

A
BREEFE MEMORIAL
OF THE
LYFE AND DEATH
OF
DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTISWOOD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES SPOTTISWOOD, Bishop of Clogher, the Memorial of whose life is now given to the public, was the second son of Mr **JOHN SPOTTISWOOD**, a prominent character at the time of the Reformation in Scotland, and one of the first provincial Superintendants*. In the Life of the Archbishop of St Andrews, prefixed to his History, it is remarkable that there is no mention made of his brother the Bishop of Clogher; there is, however, reason to surmise that, in some particulars, his Biographer was perplexed by the story of the two brothers, and has ascribed to the elder what peculiarly belonged to the younger. There was, indeed, a singular coincidence in their fortunes. At the University of Glasgow they both were distinguished for early and uncommon acquirements; both afterwards became favourites at Court, and were raised to high ecclesiastical preferments; both, harassed by the prevailing spirit of the times, were driven, at the close of life, the one from Scotland and the other from Ireland, to seek refuge in London, and were buried side by side in Westminster Abbey †.

On the accession of King James to the throne of England, James Spottiswood accompanied him as one of the household,

* Archbishop Spottiswood's Life and History. Knox's History.

† Crawford's Officers of State, p. 163;—Douglas's Baronage, p. 447.

My dear Sir,

Allow me to offer for your
acceptance the accompanying "Brief
Memoriall" of your Ancestor, as a slight
Memorial of my respect for your Family
and my regard and gratitude towards
yourself.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

36 Essex Street }
Aug. 3. 1827 } Yours most sincerely
A. W. Frost

Andrew Spottiswoode Esq

A

BREEFE MEMORIALL

OF THE

LYFE AND DEATH

OF

DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTISWOOD,

BISHOP OF CLOGHER IN IRELAND;

AND OF THE

LABYRINTH OF TROUBLES HE FELL INTO IN THAT KINGDOM, AND
THE MANNER OF THE UNHAPPIE ACCIDENT BROUGHT
SUCH TROUBLES UPON HIM.

From a Manuscript in the Auchinleck Library.

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1811.

A BREEFE MEMORIALLOF THE LYFE AND DEATH
of Doctor James Spottiswood, Bishopp of Clogher
in Ireland, and of the labyrinth of troubles he
fell into in that kingdome, and the manner
of the unhappie accident brought
such troubles uppon him.

HE was borne into this World uppon the seaventh
daye of September, anno dni. 1567, at Calder, some
eighthe myles westward of Edinborowe: He was de-
scended of Parents of good estimacion: His ffather a
reverend man, Mr John Spottiswood, Superintendent
of Lothian, Merce, Teviottdeale &c. in Scotland, &
his Mother a grave Matron, of the howse of Lugton,
of the name of Creighton, by Dalkeyth; He was bredd
up in his ffather's howse under a Tutor, Mr William
Strange, ffirst minister of Kirkliston, & thence trans-
lated to be Minister of Irwyn in the west; & after
his sayd Tutor was marryed, he was sent to Gram-
mer Schoole in Edinborowe, and from thence to
Linlithco; ffrom thence, scarce past twelve yeares
of Age, he was sent to the Universitie of Glasgow,
where he proffited above his Elders, & in August
1583 He tooke the Degree of Maister of Arts: ffrom
thence he was called home to Calder, & attended

