference of persons, yet injury acknowledgeth none.

PATRICK RUTHVEN.

a Wood’s Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 300.
Nothing is known respecting the lady who is alluded to in this letter. Some persons have conjectured that it was the Lady Arabella Stewart. I do not think it likely, under any circumstances; and those who are inclined to agree with me as to the probable date of the letter, must of course abandon that supposition, as Arabella died in 1615. It may relate to the lady whom Ruthven married—perhaps had married already. She was the widow of an English peer. It is difficult to conjecture how she and Ruthven became acquainted whilst he was in the Tower, and if this letter alludes to her, it adds to the mystery respecting her which will be commented upon hereafter.

On the 24th May, 1614, Ruthven was permitted to visit his sister Barbara, who was in London, and was thought likely to die, but he was to be accompanied by a keeper, who was to restore him safely to his place of confinement.

In 1616, after the lapse of thirteen years, there is the first trace of his receiving a little additional comfort. Colonel Cowell has found amongst the Pell records an entry of a grant to Patrick Ruthven of an annual payment of 200l. "for apparel, books, physic, and such like necessaries," which sum was to be in lieu of the allowances previously made to the Lieutenant of the Tower on those accounts, but was to be over and above the allowances still to be paid to the lieutenant "for the diets of the said Patrick Ruthven and of his servant." a It may be that at this time his brother William was dead, which would make Patrick head of the Gowrie family, and give him an additional equitable claim for compassionate consideration at the hands of the king.

It was six years after this period before the doors of his prison were opened. Colonel Cowell has found the following memorandum on the Council Register under the date of the 4th August, 1622:

"At the Court at Windsor, 4th of August, 1622.

"His Majestie having beene pleased to give order for the enlargement of Patricke Ruthen out of the Tower of London, his royall pleasure was this day further signified by Mr. Secretarie Calvert that the said Patricke Ruthen should remaine confined unto the Universitie of Cambridge, and within six miles compasse of the same, until further order from his Majestie; whereof this memoriall was condaunted to be entred into the Register of Counsell causes, and a copie thereof sent unto the said Patricke Ruthen."

With liberty came new wants, and in the book of enrolments of letters patent

a Appendix, No. IV.
William first Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven.

for issues out of the Receipt of Exchequer, No. vi., fol. 95, under the date of the 11th September, 1622, Colonel Cowell has found an entry of a grant “to our well beloved Patrick Ruthen, esquire,” of an annuity or pension of £500, payable out of the Exchequer, for his life. A grant so considerable clearly confirms the inference that his brother William was at this time dead.

As a studious and inquiring youth, Patrick Ruthven had probably found the University of Cambridge a pleasant place of residence. On that account he may have selected it on his release from the Tower, but increasing age and the deadening effects of nineteen years' imprisonment, with the formation of new family ties and relationships, rendered Cambridge, with all its manifold attractions, inconvenient or no longer agreeable to him. He petitioned the king for an enlargement of the condition which bound him to reside at Cambridge. His petition was considered, on the 4th February, 1623-4, in a council at which Prince Charles and Archbishop Abbot were present. New conditions were substituted for those which restrained his liberty at Cambridge, but the old jealousy of his approach to the court was only in a very slight degree relaxed.

The following is the Council Minute on the occasion:

"At Whitehall, the 4th of February, 1623-4."

Present.

The Prince his Highness.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Keeper. Lord Brooke.
Lord Treär. Lo. Chichester.
Lord President. Mr Treär.
E. Marshall. Mr Comptroller.
Lo. Chambiaine. Mr Sec. Calvert.
Lo. V. Grandison. Mr Chancellor.
Lo. Carewe. Mr of the Roles.

"Whereas his Majesty was heretofore graciously pleased to give order for the enlargement of Patrick Ruthen from his imprisonment within the Tower of London, and that he should remain confined to the Universitie of Cambridge, and within sixe myles compass of the same, until the farther order from his Majesty, his royall pleasure was this day
further signified by Mr. Sec. Conway, that the said Patrick Ruthen, according to his humble suite to his Majesty on that behalf, should be released of his confinment upon these two conditions, viz., that he should come no nearer to the court than he was permitted by his said confinment, and that he should not at any time seat himself in any place where his Majesty should not like him to be resident, whereupon the said Patrick Ruthen having for the present named Somersetshire for his residence, his Majesty was pleased to approve thereof; and a memorial hereof was commanded to be entered in the Register of Council Causes, and a copy of the same sent unto the said Patrick Ruthen."

Whereabouts in Somersetshire Patrick Ruthven resided, or how long he remained there, is not known.

The next glimpse we have of him occurs in the proceedings of this Society, and is of peculiar value in this place, as giving the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries something of a personal interest in Patrick Ruthven's name and character. In the admirable paper, contributed by our friend the Rev. Joseph Hunter to the 32nd volume of the Archaeologia, upon Edmund Bolton's proposal, sanctioned by James I. in 1624, for the establishment of a Royal Academy in England founded upon the ruin of Archbishop Parker's, or the old Society of Antiquaries, there is printed, from a valuable MS. in Mr. Hunter's possession, a list of the persons who were to have been admitted what may be termed the first fellows of such a Society; "a list framed, it is probable," remarks Mr. Hunter, "by Bolton himself, but sanctioned and approved by the king." In that list we read the name of "Mr. Patrick Ruthin." Mr. Hunter was at one time inclined to suppose that the gentleman alluded to was the eminent soldier who in after times became the Earl of Forth and Brentford; but I believe I may state that he now agrees with me in thinking that the person into whose fate we are at present inquiring is far more likely to have been the man. His after-history renders this more probable, but I could not pass by such an incident in the chronological place in which it occurs without a word of comment, which I hope will excite a deeper sympathy amongst the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries on his behalf, and induce them to follow this inquiry to its end with undiminished if not increasing interest.

There is a lapse of sixteen years between the date of this incident and our next information respecting Patrick Ruthven. James I. had been long dead, and Charles was now engaged in that unhappy war with his Scottish subjects which led so directly

\[a\] Archaeologia, XXXII. 142.
\[b\] Ibid. p. 146.
to the troubles in England, when we find the heir of the earldom of Gowrie again using his patronymic Ruthven, or rather Ruthuen, for the ‘u’ is substituted for the ‘v,’ and described as of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, esquire, assigning 120l. per annum, part of his pension of 500l. per annum, to his “lovinge daughter Mary Ruthuen,” of the same parish, “spinsters.” This was on the 27th February, 1639-40, and its discovery was the first notice which was found of Patrick Ruthven’s having been married. For a long time it was all that could be ascertained upon the subject. But information received very recently from a Scottish gentleman, well known for his skill in genealogical research, has led to the establishment of the fact, that the wife of Patrick Ruthven was Elizabeth Woodford, second wife and widow of Thomas first Lord Gerrard of Abbot’s Bromley in Staffordshire, who died when Lord President of Wales, in 1617. Every step in this history is a mystery and a romance. How this “fair young lady,” for such she is stated to have been at the death of her first husband, became known to the prisoner in the Tower, where they were married, or when—everything in fact relating to this portion of our narrative—remains at present altogether unknown.

