

tution, so tooke his leave and went on to Dublyn, Whither the Archdeacon was also prepared to goe. The Archdeacon seemed to be much greived that his paines was to [so] smalle a purpose; and both by the waie and as they satt at fable in Dublyn, he ministred still occasion to the Bishopp of Discourse, what power Sheriffs had in their Countyes, and what advantage they had of them would contend w<sup>th</sup> them. The Bishopp not suspecting his Drift, nor dreaminge of that fell out afterward, He spake ffreelye according to his Custom, alledgeinge that the Highe Sheriff might be resisted yf he were doeing wrong, and not executinge his Offyce; ffor himself, he would respect the meanest of his bailyes in executng his Offyce, But it should cost him 500<sup>lb</sup>. but he would be repaired of the wronge he had done him by Sr John Wimbes, the Sheriff of ffermannagh. These wordes was after construed in the worst sence. The fyrst parte of the Bishopps speache was much insisted upon, and so were his last words; but the other never mentioned nor remembered by the Archdeacon nor Captaine Ramsey to be witness against the Bishopp, after the unhappie Accident fell out w<sup>ch</sup> followeth. The Bishopp, soone after he retured home from Dublyn, where he was sent for w<sup>th</sup> the rest of the Bishopps of the Kingdome by the Deputie ffalke-land, at his returne he found one of the Coroners of the County, one Layton, at his howse, sent for to execute the Writt of Withernam. The Coroner pretended excuses for his owne goeing, but appointed Deputies, who, accompanied w<sup>th</sup> some of the Bishopps servaunts,

went to Lissenskea, the Lord Balfour's Towne, where they found three or fower of Sr John Wimbes horses, w<sup>ch</sup> they brought awaye, and prized them at Inniskillinge. Some Twoo Dayes after the 2<sup>d</sup> of December, The Bishopps servants went out againe, some ffyve in number, to take a Distresse for Sr John Wishards Rent, who, as they were passinge by the Lord Balfours Towne, perceaved the Lord Balfours stood of Mares to be pasturinge on the Bishopps land, ffor w<sup>ch</sup> Balfour refused to paie Rent ; They resolved, therefore, to goe no further, so severed a parte of the stood, and drove them towards Inniskilling, and were gone neere seaven myles from the place before Sr John Wimbes & above Threescore of the Lord Balfours Tenaunts and servants overtooke them. Sr John incensed w<sup>th</sup> the indignitie he thoughte done him so latelie; He w<sup>th</sup>out any woords, at the verie fyrst, thrust William Galbrieth through the showlder w<sup>th</sup> a pyke, Then twoo or three of his Companie gave him divers other woundes. Humphrye Galbrieth seeing his Brother in this case, he called to Sr John to forbear, and he should have all content, to whome Sr John aunswared, as the Bishopps servants affirmed, Devill have my Soule yf wee partso, whereuppon Humphrye grasled w<sup>th</sup> Sr John ; and while they were wrestlinge in a dirtye Bogg, one Davyd Balfour wounded Humphrye in divers places. Humphrye layeing his accompt his Brother was killed and himself could not escape, He tooke hould of a long Skeane was about Sr John Wimbes, and therew<sup>th</sup> did give him a deadlie wound ; So they parted ; ffor Sr Johns Companie ga-

thered all about Sr John himself, and pursued the Bishoppes servants no further. The Bishoppes men had lost much blood, and were all sore wounded, so had much ado to gett home. They did not acquaint the Bishopp w<sup>th</sup> that was done, neither did he suspect that unhappie accident till Sr William Cole came to Portora, and affirmed that Sr John was deadlie hurt, and therefore required the Bishopp to enter in a Recognisance of a Thousand Powndes to make his servants fforthcominge at the next Assises; The Bishopp neither beleevd it to be so, nor would agree to enter Recognisance. If my men, (sayd he,) have done what they cannott aunswear, there you have them, Doe what you thincke good; But it were as fitt, (sayd he,) to prease the Lord Balfour, and them accompanied Sr John Wimbes, to enter in bonds to aunswear the killing of these my servants, who (you see) are souninge and Dyenge. Sr William replied, It were great crueltie to suffer his servants to be carryed to the Gaole, that case they were in; neither can I carrie them to the Gaole (sayd Sr William) for feare they be murdered by the waye: ffor all this, whatsoever he pretended, or any other perswasions his Wyef, Children, or servants did use, The Bishopp was constant in his refusall, till they came upon him w<sup>th</sup> a newe invention: They alledged that Thomas Wallase sent worde that Balfour, w<sup>th</sup> all his power, was cominge, would ffyre the howse, and take them out by fforce. Sir William Cole tooke the hint of this invention, so directing his Speech to the Bishopp, My Lord (sayd he) there is

like more hurt to be done, and you cannott cleere yo<sup>r</sup>self thereof, yf, by refuseinge to be suretie for yo<sup>r</sup> men, you give the occasion. The Bishopp was thus overcome, and the rather, because the wounded men protested and sware they would never depart the howse w<sup>th</sup>out the Bishopps licence. To prevent further mischeiff then, he entred Recognizaunce in a 1000<sup>lb.</sup> for his Servants apparance at the next Assises. Wherew<sup>th</sup> Sr William Cole not contented, he urged M<sup>r</sup> Archibald Areskin, the Bishopps sonne in lawe, to enter Recognizaunce of 500<sup>lb.</sup> to this same effect, whereunto he was easilie entreated. The next daye being the Sabbaoth, one Sarieant Griffin came to Portora, and informed the Bishopp that Sr John Wimbles was yet alyve, whereof the Bishopp was verie ioyfull, yet he sent a Messenger of his owne of purpose to gett more certentie of everie thing had happened. This Messenger at his returne, shewed that Sr John Wimbles dyed the daye before, or ever he went out of the feild: That the other Coronor, Clinton Maund, had called a Jurie, and they had found Sr John Wimbles to be murdered by the Bishopps servants. So soone as the Bishopp was informed hereof, he sent a Messenger to the Lord Deputie, of purpose to informe him of the truthe of this unhappie accident. But not thinking that sufficient, he hasted up to Dublyn himself. When he came thither, the Lord Deputie refused to speake w<sup>th</sup> him, Discharged to waite upon him to Church, or to come neare him while he were sent for. In the meane tyme, some who had relation to the Lord Deputie

