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Full Name of Author — Nom complet de l'auteur

Blaise Fabian McCarron

Date of Birth — Date de naissance

25 June 1944

Country of Birth — Lieu de naissance

Canada

Permanent Address — Résidence fixe

1043 Tower Rd.

Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 2Y6

Title of Thesis — Titre de la thèse

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Name of Supervisor — Nom du directeur de thèse

Dr. John R. MacCormack

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AN ANALYSIS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT
FROM 1 APRIL 1642 THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 1642.

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF ARTS
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF ARTS

By

BLAISE FABIAN McCARRON

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

FEBRUARY, 1980

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This is to certify that Blaise F. McCarron successfully defended his thesis, "An Analysis of Committee Membership in the Long Parliament from 1 April 1642 Through 31 December 1642" before an examining committee of the History Department on 26 February 1980, and in consequence has fulfilled the thesis requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in History.

Examining Committee:

Dr. John R. MacCormack, Thesis Advisor

J. R. MacCormack

Dr. R.H. Cameron

R. H. Cameron

Dr. G.F.W. Young

G. F. W. Young

Abstract

An Analysis of Committee Membership in the Long Parliament from 1 April ~~1642~~ Through 31 December 1642

by Blaise F. McCarron

26 February 1980

All certain and pertinent biographical information, as well as the future political affiliations in 1643, 1644 and 1648, of 469 members was codified for the use of a computer. Likewise, 783 committees, during the last nine months of 1642, were reduced to fifty-eight types, codified, and added to the computer program. Analysis of committee membership required a breakdown of that information to ascertain if there were any patterns revealed between a member's background and committee appointments. Evidence of significant domination of one social or political group over another was also sought.

The patterns that emerge reveal a definite relationship between economic and political involvement as well as the domination of certain political and social groups over others. The evidence supplied by those members who were appointed to committees indicates that they were commercially committed. The dominant commercial concern was investment in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Equally evident, of members appointed, is the concern for the future political shape of the Revolution. Similarly, those who were not active on committees were overwhelmingly uninterested in economic or future political matters. Therefore, from those two perspectives, one can affirm that there was a very positive connection

between committee service, economic activity, and later political involvement.

Social and political interests produced many disproportionate representations. The county gentry and merchant class had the largest proportions. The county gentry had disproportionately high representation on thirty types; the merchants on eighteen. The greater gentry, with almost half the membership of the House, had disproportionately high representation on only nine types. Furthermore, the greater gentry had a lower percent of members who would be radical in 1644 and 1648 than any other class. By contrast, the lesser gentry had the highest percent of future solid radicals; the county gentry had a slightly less percentage. Furthermore, both the lesser and county gentry were dominated by a highly active core group of future radicals. Those two classes were the major source of future 1644 and 1648 radical majorities on eighty percent of the fifty-eight committee types.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
Chapter I	1
Purpose and Methodology	1
Chapter II	23
1. The Scottish Committees	24
2. Security and Safety Committees	38
3. Naval Committees	50
4. Army Committees	54
5. Committees on the King	67
6. Conference Committees	76
7. Committees on the Operation and Affairs of the House of Commons	96
8. Committees on Justice and other Legal Matters	108
9. Petition Committees	124
10. Economic Committees	136
11. Committees on Ireland	152
12. Committees on Religion	169
13. Executive Committees	181
14. Members Who Were on No Committees	190
Conclusion	196
APPENDIX A	222
APPENDIX B	325
APPENDIX C	374
APPENDIX D	388
APPENDIX E	448
APPENDIX F	449
BIBLIOGRAPHY	458

CHAPTER I

Purpose and Methodology

An understanding of committee membership is essential to an appreciation of politics in the Long Parliament. Thus far, no one has completed a study of committee membership of the entire Long Parliament. However, some work on specific areas has been done. An extensive investigation and analysis of committee membership in its first seventeen months was recently completed by Mary Ann McBride.¹ On a more limited scale, others have contributed, such as: Mary Frear Keeler's analysis of important committees in 1640;² Lottie Glow, chiefly on The Committee of Safety of 1642 and 1643;³ and Professor John R. MacCormack's compilation of members' committee records from December, 1643 to December, 1648.⁴

To continue the analysis of committee membership from 1 April 1642 to the end of December 1642 certain questions were asked and pat-

¹ See further, Mary Ann McBride, "An Analysis of Committee Membership in the Long Parliament from November 3, 1640 through March 31, 1642". M.A. Thesis, Saint Mary's University, 1974, for a model of analysis to which this current study is largely indebted.

² Mary Frear Keeler, "There are No Remedies For Many Things but by a Parliament: Some Opposition Committees, 1640" in Conflict in Stuart England: Essays in Honor of Wallace Notestein, ed. William Appleton. Aiken and Basil Duke Henning (Hamden, Connecticut: Archon books, 1970).

³ Lottie Glow, "Pym and Parliament: The Methods of Moderation", The Journal of Modern History 36 (December, 1964): 373-397; "The Committee of Safety", English Historical Review 80 (April, 1965): 289-313.

⁴ John R. MacCormack, Revolutionary Politics in the Long Parliament, (Cambridge Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1973).

terns sought: What patterns, if any, are revealed between a member's background and committee appointments? Is there a significant domination of one political or social group over another? To ascertain any patterns or answer these questions satisfactorily a record of each member was obtained and compiled. In addition, biographical information was secured to complete the analysis of the findings. A computer at Saint Mary's University was employed to facilitate the arrangement of this large volume of data. The computer gave a statistical breakdown of each type of committee according to the members' biographical background.

The most certain and pertinent facts relating to biographical data were given: social status, geographical area, membership in stock companies, educational background, previous Parliamentary experience, and political affiliation in certain years. Religion, age, and marital status were not considered pertinent enough to be included. This study covers the nine months beginning 1 April 1642, which roughly coincides with the departure of many Royalists from Westminster, to the end of December, 1642.