This incident of Patrick Ruthven’s marriage throws a gleam of sunshine across a few years of his melancholy story; but the light is given only to be withdrawn. His life was closed in sorrowful and congenial darkness. The probability seems to be, that Ruthven and Lady Gerrard were married within a year or two after the death of Lord Gerrard, and whilst Ruthven was still suffering imprisonment. In 1624, the lady died, leaving Ruthven a widower with three young children, two boys and a girl, if not more. If he was still resident in Somersethshire, he probably now returned to London with his children. Mary Ruthven, his daughter, was in due time admitted to an office in the royal household, in the service of Queen Henrietta Maria. She is stated to have been a young lady of extraordinary beauty. Those who have seen her portrait, by Vandyke, at Hagley, may judge how truly that was the case. The assignment, by her father, of the 120l. per annum, was

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a Appendix, No. VI.
b Alexander Sinclair, Esquire, of Edinburgh. The information was conveyed through Mark Napier, Esquire, whose interest respecting the history of Patrick Ruthven is increased by the circumstance that he was a fellow student in chemistry and astrology with the celebrated Napier of Merchistoun, the inventor of logarithms.
c Harl. MS. 1423, fo. 56. Birch MS. 4173, fo. 588.
d Vincent MS. in Colleg. Arm. She is said in some MSS. to have had six children, but that does not seem very probable if she died in 1624.
evidently intended by way of marriage settlement, and shortly after it was executed, the exact date being as yet unknown, she was married, by the procurement of Charles I., to the illustrious artist Vandyke. Again the fates seemed smiling upon Ruthven and his fortunes, but it was only for a moment. In 1640, Mary Ruthven, then Lady Vandyke, paid a visit with her husband, perhaps a wedding trip, to his native Flanders. On the 1st of December, 1641, she gave birth to her only child, a daughter, who was baptised on the 9th of the same month, by the name of Justinianna, at St. Anne's, Blackfriars. This was the parish in which Vandyke lived from 1632 to 1641, occupying a house, as Mr. Cunningham has informed us, in his excellent Hand-book of London, which was estimated, at a moderate valuation, as being worth 20l. per annum. Mr. Cunningham has printed the entry in the parish register which relates to the baptism of Vandyke's daughter, in which there is a blank left for the name of the child's mother, and other entries which commemorate the burials of Jasper Lanfranck and Martin Ashert, two foreign servants of the great painter, who died in February and March, 1638. In the summer time, it may be added, Vandyke had a country lodging at Eltham.

His daughter Justina, Justinianna, or Justinian, which last is the name entered in the parish register, was born under circumstances of peculiar sorrow. Vandyke was subject to violent fits of illness, which were aggravated by some imprudences of living. One of his customary illnesses, perhaps increased by the public troubles, which seriously interfered with the practice of his art, fell upon him just at the time of his wife's confinement. During this illness, and three days after the birth of his child, he executed a will, in which he makes mention of his then "new born" daughter, and on the 9th December, 1641, the very day on which his little child was hurried to baptism, the great painter died, at the age of 43. He was buried, according to the direction of his will, on the north side of the choir of old St. Paul's cathedral, near the tomb of John of Gaunt. Increasing family troubles, the consequence of the public calamities, prevented the erection of any monument to his memory, and every trace of his interment was destroyed in the fire of 1666. Even in the midst of what ought to be an antiquarian paper, we may be allowed to glance for a moment at that lasting monument which he left behind him in his works. Of all the men of his day, how few united themselves more indelibly with the period in which they lived. How imperfect would have been our power of realising or describing that period, without Vandyke's living delineations of the king and queen, with the Herberths, the Wentworths, the Digbies, the Stanleys, the Howards, the Percies, the Seymours, the Villierses, and the other worthies of that court and time so inimitably commemorated
by his graceful pencil. His portraits constitute a monument which neither time nor fire can ever altogether destroy.\(^a\)

When the public troubles threw the finances and the government of the country into confusion, Patrick Ruthven and his family were among the first to suffer. His pension fell into arrear, which put an end to his daughter’s income as well as his own; there were no means by which the large sums due to Vandyke could be recovered; Lady Vandyke made a second and an imprudent marriage; she soon after died, and the valuable collection of Vandyke’s paintings, works left on hand unpaid for or unfinished, the only property applicable to the maintenance and education of Ruthven’s granddaughter, the little Justiniana, were removed, under pretended legal authority, from Vandyke’s house in Blackfriars, by creditors of Lady Vandyke’s second husband, Sir Richard Pryse. To sell these pictures in England was not possible. During the public disturbances such productions were well nigh valueless, and the court of chancery would have interfered to prevent an open sale. To smuggle them out of the country was the only way of turning them to account, and, in spite of Ruthven’s interference to the contrary, such seems to have been their fate. On the 25th March, 1644-5, Patrick Ruthven appealed upon the subject to the House of Lords. In his petition, which still exists,\(^b\) he sets forth the claims of his “fatherless and motherless” grandchild, explains the legal subtleties by which the possession of the pictures had been wrongfully obtained, and prays the House to stay their exportation. The House made its order accordingly.

“Upon reading the petition of Patrick Ruthven, esquire, it is ordered, that there be a stop made for the present of the exportation of the pictures remaining in the possession of one Richard Andrewes, and that the party whom it concerns shall have a copy of the petition and return his answer thereunto, and in the meantime the property of the said pictures is not to be altered nor sold.”\(^c\)

This is the minute of the order as it appears on the journals; the actual order served on Andrewes states the circumstances more fully.\(^d\) What ensued is not quite certain. Andrewes was served with the order, and probably came to some arrangement with the friends of the orphan, either undertaking to sell the pictures for them, or on some other terms which they consented to. Two years elapsed. Some of the pictures had been sold, but no money was forthcoming for the orphan.

\(^a\) Colonel Cowell has in his possession a portrait of Vandyke, painted by himself. It is the one which is distinguished by the inverted hand—the same which was partly engraved for Walpole’s Anecdotes of Painting.

\(^b\) Appendix, No. VII.

\(^c\) Lords’ Journals, VII. 286 a. 25th March, 1645, 20 Car. I.

\(^d\) Appendix, No. VIII.
Andrewes's arrangements were now complete. The rest of the pictures had been exported, and Andrewes himself was preparing to follow them. A second appeal was in vain made by Patrick Ruthven to the House of Lords. Andrewes was sent for to answer for his contempt, but there is no record of his attendance. In all probability the bird had flown, and the pictures were lost to England and to Vandyke's daughter.

The continuance of the public troubles, and the consequent suspension of his pension, entailed not merely difficulty but absolute poverty upon Patrick Ruthven. Colonel Cowell has found among the records of the exchequer a document, dated the 8th May, 1648, by which Patrick Ruthven gave a security upon his pension of 500l. per annum to Lettice Ellinsworth, or, as she signed her name, Illingworth, of Westminster, widow, for 80l. which he stood indebted to her. On this paper are indorsed five receipts for small sums, amounting in the whole to 54l., which she managed—we cannot tell by what importunity—to obtain under this assignment in the course of five years. It may be inferred from these indorsements, and the beggarly payments thus made from time to time to Patrick Ruthven's creditor, that from the commencement of the Civil War, down to January, 1652-3, Ruthven himself did not in all probability receive anything at all.

The security to Mrs. Illingworth proves clearly that at its date, i.e. on the 8th May, 1648, not only was William Ruthven esteemed to be dead without issue, but that Patrick Ruthven had then assumed one of those titles which, under other circumstances, would hereditarily have belonged to him. He was at first described in this document as the "Right Honourable Patrick Earl of Gowrie, Lord Ruthven." This was the description given of him by the scrivener who prepared the document and endorsed it "The Earl of Gowrie's Assignment." When it came to be executed, Patrick Ruthven probably hesitated to sign himself "Gowrie." The words "Earl of Gowrie" were consequently struck through in the two several places in which they occur, the endorsement was cancelled, and Patrick Ruthven affixed his signature simply as "Ruthven," a title to which of course he was no more entitled than to that of "Gowrie;" nor could he have had a pretence for assuming either during the life of his brother.