resorted to the Bishopp, useinge many arguments to terrifie him; But when they perceaved he was confident, and trusted to his Innocencie, Then theye tould him, were he never so innocent, his Bishopprick and Thowsand Powndes per annum would spoyle all; *prædium tuum te perdidit sed.* Hannagh, whome ffalkland had made Clarke of the Councill; about the same tyme came Malcolme Hammilton, Archbishopp of Cashell, to the Bishopp of Clogher, and told him he had a message to him from S<sup>r</sup> James Areskin; name-lie, that S<sup>r</sup> James perceived him to have strong and mightie adversaryes, and that he would have use both of ffreindes and moneye; that, howsoever there had byn Jealousies and hartburnings betweene them of late, He would forgett all that was past, and nowe prove a true ffreind in neede, w<sup>ch</sup> S<sup>r</sup> James was desirous to expresse himself yf he were assured to have a meeteinge. The Bishopp of Clogher desyred him to render S<sup>r</sup> James thancks, assured him of a kinde welcome, never suspecting any other drift but that this ffreindshippe offered proceeded of a generous mynde; But after three or foure dayes, The Archbishopp came againe and tould the Bishopp of Clogher, that yf he thought to make use of S<sup>r</sup> James Areskin's ffreindshipp, he behooved to make S<sup>r</sup> James a Righte to the Castle and Demeasnes of Agher. The Bishopp aunswared, that all the Right was in S<sup>r</sup> Henrye Spottiswood, his Sonne, whome he neither could nor would wrong. S<sup>r</sup> James Areskin perceavinge he spedd not by his fyrst invention, Hé tooke a quite contrarie course; to send a

Messenger to the Bishopp of Clogher, makeinge it knowne that Sr John Wimbes, who was kilde, was his nearer kinseman than he had thought uppon at ffirst, Discharged ffreindshippe therefore w<sup>th</sup> the Bishopp, and assured him he would helpe to revenge Sr John his Deathe. And heerein he was as good as his woord; ffor where ever he came, or in what companie soever, he spake hardlye of the Bishopp and his cause; gave out that the Bishopp would surelie perishe, as he justlie deserved. So, in returnge home, sent for his Goshipp Harrye Laslye, then Curat at Tradagh, after Deane of Downe, and at last Bishopp, perswaded him to hast to Court, and begg the Bishopp<sup>r</sup>ick of Clogher, w<sup>ch</sup> he assured him would be voyde.

Some ffewe dayes after came the Lord Balfour and his Daughter, Sr John Wimbes his wydowe, to Dublyn w<sup>th</sup> a greate Trayne. Theye went the next daye to the Castle with great solemnitie, were admitted at ffirst to the Deputies presence, and the next daye after was a Councell called of purpose. Then did the Ladye Wimbes petition the Bishopp might be committed to the Castle, and gott Sr William Reeves, the Kings Atturney, to drawe her petition, who verie cunninglie couched divers arguments to proove the Bishopp to be accessarie, or rather the contriver of Sr John Wimbes deathe. The cheife arguments he used was, that the Bishoppe sent out his men armed, at their return commended them for their valoure, was seene to reioce at the newes of the slaughter, Held Sr Wil-

liam Cole, a Justice of Peace, at his gate when he came to apprehend his servants, refused to deliver them to him, and so conveyed them away that they should not bewraye him, who was indeede the Author of all the mischeefe. The Bishopp was then sent for by a Pursivant, and the petition read in his hearinge, and the accusation much agravated by the Kings Atturney. The Bishopp begann to aunswaere the accusation by woord of mouthe, but the Lord Chauncellor interupted him, and desyred him to put in his aunswaere in writeinge the next Councell daye. The Bishopp did accordinglie; yett, after he had putt in his aunswaere, there was some debait at Councell Table, in his owne hearinge, whether he should be committed or not. The Lord Deputie urged it much; But the most part of the Councell resolved to heare more pregnant prooffe; that an accusation was not sufficient: so he was not committed. Furthermore, it was ordered by the Lorde Deputie and Councell, that the Bishopp should enter into newe bondes to bringe up his servants to Dublyn so soone as they were recovered of their woundes, that so they might receive their Tryall in Easter Terme thereafter, and that his Bonds entred to S<sup>r</sup> William Cole for his servants apparance at the next Assises should be cancelled. In obedience to w<sup>ch</sup> order, the Bishopp went to the Lord Cheife Justice of the Kings Benche, entred new bondes w<sup>th</sup> more suerties, in the summe of 1500<sup>lb.</sup> to bringe up his servants to Dublyn, and gott the Lord Cheife Justice letter to S<sup>r</sup> William Cole, makeinge mention of the Councells order, and dischargeinge him