1585. his aged ffather till the moneth of December 1585, when his ffather departed this Lyfe, being about 77 yeares of age: His ffather, at his leavinge this Worlde, advysed his Sonne James after his Buriall, to Travaile to ffrance, gave him his blessing solemlie, and the keye of a Deske, wherein he tould him he should fynd meanes to beare his charges in his Travaile. But thoughte he was willing to followe his ffathers advyse, yett a pention graunted unto him out of the Abbassie of Deere being revoked, He waited on Court, still hopeinge for recompence, and to this purpose entred
1588. in the King's Service Anno 1588; and when the Kinge went in person to finde out his Queene Ann, He was,
1589. in Anno 1589, enrolled for one should attend the kinge in his Journeye, where he served as Gentleman Usher to his Ma^{tie}. When his Ma^{tie} returned to Scotland he continued in that service, and did growe dailie in favoure wth his Ma^{tie}. Whilest he was thus Attending his Service, and putt in especiall trust by his Ma^{tie} to keepe some Letters his Ma^{tie} was writeinge wth his owne hand to Queene Elizabeth, and some other papers, The Earle Bothwell, uppon St John daye, about
1591. Eight or Nyne of the clock at nighte, wth good numbers of his Complices, broke in at a back gate in the kings Pallace at Edinborowe, where he entred so quietlie (the most of the Servants being in severall roomes at Supper), that he had surprised the kinge, suspectinge no such thinge, had not James Spottiswood, sitting all alone, haired some noyse of Armed men, so layeing up the papers and shutting the doores, advertised his

Matie of the daunger. The sayd Earle and his followers, by this discoverie, were disappointed: His Matie acknowledged the sayd James had done good Service; and nowe was James in good hope to have a recompence for his pention; and a greater rewarde. He lingred still in this hope about the Court till the yeare 1598, when it pleased his Matie to send Embassadors to the kinge of Denmarke and the chiefe Princes of Germanie, wth whome James Spottiswood was sent in nature of a Secretarie. After their returne from Germanie, he was goeing nowe and then to Court, till Queene Elizabeth departed this Worlde, and so kinge James proclaymed Kinge of England; Then, most of all the old servaunts being directed to Attend their severall services, James Spottiswood was comaunded to staie with the Qweene and Attend her Matie as her Al-mowr, w^{ch} he did accordinglie all that Summer and harvest time. Imediatlie after harvest, Queene Ann sent James wth Letters to Croyden to the Lo. Archb. of Canturburie, where his Grace tooke notice of his place, and shewed him that, accordinge to the custome of Englande, men employed in suche Services were suche as were entred in holye Orders: He shewed him further, that he had taken especiall notice of him and his good affection to the Clergie of England, by some Speaches he had one daye at Hampton Court att Dinner wth Mr Gallawaye; That he had done both them and himself right. So, after much discourse, advysed James to enter into holye Orders, encouraging him, yf the Kinge or Queene should fayle in providinge for him, he him-

1598.

self would not fayle. James Spottiswood takeinge the Offer of that most Reverend ffather in God, Archbyschopp Whitgift to be an outward callinge to that holye service he had long before had a desyer unto, he entred in holye Orders; and so in the moneth of December, the firste yeare of the Kings Reigne in England, by the Kinge and Queens meanes, he was beneficed in Norfolke at Welles iuxta mare. Hither he brought his Wyef and ffamilie a little tyme after Easter followinge; And notwthstandinge he had manie allurements to followe the Court, and promises of her Maties selfe, and her Vice Chamberlan the Lord Carew, to be provided to pluralitie of Benefices, and some dignitie in the Church, yett he preferred the attendinge of his flocke to all the intysements was made him to wait on the Court: So continued attendinge his Cure till the yeare 1616, when he was p.swaded to accompanie Doctor Young, newlie preferred to the Deanrie of Winchester, whoe was sent to visit and reforme the Universitie of St Andrewes in Scotland: There had byn discontinued the givinge of Degrees in the profession of Divinitie above 53 yeares, but nowe, by his Maties dereccion renewed againe; so, amongst divers others, James Spottiswood had his Sermon ad clerum and another ad populum: kept the Acte and tooke the Degree of a Doctor; so returned to England to his charge: 1620. Nowe so it came to passe, that about Christmas 1620, a Scottishe Shippe of Kirkadye was cast awaie uppon the coast hard by the harbour of Welles, where Doctor Spottiswood, pittying his distressed cuntrymen,

