

ebrietati, sit inutilis et invalidus pro exequendo officio provincialis, sitque scandalosus, et huiusmodi,' and, if so, to absolve him.

*John Hodgkins*, 1527.—*Ibid.* fol. 16, 'Magister Ioannes Hoghkyns confirmatur in provinciale,' May 22, 1527. (Cf. Foster, 'Alumni Oxon. ;' Cooper, 'Athen. Cantabr.')

*John Hilsey*, 1534.—'Cal. of State Papers,' Hen. VIII, vol. vii. p. 233, § 18 (April, 1534): George Brown, provincial of the Austin Friars, and John Hilsey, appointed provincial of the Dominicans, are commissioned to visit all the houses of friars in England. Cf. *ibid.*, No. 530. He appears to have kept this office after becoming bishop of Rochester in Sept. 1535.

A. G. LITTLE.

#### MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

THE following entry on the order book of the council of state under the date of 27 June 1650, is the first instance that I have noticed of the use of the title 'Member of Parliament' employed as the designation of any one person.

That Colonel Edmund Ludlow, a member of Parliament and of this council, be appointed a commissioner for the affairs aforesaid and lieutenant-general of the Horse in Ireland.

On the other hand, as Mr. W. D. Hamilton has pointed out to me, it was used earlier as a common designation of members of the two houses. Thus in a parliamentary remonstrance in 1642, we have (*Husband's Collection*, p. 67):—

We think it our duty once to beseech your Majesty to give directions that your Parliament may be informed before Friday next, what proof there is against them [i.e. Lord Kimbolton, a member of the House of Lords, and the five members of the House of Commons], that accordingly they may be called to a legal trial, it being the undoubted right and privilege of Parliament that no Member of Parliament can be proceeded against without consent of Parliament.

Unless an example can be produced of the use of the term of a member of one house only earlier than 1649, it may be inferred that the title originally given as a common designation for members of the two houses became the designation of a member of one when, after the king's execution, the house of commons declared itself to be the Parliament. Getting into vogue, it was retained after the Restoration for members of the House of Commons taken singly, when men had forgotten that it could only be fitly used by those who were resolved to govern 'without a king or house of lords.'

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