It was when thus compelled to face poverty in almost its sharpest form, that the curious and scientific spirit which distinguished the whole of his family came to Patrick Ruthven's aid. For several generations the leading Ruthvens were not merely men

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a Appendix, Nos. IX., X., XI., and XII. I am indebted to the kindness of W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A. and to the permission of John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., the Clerk of the House of Lords, for great facilities in the discovery and inspection of these important documents.

b Appendix, No. XIII.
of general talent, but men whose talent led them specially toward the study of those mysteries of chemical philosophy which ignorance and prejudice have too often confounded with sorcery and magic. A cry was raised on this score, by their political opponents, successively against Patrick Lord Ruthven, and his son, the first Earl of Gowrie. Stress was laid, in the proofs given on the Gowrie conspiracy, upon a paper covered with unknown characters which was found in the pocket of the third earl. Bishop Burnet gravely records, as we have seen, that it was given out of Patrick Ruthven's elder brother William, that he "had the philosopher's stone." In all these cases, probably, the simple truth was, that the person alluded to was inclined to the study of chemistry, which in the then state of knowledge was invariably connected with alchemy. The same thing may be asserted of Patrick Ruthven, and when necessity compelled him to endeavour to find bread by the exercise of whatever talent he possessed, he procured a degree, as is said, of doctor of medicine, and practised as a physician in London.

The last glimpse we catch of him as a living man exhibits him in this honourable character, but does not lead us to suppose that his practice was either extensive or remunerative. It occurs in the Aulicus Coquinarianæ, and is evidently a remark founded upon personal observation. It refers, as Mr. Craik thinks, to about the year 1651, and is amongst Sanderson's Additions to Bishop Goodman. After mentioning some of the circumstances of Ruthven's imprisonment and pension, the writer adds, that, the latter failing, Ruthven "walks the streets, poor, but well experienced in chymical physic and in other parts of learning."

The last scene of all, the scene which ends this and all other histories, was surrounded in the instance of Patrick Ruthven with a melancholy which well befitted the misfortunes of his life. The gradations of poverty and misery which he passed through it is now impossible to unravel. Probably he lived to look back upon the

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a Since this was written, a very interesting proof of Patrick Ruthven's devotion to alchemical science has been laid before the Society by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. It is a MS. folio volume of collections, belonging to James O. Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. consisting principally of extracts from chemical and alchemical works, selected and copied by the hand of Patrick Ruthven himself. Besides the evidence of handwriting, the authorship of the volume is proved, as Mr. Wright has pointed out, by the following heading to one of the articles: "The coppie of D. M. letter writen to the Earle of ARG: contayninge the holl worke enigmatical as he conceived it firste out of the former wheels and sypher of Trithemius, and then made it with his owne handes: copied by me from the originall letter under D. M. owne hande. Copied, I saye, an. 1629, Octob. 2, per me, PATRICIUM RUTHUENUM." In another part of the same volume is a copy of a paper recording a conversation upon alchemical subjects, between Dr. Muller, the D. M. before mentioned, and the celebrated Napier of Merchistoun, in November 1607. This copy is stated to have been copied from a memorandum written by Napier himself, which was found after his death amongst his papers. In this conversation Muller treats Napier as a person "occupied in alchymie."
long years he had passed in the Tower—passed in the pursuit of favourite studies—as the happiest portion of his life. When death came to him, at the age of 68, it found this inheritor and representative of some of the noblest blood in Scotland, this cousin of the king, and as some think a possible claimant of the throne, the tenant of a cell in the King's Bench! He was buried at St. George's, in Southwark, as "Lord Ruthen," on the 24th day of May 1652, and against the entry of his interment in the register are placed the letters K. B., which indicate the place of his death. On the 13th March, 1656-7, letters of administration were granted of his effects, by the title of "Patricke Lord Ruthen, late of Scotland, but in the parish of St. George's, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, deceased," to his son, "Patricke Ruthen, Esquire," of whom nothing is known.

In conclusion, I would beg to point attention to the success which has attended Colonel Cowell's researches into the Public Records. The facts which he has derived from that source are but first-fruits, but they are sufficient to show what might be done for history and biography generally, if the records were rendered accessible by the abolition of fees upon literary searches. It is a little matter for a gentleman bent upon the investigation of a single question in which he has a personal interest to pay the expense consequent upon the prosecution of such a narrow inquiry, even if it extends to many offices, but nothing of the kind can be done by antiquaries or historical investigators. They spend their lives in researches which are day by day recurring, which extend over large fields of investigation, and embrace a great variety of objects of inquiry. In such cases the payment of reiterate fees, however small, is out of the question; no man's purse can afford it; nor will inquirers of independent spirit submit to such a literary wrong. Who would or could refer to the MSS. at the British Museum, if he had to pay a shilling for every volume he consulted? The instance before us goes some little way towards showing what is the loss to our historical literature in consequence of this regulation of the Record Offices. But I trust a time is rapidly approaching when this great obstacle to historical inquiry will be removed.

Believe me, my dear Sir Charles, yours very sincerely,

JNO. BRUCE.

Sir CHARLES G. YOUNG, Garter, F.S.A.
&c. &c. &c.

This fact was pointed out to me by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, ever ready to communicate out of his rich stores of information to every earnest inquirer. An extract from the register was procured for me by another equally kind and zealous friend, George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A.

See Appendix, No. XIV.
APPENDIX.

No. I.

Letter from William Davison to Sir Christopher Hatton.

[Harl. MS. 291, fol. 143.]

Sir,

I knowe it can not but offer your honour argument ymoughie either to suspect my dewtie or to condempne my negligence, that in all the tyme since my cominge hither I have not written unto yow, the rather consideringe the devocion I have professed to bear yow, and the interest yow may lawfully chalenge in me. But as your honours good nature hath bine allwayes slow to prejudice or condempne your devoted poore friendes, so will yow, I doubt not, weighe my fault in the same even and equall ballance, assuring yerselfe that yf my restles busines here, growinge from the jealouse and unsettleth procedinges of this shaken government (which still withholdeth my frindes from resortinge openly unto me) did not geve me occasion and matter of continuall exercise in writinge to and fro, besides my ordinary dispatches home, which passinge wholy throughe my owne fingers, by reason of my want of one to do me that wayes some helpe, doth so occupie me, as it hath drawen an humor into myne eyes, which will hardly suffer me write att all, together with that I knowe ther is good watch layed at home by some favorers of the present alteracions here, to discipier amongst my frindes what race I have here to runne, which I confesss hath maide me somewhat the more skant of my lettres, for the respectes your honour can ghes. Besides that I doubt not but Mr. Secretary dothe acquaynt your honour from tyme to tyme with as muche as he receaveth, and hath not forgotten to excuse me in your behalfe, as I have oft intreated him by my lettres. Yf, I say, thes and other unfeyned impedimentes did not excuse me, your honour might be assured that yow should have had no cause to complayne of my silence, and therefor beseche [you] to interpret my fault in the best parte, and assure yerselfe that, how negligent or slacke soever I appeare in ceremonies, yow shall still fynd me the same I have pretendid, without chaunge in my affecion and devocion towards yow.