buried their dead and refreshed the livinge the best maner he could: Some parte of their goods was cast in by the Sea the next Tyde, a parte whereof was gleaned out of the water by themselves; Another parte was seized upon by Sr Thomas Southwells Servants, who was by his place Viceadmirall of that Coast, and alledged the poore mens goods to be wracke. The poore men made their moane to Doctor Spottiswood, who seeing he could not prevaile with Sir Thomas to render the poore men their goods, He tooke a Journeye to London to Court, and gott a commaundement from the Duke of Buckingham, cheife Admirall, to restore the poore men. Nowe, while he is attendinge this busines, The Bishopp of Meathe and Clogher, who was Agent for the Church of Ireland at Court, He departed this Lyef: Heereupon some of Doctor Spottiswoods old Acquaintance at Court, and namelie the Earle of Desmond, was earnest wth him to be a Suitor for the one of his Bishopricks. Doctor Spottiswood at first slighted the motion till the sayd Earle first, and then the former Bishopps friends and Servaunts encouraged him to move the kinge for it, perswadinge him the Rents thereof were double that he found; the Hereupon Doctor Spottiswood wrote these fewe Lynes followinge, and sent them to his Ma^{ties} by James Maxwell, then a Groome of the Bedchamber, and in favoure both wth his Ma^{ties} self and the Duke of Buckingham, wthout whose especiall favour nothings past in Ireland in those dayes.

Ingenij mei pudorem (Rex clementissime) non ignorat Serenissima Majestas tua, qui quenquam ma^{tatem} vestram summo studio semper coluerim precipuamq. fiduciam in benignitate, vestra juxta Deum semper haberim nunquam tamen hujusq. Ma^{tati} tuæ molestus fui nunc vero post diuturnos in literis Theologicis exhaustos labores, Ætas ingrauescens, inclementia aeris iuxta Oceanum vbi dego, quotidiani labores quibus propemodum obruor, gradus Doctoratus quem paulo splendidius vitæ genus decet, omnia hæc prouocant antiquum famulum et alumnum Ma^{tatis} vestræ appellare pietatem Titi nostri temporis qui quotidie ignotis etiam benefacit; si dignabitur Clementia vestra Mordecaium vestrum tandem honorare, invidia æquanimiter feret aliquam habitam Servi tui rationem: Quod reliquum est vitæ post bonum Deum vouetur Ma^{ti} vestro: Deus optimus maximus Ma^{tem} vestram Monarchiæ Britannicæ et toti orbi Christiano, quam diutissime seruet incolumem. Sic subscribitur Ma^{tis} vestræ Humillimus et fidelissimus servus Ja. Sp. D. D.

His Ma^{tie} had no sooner read these Lynes, but he was desirous to know the particular Doctor Spottiswood aymed at, w^{ch} he no sooner understood by James Maxwell, but he professed he reioyced and was well pleased that Doctor Spottiswood was willing to accept of it: The newes that his Ma^{tie} had preferred Doctor Spottiswood, Parson of Welles, to a Bishoprick in Ireland, did flye to Norfolk before he could returne home, wherwth his lovinge Parishioners was

nothing glad. The Doctor had bought the Advowzen of Welles benefice from the Earle of Northampton, and so entreated his Ma^{tie} for a Comendham, and that he myght make his best of it, w^{ch} was graunted: But the Deane of Winchester sent to Cambridge in all hast for his Countriman George Ramseye, and made such friendes that he gott the graunt of Welles to Ramseye, to Doctor Spottiswood his great Losse. When the elect Bishoppe of Clogher tooke his leave of his Ma^{tie} to goe for Ireland, the Kinge offered to grace him both to be a privie Counsellor, and to be one of that commission then was designed to goe over to visit and reforme the estate of Ireland: But he in modestie pretended he was a Straunger to the estate and to the government, humblie thanked his Ma^{tie}, and vowed when he was acquaint wth the estate, yf then his Ma^{tie} thought him worthie of that honor, he would doe the ffaithfullest Service he was able; and so tooke his Journye to Ireland, & landed at Dublyn in Aprill 1621, 1621. where he received a kind welcome of Divers his Countrimen and ould Acquaintance, who were lyeng at Dublyn attending their privat busines; But none made fayrer shewe than the Lord Balfour, in regard they had byn ffellowe Servants in Kinge James Chamber. Soone after the Bishopp of Clogher his cominge to Ireland, The Lord Balfour, though an Auntient man of great age, he was a suitor to the Lord Blaneys eldest daughter, a Girle of 15 yeares ould; and though the Lord Blaney was informed that Balfour had a Ladye livinge still in Scotland, yet Balfour affirminge he was