After having consulted Dr. John R. MacCormack of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is the director of this study, I devised charts based on Brunton and Pennington's membership list. These charts show each member's committee service on a three day basis. These charts are Appendix B. Each committee was isolated in the Commons Journal, Volume 2, and assigned a code number. The keys to those codes comprise Appendix A. Therefore, Appendix A and B give a record of individual committee service for each member.

The next major step was the transferral of the information on the charts to index cards for each member. This was preliminary to this

information being placed on key punch cards, and fed into the computer for the final 'read-out'.

Problems of identity arose due to the Commons Journal listing on numerous occasions, only surnames. There were many members with the same surname. Sometimes one could distinguish who was meant by the use of "Sir" or "Mister". When that was not the case and there was no other method of ascertaining who was meant, a question mark was placed beside all possible members on the charts in Appendix B. Certain members had part of their record doubtful. Since the computer could only receive certain data, then only part of a member's record could be included for analysis. Therefore, the following members were eliminated for the purposes of the computer: Richard Browne (New Romney), George Buller (Saltash), James Fiennes (Oxfordshire), Francis Godolphin (St. Ives), Francis Godolphin (Helston), Sidney Godolphin (Helston), Ralph Goodwin (Lydlow), Sir Henry Bewdley (Bewdley), Henry Herbert (Monmouthshire), Philip Herbert (Glamorganshire), Richard Herbert (Montgomery), William Herbert (Monmouthshire), William Herbert (Cardiff), Anthony Hungerford (Malmesbury), Richard Longe (Bristol), Edward Montagu (Huntingdon), George Montagu (Huntington), Poynings Moore (Haslemere), Sir William Morley (Chichester), Arthur Onslow (Bramber), Hugh Rogers (Calne), Richard Rogers (Dorset), Samuel Sandys (Droitwich), John Smith (Oxford), Thomas Smith (Bridgwater), Sir Walter Smith (Great Bedwin), William Smith (Winchelsea), Henry Vaughan (Camarthenshire), John Vaughn (Cardigan), Sir Henry Wallop (Hampshire), William Whitaker (Shaftesbury), John White (Southwark), and John White (Rye).

Two special cases involving John Pym and Denzil Holles forced common sense to allow that their names and records be included in the computer analysis. John Pym's son, Charles Pym, had been elected to Parliament

in December, 1641 and was assigned to four committees during the period of this study. Denzil Holles' cousin, Gervase, was a Royalist who was disabled on 22 August 1642. Previously, Gervase had been expelled from April 26 to 2 December 1641. Before being disabled to sit, Gervase appears on only one committee and that was due to the method employed by the House of Commons of naming all members of a region to a committee. Therefore, the names "Mr. Pym" and "Mr. Holles" have been assigned to John Pym and Denzil Holles, respectively.

There was a total of 783 committees during the last nine months of 1642. A committee was considered to be any task assigned by the House to more than one member. This also included the numerous conferences with the Lords. Such a large number of committees made it necessary to reduce such variety to a lesser number of fifty-eight types. Instead of the individual committees, those fifty-eight types were placed on the punch cards. Unlike the charts of Appendix A and B which give individual profiles, Appendix C lists committee types in the form of a computer 'read-out'. Each of the fifty-eight types was assigned a code of four letters which indicate, in abbreviated form, the nature of the committee type. The following are the keys to the codes for committee types, along with some explanatory notes.

There were four types or categories concerning Scotland. The first two letters were therefore, SC. The third and fourth letters indicate a particular topic.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
SCTY	The Treaty with Scotland	To examine articles of the Treaty concerning the Oath of Supremacy and conserving peace.
SCSY	Supply	To raise money for the "Brotherly Assistance".
SCCD	Commissioners	Committees were formed to appoint and instruct English Commissioners to Scotland and receive Scottish Commissioners to England.
SCMI	Miscellaneous	A number of committees could not be placed in the above categories so this type is more general in nature.

• Five committees types dealt with security and safety.

GUAR	Gunpowder and Arms	These committees concerned supply and regulation.
TWRL	Tower of London	To ensure the safety and maintenance of the Tower of London.
EXIN	Examination and Investigation	It was necessary to investigate rumors, search houses and properties, interrogate suspects and prisoners as well as to open and read letters.
TRBA	Trained Bands	These committees were formed to raise, maintain and deploy the Trained Bands.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
DFSG	General Defense and Safety	This category had many committees which were ordered to place the kingdom in "a posture of defense", to investigate rumours of invasion, and to control the general peace of the realm.

There was only one category for committees on the Navy:

NAMS	Provision of Men and Ships	Besides the raising of men it was also necessary (on one occasion) to dismiss men. Letters of commendation and advise were also part of this category.
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Committees concerning the Army were more extensive and numerous than the Navy committees. Each type begins with "AR":

ARSY	Supply	Concerned only with the raising of money.
ARMA	Provision of Men and Ammunition	These committees also functioned to disperse money, provide clothing and food, collect all possible war material, and to appoint and instruct officers.
ARGN	General	This heading covers a large area dealing with instructions to and messages from the army. It also includes the conduct of soldiers and the care of the wounded.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
ARMO	The Militia Ordinance	The Ordinance had to be executed in various countries as well as its legality defended.
ARHL	Defense of Hull	Also considered here is the removal of the magazine and governing of the city.

All committees which related to the King were placed in separate categories. These committees were either in direct contact or indirectly by a study of the King's relationship to various matters of a Parliamentary interest. The committees involving the King began with "KG" and were:

KGAR	The Army	These committees involved the raising of men by the King and his treatment of prisoners.
KGRF	The Royal Family	It was necessary to protect the Crown Jewels, know the amount of revenue allocated for the King's pensions and care for his children.
KGSA	State of Affairs	Committees of this type dealt chiefly with Declarations and Statements to and from the King concerning general affairs of State.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
KGPR	Privileges of Parliament	The King was approached concerning his removing of Justices of the Peace, interfering with Parliament's right to raise horse, and by the Coronation Oath, his right to refuse a Bill.
KGIR	Ireland	Only two committees involved the King and the Irish question.