Of the uncerten estate and procedings here I woot not what certenly to write unto your honour, other then that I fynd infinite appearaunces that this yonge kinges course, directed partely by the unassured compasse of his mother's counsell, and partlye by the immoderate affections of some here at home, dothe carye him headlonge to his owne daynger and hazard of his estate, which, excedingly shaken by their late violent and tempestious fourme of procedinges, can not longe abide in the termes it is. He hath, since the chaunge at St. Androwes, continually followed fourth an implacable hatred and pursuite agaynst all such as in defence of his lyfe and crowne have hazarded ther owne lives, living, fortunes, and all that they have, and now throwen himselfe into the armes of those that have heretofore preferred his mother's satisfaction to his owne seurtie, and do yet ayme at that marke with the apparaunt daunger of relligion (which hath
Observations on certain Documents relating to alreadie receavid a greater wunde by the late confusions and alterations then can be easelye repayred) and hazard, both of the state att home, and common peace with ther interest [nearest?] neighbours abrode, agaynst whose quiett as thies alteracons have [been] specially directed, so may your honour easelye ghesse what we may looke for, yf the cousaine of ther oracle and indevour of her instrumentes may take place. The Frenchman, Fonteny, brother to de Naue, her secretary, who addressed hither bothe from her selfe and her frindes in Fraunce, to renew the motion of ratefying the associacion heretofore sett abroche to interteyne her frindes and helpe forwarde the worke in hande for her reliefe, hathe insisted much upon that poyn of assotiation, which the king pretendes to have no liking of, diswaded, as Arrane woulde have us thince, by him, who the rest of her frindes suspect to round a course to her disadvantage; but suche is the inconstancy and faythles nature of the man as it is hard to frame a certen judgment upon his actions, which I know ar suspect to the one side and other, especiallye since the metinge betwixt him and my Lord of Hunsdon, in the secret whereof the rest pretend an utter ignoraunce, notwithstandinge that the Arle of Rothes, the Lord Fleminge, the Secretary, and others of the conseiale, attendid on him to the place of metinge, where, duringe the conference, they were driven to kepe the scout-watch in the open churchyeard, to ther disgrace, and proofe of the others discretion. It appeares ther is some great mistery in this trafficie, which they ar so loth to discover, which I doubt not your honour hath longe er this found out; myselfe am maide a straunger to it by th'one side and other, althoughe otherwise acquaynted with more than they can well afforde me.

It is assured me that Armorer, my Lord of Hunsdon his servant (who as I heare is now at our court), brought the king at his last cominge in, duringe the parliament, both shertes, coyfes, handkercheffes, and other night-furniture very curiouslye wrought, but from whom your honor can ghesse. A little before the metinge betwixt his lordship and Arane, he confessed unto me that the marriage betwene this king and the yonge gentlewoman in court your honour knoweth, was the marke they aymed at, but, in the meane tyme, I am assured he maketh court elsewhere, as I thincke you can not be ignoraunt, some of them estemenge and usinge the one as a meane to draw on the other. Although there be sufficient appearances on this side, that they ar rather imbraced as meanes to interteigne the tyme and to make ther profite of that humor then of any sound affection, or good meaninge, to the one or other, as I thinke my Lord of Hunsdon will fynd in conclusion, howsoever he be now fedd with the paynted promises of him that, to serve his owne tourne, respecteth neither fayth, hono', nor common honesty. But herein I see the tyme onlye must make some men wiser. In the meayne while he enterteigneth the mocion of a mariage with Sweden, whither his brother William was purposely sent with Sir Andrew Keth, and hath sought to have a particular doinge with Fraunce, wheare it should seeme his credit is not great, the queenes frindes reposinge no confidence in his inconstaunt nature, albeit they have used him as a fitt instrument to wracke such as they hated, feared, and suspected most; and yet would he appeare to ronne wholly the course of Englene, to see yf by that meanes he may put of the storme he feared, and kepe out those whose entry with her majestyes countenaunce would caselye deprive him both of honour and lyfe.

It is incredible how universallye the man is hated of all men of all degrees, and what a
jealousye is sonken into the heades of some of the wisest here, of his ambicious and imoderate thoughtes, which they suspecte to reach beyond the kingses life in a degree the world dothe not yet dreame of, as your honour shall heare more hereafter, wherein, besides divers speaches faullinge out of his owne mouthe, some to myselfe some to others, of his lineall and lawfull descent to the arldome of Arrayne, and consequentlye to what soever right that house can clayme (as he understands it) in this crowne, and of thentaylinge of the crowne by parliament (wherein yf the yonge duke be admitted the first place he chalengeth a seconde); his actions, as in recoveringe into his hands the principall strengths of the countrye, with the whole munition, ordinaunce, jewelles, and wealth of this crowne; his usurped power and disposition of all thinges bothe in court, parliament, and sessions, at the appetite of him selfe and his good ladye, with many other things, do bewraye matter ynoughe to suspecte the fruictes of ambition and inordinate thirst of rule, especiallye in suche a subjecte as neither feare of God or respecte of man prevailes with all. Since his recovery of this castell, which he longe aspired to, and whiche to compass he forged the bruite of a new conspiraeye, accusinge the captayne, or at least such within the place as (beinge removed) he might the easelyer circumvent the captayne and effecte his desire, havinge suborned one Drommonde that was before presoner theare, to be the accuser and delater thereof for his purpose, there faulethe out no appearaunce of any such thinge in treuth, neither dothe he insist any further in the matter since he gott his desire, which the world thinkes was furthered by his wifes art;—a woman generallye accused of sorcerye, and laden with the infamy of other vices. But the desire and expectation of all men here shall fayle them yf there new kingdome do continew longe.

In the last session of parliament—more gaynefull to them by ther briberye and corruption then honorable for the king or profitable for the estate,—they have forfeyted whom it pleased them; whose malice and crueltye spared not the poore innocent ladyes, especiallye the countess of Gowrey, whom they used with the greatest inhumanitye that may be, and have determined to prosequeute ther revenge and rapyne against the rest whom they please to sommon in the next session of parliament, where he is to preside as a viceroye (the king myndinge not to be present), havinge by acte in this last session full powre geaven to him and four of eche estate as his assistauntes, both to procede in forfeyture of the rest sommoned, and to make new lawes at ther discretion, in a forme as odious as it is straunge to all men.

In this last session, amongst manye other compositions, for lawes and justice ar here mar-chaundable and prized at ther discretions, they restored the old Bishop of Dunkell (deposed longe since for popery and other vices) for the somme of 6000 marks Scottishe, suspended some and discharged others out of the sommons of forfeyture; so as, besydes that praye they have maide of the forfeyted landes and livinges of Gowryes and others, this parliament is thought to have yelded him and his wiffe in redye monye, at the least, 30000 Scottish, whereof they lett not to make ther boast, as yf all thinges were lawfull that ar lustfull to them. He is on Thursday last departed from hence to Faulkeland, where they ar in deliberacion to dispatche the M[ ] of Graye, appoynted by Arraynes procurement to be ambassadour to her majestie, but his departure [is] yet uncerten. This gentleman, besides that he is a knowen papist, a favorer of the French course [court?], a servaunt and pencioner of the queenes, and a suspected pencioner of
the popes, hath himself confessed to have had at his comminge out of France a cupbord of plate geaven him by the Spanishe ambassadour resident ther, to the valewe of 5 or 6000 crownes, besides other gyfts from the duke of Guise, and other the queenes frindes, and since his comminge home hath bine threasorer of such monie as was sent home by Ballandine as comminge from the queene, whereof I know where he weighed at one tyme 10000½ reserved to the kinges owne use, besides his own parte, and that was els disposed amongst other of the courtiers to releve ther hungry appetites; out of which store he hath of late, by his owne confession, delivered at the queenes commandement 300 to Fuliambe and his companyon, who fleeinge this last yere out of England have bine since inteigned with Huntley in the North, and of late at his fathers in Fife, as was likewise Nugent, the Irishe rebell, and his companyon. So as by the qualites of the person, with other circumstaunces, your honour may ghess what fruicte is to be gatherid of his ambassage, and what respect they have here to relegion, that employe men so qualified. He maketh great preparacion and taketh with him divers yonge gentlemen as vayne as him selfe. But hitherto I am not once maide acquainted by him selfe either with his diett or his charge, my Lord of Hunsdon and they thinckinge it best to have it passe throughe no more hands than ther owne, to whome I freely yeld all the honour and reputacion that may growe thereof, wch I feare will not be much when ther accoumpt is maide, but the end will crowne the worke.

And thus, havinge halfe blynded myselfe with writinge, and weryinge your honour with the redinge of a tedious and scribled lettre, wherein I have the rather punished my selfe to make some parte of a satisfaction for my fault passed, I do humbly recommend my selfe to your good favour, and your honour to God's good providence, whom I beseche to blesse youe wth the health and happenes both of bodie and soule. Edenbourgh the 6th Septemb. 1584.