divorced from her, Primat Hampton advised the Lord Blaney, who was doubtfull what he might doe, That there was no danger, and, for his better resolucion, went in p.son to Castleblaney, and ioyned them together. The Portion the Lord Blaney promised wth his daughter was, as he affirmed; no more but 1200^{lb.} and that Balfour would needes have 2000 named, promiseinge to give a discharge of the other 800: But when the discharge was demaunded after the marriage celebrat, w^{ch} was done on both sydes wth more hast than good speede, Balfour refused it; quarrelled wth Robert Blaney, who urged it; alledgeinge that Robert had abused his wyef both before his marriage wth her and after: The young Ladye herselfe was brought to acknowledge no lesse; her friends alledged shee was forced to confesse what her Lord pleased, or was bewitched; complained to the Lord Deputie and estate of the abuse, and gött the young Ladye to be sequestrat from her Lord; whereuppon the Lord Balfour complayned to the Kinge that the estate was partiall wth the Lord Blaney, and had a commission sent from England to examine the cause, and so certifie his Ma^{tie} of the truthe of all things. The Bishopp of Clogher was named amongst others one of the Commissioners, w^{ch} gave the Lord Balfour occasion to resort the more unto the Bishopps howse. Nowe, mean while of this debate betwixt these Lords; wherein there was manie passages, &c. the Lord Balfour grewe scarce in moneye, made a heavie moane unto the Bishoppe, and borrowed fyrst but a little, but, by degrees, skrewed

himself in more and more; and at last fyndinge the Bishoppe to be wearie of lendingge, he offered the Bishoppe a Bargaine he had of the Lord Ridgewaye, who had mortgaged the Castle and Demeasnes of Agher to the Lord Balfour: This Agher was wthin a mile and a half of Clogher. The Byshoppe then havinge no Demeasnes nor Howse left him by his Predecessor, he hearkened to the bargaine, and bought it for 800^{lb}. S^r James Areskin by this tyme was come over to Ireland wth his Ma^{ties} Graunt for makeinge some Nobleman an Earle. He being of the Bishoppes ould Acquaintance, Schoolefellowe in the Colledge of Glascoe, and fellowe servants at Court, he resorted often to the Bishoppes howse, cravinge the Bishoppes advyse for makeinge his best proffitt of the Kings sayd Graunt. The Honor was offered to manie vppon verie easie Tearmes; But at last Robert Barclay, Deane of Clogher, tooke in hand to make the bargaine betwixt the Lord Ridgewaye and S^r James, vppon advantagious Conditions to S^r James, and muche more than ever he expected; So the Deane drave the bargaine, w^{ch} was this: That S^r James Areskin should have the reversion of the Castle and Demeans of Agher, and 2500 Acres, lyenge adia-cent to it, in possession, and S^r James should assure him of the honor. This mean while, the Bishoppe of Clogher havinge but twoo children, and bothe marriageable, a Sonne and a Daughter, S^r James Areskin, by the Lord Balfoures advise, made a motion for marrynge a Sonne of his, a Master of Art, to the Bishoppes Daughter, uppon whome he would bestowe the