There were many committees formed to act with the House of Lords or to prepare conferences with them. The committees thus formed begin with "CF". The remaining two letters indicate one of thirteen types:

CFPP	Procedure and Privilege	Matters of precedent, sedition, impeachment of non-officials, and general breaches of privilege were considered in this type.
CFSC	Scotland	Both Ireland and Scotland occupied considerable time of the two Houses, especially Ireland.
CFIR	Ireland	
CFOF	Officials	This type concerned the King's officials and their impeachment.
CFML	Military	Included in this type were all preparations for war by both the Army and Navy.
CFDS	Defense and Safety	This type was a counterpart to DFSG.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
CFMH	Hull Magazine	A number of consultations with the Lords were deemed necessary to transfer the magazine of Hull to safety in London.
CFRL	Religion	All matters relating to Papists and reform of the Church are included in this category.
CFKF	The King and the Royal Family	Analogue of KGRF.
CFSY	Supply	Both Houses combined to raise money for their cause.
CFAK	Affairs of the Kingdom	These committees dealt with conferences of both Houses on messages from and replies to the King.
CFMI	Miscellaneous	The above categories did not cover all the subjects discussed in conferences. Also, various committees were too vague in definition to be placed in the other types.
CFMX	Mixed Subjects	More than one topic was discussed concurrently with the House of Lords.

Four committee types dealt directly with the operation and affairs of the House of Commons:

PRVL	Privileges of Parliament	General breaches of privilege, alleged and actual, were investigated by these committees. Those involving the King are classified as KGPR.
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<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
POPR	Procedure and Precedent	Besides the obvious ones, these committees served a diplomatic function by expressing the gratitude of the Commons to various persons and groups. Also included were the arrangement of sermons and church services.
DIMP	Discipline of Members of Parliament	Most of these committees concerned attendance. One committee concerned the listing of members who opposed the Commons.
DINM	Discipline of Non-Members	Prosecuting charges against non-members who were prisoners and delinquents was the chief function of this type.

The following committee types were concerned with justice and other legal matters:

IMPT	Impeachment	Numerous committees were formed to prosecute serious infractions of the law.
LIBT	Liberties of the Subject	This category was designed to consider: those who refused the Protestation, civil liberties of cities, prevention of pillage, and illegal warrants.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
OFFS	Officials	These committees were intended to investigate the conduct and function of officials. Occasionally, evidence was managed in trials for lesser charges than impeachment.
LGRF	Legal Reform	To examine charges against prisoners and enquire into shifting of Assizes, were the responsibilities of this committee type.

Various petitions were presented to the House of Commons. Committees were formed to receive and respond to them. The committees were of three types:

PTPR	Private Petitions	Usually one person appealed to the Commons concerning a particular grievance.
PTCP	Corporation Petitions	Petitions came from town councils, counties, and companies.
PTCG	Citizen Group Petitions	These citizen groups petitioned the Commons with one or more grievance.

Five committee types had a common economic theme:

<u>LAND</u>	Land	These committees were concerned with property rights, deeds, construction of new buildings, and the sequestering of land.
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<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
TAXS	Taxes	Control of tax and custom rates was the function of this category.
TRCO	Trade and Commerce	Generally, these committees had commercial concerns which even led them to control pirates.
LODN	London	The wealth of London made it a natural source of financial supply. A few other committees concerned its government and city affairs.
SPLY	Supply	Numerous committees were formed to raise and distribute money.

The problems of Ireland necessitated four committee types:

IRMY	Military	The raising of forces and appointment of officers were the chief functions of this category.
IRSY	Supply	Importance was also placed on the supply of the forces in Ireland. Supply included war material, clothing and money.
IRDS	Defense and Security	It was necessary to control naval traffic as well as mail to and from Ireland.
IRMI	Miscellaneous	All committees which were not categorized above are placed here.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments and Purposes</u>
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Religious issues demanded three separate classifications:

PAPS	Papists	On a number of occasions Catholics were singled out for special treatment.
RLRF	Reform of Religion	Various committees examined doctrine, Church government, liturgy, the appointment and removal of preachers. Also included was the determination of public Fast Days.
CHPA	Property and Administration of the Church	The dividing of parishes, continuation of tithes, sequestering of parish profits and relief to plundered ministers came under the jurisdiction of these committees.

Two committee types were executive in nature:

PLCY	Policy	The central organ of Parliament were the policy making committees. They had extensive latitude which included: directions to individuals and groups (usually by letter); dispersing parliamentary orders; examination and prevention of seditious material; foreign affairs; and the general promotion of the cause of Parliament. Although this category included general affairs of state it was not analogous to KGSA.
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Code	Subject Matter of Committees So Classified	Comments and Purposes
LCGT	County Government	Committees were appointed to go to and reside in various counties. They were designed to receive instructions from and report to Parliament.
NONE	Many members had no committee membership record and were thus designated.	

Two committees could not be classified within the fifty-eight categories above. The first "to consider improvement in postal service within the King's dominions"(2Q) 18 April 1642. The other was too brief in description to determine its nature. A search through Clarendon, Gardiner, and the available diarists did not give any more information than the cryptic entry in the Journal: "to speak with Mr. Steward"(260) 19 November 1642. These two committees were classified as "Miscellaneous". They were not fed into the computer, therefore, they are not included in the statistical results. However, they appear on the charts of the committee membership records, Appendix B.