to returne the fyrst Recognizaunce to the Judges of the next circuitt ; to w<sup>ch</sup> effect he would allso send a certiorie to remove the cause, either at or before the next Assisses. The Bishopp havinge payd for his Certiorarie, and fulfilled the Lord Deputie and Councells order, he went to take his leave of the Lorde Deputie ; But the Lord Deputie refused him till he found suertie for keepeinge the Peace. Yett havinge done this allso, he was denyed leave to depart the Towne till the Holydayes were past. In the meane tyme, a Commission was sent to S<sup>r</sup> William Cole to examine the Bishopps servants uppon Interrogatories ; Who sent for them to his owne Howse, and examined them uppon oathe toucheinge the Interrogatories sent him. This was done w<sup>th</sup>out the Bishopps knowledge, and it is like yf anye colour could byn had by their Examinacions to bringe the Bishopp in, he should not have gone home in hast. When the Depositions was returned, and no materiall thinge found in them, the Bishopp had leave to goe home ; But before he returned, his servants, for whome he had entred Bonds, were gone sundrie wayes, contrarie to their promise. They were terrified at all hands, and Balfoure used all his cunninge to make them runne, professinge openlye, he was sure they could not escape yf they appered. It was the Bishopps lyfe and his estate he aymed at, and that he cared not so muche for takeinge a Revenge of Rascalls. The Bishopps servants was allso Jealous of their Lord, that, at his returne, he would make them fast, and provide for his owne suretie. They concluded, therefore, they would never be all



together in his howse, assuringe themselves he would never send one or twoo to the Gaole for feare of skarring the rest, seeinge the absence of anye one of them forfeitt his bonds. The Bishopp then suspected suche a matter before he came from Dublyn, and therefore would willinglye [have] taken suche a course as might have quieted the adverse partie; but the Archbishopp of Cashell returned him aunsweare, there was no composinge or accomodatinge the business; ffor Balfour had sworne to him, that all the Bishopp was woorth should not save his Lyef. The Bishopp therefore resolved to present his men to Justice, but found it impossible otherwyse then by fayre meanes. He used, therefore, all fayre meanes, and the best arguments he could to perswade them to make them goe up together to Dublyn; But perceivinge dailye more and more their unwillingnes, he foresawe his owne Daunger, that he must needes fforfeitt his Bonds, ffor even theye of his owne howse pittied his servaunts, and wished them to escape w<sup>th</sup>out anye care of Trouble might ensue to the Bishopp. Thus perplexed in mynde what course to take, He thought it his best to write to the Cheefe Judges, The Lord cheife Justice, and the Lord cheife Barron of the Excheaquor, to move the Deputie in his behalf to take some course to bringe up his servants, w<sup>ch</sup> he perceived himself was not able to doe. The Messenger [who] was sent w<sup>th</sup> these Lettres was one Norman Lindesey, Parson of Derribroske, who had instruccions to request the Lords to keepe their Lettres secreate, and to bringe back the aunsweare;

But he returned w<sup>th</sup>out any kynd of aunswear, and the Bishopps Lettre tooke to the Lord Cheife Justice was shewed by one Butler, his servant, to James Galbraith, who presentlie wrote to his Brothers to be upon their keepeinge. Hereupon the Bishopp hastened to Dublyn himself, assured (as he supposed) to have the Lord Deputies best helpe to bringe up his servants wheresoever they could be had; But the Lord Deputie shewed him that he had longe agoe sent his Warrant to the Sheriff of ffermannagh, Sr John Dunbarr, to goe to the Bishopps house, and commaund the Bishopp to Deliver him his servants, and yf he refused, to take the power of the County w<sup>th</sup> him, and take them out by force. The Bishopp tould his Lordshipp he had haired of no suche warrant; That this served but to skarr them and undoe him. The Lord Deputie replied, that he had sent his warrant to the Sheriff sixe dayes agoe, and nowe there was no other remedie but hast home and take the Sheriffs helpe. The Bishopp was informed that there was men lyeing in waite for him as he should returne to kill him, yett he made no staie, but rode night and daye till he came home. The Jealousie encreased everie daye betwixte the Bishopp & his servants; and the Bishopp expected everie hower the Sheriff of ffermannagh his cominge; But when he had stayed at home a seavenight and haired nothinge from him, He sent to one Mr Barbour, Parson of the Parrishe, to aske him whether he had received any suche warrant as the Deputtye had tould him of; The Sheriff aunswared

he had haired nothinge thereof. Then did the Bishopp apprehend howe the busines would be handled : That the warrant was in the Lord Balfours hand, and he would choose a tyme for the execution thereof, as the Bishopps servants should not be founde ; but one-lye skarred and affrighted ; and so it fell out. The Bishopp being at Clogher, Theye in Portora were warned the daye before the Sheriffs cominge to absent their selves. By this tyme the Judges were come downe to Inniskilling, namelye, the Lord Angeirs, Maister of the Rolles, and one M<sup>r</sup> Philpott. The Bishopp addressed himself the next morninge to attend them, But the Ladye Wimbes was w<sup>th</sup> them before him. The Judges spent manie howers in hearinge her complaints and exclamacions, wherein shee was the more passionate, beinge incensed by one George Hume of Northbarrwicke, his foolishe and indiscreete speeches, who urged her to take some composition from the Bishopps servants, in regard she was left in so poore an estate, w<sup>th</sup>out maintenaunce. These unhappie speeches, uttered by one came in companie w<sup>th</sup> the Bishopp, incensed the Ladye and offended all parties, and principallie the Judges, who cominge abroad, shewed all disrespect to the Bishopp they could devyse, advyseinge him allso by S<sup>r</sup> William Cole, in whose howse they lodged, to forbear to sitt w<sup>th</sup> them on the Benche. The Bishopp tooke no notice of their respects, but as they were rydeinge to the Judgement place, asked them yf it were not their pleasure to beginne w<sup>th</sup> divyne service ? They professing