Lands of Agher: The Bishoppe, allthough he had farr better matches offered him, yet he was perswaded by the Deane, the Archdeacon, and manie other his countrimen, to hearken to Sr James, whose estate then was not knowne to be at so lowe an ebb. Sr James then brought his Sonne to the Bishopps howse, and brought the younge Maide, by manie Golden promises, to a foolishe paradise. There rested nothinge nowe but Drawinge a contract, and so Solemnize the Marriage, w^{ch} Sr James hasted, ffor he longed to finger the Bishopps moneye: But when the Bishopps learned Councill was mett to putt the Contract in forme; Sr James made newe propositions, so unreasonable and so farr from the first Communing, that the Bishoppe brake of the meetinge, desyred his Daughter to estrange herselfe from their companie, and requested Sr James and his Sonne to forbear his howse. The Lord Balfour, informed of these proceedings, he thought it highe tyme to act his part; so tooke occasion to speake wth the young people, assured them they would never have the Bishopps consent, who was nowe fullie informed of Sr James Areskins his decaied estate, and his inabilityie to performe what he had promised: He advysed them therefore to goe on and make up the matche betweene themselves, wherewth the Bishoppe would be doubtles offended at first; but that he was a kinde man, and they would gett his goodwill afterward, when he sawe they could not be parted. It was concluded by Sr James and his three Sonnes, that this Councill should be followed; So one daye when the

Bishoppe had much companie dyneinge wth him, and the Bishopps wyef was attendinge her only Sonne, who was perilously sick that same tyme, theye brybed a Serving woman of the howse to bring the Bishopps Daughter to the Streete, so entysed her to Sr James Areskins Chamber, where the marriage was made up by some Deboysed Minister. The Bishoppe litle suspected the Lord Balfour to have any hand in this busynes, who yet had a further fetch : ffor, soone after, seeing the Bishoppe much greived, he made a proiect to him howe to defeat Sr James Areskin and his Sonnes of their evill intentions ; He discoursed to the Bishoppe of Sr James Areskins povertie, and his intention to make up his decayed estate by the Bishopps meanes : He perceaveth yo^r sonne, sayd he, to be siclie, and assureth himself to gett all you have in ende. But yf you will be advysed by me, (sayd he,) I will teache you howe to defeat them of their purpose, and howe to strengthen yo^rself wth a better freindshippe in this kingdome. There is, sayd he, a mayde, a niece to the Vicountesse of Valencia, both wise and vertuous, and like to be a great match ; ffor my neighbor Sr Stephen Butler (sayd he) was offered to have 1500^{l^b} wth her, and greater matters in hope ; I will fynde the waye, (sayd he,) to make Sr Stephen leave of the Suite ; If yo^r Sonne, then, can compasse the Maydes goodwill, you maie make up a fayre estate for yo^r Sonne, let yo^r daughter drincke as shee hath brewed. The Bishoppe replyed, that he had alreadye consented to another motion made unto him by Sr Stephen Butler

himself for his brothers daughter, a beautifull Gentlewoman, and well bredd, wth whome he offered Securitie for 1200^{lb.} portion; The Lord Balfour replyed, that that gentlewoman had confessed to himself shee was handfast before shee came out of England, and that S^r Stephen made this Offer onlie to hinder the match, and so renue his ould suite: So never tooke rest till he made up the match betweene the Bishopps Sonne and the Ladye Valencia her Neice. Nowe had the Lord Balfour matched both the Bishopps Children, in no good intention to him nor Them neither. The Bishoppe had countenaunced him in his Troubles, lent him moneye, given him the Patronage of Drummulie, and done him suche Offices that he assured himselfe he would be ashamed to be ingrat. *Sed memoria præteritorum beneficiorum ingratis est oneri.* The Lord Balfour soone after fell to open enmitie wth the Bishoppe, because the Bishoppe would not consent to a wicked designe he had in hand. Thus it was: In the plantation of the Escheated Counties in Vlster, his Ma^{tie} had an especiall care to have the Clergie well provided for, and a ffree Grammar Schoole erected in everye Countye, So in ffermannagh there were Lands layd out for the Schoole of that Countye woorth 240^{lb.} per annum. These Lands laye environed wth the Lord Balfours lands, and his Eyes were sett upon them to swallowe them. To this effect he first obtained a Lettre from the Kinge to Translate the Schoole from the Countye Towne of Inniskilling to his owne village; Secondlye, he made his Chaplin Jefferye Middletoune and