It is necessary to explain the remainder of Appendix C. The remainder is biographical information codified so that the computer could use it. Beginning on the left of a page in Appendix C will be found an identification number of three digits. These three digits represent one member only. They commence with 001, which represents George Abbot and proceed alphabetically to Walter Young, number 548. There are thirty-three omissions due to members being excluded because of completely doubtful committee records. Also missing were the following members who were

expelled, 'disabled to sit', or died before 1 April 1642: William Ashurnham(Ludgershall), William Bassett(Bath), Henry Benson(Knaresborough), Thomas Bennett(Hindon), Sir William Bowyer(Staffordshire), Arthur Capel (Hertfordshire), William Cheney(Amersham), Fitzwilliam Coningsby(Herefordshire), Matthew Craddock(London), Sir Nicholas Crispe(Winchelsea), Sir Edward Dering(Kent), Sir Walter Deveraux(Lichfield), Lord George Digby (Dorset), Sir Miles Fleetwood(Hindon), Henry Garton(Arundel), Edward Herbert(Old Sarum), Sir Peter Heyman(Dover), Lord Charles Howard(Oxford), Thomas Hussey(Grantham), Sir John Jacob(Rye), Peter Legh(Newton), Sir John Lister(Hull), Sir Thomas Lucy(Warwick), Sir John Melton(Newcastle-on-Tyne), Simon Newton(Coventry), Henry Percy(Northumberland), Hugh Pollard (Berealston), William Rainsborough(Aldeburgh), Sir Henry Rainsford(Andover), Lord Robert Rich(Essex), James Rivers(Lewes), Lord William Russell (Tavistock), William Sandys(Evesham), Sir Francis Seymour(Marlborough), William Taylor(New Windsor), William Tompkins(Weobley), Robert Trelawney (Plymouth), John Upton(Dartmouth), Thomas Webb(New Romney), Thomas Wentworth(Bedfordshire), Sir Charles Williams(Monmouthshire), Henry Wilmot(Tamworth), Sir Francis Windebank(Corfe Castle), Thomas Wise (Devonshire), Edward Wyndham(Bridgwater). These forty-five members were dropped from the original list as compiled by Mrs. M.A. McBride. To harmonize the current list of members with the original list, the mysterious "Mr. Cary", number 75 was left blank. Therefore, the number of members represented in this study is 469.

A number of members had more than one card, thus sequential digits were added to the identification number. The greatest number of cards held by any member was thirteen. For example, numbers 169, John Glynne and 396, John Pym each had thirteen cards whose final cards would read

16913 and 39613, respectively.

All the biographical information is found on the first card of each member. Following the sequence number are two letters which indicate the member's social status:

GG	Greater gentry
CG	County gentry
LG	Lesser gentry
MG	Merchant gentry
Me	Merchant

These classifications were based on information from David Underdown's Pride's Purge,⁵ Mary Frear Keeler's The Long Parliament,⁶ The Dictionary of National Biography,⁷ and the advice of Dr. John R. MacComack.

The geographical region was indicated by the next two letters. Both Underdown's⁸ and Brunton and Pennington's⁹ studies were used to determine the region and its members.

⁵David Underdown, Pride's Purge: Politics in the Puritan Revolution, (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1971), pp. 366-390.

⁶Mary Frear Keeler, The Long Parliament, 1640-1641: A Biographical Study of Its Members, (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1954).

⁷Dictionary of National Biography, ed. Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee, 21 Vols. (London: Oxford University Press, 1885).

⁸Underdown, Pride's Purge, p. 362.

⁹D. Brunton and D.H. Pennington, Members of the Long Parliament, (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954).

- NE Northeast: Northumberland and Yorkshire
- NW Northwest: Cumberland, Lancashire, Westmorland
- WB Wales and border: Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire,
Monmouthshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire
- ML Midlands: Bedfordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamp-
tonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire,
Warwickshire
- SW Southwest: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire
- SE Southeast: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire,
Hertfordshire, Kent, London, Middlesex, Surrey,
Sussex
- EA East: Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk,
Rutland, Suffolk

Examination of four sources revealed who had membership in stock companies.¹⁰ Numerous members had no affiliation with any company and are, therefore, left blank.

- IA Subscribed to the Irish Adventurer scheme only.
- IS Was both an Irish Adventurer and a member of one or more
stock companies
- SC A member of one or more stock companies, but was not an Irish
Adventurer.

¹⁰Theodore K. Rabb, Enterprise and Empire: Merchant and Gentry Investment in the Expansion of England, 1575-1630, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967); John R. McCormack, "The Irish Adventurers and the English Civil War", Irish Historical Studies 10 (March, 1956): 21-58; Mary Frear Keeler, The Long Parliament; Dictionary of National Biography.

One letter following stock company membership indicates attendance at a university.¹¹

C Cambridge
O Oxford
N Neither

Further educational background is given by the following two letters indicating the college within a university attended by a member:

Oxford Colleges

BA Balliol
BR Brasenose
CH Christ Church
CC Corpus Christi
EX Exeter
HH Hart Hall
JE Jesus
LI Lincoln
MA Magdalen
ME Merton
OR Oriel
PE Pembroke
QU Queens

Cambridge Colleges

CA Caius
CR Christ
CL Clare
CC Corpus Christi
EM Emmanuel
KI Kings
JE Jesus
MA Magdalen
PE Pembroke
PT Peterhouse
QU Queens
SC Saint Catherine's
SJ Saint John's

¹¹ Dictionary of National Biography; Keeler, The Long Parliament; Underdown, Pride's Purge, pp. 366-390.

Oxford Colleges

SA St. Albans
 SE St. Edmund's
 SJ St. John's
 SM St. Mary
 TR Trinity
 UV University
 WA Wadham
 UN Unknown

Cambridge Colleges

SS Sidney Sussex
 TR Trinity
 UN Unknown

The information needed on members' attendance at the Inns of Court was gained from the same sources as those on the educational background.¹² Those members who did not attend an Inn of Court were left with a blank space in their record. Those who attended are assigned one of the following:

IG Gray's Inn
 II Inner Temple
 IL Lincoln's Inn
 IM Middle Temple
 IU Attended an Inn of Court, but which one is not known.