Your honours owne to be commaunded,

W. DAIVISON.

Postscript.—The Erle of Argile is in great extremyty of sickenes and not like to live manye dayes, his death in the opinion of his friendes binge hastened by the greeffe he conceaveth to see the estate both of rellegion and common wealth of his country in daynger to be turned upside downe, by the unhappie course and counsaille which this younge kinge followeth.

(Indorsed).—Scotland. Copie of a lettre to Sir Chr. Hatton, 6 Septemb. 1584. 26 Eliz.

No. II.

Deed of Procuratorship authorising a surrender to the king of the lands and baronies of Ruthven and Dirletoun, in order that a new settlement may be made of the reversion thereof in favour of James, the eldest son of William the first Earl of Gowrie.

Universis pateat per presentes, me WILLIELMUM comitem de Gowrie dominum Ruthuen' et Dirletoun etc., fecisse constituisse creasse et solemniter ordinasse, tenoreque presentium facere constitutere creare et solemniter ordinare, honorabiles viros et predilectos meos magistrum
William first Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven.

*patricium gusythaw de newgirdge* ac eorum quemlibet coniunctum et divisim meos veros legitimos et vironotabiles procuratores actores factores negotiorumque meorum infrascriptorum gestores ac nuncios speciales et generales, *dando* concedendo et committendo ipsos eorumque cuiibet coniunctum et diuisim meam plenariam liberam et omnimodam potestatem ac mandatum speciale et generale ad pro me et nomine meo (reverentia qua decet) flexisque genibus sursum reddend' pureque et simpliciter resignand' quiete clamand' et extra deliberand' *Terras et baroniam de Ruthuen* cum turre fortalicio manerio molendinis multiris terris molединariis salmonum et aliorum piscium piscationibus licet aut scitis annexis connexis partibus pendiculis tenientibus tenandris et libero tenentium serviciis earundem cum aduocatione et donatione capellaniarum de Ruthuen' et Tibbermure et omnibus suis pertinentibus; terras de Bullinbreych, Pitcarny, Cragingall, Ordondachye, Hardhanch; tertiam partem terrarum de Airlyweich; villam et terras de Cultrany; terras de Denngrene; dimedietatem molendini de Auchirrgavin, cum dimediate multurarum et terrarum molединariarum eidem incumbentium; totas et integras terras de Monydie, Banblair, Cragilmy, cum dimediate molendini multurarum et terrarum molединariarum hujusmodi; totam et integras tertiam partem et demeditatis omnium et singularum terrarum et baronie de Balligirnoch cum castro et fortalicio ejusdem, cum molendinis multiris terris molединariis molendino fullonum eiusdem, cum tenentibus tenandris et libere tenentium servitiis integre dimedietatis hujusmodi; totam et integram tertiam partem terrarum et baronie de Abirnyte, cum molendinis multiris terris molединariis molendino fullonum eiourum, cum tenentibus tenandris et libero tenentium servitiis eiusdem; tertiam partem integre tercie partis terrarum et baronie de Forgundeny, cum molendinis multiris terris molединariis tenentibus tenandris et libero tenentium servitiis integre eiusdem tertie partis, aduocatione et donatione capellaniarum de Forgundeny; omnes jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Perth, tertiam partem terrarum et baronie de Segie, cum molendinis multiris terris molединariis eiusdem, tenentibus tenandris et libero tenentium servitiis hujusmodi terrarum et baronie, cum omnibus et singulis partibus pendiculis annexis connexis outsettis et pertinentibus eiusdem jacen' infra vicecomitatum de Kynros; totas et integras terras et baroniam de Ballerno et Newtown', cum molendinis multiris terris molединariis tenentibus tenandris et libere tenentium servitiis hujusmodi; villam et terras de Cowsland, cum turre et fortalicio molenedinis multiris aduocatione et donatione capellaniarum, tenentibus tenandris et libere tenentium servitiis eiusdem et suis pertinentibus, jacen' infra vicecomitatum de Edinburgh, totam et integrum tertiam partem terrarum et baronie de Dirltoun', cum turre fortalicio manerio Brabryn park, Hickfeild, Mensles et Mensles mure, villam et terras de Dirltoun; tertiam partem terrarum de Bowtoun' in meo infeofamento ex antiquo content' cum molendinis multiris terris molединariis licet linkis cuniculis cunicularius piscationibus tam in aquis saltis quam dulcisbus, cum donatione prepositure de Dirltoun, cum tenentibus tenandris et libere tenentium serviciis totarum et integrarum antedictarum terrarum et baronie, cum omnibus suis pertinentibus jacen' infra vicecomitatum de Edinburgh et constabulariam de Hadingtoun';

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a The deed as originally prepared was intended to be directed to several persons. A blank left for the insertion of their names was ultimately filled up by the one name printed in italic. The grammatical alterations thus rendered necessary in the deed were not attended to.
Observations on certain Documents relating to tertiam partem terrarum de Hassintoun' et Haliburtoun', cum molendinis multuris advocatione donacione capellanie de Haliburtoun, cum tenentibus tenandrìsi et libere tenentium seruitiis totarum et integrarum predictarum terrarum et baroniarum cum suis pertinentibus jacen' infra vicecomitatum de Bervik; In manibus illustrissimi principis Jacobi Scotorum regis sexti, domini mei superioris eorundem, omnes unitas annexatas et incorporatas in unam integrarum et liberam baroniam, baroniam de Ruthuen' nunc et omne tempore affuturo nuncupand' . Et quod unica sasina capienda apud fortalicium principale de Ruthven' se extendet et sufficiens erit sasina pro omnibus et singulis terris baroniis et aliis superius specificatis simili modo et adeo legitime siciuti specialis et particularis sasina apud quamlibet partem antedictarum terrarum et baroniarum capta fuisset, non obstante quod discontinue jacet, secundum meum infeofamentum et sasinam eorundem. QUASQUIDEM omnes et singulas terras dominia baronias et cetera superius specificata, cum castris turribus fortaliciis maneriis molendinis multuris siluis piscationibus tenentibus tenandrìis et libere tenentium serviciis annexis connexis aduocationibus donationibus beneficiorum et capellaniarum partibus pendiculis et pertinentibus huiusmodi suprascriptis, unitas creatas et incorporatas in unam libera et integram baroniam ut dictum est, Ego dictus Willielmus comes de Gowrie dominus Ruthven' et Dirltoun, etc', non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus compulsus aut coactus, sed mea mera libera et spontanea voluntate animo deliberato et matura deliberatione prehabita, In manus dicti domini mei superioris per has meas procuratorii et resignationis literas sursum reddo pureque et simpliciter resigno, ac totum jus et clameum proprietatem et possessionem que et quas in et ad easdem habui habeo seu quovis modo in futurum habere potero omnino quiete clamo imperpetuam, In favorem specialem Jacobi Ruthven' filii mei senioris et heredis apparentis here- dumque suorum subscriptorum pro dicti domini mei superioris carta et infeodatione, Ipsiquidem Jacobo Ruthven' et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreantibus, Quibus deficientibus proinquirioribus et legitimis heredibus masculis dicti Jacobi mei filii quibuscumque cognomen et arma de Ruthvens gerentibus et portantibus, quibus omnibus deficientibus proinquirioribus et legitimis heredibus suis quibuscumque ipse imperpetuam hereditarie permanentibus in debita forma danda et conficienda; RESERVATO tamen libero tenemento siue vitali redditu omnium et singularum terrarum domini baroniarum et ceterorum superius specificat', cum castris turribus fortaliciis maneriis molendinis multuris siluis piscationibus tenentibus tenandrìis et libere tenentium seruitiis annexis connexis aduocationibus donationibus beneficiorum et capellaniarum partibus pendiculis et pertinentibus huiusmodi suprascriptis mihi pro omnibus mee vite diebus; Ac etiam reseruato libero tenemento siue vitali redditu Dorathie Stewart mee sponsa omnium et singularum superius specificatarum terrarum dominorum baroniarum et ceterorum superscriptorum in quibus ipsa de presenti astat infeodata, secundum suum infeofamentum et sasinam eorundem, cum rationabili tertia remanentium et ceterarum eorundem similiter pro omnibus sue vite diebus, casu quo me ante ipsam in fata decedere continget et non alias; Et desuper instrumenta et documenta necessaria capienda procuranda et leuanda, et generaliter omnia alia et singula facienda gerenda dicenda et exercenda que ad officium procuratorium in premissis de iure seu regni consuetudine dinoscuntur pertinere, et que egomet facerem seu facere potuissem si presens personaliter interessem; ratum et gratum firmum atque stabile habens atque habiturus totum id et quicquid dicti mei procuratores eorumque aliquis conjunctim et diuisim nomine meo in premissis rite duxere suo duxerint facien' sub hypotheca et obligacione omnium bonorum
William first Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven.