Schoolem^r, to petition to the kinge to have the sayd Schoolelandes *in ffee farme*. It was almost incredible that such a proiect should bin effected, yet he had almost brought it to passe upon this coloure: Jefferye pretended to the Kinge that all the Neighbours about did dailye incroache on the Schoolelands; that the onlye waye to preserve them, was to have them lett in ffee farme to one who would suffer no more such doeings, should build a Schoolehouse, and be aunswearable to prosecute his Ma^{ties} pious intentions. This Jefferies petition was referred to the Lord Archebishoppe of Canturburie to make certificat what was to be done therein. Jefferye being admitted to his Graces presence, he Acted his part cunninglie; ffor being asked by the Archbishoppe, If there were anye in the Cittie did knowe the estate of the Schoolelands, He would not be knowne to be the Lord Balfours Chaplin, yet did commend the Lord Balfour for his zeale both to Church and Commonwealth. He did shewe his Grace that he was buildinge a Church in his owne Towne, had gott a warrant from the Kinge to keepe the Schoole allso, and would be loath that any should swallowe or encroche uppon the sayd landes, and was nowe wth the Kinge at Court. Thus did Jefferye grace his Lord, knowinge his Lord would doe as muche againe for him. The Archbishoppe suspectinge no fraude, he desyred the Lord Balfour should resort to him and informe him of the true estate of Jefferyes petition. The Lord Balfour was not slowe to come; who acted his part so well allso, that the Archbishoppe gave waye to Jef-

fereyes petition : so was the kings Lettres brought over to Ireland for passinge a Patent to Jefferye Middle-toune and his heires of the Schoolelandes in fferman-nagh, for payment of fiftie powndes per annum to the schoolm^{rs} succeedinge. The Bishoppe of Clogher hav-inge Intelligence that such a Lettre was past in England and brought over to Ireland, He hasted to Dublin, and shewed the Lord Deputie that both his Matie and the Archebishoppe of Canturburie were abused and misinformed, and therefore humblye desyred no patent might passe uppon that letter. Whereuppon some staye was made for a while ; but in end Balfour, by brybeinge the Ladye ffalkland, he had a promise to have the benefitt of the Kings letter. So one daye, thinkinge himselfe cocksure, he insulted over the Bi-shoppe, and told him, though he had done his worst, yet his patent should passe spite of his teeth. The Bishoppe, fearinge it should passe, asked leave of the Lord Deputie to goe for England, and to staye so long till he understood the Kings pleasure. This being graunted, Balfour prevented the Bishoppe, and was first in England, where he shewed the Archbishoppe that the Bishoppe of Clogher had crossed his order, had uttered disdainfull wordes in publike place of his Grace, and was cominge over to England to passe a patent to himself of the Schoole lands. Wth these and the like suggestions and calumnies, did he incense the Archbishoppe against the Bishoppe of Clogher, inso-much as the Bishoppe comminge to salute his Grace (as he was wont), the Archbishoppe refused to speak

with him. The Lord Balfour he invented divers other conceites to make the Bishoppe of Clogher odious to his ffreinds at Court ; and to terrifie him, he counterfeited letters as written from his wellwillers, advyseinge him to reconcile himselfe to the Lord Balfour, whoe would otherwise undoe him. Some of these Lettres he let dropp in the Kings Court, others he sent by Porters to the Bishopps Lodgeinge, who lodged at that tyme neere S^t Paules Church. Amongst other Sclaunders invented against the Bishopp, he accused him to the Ladye Valencia, (then resydinge at London,) that he had cousined her Neice of her Joyncture ; that he had putt. S^t James Areskin in possession of the Castle and Demeasnes of Agher : Again, that he kept M^r Archibald Areskin in his howse of purpose to vex her Neice. The Ladye Valencia charged the Bishopp wth these points, whereof he cleered himself sufficiently. So one day both the Bishopp and Balfour meeting at her Lodgeinge, shee told them shee perceived some grudge and hartburninge betwixte them, and desyred to knowe the cause. The Bishopp answered that the Lord Balfour had invented manie sclaunders and calumnies to disgrace him ; but that his Innocencie would beare him owt against all his calumnies, and that his counterfeite Lettrs and lyes could not make him desist to doe what belonged to his place. Balfour thinking the woorde lyes was a sufficient ground to swagger, He did offer vyolence to the Bishopp. The Bishopp (dyrecting his speache to the Ladye,) he tolde her he thought her lodgeinge and her presence had byn a