The space following contains either a "B" or an "N". If a member was a practising lawyer, he was given a "B". If he was not a practising lawyer, he was given an "N", even though he did or did not attend an Inn

¹²Ibid.

of Court

The code of the next four letters indicate the time span of a member's parliamentary service, not just the number of Parliaments.

NONE	No previous Parliament
ELBE	Sat in one or more late Elizabethan Parliaments, and a Parliament or Parliaments before 1620
ELBC	Had experience in late Elizabethan Parliament or Parliaments, in a Parliament or Parliaments before 1620, and a Parliament or Parliaments between 1620 and 1629
EBCS	Sat in a late Elizabethan Parliament or Parliaments, in Parliament or Parliaments before 1620, in Parliament or Parliaments during the 1620's and in the Short Parliament
1621	Parliamentary experience confined to a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's
BE21	Sat in Parliament or Parliaments before 1620 and in Parliaments between 1621 and 1629
B21S	An M.P. one or more times before 1620, during the 1620's, as well as in the Short Parliament
BESH	Sat in a Parliament one or more times before 1620, but not again until the Short Parliament ¹³

The next two letters indicate the member's political stance between 1640 and 1642:

¹³Ibid.

PY Parliamentarian
 PP Parliamentarian who was a member of Pym's group
 PS Parliamentarian Straffordian
 RY Royalist
 RR Royalist who advocated reform
 RP Royalist who at first cooperated with Pym's group
 RS Royalist Straffordian
 SR Royalist reformer who was also a Straffordian
 Un Died too early to be classified¹⁴

The next two spaces are given to membership in peace, war or middle groups in 1643:

WP War Party
 PP Peace Party
 MP Middle Party
 WM War-Middle Party
 PM Peace-Middle Party

If a member could not be classified the space was left blank.¹⁵

¹⁴ D. Brunton and D.H. Pennington, Members of the Long Parliament (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954), determined those who are classified as PY, PS, RS, SR and UN. Those listed as PP are based on Mary Freer Keeler's analysis of Pym followers in "Some Opposition Committees" in Conflict in Stuart England, pp. 131-146, and in The Long Parliament which also classifies members as RR and RP.

¹⁵ J.H. Hexter's The Reign of King Pym, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1941) was used to assign members to the war, peace or middle party. However, Underdown in Pride's Purge makes further distinctions of war-middle and peace-middle which were used instead.

A member's political stance was placed in the next four spaces which indicate the four quarters of 1644:

M Moderate

R Radical

A blank indicates lack of sufficient information to categorize a member.¹⁶

The biographical information closes with a classification of the member in 1648 as:

M Moderate

R Radical

C Cromwellian

A member with a blank indicates that the categories do not apply.¹⁷ Inclusion of a member's political position in 1643, 1644 and 1648 provided a method to compare membership on committees with later political stances. This method should help in an understanding of the importance of the committees in the crucial year of 1642.

¹⁶ MacCormack, Revolutionary Politics in the Long Parliament, pp. 328-346. All classifications of moderates and radicals were reduced to two general terms, "moderate" and "radical" for the purpose of computer programming.

¹⁷ Ibid.

CHAPTER II

Membership Analysis of the Committee Types

Appendix D gives the computer breakdown of the fifty-eight committee types. The statistical results include each member's social status, geographical location, stock company experience, educational background, legal training, previous Parliamentary experience, and political stance in the years 1642-44 and 1648. The figures do not represent the incidence of individual membership on a committee type, but rather, the frequency of a particular group on a certain type of committee. The largest committee type, for example, SPLY, has the letters "GG" followed by the number "111". The number "111" indicates that there were one hundred and eleven occasions when greater gentry appeared on committees pertaining to Supply. "111" is the sum of any number of different members who were categorized as greater gentry and who were named one or more times to committees on Supply.

Two committees, where possible, were chosen to determine whether a small number of men produced a high rate of committee membership or that the type had a wide spectrum of members. It was thought that this method would help make the data more meaningful by reflecting two individual committees against the committee type. However, there were occasions where the entire membership could be seen due to the few instances of membership. Therefore, categories such as: Scots Treaty, Scots Supply, Scots Commissioners, Trained Bands, ... could be examined in their entirety.

Special analysis of an individual committee was determined by its size and chronology. A committee was chosen if it had ten or more members.

The second committee was chosen if it had six or more members. Usually, the largest committees were selected for comparison and at either end of the period being studied. If a committee occurred in early April or late December, it would most likely be used to determine whether or not a shift in membership could be noted. When this was not possible, any two committees of the proper size were compared. A number of committee types did not span the entire nine months, nonetheless an effort was made to analyze a committee at the beginning and end of the period.

The symbols in Appendix D and E were explained in Chapter I. However, one should note that the final figure for each committee type on stock companies, universities, Inns of Court, and political groupings represent those members who could not be so categorized. Nevertheless, those figures will be employed in the commentary on the committee types. Appendix E should be helpful to consult in following the commentary, for it provides the totals of the House of Commons in each category. A comparison of each committee type to the total number of the House will prove useful to an understanding of the data, and ultimately, the study itself.

1. The Scottish Committees

There were four types of committees on Scotland: Scots Treaty, Scots Supply, Scots Commissioners, and Scots Miscellaneous. Analysis of each will, wherever possible, follow an orderly procedure beginning with "Social Status" and continuing through to "1648 Status" as found in Appendix D. To survey the Scottish committees one can see some very obvious features. The greater gentry had a narrow numerical lead over the county gentry on Scots Treaty, Scots Commissioners, and Scots Miscellaneous.