themselves to be indifferent, The Bishopp alightyed and guyded them to the place where one Mr Hatton, Curat of Clogher, and Schoolem<sup>r</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> William Stewarts Childrenn, a man of a reasonable good guift in pulpitt, was appointed to be Preacher that daye; but he was advised to absent himself, as he did. Whereuppon the Bishopp intreated the Parson, Mr Slack, to supplie the place, and when he excused himself, he requested the Archdeacon to the same purpose, and when he was refused at all hands, he went up to the Pulpitt himself, takeinge for his texte the 7<sup>th</sup> verse of the 23<sup>d</sup> of Exodus, w<sup>ch</sup> thoughe he handled but in the these, confirminge his Doctrine, fyrste by Scripture, then by some of the Auntient ffathers, as well Greeke as Latin, and, last, of all alledged Lawes, both forraine and Municipall, to his purpose, yett the Judges were not pleased w<sup>th</sup> his Sermon, insomuche as Judge Angiers tould the Lord Deputie that the Bishopp preached his owne matter; & Philpott, who gave the Jurye the charge, desired all them that were at devyne service not to be moved w<sup>th</sup> what theye hairde delivered there. The Judges and the Highe Sheriff and under-sheriff used all their skill to have such a Jurye chosen as would fynde S<sup>r</sup> John Wimbess slaughter to be murthre, and had their desire accordinglye. Then was the Bishopp called upon to bringe foorthe the bodyes of his servants, for whome he had entred Recognisance. S<sup>r</sup> William Cole had warrant enough not to produce the Recognisaunces, havinge both the Act of Councill, and the Cheife Justice Lettre for cancel-

ling the bonds, and was tould so muche by Judge Angiers (as Angiers affirmed afterward), yett he would needes shewe them, and so the cheife Justice Certiorie not sent accordinge to promise. The Bishopp and his sonne Areskins Bonds, in ffifteene hundrethe pownds were forfeitted. The next daye after the Assises ended, S<sup>r</sup> Harry Spottiswood came over from England w<sup>th</sup> his Ma<sup>ts</sup> Lettres forbiddinge anye Inditement or prosecution of the Bishopp himself till suche and suche Commissioners, whereof Nyne were ioyned w<sup>th</sup> the Lord Deputie, theye should fynde there were vyolent presumptions or pregnant proofes that the Bishopp was accessarie to S<sup>r</sup> John Wimbles Deathe. These Commissioners mett Divers Tymes, and manie accusations were brought against the Bishopp before them, and suche Witnesses as the Adversarie thought would serve his turne, but the Commissioners found more malice both in the Accusers and Witnesses then anye matter to proove the Bishopp any waye guiltie. The Bishopp resolved all this while that nothings could cleare his cause more then the bringinge up his servants to Dublyn, To w<sup>ch</sup> purpose he did write to them by his sonne in lawe M<sup>r</sup> Archibald Areskin: That he had receaved good newes from England, whereof he would be gladd to have them partakers. Uppon the receipt of w<sup>ch</sup> Letter Humphrie Galbrieth and his Brother William, and William Cockburne came to the Bishopp's howse to Portora, where the Bishopp was verie earnest w<sup>th</sup> them to send for the rest that were absent, and would come home by their perswasion. Hum-

phrie Galbrieth he aunswared, That theye were not so simple but they perceived the Bishopp's drift, that when he had gott them all together, he would deliver them to the Sheriff, to w<sup>ch</sup> Treacherie he protested he would not be an instrument. It is enoughe (sayd he) that wee three are fallen into the snare, Though wee betraye no more. The Bishopp replyed, that the tyme was nowe approacheinge when he must needs bringe them all up to Dublyn, Otherwise he was assured by the Lord Angiers that bothe his Recognisaunces, taken fyrst by S<sup>r</sup> William Cole, and then acknowledged to the Lord Cheife Justice, bothe of them would be forfeitt, w<sup>ch</sup>, if there were no more but payeing 3000<sup>lb</sup>. were enoughe to spoyle his Estate: But yett this was not all, that it would be heavier upon him then all this: That his servants shunninge their Tryall would spoyle both their owne cause and his. He desyred them therefore to pittie his estate, and to remember their solemne oathe, never to forsake him when he entred Bonds for them, and, for their securitie, he tould them he had the resolution of the best Lawyers in the kingdome, that no understandinge Jurye could ever (all circumstances considered) fynde S<sup>r</sup> John Wimbe's Deathe to be any other then Manslaughter at the worst. But no arguments the Bishopp could use could perswade them eyther to send for their ffellowes, or to goe up to Dublyn themselves; yea, they grewe the longer the more obstinate and peremptorie in their speeches. Whereupon the Bishopp resolved to send for the Sheriff and deliver them

to him, and, in the meane tyme, tooke from them their weapons, and sett keepers over them. The Sheriff, Sr John Dunbarr, he came, but w<sup>th</sup> no intent neither to take them of the Bishopps hands nor to pleasure the Bishopp, but of purpose to mocke the Bishopp, and make them flye. When the Bishopp perceived the Sheriffs double dealinge, He plyed his servants nowe in his keepinge, and used all perswasions to encourage them to goe up willinglie to Dublyn, w<sup>ch</sup> would grace and countenance their cause; But it would fall out otherwise yf they went up by compulsion. They seemed to be perswaded at last, and sayd they must doe so nowe since they could doe no better, though they expected better dealeinge, and that the Bishopp would not have urged them so farr till they had haire from their Brother James Galbrieth, who was gone to England to Court, to trye what he could doe for them. The Bishopp suspected their consent to be but counterfeitt; desyred, therefore, his Sonne Sr Harrye Spottiswood to take heed to himself, and commaunded all the rest of the servants to be upon their guard, and appointed Watchemen w<sup>th</sup>in the howse and w<sup>th</sup>out. They tooke all well in hand, yett the Bishopp was ever fearefull, and so fretted w<sup>th</sup>in himself, full of care and greife he could not rest. He called therefore for light, and begann to putt on his cloathes, when one of the servants who laye w<sup>th</sup>out the gates came knockinge, and tould that the wyndowe towards the Garden, where the prisoners laye, was open, and a long Rope hanginge out at it. The Bi-

shopp instantlie apprehended they were gone, broke up the chamber doore, w<sup>ch</sup> they had made fast w<sup>thin</sup>, and seeinge them gone and a paper in the end of the Rope, He redd the Letter, which was this as followeth :