Sanctuarie, and that his Coate should have protected him any where from blowes : The wrong was done to her more than him, &c. But while shee was about to pacifie them both, Balfour made a second Assault, wherebye the Bishoppe was fforced, in his owne defence, to lay hold on him, and after once or twice goeing about, the Bishopp threw him on his backe in the cheimneye, at the noyse whereof the ladies servants came up and parted them. The Bishopp would have complayned to the Kinge of the Abuse, but was perswad-ed by the sayd Ladye to forbear ; Her Lord allso, wth the Earl of Arundall, laboured to reconcile them. The Bishopp gave the Lords humble thanks, and assured them they should fynde himself subiect to their advyses and all reasoun, but wthall, that he would not betraye the Trust was putt in hym, touchinge the Schoole of ffermannagh, and the buildinge of the Churche of Aghenlurker, ffor w^{ch} Balfour had receaved ffifteen hundred pownds. These Lords (it is to be supposed) did their best to make them freinds. But Balfour was too subtile for them all : ffor whereas it was ordered by the Lords, that Balfour should, in the hearinge of some of the Bishopps ffreinds, acknowledge he had wronged the Bishopp of Clogher, and that he should render the Bishopp some bonds and writeings w^{ch} was alreadie satisfied, and performe divers other conditions, and so the Bishopp should take back a bond of a hundreth pounds he had assigned to the Lord Balfour, [which] was due to the Bishopp from Sir William Irwin, and paye so much moneye himself when they mett in

Ireland. The Bishopp had no sooner left Court but Balfour drewe a decrete arbitrall as pleased himself, and gott these twoo Lords to putt to their hands and seales, orderinge the Bishopp to doe what ever was before mencioned, But what was to be performed by the Lord Balfour forgott and omitted. Balfour came no sooner to Ireland, but he putt this wise arbitrall Decree in sute in the Chauncerie, and the Bishopp putt in annother crosse bill against him for his writeings. These doeings encreased the heartburninge betweene them, w^{ch} Balfour expressed in all publike meeteings by uncivill and disdainfull behaviour. The Bishopp he contemned his incivilitie, neither was he muche moved wth a combination made against him between Balfour and S^r William Cole, begunn and ffirst motioned by Baron Loather in his circuitt, and after confirmed by a druncken Health at Belturbutt, whereof the Bishopp was certified by S^r Stephen Butler. In this meane tyme there was one S^r John Wishard, somtyme Lord of Pittarro in Scotland, who havinge consumed his estate there, begged some escheated Landes in the County of ffermannagh, and was possessed of 24 Townes or Tates of the Bishopp of Cloghers lands, next adiacent to the Temporall Landes, ffor w^{ch} he was to paye the Bishopp 36^{lb.} per annum. The Bishopp of Clogher sent to him manye tymes for his Rent, But he did not onlye deferr to paye it, but returned the Bishopps Messenger wth a disdainfull and uncivil Letter. The Bishopps servants cominge to the knowledge of the contents of This Letter, desyred the Bishopp to give