meorum mobilium et immobillium presentium et futurorum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum proprium unacum mea subscriptione manuali presentibus est appensum; apud burgum de Perth die ultimo mensis februarii anno domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo tertio; coram his testibus, Jacobo Melvill de Halhill, magistro Jacobo Herring preposito de Methuen', et Jacobo Drummond de Cairdneis. a

No. III.

Among the records in the Public Record Office, Rolls House, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Statute 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94, to wit, in the Miscellaneous Papers of the Exchequer of Receipt (that is to say, the Quarterly Bills of the Lieutenant of the Tower of London), it is contained as follows:—

Excerpts.

The demaundes of Sir George Haruye knight, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, for the dyetts and other chardges of prysoners in his custodye for one whole quarter of a year, viz., from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 1603, vntill the feast of St. Michaell Thearchangell next followinge, as hereafter is declared:—

Imprimis. For the dyett and other chardgs of Patricke Ruthven from the xxiiiij th of June 1603, vntill the xxix th of September next followinge, beeinge xiiij weeks, at iiiijl the weeke .......... xliij ll

Itm. For a bedstead, a bedd, a boulster, a rougge, blancketts, sheets, and a canapye ......... xviij viij d

Itm. For his washinge and to the barber .......... viij d

* * * * * * *

Summa toollis cclxviiij viij x d

(Signed) T. Buchurst.

E. Worcester.
L. Stanhope. S. G. Howme.
G. Haruy, Lieutenant of the Tower.

a A memorandum is indorsed of livery of seisin on the sixth of March, 1583. This memorandum is much defaced by time, and, in many places, illegible.
Observations on certain Documents relating to VATIUCK.

**Extract from a like bill of Sir George Harvey for the quarter ending 25 December, 1603.**

| Item | For the diett and charges of Patrick Ruthen, Esquier, from the xxixth of September 1603, vntill the xxvth of December next following, being xij weekes and halfe, att iij" a weeke | xxxvij¹² xˢ | Item. More for apparell and necessaries bowght for him this quarter as maye appeare | lixˢ vijd | xlhi ixˢ vijd |

**Extract from a like bill of Sir George Harvey for the quarter ending 25 March, 1604.**

| Item | For the diett and charges of Patrick Ruthen Goweries, brother to the Earle Goweries, during the tyme abouewritten, videl, for xj weeks, att iij" the weeke | xxxiij" | Item. More for apparell and other necessaries bowght for him this quarter as maye appeere | xxijʰ vjd |

**Extract from a like bill of Sir George Harvey for the quarter ending 24 June, 1604.**

| Item | For the diett and charges of Ruthen Gowries, brother to the Earle Gowries, for thirtene weeks, att three pounds the weeke | xxxixʰ | Item. More for apparell and other necessaries bowght for him this quarter | xlijʰ iijs ijd |

**Extract from a like bill of Sir George Harvey (or "Hervy") for the quarter ending 29 Sept. 1604.**

| Item | For the diett and charges of Patrick Ruthen, brother to the Earle Gowres, for foretene wekees, ended att the feast of St. Michaell Tharck-angell 1604, att three pounds the weeke | xljjʰ | Item. For apparell bowght for him this quarter | iijs iijs |
| Item. For his washing one yeere and a quarter, att xxˢ a-yeere | xxvˢ |
| Item. To his reader Mr. Floyd, for one quarter, att xʰ p anã | xlviijʰ xixˢ |
Extracts from a like bill of Sir GEORGE HARVY (or “Hervy”) for the quarter ending 25 Dec. 1604.

Item. For the diett and charges of Patrick Ruthen, brother to the Erle Gowres, from the feast of St Michael Tharkangell 1604, until Xmas next following, being twelue weekes and half, att iiij the weeke. xxxvij

Item. More for apparell and washing, and other necessaries bought for him this quarter. xxiiij ij s viijd

* * * * * *

Item. To John Lloyd, reader to Patrick Ruthen, for his quarterlie allowance, att x ii p anñ. I s

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Extracts from a like bill of Sir GEORGE HARVY (or “Hervy”) for the quarter ending 25 March, 1605.

Item. For the diett and charges of Patrick Ruthen, brother to Erle Gowres, from Xmas 1604, until our Lady Daye 1605, next following, being thirteene weekes, att iiij a weeke. xxxix

Item. More for apparell and necessaries bought for him this quarter. iiiij ij s viijd

Item. More to John Lloyd, his reader, this quarter, and for his washinge. lv s xlv

* * * * * *

Extracts from a like bill of Sir GEORGE HARVY (or “Hervy”) for the quarter ending 24 June, 1605.

Item. For the diett and charges of Patrick Ruthen (brother to Erle Gowres) from the Anuncacôn of our Lady 1605, until the feast of St John Baptist next following, being thirtenee weeks, att iiij the weeke. xxxix

Item. For shooes and other necessaries, and for his washing, and to his reader Mr. Lloyd, this quarter. iiij ij s

* * * * * *
Observations on certain Documents relating to

No. IV.

Among the records in the Public Record Office, by virtue of the statute 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94, to wit, in the Inrolments of Writs of Privy Seal made by the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, roll "F," entry "46," it is contained as follows:

Irrotulamentii Breuii sub privato sigillo dii Regis infra Thesauri Recepit Scacij dicti Regis a Festo Pasche 1616, Anno Regni Regis Jacobi Anglie Francie et Hibernie decimo quarto et Scotie quadragésimo nono vsque ad Festum Pasche ex tunc proxime sequénti 1617, Anno regni dicti Regis Anglie &c. decimo quinto et Scotie quinquagesimo.

Siéquet pro vno Anno Integro.

* * *

JAMES, &c. To the Tréer and Vndertréer of oer Exchequer that now are and that hereafter for the tyme shalbe greeting. Whereas wee have been pleased to grant, and by theis pnts doe grant vnto Patrick Ruthen, nowe prisoner in the Tower, a yearly allowance of twoe hundred poundes of lawfull money of England by the yeare for apparell, bookes, phisick, and such like necessaries; Wee will and comand yo"u of such our treasure as is now or shalbe from tyme to tyme remaining in the Receipt of oer Exchequer to pay or cause to be paid Patrick Ruthen or his assignes the said allowance of twoe hundred poundes by the yere over and above such other allowances as are paid to the Livetenant of oer Tower for the diettes of the said Patrick Ruthen, and of his servaunt; the said allowance of twoe hundred poundes per annum to begin from the Feast of the Nativitie of St. John Baptist last past before the date hereof, and soe to contynue quarterly by euen porcions to be paid to the said Patrick Ruthen or his assignes during our pleasure. And thes oer lves shalbe as well to yo"w the Tréer and Vndertréer of oer Exchequer that hereafter for the tyme shalbe sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given vnder our privie seale at oer pallace of Westm the sixe and twentith day of July in the foureteenth yeare of our raigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the nyne and fortith.