17. Marche 1626. Right Reverend and my verie good Lord, it is not unknowne to the most of the Cuntrye what grosse wrongs and abuses (I will saye no worse), suche as some would have byn ashamed to have offered their Enemyes, wee, yo<sup>r</sup> unfortunate servants, have byn forced to pack up and suppress, since this miserable accident, onely because wee would not stayne o<sup>r</sup> sixe yeares service w<sup>th</sup> the least colour of a disloyall thought towards o<sup>r</sup> master. My Lord, you knowe wee are not ignorant howe yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp pretending y<sup>r</sup> endeavours were employed for o<sup>r</sup> good, did, by yo<sup>r</sup> Letters, entreate both the cheife Justice and the cheife Baron, to procure from the Lord Deputy a warrant unto the Sheriff for o<sup>r</sup> restraint, w<sup>ch</sup>, bycause it came more slowlye then you desyred, you did make a Journey to Dublyn of purpose to hasten it, ffor so the effect doth proove in that havinge obtained, or knowinge it was obtained before, you staid not above Two or Three howers in Dublyn thereafter. Yf this were fayre dealeinge against yo<sup>r</sup> owne servants, who never accompted their owne lyves to deare for you, Lett God and the World Judge; and yett all this could never made us forsake yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp yf you had gone no further; but nowe that yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp hath gone so grosslie to worke, as that all the Cuntrye hath taken notice; that on Tuesdaye last you concluded w<sup>th</sup> the



Sheriff to drawe us all together, and then to give him notice, wherein you have not byn wantinge, ffor had Mr Areskin come here w<sup>th</sup> the rest uppon Thursdaye at night, on ffrydaye wee should have byn the Sherifes Prysoners, ffor w<sup>ch</sup> purpose you sent yo<sup>r</sup> man Abraham awaie in the nighte unto him, and he accordinglie came betymes in the morninge. Remember w<sup>th</sup>all, I praye yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp, twoo things: ffirst, what a fayre pretence you made for goeing to the Sheriff on Tuesdaye, and allso for his cominge against us uppon ffrydaye, when you thought wee had been straungers to yo<sup>r</sup> proceedings; Secondly, howe insolentlie you did use us when you did see yo<sup>r</sup> plott crossed by reason of o<sup>r</sup> not beinge togeather. Thomas Williams never insulted more over his poore prysoners than yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp over us, neither did he ever in baser maner use his then yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp us. And all these things the world thinkethe you doe, bycause you would be discharged of yo<sup>r</sup> Bonds, after w<sup>ch</sup>, yf yo<sup>r</sup> Innocencie beare us not out against the Tyrannie of o<sup>r</sup> Adversaries, you would scarce redeeme us sixe w<sup>th</sup> sixe pence, and for this purpose you determined to send us up in base maner to Dublyn by the Sheriff, wherein you tender not o<sup>r</sup> credit; yet excuse us, we must respect o<sup>r</sup> owne good, and therefore have resolved to be o<sup>r</sup> owne keepers till the tyme of o<sup>r</sup> Apparaunce, When I swere (yf I be alyve) wee shall all be present, yf, in the meane tyme, yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp doe yo<sup>r</sup> parte, and followe the busines as you should doe; But yf otherwise you spend yo<sup>r</sup> tyme in seekinge of us, It will not onlye be in vaine, bycause

you can never fynd us, but, w<sup>th</sup>all, it will make us of purpose to absent o<sup>r</sup>selves to requite thereby yo<sup>r</sup> wretchedness. If, therefore, you love yo<sup>r</sup>self (as I knowe you doe, better than all the worlde besyde) followe yo<sup>r</sup> busines and leave the pursute of us, w<sup>ch</sup>, yf you doe, I vowe before God, that not onlye those who are w<sup>th</sup> me, but even the rest shall be present at the daye; ffor so muche I dare undertake for them where-soever they are. Thus I humblye take my leave, and resteth yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipps faythfull servant,—HUMPHRIE GALBRIETH. The Insolencie of this Letter, together w<sup>th</sup> his owne danger, made the Bishopp take all courses his witt could devyse, howe to bringe them backe to their Tryall. To w<sup>ch</sup> effecte he posted many Lettres to ffreinds and ffoes, to the Sheriff, to the Marshall Captaine Atkinson, to Sr Danniell Leygh, to Captaine John Leygh, to Sr James Areskin, to Balfour himself. He sent also Searchers to searche the Towne of Inniskillinge; and thoughte it was Sabbaothe Daye, he posted to Kilskerrie himself, and there dealt w<sup>th</sup> one John ffooster, Agent for the Lord ffolliot, to lye in waite for these men, and to bringe them backe, offeringe him 20<sup>lb</sup>. in reward. He sent his Sonne Sr Harrye Spottiswood also to gett Lettres from the Lord Deputie to belaye all the Ports of the kingdome. He himself wrote to the Bishopp of Derrie, and to the Viscounts Clandeboys and Ardes to staie them yf they came in their Bounds; But all was laboure in vayne. Sr James Areskin did his best endeavor, but more for grudge he bare Humphrie Galbrieth than

love to the Bishopp. But Balfour triumphed in this the Bishopps disaster, and tould the Messenger, yf he thought they were gone Eastwarde he would seeke them westward. The Bishopp soone after, when he perceaved there was smalle hope of findinge his men, he tooke his Journeye to Dublyn. Here he was perswaded to give awaye to some who should mediate w<sup>th</sup> the Lord Deputie for a Pardon to his servants yf they should come in and be cast. There was choice made of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Carie, w<sup>th</sup> whome it was agreed, that yf the Bishopps servants should come in (as it was thoughte they would upon his Letter) he should have an hundreth powns for his goodwill, and the Deputie, yf they were condemned, should have a Thowsand for a pardon. S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Caries Letter was sent to this end to the Northe, where the Bishopps servants Lurked among their ffreinds, together w<sup>th</sup> other Letters from some other their ffreinds in Dublyn, and, amongst others, M<sup>r</sup> Archibald Areskin and the Bishopps Daughter in lawe, the Ladye Spottiswood, wrote unto them, assuringe them they mighte appeare w<sup>th</sup>out danger, but whether they resolved to come up or not, required them to send back S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Caries Letter, w<sup>ch</sup> they were to keepe that should disburse the money. This letter was returned enclosed w<sup>th</sup>in his mens Letter, sent back to Mr Areskin, and they themselves resolved once to come up, and were come up as farr as Tradagh, till they met w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Cunningham, who tould them (as was alleadged) that he haired of M<sup>r</sup> Boyle, the Lord Valencia his Chaplen, that the