However, on Scots Supply the greater gentry more than tripled its nearest rival. The Northeast had a significantly high number on all committee types. A higher proportion of the members had been commercially active, had attended a university or one of the Inns of Court, than had not. Cambridge University had a higher representation than Oxford, except on Scots Supply. Magdalen College of Oxford and Queens College, Cambridge were the only colleges to have at least one representative on each committee type. Only Scots Commissioners did not have any barristers. Those with a Parliamentary experience record that spans a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's and the Short Parliament are disproportionately represented. During the period of this study only one Royalist and one Royalist Reformer were represented on the Scottish committees. In the years 1643, 1644 and 1648 the members were to be very active. Of the 1643 political groups, the middle party had a disproportionately high representation on all, except Scots Supply. From the Scottish committees, there would be a very dominant presence of future 1644 and 1648 radicals. Although all four types followed the same general pattern, the Scots Supply group was less pronounced, and in a few cases, as indicated, was an exception. Having thus outlined the more salient features of the Scottish committees it would now be appropriate to examine them in depth.

The few representations on SCTY, SCSY, and SCCO will allow an examination of the entire membership. Each of those committee types had only two individual committees. The Scots Treaty group had a total of fifteen appointments. Three members repeated on the two committees: two greater gentry, Sir Gilbert Gerard and John Hampden; one county gentry, Sir Thomas Widdrington. The slightly disproportionate over-representation of the country gentry, therefore, came from a wider selection of individual

members than the greater gentry. The representation on SCSY is also disproportionate by having more than three times the greater gentry than county gentry. However, there was no repetition of members. Thirteen instances of membership are found on the SCCO type. Two members repeated on the two committees: one greater gentry, Sir Thomas Barrington; one county gentry, John Pym. However, this does not change the disproportionate over-representation of the county gentry compared to the greater gentry. Generally, there was little repetition of the same members on all three types.

The two largest committees on Scots Miscellaneous, one to consider a reply to a Declaration sent by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (September 1), and the other, to answer the Declarations concerning the preserving of peace and the General Assembly (October 18) show divergent representation from each other and the type itself. Of the seventeen members on the first committee, the county gentry dominated with seven places while the lesser gentry surprised by placing second (5) ahead of the greater gentry with four. The smaller of the two committees reversed the larger by placing the greater gentry in a significant lead (4) over the county and lesser gentry which were tied with one each. Only two men served on both committees: John Pym, county gentry, and Oliver St. John, lesser gentry. However, the total of those two committees closely reflect the committee type with the greater gentry and county gentry being equal in number. The greater gentry had a lead of one over the county gentry on the committee type.

It is possible that the county gentry had a special interest in the Scots Treaty, Scots Commissioners, and Scots Miscellaneous committees, or maybe, the greater gentry had a lack of it. The financial power of the

greater gentry was evidently important to the Scots Supply committees where their numbers, compared to the county gentry and other groups, were disproportionately excessive. The instances of so many greater gentry on the supply committees probably gave occasion for other members to attach themselves to the three other Scottish committee types.

Close physical proximity of the Northeast to Scotland is reflected in the figures on all the Scottish committees. It placed sixth out of the seven geographical areas in over all numbers in the House. Despite that ranking, it placed third on all committee types, except on Scots Commissioners, where it ranked second with the most numerous Southwest. Furthermore, a survey of the individual committees show that, of those members who had repeated appointments, none were from the Northeast. The domination, then, of members from the Northeast was out of proportion to their total number, but in harmony with ones expectation for that region.

There were less than half (150) as many members on stock companies as those who were not (319). Members who were "Irish Adventurers only" had a sizeable lead over those who were of stock companies other than the Irish Adventurer. In last place, less than half the "Irish Adventurer only" category, were those who were both Irish Adventurer and other stock company members. These statistics are not borne out by the Scottish committees. On each committee type there were more stock members than non-stock company members. The "Irish Adventurer Only" members only led on Scots Supply. They shared the lead on two others, and placed second on Scots Commissioners. Surprisingly, those who were members of stock companies other than the "Irish Adventurer Only" placed a distant third. Equally surprising, was the strong showing of those who were members of both Irish Adventurer and other stock companies. They led, or were tied

for the lead, on all but Scots Supply, where they placed second. Those stock company members who had no Irish stock company experience had only four out of a possible ninety places on the Scottish committees. The two sample committees reflect the pattern for Scots Commissioners and the entire Scottish types. Besides having more commercially active members than not, the Scottish committees also had a disproportionately high representation of members with Irish Adventurer stock company experience.

Oxford outnumbered Cambridge in the House totals for the universities. However, on the four Scottish committee types, Oxford only narrowly outnumbered Cambridge on one, Scots Supply. Of the colleges four-fifths of the Oxford total on Scots Treaty came from Magdalen; the other fifth came from Exeter. One-third of the Cambridge total on Scots Treaty came from Christ; Trinity was second. Magdalen led all others from Oxford on Scots Supply; University was second. Emmanuel led, by one, five other Cambridge colleges on Scots Supply. The smallest membership total was Scots Commissioners which saw Pembroke double Magdalen or Queens of Oxford. That same committee type had Sidney Sussex of Cambridge exceed, by one, each of Emmanuel, Pembroke, Queens, and Trinity. One member could not be classified from Cambridge. Scots Miscellaneous had Balliol and Pembroke tied for first while Hart Hall placed second. The Cambridge college totals for SCMI showed Queens in a substantial lead over second placed Sidney Sussex.

Magdalen College had a lead in proportion to its total number on Scots Treaty and Scots Supply only. Other Oxford colleges such as: Pembroke, Balliol and Hart Hall showed unusual strength on Scots Commissioners and Scots Miscellaneous when compared to their total House number. The Cambridge colleges, on the four committee types, remained fairly

consistent with the over all numbers. However, a few exceptions may be noted. Christ College showed a disproportionately high representation on Scots Treaty. Both Queens and Sidney Sussex also showed a disproportionately high representation on Scots Miscellaneous when compared to other colleges and their total representation in Parliament.