ED. CLERKE, dep't THOME CLERKE milit.

No. V.

Among the records in the Public Record Office, Rolls House, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to statute 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94, to wit, in the Book of Inrolments of Letters Patent for Issues out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, belonging to the late Pell Office, No. 6, folio 95, it is contained as follows:

JAMES, &c. To the Trei, Chauncellor, Vndertre, Chambleins, and Barons of the Exchequer of vs our heires and successo"s now being, and that hereafter shalbe, and to all other officers and ministers of the same court and of the receipt there, to whom it shall or may apperteine, greeting: Knowe yee that wee, for diuse good causes and consideraçons vs therevnto moving, of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, have given and granted, and by theis presents for vs, our heires, and successo"s, doe give and grant vnto our welbeloved Patrick
Ruthen, Esquier, and his assignes, one annuitie or yearly pençon of five hundred pounds of lawful money of England by the year; to have and to hould the said annuitie or yearly pençon of five hundred pounds to the said Patrick Ruthen and his assignes, for and during the naturall life of him, the said Patrick Ruthen; to receive, receive, and take the said annuitie or yearly pençon of five hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, at the Receipt of the Exchequer of vs, our heires, and successors, out of the treasure of vs, our heires, and successors, from tyme to tyme, there to be and remaine, by the hands of the Treí, Vndertreí, and Chambleins of the said Exchequer, or some of them, at the Feastes of St. Michaell tharchangell, the Birth of our Lord God, the Annunciaçón of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, by euens and equall portions to be paid; the first payment thereof to begin at the Feast of St. Michaell tharchangell now next ensuing: And to the end this our graunt may take the better effect, wee doe hereby for vs, our heires, and successors, require and comaund the Treí, Chauncellos, Vndertreí, and Barons of the said Exchequer for the tyme being, and all other officers and ministers of the same court, and of the receipt of the said Exchequer for the tyme being, that they and every of them respectively to whom it doth or shall apperteine, doe not onely from tyme to tyme well and truely pay, or cause to be paid, the said annuity or yearlie pention vnto the said Patrick Ruthen or his assignes, but also doe give full allowance thereof, according to the true meaning of theis pñtes, our fres patentes sealed wth our great seale of England, bearing date at Westm the fifteen day of May, in the sixteenth yeare of our raigne of England, for restraint of paymts or allowances of pençons or annuities, or anie thing therein conteined, or anie other restraint, declaraçon, significaçon, matter, or thing to the contrarie in anie wise notwithstanding; and theis pñtes, or the inrollm thereof, shalbe vnto all men whom it doth or shall concerne a sufficient warrant and discharge for the doing and executing of all and singuler the premisses according to the true intent and meaning of this our graunt, although express mencb, &c. In witnes whereof wee have caused theis our fres to be made patentes. Wittnes our self at Westm, the eleaventh day of September, in the twentith yeare of our raigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the sixth and fiftith.

p bre de pri: Sigillo.

No. VI.

Among the records in the Public Record Office, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Statute 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94, to wit, in the Book of Assignments and Powers of Attorney, of the late Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, No. 4, folio 127b, it is contained as follows:—

BEE it knownen vnto all men by theise þñtes that I, Patrick Ruthuen, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the county of Midd, Esqfr. haue made, assigned, ordeyned, constituted, and appointed, and by these þñtes doe make, assigne, ordaine, constitute, and appoint my loveinge daughter Mary Ruthuen, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the Countie of Midd, spinster, my true and lawefull attorney and assignee for mee and in my name, but to the onelie proper vse and behoofe of my said attorney, to aske, demand, and receive at the
Observations on certain Documents relating to
receipt of his Ma\textsuperscript{ts} Excheq\textsuperscript{r} of his highnes officers and ministers there for the time being yearlie
and everie yeare for and duringe my naturall life the some of one hundred and twenty poundes
of lawefull money of England, out of my yearlie pen\textsuperscript{c}n of fiue hundred poundes piaible vnto
mee out of his Ma\textsuperscript{ts} said Excheq; and for so doing theise p\textsuperscript{t}tes, together w\textsuperscript{th} the hand writings
or acquittances of my said daughter, testifying the severall yearlie receipts thereof, shalbe vnto
all and everie his Ma\textsuperscript{ts} officers and ministers of the Receipt aforesaide a sufficient warrant and
discharge in that behalf; In wittnes whereof I, the said Patrick Ruthuen, have herevnto sett my
hand and seale the seaven and twentieth daie of February, Anno Dni 1639; and in the
fifteenth yeare of the reigne of o\textsuperscript{r} Soveraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of Eng-
land, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

Sealed and delivered in the p\textsuperscript{nce} of

\begin{flushright}
PATRICK RUTHUEN.
\end{flushright}

HENRY RADLEY.

THOMAS BRUCE, Apprentic Geo. Hare, Scr.

\begin{center}
No. VII.
\end{center}

To the Right Honoble the Lords assembled in Parliament.

The humble Peti\textsuperscript{c}on of PATRICK RUTHUEN, Esqr.

Sheweth,

Whereas Sr Anthony Vandyke did by his last will and testam\textsuperscript{t} bequeath vnto yo\textsuperscript{r} pet\textsuperscript{ts}
daughter, being his wife, the one moietie of his estate, the other moietie unto his daughter the
grandchild of yo\textsuperscript{r} pet\textsuperscript{r}, and soe dyed, the relict afterwards married vnto Sr Richard Price, and is
since likewise dead, who hath receaved w\textsuperscript{th} her farr more then the moietie w\textsuperscript{ch} was left her by
her former husband.

And whereas there were remaineing in the Blackfryers a collection of pictures and other goods
as p\textsuperscript{te} of the estate of the said Sr Anthony Vandyke, and yo\textsuperscript{r} pet\textsuperscript{r} seing his grandchild fatherles
and motherlesse, and having the concurr desires and order of Sr Richard Price for p\textsuperscript{r}eservacon
of the said pictures to the behoofe of the orphan, to whome they truly belong as in p\textsuperscript{te} of her
moietie of her father's estate.

Now soe it is that the said pictures are, w\textsuperscript{th}out privity of any who had interest in them, or by
any lawfull power (in this tyme of disturbance), removed from the house where they were left
by Sr Anthony Vandyke into the possession of one Rich. Andrewes, who hath invyted all such as
hee could finde Sr Rich. Price indebted unto to attach them in his hands, that soe being valued
att an under rate, as customarily things are in that kinde, hee might haue theire promises that,
paying to them the prizes they were valued att, he might thereby possesse them as his owne for
the 20 p\textsuperscript{t} of their true value, which hee hath by such indirect wayes brought to effect, whereby
the orphan is wholy vndone ; and the said Andrewes, being a pson of inconsiderable quality, to
make sure his pray w\textsuperscript{ch} hee hath gotten, hath sent pt of the said pictures beyond the seas ; and
unlesse it pleaseth this honoble house to order the stay of the rest, hee intendeth immediatly to
send them beyond sea, there to make sale of them for his owne great advantage, and himselfe
in all likelyhood will remayne beyond the seas, being descended of forrayne parentage, whereby
no law here shall take hold of him to right the orphan.
William first Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven.

Yo'r pet'r doth therefore humbly pray the order of this hono'ble House for staye in the expor-
taçon of the pictures here remayning; and to requyre him not to alter the prop'tie of those allready exported, w'ch hee confesseth as yet remayneth in him.

And yo' pet'r shall pray, &c.

(Indorsed).—Patrick Ruthuen, Esq'.
Expe.

No. VIII.

Die Martis, 25° Martii, 1645.