Bishopp had vowed never to knowe them, ffarr lesse to be at more charge for them, whereuppon theye went back. All this while the Deputie and state were jealous that the Bishoppe had shifted awaie his servants, w<sup>ch</sup> Balfour still urged, though he was perswaded otherwyse in his conscience. Nowe Easter Tearme was begunn, And the Lord Balfoure laboured by all meanes to gett the Bishopps Recognisaunces Estreated. The Bishopp, on the other syde, petitioned that his ffirst recognisaunce to S<sup>r</sup> William Cole should not be estreated in regard of the Councells order above written; But the Lord Angeirs hastned the Estreatinge of the ffirst Recognisaunce, and was of the Councell to hasten awaie the Ladye Wimbes to Court in England, to begg the fforfeitt from the kinge. The Bishopp of Clogher informed heereof, that his ffirst Recognisance was estreated against all lawe and equitie; that the sayd Ladye was prepareinge her for her Journeye, and that the Lord Angiers and his sonne S<sup>r</sup> Harrye Holcroft had projected to devyde his spoyll amongst them, He wrote over to England to his sonne S<sup>r</sup> Harrye Spottiswood to stopp such courses, and to shewe his Mat<sup>tie</sup> the Iniustice was done him heerein. The Lord Balfour allso wrote a letter about the same tyme to his Daughter in these woords, &c. The Coppie of this Lettre was brought the Bishopp by George Annand, Schoolem<sup>r</sup> of Balfour's Towne, murdered afterwards by one M<sup>r</sup> Whitlawe.

The coppie of a Letter written by the Lord Balfour from Dublyn to his Daughter the Ladye Wimbes, who was at London or Court.

DAUGHTER,—The eyes of all men are uppon you, and the Busines you have in hand, wherein o<sup>r</sup> God graunt you good successe. There was some as sharpe sighted as Eagles, that are nowe become as blinde as Moalles; ffor since S<sup>r</sup> James Areskin's moneye came in, There is a busye Ladye letteth bribes flye, and this cannott otherwyse but blinde the eyes of Justice. You maye addresse yo<sup>r</sup>selfe to S<sup>r</sup> Henrye Holcroft, who is bound to me in manie respects.

If o<sup>r</sup> proofes fayle and be narrowlye sifted, wee maye gett a smarting blowe; use all yo<sup>r</sup> credit, therefore, to gett some of the Commissioners changed, you knowe whome. Delyver my Letter written to the kinge to Davyd Ramsey, who will present it to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, and give my Lord of Canterburye my Letter out of yo<sup>r</sup> owne hand. Lett me knowe yf Burley and the Lard of Wimbes be as forward as they promysed. I heare the Bishopp is much comforted by his sonne S<sup>r</sup> Henrye Spottiswood his returne; But thoughe busines doe not succeed at the fyrst as you desyre, be not dismaide, I keepe my best Gunnes till the last, and will make him and his singe a dririe Dirige before I have done.

I have sett my rest alltogether uppon this busines,

and thoughte it maye coste me deare, yett I hope to bringe the Bishopp and all his to utter ruine, and then, whether Ritche or poore, wee shall have content, w<sup>ch</sup> is the greatest Riches.

The Lord Deputie and the Chauncellour are sure myne, and yf you doe (as I have had experience of yo<sup>r</sup> actions heeretofore), and as you can and maye doe there, I will not be behinde in doeinge my uttermost heere, and thus prayeing God to blesse you in this yo<sup>r</sup> busynes, I rest,

Yo<sup>r</sup> Lovinge ffather,

BALFOUR.

1627.

Dublyn, the 2. of June 1627.

In the meane tyme one James Carmichill, a Carver to the kinge; he begged the fforfeitt of the Bishopps Recognizaunce, and past a Pattent thereof under the great seale of England. This Patent of James Carmichill's was brought over to Dublyn in the Beginning of Trinitie Terme by one William Carmichill, James his Agent. The benefytt of the Patent was offered to the Bishopp for readie moneye, otherwyse he was threatned the Agent would sell it to the Lord Balfour. The Bishopp tooke him to advyse w<sup>th</sup> his Councell, was bold allso w<sup>th</sup> the Lord Deputye to aske his opinion what was fittest for him to doe. He was wysshed by the Lord Deputye to pawse a litle till he himselfe was resolved of the kinges pleasure; but other the Bishopps ffreindes advysed him to compound w<sup>th</sup>