The disproportionate representation, on the Scottish committees, from the various colleges, occurred when a member was nominated more than once to a committee type. Certain members who were appointed to many committees give an unusually high representation to colleges which may have a relatively small number of its alumni present in the House. Pembroke, Balliol, and Hart Hall of Oxford give good examples of how one member having been appointed more than once to a committee type can give an unusually high representation to a particular college. John Pym of Pembroke, took both places on SCCO and three out of four places on SCMI. John Wylde had two of the four Balliol seats on SCMI. The Hart Hall representation belonged entirely to John Glynne. Christ College, Cambridge had three places on SCTY, two of which belonged to Sir Thomas Widdrington. Another Cambridge college, Queens, showed unusual representation. It had six of its seven positions on SCMI taken equally by Oliver St. John and Sir Philip Stapleton. This pattern of colleges with low over all totals showing disproportionate representation was common on committees where certain individuals were active.

Those who had attended an Inn of Court were more numerous (293) than those who had not (175). An equal number had attended Gray's Inn and Middle Temple; Inner Temple had a slight lead over Lincoln's Inn for second and third place. On the four Scottish committee types there was considerable inconsistency when compared to the totals. All fifteen

appointments on Scots Treaty had attended the Inns of Court. However, none of the members appointed to SCTY had attended Middle Temple. Scots Supply had three who had not attended an Inn of Court. Inner Temple was first while last placed Lincoln's Inn in the House totals tied first placed Gray's Inn for second on SCSY. On Scots Commissioners there were three who had not attended an Inn of Court. Gray's Inn was in first, six to three, over Middle Temple; Lincoln's Inn had one, and Inner Temple none. Scots Miscellaneous had nine appointments who had not attended an Inn of Court. The two last placed Inns in the House totals led the first placed Inns on this committee type. Inner Temple almost doubled any of the others, while Lincoln's Inn led, by one, Gray's Inn and Middle Temple. Gray's Inn led on SCTY and SCCO; Middle Temple did not lead any of the committee types, but placed last on all, except SCCO. Wide variation between the committee types and the House totals, as with the colleges, was due to active members in the House. The strength of Lincoln's Inn and Inner Temple could be largely attributed to: John Glynne, John Hampden, Oliver St. John, Sir Philip Stapleton, and John Wylde.

Non-barristers outnumbered the barristers on all four committee types. Excepting Scots Commissioners, the non-barristers approximately doubled the barristers. However, Appendix E shows the non-barristers to be four times the total barristers. ~~SCCO did not have any barristers on its two committees.~~ Yet, it should be noted that a very high percentage, on all four types, ~~had attended an Inn of Court.~~ The number represented on Scottish committees, then, did have a significant legal background and were disproportionately interested in Scottish affairs.

The Scottish committees had disproportionate, but not unexpected, representation in the area of Parliamentary experience. Placing first,

second, and third in the House were: Short Parliament only, none, and those whose experience spanned the 1620's and the Short Parliament. The "21SH"'s had disproportionately high representation on all four committee types. It doubled its nearest rival on SCTY and more than tripled those of no experience on SCCO; on SCSY, and SCMI it was very close to the lead. Those whose Parliamentary experience was confined to the 1620's placed third on SCMI. A decided presence of those with experience before the Short Parliament was found on the Scottish committees. However, an examination of the largest committee of each committee type found an equal distribution of those who had served in a Parliament of the 1620's and the Short Parliament with those who had only served in the Short Parliament or in none; the smaller committees also followed the pattern of the largest committees. The disproportionately high representation of the more experienced element was largely achieved by the repeated appointments of those with a longer Parliamentary record.

The Scottish committee types went almost completely against the pattern of the House of Commons' totals in respect to the ratio of moderates to radicals in 1644 and 1648. According to those totals, there were more members unclassified in both years than were classified. Of those who were classified, the future 1644 radicals almost doubled the future 1644 moderates. However, the future 1648 moderates outnumbered the future 1648 radicals. By contrast, the Scottish committees, with the exception of Scots Supply, had the future 1644 and 1648 radicals more than double the future 1644 and 1648 moderates. As well, the classified to the unclassified ratio of the House was reversed.

The Scots Treaty type had only one Royalist while there were eight Parliamentarians and six instances of Pym's (1640) group. Eight to eleven

(depending on the quarter) of the fourteen Parliamentarians are classified as moderate or radical in 1644. Except the fourth quarter, where the radicals more than tripled the moderates, the radicals took all the places. The future 1648 radicals more than doubled the future 1648 moderates. In both years the classified outnumbered the unclassified, which made this committee type, politically active.

The small number of members and committees which comprised the Scots Treaty type allows one to examine in more detail the entire membership. There were only two separate committees; one large and one small. Only three members were appointed to both committees: Sir Gilbert Gerard, John Hampden, and Sir Thomas Widdrington. Gerard and Hampden were both members of Pym's (1640) group, and therefore, account for four of the six places. Hampden died before 1644, and was, therefore, unclassified in 1644 and 1648, but Gerard began the first two quarters as a radical, was unclassified in the third quarter, changed to a moderate in the last quarter of 1644, and remained so in 1648. Widdrington was a Parliamentarian who was unclassified in the first quarter of 1644, but remained radical in the last three quarters and in 1648. Therefore, Gerard accounts for the two moderates in the last quarter of 1644, and two of the three in 1648 while Widdrington helped the radicals show well in the last three quarters of 1644, and in 1648 was two of the five radical representations. Widdrington, then, was a solid radical who did not change his political stance over the years. By contrast, Gerard did change from radical to moderate and being on both committees gave the moderates most of the strength they enjoyed in the last quarter of 1644 and in 1648.

Scots Supply provided the only committee type which did not have any of its members repeat. The eighteen members on Scots Supply were divided

between two groups: sixteen PY's and two PP's. Those who could be classified in 1644 ranged between thirteen and fifteen (depending on the quarter) while fourteen were classified in 1648. Radicals outnumbered moderates in both years. The two PP's, John Hampden and John Pym, died before 1644. Consequently, they were part of the unclassified statistics for 1644 and 1648. Two more men, William Cage and Sir Philip Stapleton, were deceased by 1648. Those four men account for the unclassified statistic of 1648. The other members appointed to SCSY proved to be very active politically in 1644 and 1648. They were also very consistent in their moderate - radical stances. The only member to vary, and then, only in the third quarter of 1644, was William Cage. Future 1648 radicals more than doubled the moderates, whereas in 1644, the lead was less than double, except for the first quarter.