Upon reading of the humble peticon of Patrick Ruthine, Esqr., desiring the preseruaçon of a colleçon of pictures, and other goodês, late in Blackefryers, hauing bin the prop pictures and goodês of Sr Anthony Vandick, deceased, and belonging to his daughter, an orphant (and grand-
childe to the peticoner,) w'ch said pictures and goodês, being remoued from the place where they were left by the said Sr Anthony Vандicke into the possession of one Richard Andrewes, who endeavors to alter the property of the sd pictures and goodês or to send the same beyond seas, to the wrong and prejudice of the said orphant: It is therefore ordered by the Lords in Par-
liamêt that neither the said pictures nor other goodês late the said Sr Anthony Vandikes, and pos-
sessed by the said Andrewes as aforesaid, shall be sould or the property of them be altered, nor transported into any forreyne parte untill the pleasure of this house be further signified; and that the said Andrewes shalle be serued with this order, and a copy of the said peticon, who shalle be heard touching the contents therof if he shall desier it.

Jo. Browne, Cleric’
Parliamentor’.

(Indorsed).—Ord'r; Lords house, agt Ric'd Andrewes. Lo. Ruthuen.

No. IX.

To the Right Ho'ble the Lords assembled in Parliamêt.

The humble peticon of Patrick Ruthen, Esq'.

Shewing,

That whereas upon the peticon of Patrick Ruthen, Esq', unto this ho'ble House, it was ordered that ye's pictures and goods late of Sr Anthonie Vandyke, and possessed by one Richard Andrewes, should not, for the reasons expressed in ye's said peticon and order annexed, be sould or the property altered or be transported into forreigne partë untill the pleasure of this hono'ble House were further signified, and that the said Andrewes should be served with the said order.

Nowe soe it is, notwithstanding the said Andrewes hath been served with ye's said order, he hath in contempt therof transported beyond sea severall of ye's said pictures and goodês, and
Observations on certain Documents relating to

imbeseled and sould others and converted ye moneys to his owne use, to ye apparent piudice of the interested in them, and in contempt of your LoPPs order, whereof he had so plenary an informacon, and doth intend forthwithe to convey himself into forreigne parts, together with ye residue of ye said goodç, as by the affidts annexed appeare, whereby the heire and executor of Sr Anthony Vandyke, being an infant and an orphant, will loose all ye benefit due to her by the lawe and intended by yo' LoPPs former order.

Your peticoner therefore humbly desires that ye said Andrewes may be called before your LoPPs to aunswere suche his contempt as aforsaid, and yt by yo' LoPPs order in further reliefe of ye said infant, may put in security not to dep te ye realme untill he shall aunswer and abide such suits as shalbe comenced agt him for such his uniust dealing in ye estate of the said infant.

And yo' petr shall pray, &c.

Patrick Ranger

No. X.

WHEREAS by an order from the Lordç in Parlimte bearing date the xxvth of March, 1645, commanding the serving of Richard Andrewes with the same, they, these deponents, Thomas Birkinhead and Deirick Hess, upon their severall corporall oathes say and depose that they the said deponents did serve the said Richard Andrewes, on or about the seaven and twentieth of March, 1645, by giveing him a true copy of the said order and shewing him the originall. And the said Deirick, one of the deponents, saith that he is credibly informed that the said Richard Andrewes intends to goe beyond the seas.

THOMAS BIRKINHEED.
DIERICK HESSE.

uterq. jur. 23 die ffebruarij, 1646;
JOHN PAGE.

No. XI.

DIERICK HESSE maketh oath that he, this deponent, deposeth and saith that he hath beene credibly informed and knoweth that Richard Andrewes hath, contrary to the order of the honbl House of Lordç, bearing date the five and twentieth of March, 1645, transported beyond sea severall of the said pictures and goodç in the said order mencôed, and hath disposed of others here within the kingdome, and doth refuse to give an accompte of the same.

DIERICK HESSE.
Jurat. 25° ffebruarij, 1646,
ROBº AYLETT.
William first Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven.

No. XII.

The petition of Patrick Ruthven, Esquire, read against one Andrewes, and ordered, that the said Andrewes shall be sent for before their Lordships to answer his contempt.
Lords' Journals, ix. 37a. 26th February, 1646, 22 Car. I.

No. XIII.

Among the records in the Public Record Office, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Statute 1 and 2, Vict., c. 94, to wit, among the Original Powers of Attorney belonging to the late office of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, it is contained as follows:—

BEE it knowne vnto all men by these presents that the right hono\l b e\ Patricke [Earle of Gowrie*] Lord Ruthven hath made, assigned, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents doth make, assigne, constitute, and appoint Lettice Ellinsworth of Westminster, in the county of Mid\l d, widow, his true and lawfull attourney and assignee for him and in his name, but to th'only proper vse and behoofe of his said attourney, to aske, demaund, and receave at his Mats Court of Exchequer, of his highnes' officers and ministers there, or such others whome it shall concerne, all that summe of fourscore pounds of lawfull money of England (wch he standeth justly indebted vnto her) out of his pen\c o\n of five hundred pounds per an\l i, or out of soe much thereof as shalbe from tyme to time ordered by the Committee of Revenue, the su\m e of fifteene pounds at everie such paym\t vntill full satisfaction shalbe made of the said summe of fourscore pounds; and for soe doeing these presents together wth the acquittance or acquittances of the said Lettice Ellinsworth shalbe vnto the said officers or ministers of the Exchequer, or any others whome it shall concerne, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. In witnes whereof he the said Patrick [Earl of Gowrie*] Lord Ruthven hath herevnto sett his hand and seale, the eight day of May, anno dom 1648, and in the fouruer and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles, &c.

Sealed and deliuered in the presence of
(Signed) ROBERT GREENE.  (Signed) R\l u\h\u e\n (L.S.)
(Signed) THOM. BRUCE, Sc\r.

The following receipts are written on the second page of the sheet:

Received by mee; Lettice Ellinsworth wthin named, of the Right Hono\l b e\ Patricke La\d Ruthuen, by the hands of Thomas Fauconberge, Esq'r, Receiuer Gen'all of the Publique Revenue, the some of twenty pounds in pt of the assignem\t wthin written. I say rec\d . . . . . . xxii
(Signed) LETTIES ILLINGWORTH.

a The words within brackets have been erased.
Documents relating to William first Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven.

Received more by mee, the said Lettice Ellingsworth, in further part of the assignemt within written. I say receiued xiiij u
(Signed) LETTIES ILLINGWORTH.

Received more by mee, the above named Lettice Ellingsworth, in further part of the assignemt within written, the some of tenn pounds. I say receiued xi u
(Signed) LETTIS ILLINGWORTH.

xiiij die April, 1651.

Reçd more by mee, the above named Lettice Ellingsworth, in further pte of the assignemt within written, the sume of five pounds. I say receiued c8
(Signed) LETTIS ILLINGWORTH.

The xvijth of January, 1652.

Reçd by mee, the aboue named Lettice Ellingsworth, of Tho. Fauconberge, Esqr, Recr Gen'all of the Publique Reuenue, the sume of sixe pounds, in further pte of the assignemt within written. I say recec vj u
(Signed) LETTIES ILLINGWORTH.

(Cancelled indorsement): The Earle of Goweir's assignemt.

(Further indorsement):
Januar', 52.
LoR Ruthuen's assignemt to M'n Ellinsworth.

34.

No. XIV.

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, March 1656-7.

The thirteenth day issued forth letters of administration to Patricke Ruthen, Esquire, the natural and lawful son of Patricke Lord Ruthen, late of Scotland, but in the parish of St. George's, in Southwark, in the county of Surry, deceased, to administer the goods, chattels, and debts of the said deceased, he being first sworn well and truly to administer, &c.

CHAS. DYNELEY,
JOHN IGGULDEN,
W. F. GOSTLING,

Deputy Registers.