the Patentee, ffor feare he should fall into his Enemyes hands. The Bishopp he followed this last advyse. In the meane tyme he sought reducement of the ffyrst Estreate ; But Balfour opposed it w<sup>th</sup> all his credit, and made it impossible to be effected, as thus : One Baron Loather, a Punye Baron of the Exchequor, was one of fflower behooved to consent to all Reducements, in regarde the Lord Chauncellor was gone for England. This man was obnoxious to the Lord Balfour, and Balfour gott his ffaythfull promise never to consent to a Reducement. The Bishopp on the other parte dealt w<sup>th</sup> Baron Loather, and shewed him the equitie of his Demaund for reduction of the first Recognizaunce estreated. Baron Loather he aunswared, That he and his Brothers had byn reasoning together of that busines amongst themselves, and that they did all agree there was neither equitie nor conscience to take the fforfeitt of bothe Recognizaunces, yea, that it should be against the kings Honor, and a discredit to the State, who mighte be iustlye charged to have cheated the Bishopp, yf the rigour of bothe Bonds were taken. But this (sayd the Baron) I would advyse you (my Lord) as a ffreind, yf you wold have yo<sup>r</sup> reducement expedited and quicklye done, Then make all the haste you can to have the second Recognizaunce estreated as well as the ffirst, ffor wee have concluded not to reduce the ffirst till the second be estreated. This he spake cunninglye knoweing what course the Ladye Wimbles was on in England. The Bishopp suspectinge noe deceit followed his councill, but when the

second Recognizance was estreated, and the Bishopp sought reduction of the first. Though all the members of the Exchequer, and the king's learned Councell too, thought it fitt there should be a reducement of the first; Yett Baron Loather would in no wyse consent, but exclaymed against the Murtherers of Sr John Wimbles, aggravated the heynousnes thereof by the unworthines of the Actors, a sorte (as he called them) of base and contemptible rascalls; and concluded his discourse w<sup>th</sup> a flatt negative that he would never consent to anye reducement, ffor it was fitt the Bishopp of Clogher should paye the whole 3000<sup>lb.</sup> for sufferinge his men to escape. Thus did the Baron insult when he thought he had gott the Bishopp in the snare. The Bishopp nowe had noe remedie but to make use of his Transaction w<sup>th</sup> the Patentie Mr Carmighill. He pleaded the Patent therefore in the Court of Exchequer; Gott Sr William Rives, the Kings Attorneye to acknowledge a Judgement. So the Bishopp and his Sonne Areskin, w<sup>th</sup> their Suerties, were discharged, and had their *Quietus est* out of the Exchequer. The Bishopp he hasted the extractinge this Decree, bycause he received advertisments daye by daye that the Ladye Wimbles had gott a graunt of the kinge of the fforfeiture of bothe the Recognizaunces; neither was these rumors w<sup>th</sup>out ground, ffor the verie next daye after the Bishopp had got his *Quietus* out of the Exchequer, by the sayd Ladyes procurement, The Kinge wrote to the Deputie and Councell to this effect: That whereas Sr John Wimbles his slaughter



was found by the grand Inquest of the Cuntry to be murther and Treason, and that his Wydowe did accuse the Bishopp of Clogher to be accessarie thereto, in regard he had protected his servants against the course of Justice; that he did harbour them in his howse, and suffered them to goe at large; Had also Disobeyed the Deputies warrant when he was commaunded to produce his servants; Had also w<sup>th</sup>stoode the Sheriff, who had auctoritie from the Lord Deputie to searche his howse. In end, after he had hidd them a longe tyme, at last voluntarilie he suffered them to escape, by all w<sup>ch</sup> reasons the Ladye Wimbles charged the Bishopp to be accessarie to her husbands Deathe. The Lorde Deputie therefore was commaunded to give present order for legall proceedinge against all the Offenders, as well the Accessaries as the Actors, notw<sup>th</sup>standinge of anye fformer Letter to the contrarie; againe, that the Bishopp and others had entred in severall Recognizaunces for the apparance of his servants, ffirst at the Assises of the countye, and after for bringinge them up to the Castle of Dublin; againe, sent his sonne S<sup>r</sup> Henrye Spottiswood to Englande, and there, by James Carmichell his Ma<sup>ties</sup> servaunt, had procured a graunte of the fforfeiture of these bonds for a smalle composition. His Ma<sup>tie</sup> therefore required that present order should be given to his Attorney generall of that kingdome for resuminge of this graunt made to James Carmichell, and that the Lord Deputie should staye the execution thereof, and yf James Carmichell should surrender his graunt, in

that case, the Kinge declared his pleasure that James Carmichell should content himself w<sup>th</sup> 600<sup>lb</sup>. and the Ladye Wimbes and her assignes should have what remained. Immediatlie upon the receipt of this Letter, the Lord Deputie sent for the King's Atturney and the Lord Cheife Baron of the Exchequor, and desired them to take a course to see the King's desyre fulfilled; But theye shewed his Lordshippe, that in regard of the Judgement given before this Letter came, and that the Bishopp had payde his moneye *bona fide* before, upon the warrant of the great seale of England, that nowe it was done, there was no helpe. When the Lord Deputie perceaved his Maties Letter could not be satisfied for the Recognizaunces, He laboured nexte howe he might give Balfour content in the other pointes of the Letter; Called the Bishopp therefore, and tould him he would proceede no more in examininge witnes accordinge to the commission above written, and whereas he had graunted him a lycence before to goe for Englande, nowe he countermaunded it. The Lord Deputie at this tyme was yet more incensed against the Bishopp upon a newe accident. Thus it was: Sr Thomas Caries Lettre to the Bishopps servants, and the answer returned to this letter, sent back to M<sup>r</sup> Areskin, was delivered unto the Lord Balfour. Balfour thereupon he quarrelled w<sup>th</sup> the Lord Deputie, that he should keepe corespondencie w<sup>th</sup> the murtherers of a King's Sheriff, and putt them in hope of a pardon; and when the Lord Deputie denied he had consented to anye suche matter, He shew-

ed him Sr Thomas Caries Letter to the Bishopp's servants, wherebye the Lord Deputie grewe more bitter then ever before against the Bishopp. Howe this Letter came to the Lord Balfour's hands, the Bishopp could never learne the certentie. The Lord Balfour gave it out that Archibalde Areskin, the Bishopps sonne in law, drinckinge in a Taverne (as usuallie he did) w<sup>th</sup> Sr John Wishard and Captaine Ramseye, when he was in drincke he shewed them the Letter and theye tooke it from him. He himself would never acknowledge so muche, But that he lost it negligentlye; and it might well be so: ffor annother tyme Mr Robert Boyle, the Lord Valencias Chaplaine, in that same Taverne found a Letter of Sr John Wishards was to be sent to Dublyn to Captaine Ramseye, w<sup>ch</sup>, in regard it touched the Bishopp's busines in some sorte, and that Sr John Wishards disposition (who was a cheife author of the Bishopps trouble) maie be coniectured at on the other part: It is heere inserted and followeth:

The Coppie of a letter written by Sr John Wishard to James Ramsey, commonlye called Captaine Ramseye.