them leave and they would take a distresse for his Rent ; So, by his direction, they went to his dwelling place at Clantiverin, and brought awaie 16 poore beastes, Cowes and heyfers, prised at Nyne pounds. Sr John tooke this in great snuffe, and, by Balfours advyse, tooke out from the Sheriff of the Countye a Writt of Replevin to fetch back the goods uppon securitie. There was no formalitie kept in takeinge out the writt, nor in the execution thereof, and Sr John Wishard scorned to redeeme his goods ; the Bishopps Bailye therefore sold the Cattell. Balfour heareinge of these proceedings, was gladd to fynd so fytt occasion for his purpose ; He sent therefore for Sr John Wishard and Sr John Wimbes, his sonne in lawe, who by his meanes had byn Highe Sheriff Twoo yeares Together ; So perswaded the Sheriff to graunt Sr John a Writt of Withernam, to take as much of the Bishopps goods as the Bishopps servants had taken of his. It was done accordingle. So the Bishopp being at Dublyn, called up for his Maties service, sixe or seaven of Balfours, and Sr John Wimbes, and Sr John Wishards servants came to Portora, the Bishopps dwelling place, by Inniskilling, and drave awaie betweene 40 & 50 Englishe Cowes, worthe three pownds a piece, w^{ch} Cowes belonged to Sr Henrye Spottiswood, the Bishopps sonne. Sr Henryes servants and some of the Bishopps servants that were left at home, informied heereof, they followed the Cattell, and overtakinge them at the Bridge of Inniskilling, when they would not shewe their warrant for takeing away the Cat-

tell, they rescued them; and when one of Sr John Wishards servants was too fforwarde to offer vyolence, They gave him a litle knock on the head; But the verie next daye after came Sr John Wimbes, highe Sheriff, wth 30 or 40 of Balfours Tenaunts and servants, and did drive awaye all the goods about the Bishopps howse, and thoughe there was good suretie offered him that the goods should be foorthcominge, and the Bishopp should aunswear what could be iustlye demaunded of him, yet the Sheriff would not render Three fayre Stood Mares and theire Coltes: They were so lovelye beasts He tooke them awaye wth hym. The Bishopp is advertised of this ryot as he is coming home, and the Archdeacon of Clogher in his companie. He requested the Archdeacon therefore to goe along wth him to Lissenskea, where the Sheriff dwelt, there to perswade him and Sr John Wishard to doe him reason, and restore him his goods. The Archdeacon did so, spake wth them, and putt the Bishopp in hope of a good Accorde the next daye; But the same night Balfour came home from the other syde of the Loughearn, and altered theire resolutions. So they sent one Captaine Ramseye to the Bishopp the nexte morninge, shewing him, They would meete him some other tyme, at some indifferent place, when Balfour should goe up to Dublyn; but till then they could doe nothinge. Heereuppon the Bishopp sent one of his servants back to Dublyn to take advyse what was best to be done; The messenger returned wth Aunswear, that the Bishopps best course was to bringe all the

Ryoters to aunswear it in the Starrchamber, and to take out a Writt of Withernam to the Coroners of the County for recovering his goods from the Sheriff. Scarce was this Writt brought downe, when the high Sheriff and Captayne Ramseye advertised thereof, made the Archdeacon writt to the Bishopp, that yf he would meete them at Clunishe or Newtowne in ffermanagh, they would offer him all reason. The Bishopp was well pleased therewth, and appointed a daye to meete them at Newtowne, whither S^r John Wimbles came, the Archdeacon and Captaine Ramseye a litle before the Bishopp. S^r John Wimbles hearinge the Bishopp was alighted of his horse at the Doore where he was, he hasted him out, and mett the Bishopp in the verie entrie wthout any wordes; but the Bishopp saluted him, adding these wordes, That he little thought S^r John, of all men, woulde have byn of Councell to doe him wronge. S^r John aunswear'd never a worde; But the Archdeacon and Captaine Ramseye welcomed him to the Towne. The Bishopp told them the dayes was short, and he was to goe on to Cavan that night; desyred therefore to knowe what was resolved upon by the late Sheriff and S^r John Wishard for repaireing his wrongs. Captaine Ramseye aunswear'd peremtorilie, They had done nothinge but what they could well aunswear. Whereunto the Bishopp replied, then this meetinge is in vaine, ffor I expected (sayd he) my Mares and Coltes, and a yeares Rent that S^r John Wishard is in areares. But after much Discourse, The Bishopp could neither heare of noe moneye nor resti-