Noble Comerad, If I should have written to the Lord Clanawley, It had been but Labour in vaine, and my Letter should have byn unaunswared and unregarded; ffor neither at the Ladye Wimbles downe cominge, nor at the returne of suche as did accompanie

his Ladye, nor at any time since his goeing to Dublin, Hath he remembered me w<sup>th</sup> one lyne (notw<sup>th</sup>-standinge that he had Tyed me from my owne occasions to attend in a maner his pleasure), one onelye Letter excepted, w<sup>ch</sup> he wrote unto me from the Cavan, squared, as it seemed to me, out of the subtyll invention of his minions, and my cold freind at Balturbett; ffor by it, his Lordshipp did upon a sodaine make a revolution of all or resolutions at partinge. Comerade, The Trueth is, that my Lord did urge my over goeing into England, and to that effect did propound ether the liftinge of 100<sup>lb</sup>. whereof I should have borne my share, howsoever things had fallen out, or else the adventuringe to goe w<sup>th</sup> 60<sup>lb</sup>. w<sup>ch</sup> he did assure me It behooved himself and Sr Thomas Roper to bestowe upon some man for prosecutinge of a busynes of theirs w<sup>th</sup> the Earl of Anandaill, w<sup>ch</sup> I might have followed, together w<sup>th</sup> the other busynes. Nowe, Syr, to be plaine w<sup>th</sup> you, my conceat was, that my Lord, out of his love to me, knowinge howe necessarie it was for me to be in England, as also howe fytt an Agent I could have byn at Court in his busynes betwixt him and the Bishopp, did alltogether intend to followe that course for my utilitie; But, Syr, as things have fallen out, I doubt I was mistaken, ffor it seemeth that Sr Stephen Butler, upon conference w<sup>th</sup> my Lord, hath disswaded him from furtheringe my goeing into England, being desyerous (as I knowe he is) to take all the advantages of me w<sup>ch</sup> he can, and knowinge that w<sup>th</sup>out I goe myselfe, things required

of my Wyef can hardlye be performed ; ffor the secondinge of w<sup>ch</sup> opinion of myne, my Lord Balfour hath never to this hower shewen unto me, or sent unto me his Awarde & S<sup>r</sup> William Coles. And for the manageinge of o<sup>r</sup> other busynes w<sup>th</sup> the Bishopp, he hath sent John Morgan, who can doe as muche good at Court, or anye where else, w<sup>th</sup> those to whome my Lord hath written, as my horse can doe, for causes knowne to me. But, Syr, let it please you (yf you be perswaded that the Cuntrye lyethe in sayeing that my Lord & the Bishopp doe understand one another in this busyness too well) to offer to my Lorde, that yf he willbe as yett contented to lend me 60 or 50<sup>lb</sup>. I will w<sup>th</sup> all haste goe over, and yf I shall not more vexe the Bishopp then anye other that shall goe, Then shall I beare the burthen of the best parte of the moneye. If none of those can prevaile, Then let my Lord doe the honoure to me as to give his woord for what is oweinge me at o<sup>r</sup> Lodgeinge, and let Michaell be sent unto me at what tyme I shall expect you, and I shall disingage my Lord of his word to M<sup>ris</sup> Ofere<sup>ll</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all expedition. All these things I remitt to yo<sup>r</sup> discretion, desyeringe to heare from you of all occurrences ; but, above all, to hasten yo<sup>r</sup>self hither w<sup>th</sup> all conveniencie to this place, w<sup>ch</sup>, together w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> wholle acquaintaunce, & manye others more, dothe mourne for yo<sup>r</sup> absence exceedinglye. If Michaell cannott for causes *et cetera* be dispatched, Yett at the least let the Nagg he hath be sent home againe w<sup>th</sup> my newe Cloathes and whole baggage w<sup>th</sup> this Bearer, and

yf neede be let this litle Nagg remaine in his place ; If otherwise, let all come together. I dare not saye any thinge confidentlie ; but I hope, w<sup>th</sup>in a fewe weekes, to make a shift that you and I shall see England, though poorlye ; ffor helpinge whereof, be earnest to bringe out the Lord Clanawleyis 50 or 60<sup>lb.</sup>, Then wee shall be riche enoughe. Excuse the rather cockaland then Letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a most faithfull servant.

JOHN WISHARD.

Maghrevilleck, 17 Januarye 1626.

Let none see this Letter but yorselſe ; salute from me the Ladye Clanawley, M<sup>ris</sup> Weston, Mistris Offerell & M<sup>r</sup> Offerell, the Tapsters Wyef, *et cetera*, but not Marie Williamsoune.

It is allmost Incredible what Indignities were offered the Bishopp at this tyme, some by supposed ffreindes, to whome the Bishopp had byn a great Benefactor, some by his Tenauntes, some by Servants and Neighboures, Who thought he was brought so lowe Hee could never ryse againe. His Adversaryes insulted over him, and his best ffreinds looked on. The Adversaryes were so countenaunced by most of them in auctoritie, that he began to feare his innocencie should be oppressed. He betooke himself therefore to his onlye refuge, the God of all comfort,