Scots Commissioners type was comprised of two individual committees. SCCO had the fewest members and was the smallest type. Like its two predecessors it can be examined in its entirety.

Scots Commissioners had six appointments from each of the PY's and PP's. The only other appointment was a Royalist reformer. Of the twelve Parliamentarians, six to ten (depending on the quarter) are classified as moderate or radical in 1644, more of whom were future radicals than moderates. The radical - moderate ratio ranged from eight to one in the second quarter to two to one in the fourth. By 1648 the future radical element did not double the moderate, but led by two. Except the fourth quarter, the classified members outnumbered the unclassified in each quarter of 1644. Likewise, the classified outnumbered the unclassified in 1648. Only two members were appointed to both SCCO committees: Sir Thomas Barrington and John Pym. These two men account for four of the

six PP's. Due to the death of Pym in 1643, he was, therefore, added to the unclassified in both years. For the same reason Barrington is added to the same category after the second quarter of 1644. The remaining eight Parliamentarians were relatively constant in their adherence to the moderate or radical stance. The only exception was Gilbert Gerard who changed from a radical in the first two quarters of 1644 to a moderate in the last quarter and in 1648.

The largest committee type in members and numbers of individual committees was Scots Miscellaneous. The PY group dominated this category with thirty-six seats. The only other group to show was Pym's (1640) party with eight. These forty-four Parliamentarians had representation of 31 to 34 (depending on the quarter) moderates and radicals in 1644. In both 1644 and 1648, the future radicals outnumbered the moderates from three to four times.

Scots Miscellaneous had one large committee which concerned a response to a declaration by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (September 1). This individual committee had the same imbalance as the type of Parliamentarians (14) over all other groups, including Pym's, which had three. A similar preponderance of future 1644 radicals was found (11) to (3), as on the type. Eleven of the seventeen on this committee would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; four would be moderates under the same conditions. Nine would remain radical in 1648; one became a moderate, and one was deceased by 1648. Of the moderates, two remained constant through to 1648, and two became radicals. Henry Marten was unclassified in 1644, but in 1648 he was a radical. Sir Thomas Barrington had died at the end of the second quarter of 1644, and, therefore, moved to the unclassified statistics. John Pym became an unclassi-

fied statistic after his death in late 1643. This large committee, then, followed closely the pattern of Scots Miscellaneous.

A much smaller committee of six members dealing with an answer to declarations concerning the preserving of peace and the General Assembly (October 18) also showed a preponderance of Parliamentarians and radicals. Four of the six members were Parliamentarians; two belonged to Pym's (1640) group. Four of the six members were radical in all quarters of 1644; one was a moderate for two quarters, but changed to a radical in the fourth quarter. The four radicals were solid, as well as the only moderate.

The other member, John Pym, was deceased, and therefore, unclassified in both years. The two sample committees concur with the Scots Miscellaneous type in general by indicating the preponderance of Parliamentarians and radicals.

The 1643 party groupings, as found in Appendix E, indicate fewer members classified (106) than were not (363). Those classified were led, in numbers, by the future peace party, followed in second place by the future war and middle parties, and in last place were the future peace-middle party. When the war-middle is added to the war party, it becomes equal to the peace party. However, if the middle party is combined with the peace groups it almost doubles the two war parties. The four Scottish types, against the grain of the House, had more members part of a future 1643 group than were not. An addition of the figures for the four committee types indicates that a combination of the middle party and peace groups outnumber the two war parties 41 to 28 which is not as great a margin as in the House totals. The war group showed best in relation to the combined middle and peace parties on Scots Supply and worst on Scots Treaty.

A closer examination of each committee type revealed that the war-

middle party led the war party only once (SCMI) while the middle party was out of first place only once (SCSY) when compared to the peace parties. On Scots Treaty the combined middle and peace parties (8) doubled the combined war groups (4), but the war party and the middle party dominated each of their companion parties. The Scots Supply committees showed a slight variation from the other types by having the two peace parties outnumber the middle party, five to three. A combination of the middle and the peace parties edged, by one, the two war groups. Scots Commissioners showed the usual domination of the middle party; there were no representatives from either the peace or peace-middle parties. The war and war-middle parties had two appointments each. The middle party outnumbered (6) the war groups (4). The largest committee type, Scots Miscellaneous, saw the war-middle outnumber the war party, seven to six. The middle party (14) clearly dominated the peace parties (5) by more than doubling their totals. A combination of middle and peace parties (19) outnumbered the war parties (13).

In summary, one may note a few outstanding features of the Scottish committees. Besides the disproportionately high number of the county gentry on all but one type, there was a high representation from the Northeast. The remainder of the categories show the members to be well educated and experienced in Parliament. They were also, very active commercially and politically.

The greater gentry had a narrow lead over the county gentry on three types, despite the greater gentry having nearly twice as many members in the House. On Scots Supply the trend was reversed by the greater gentry having a disproportionately high number compared to the other social levels.

A very high percentage of the members had gone to university and/or an Inn of Court. Cambridge was the most frequent university attended. The college totals of both universities reflect the active participation of a few alumni on more than one individual committee. Although Gray's Inn was the most consistent and led in total appointments to the Scottish committees, it only led on two of the four types. Inner Temple fluctuated wildly from one type to another. It led on two types even though it ranked third in the House totals. Similar to the college totals, the membership rate on various Inns of Court also depended upon a few alumni being appointed more than once.

Parliamentary experience was important for appointment to the Scottish committees. Those whose experience spanned the 1620's and the Short Parliament had disproportionately high representation on all types. They outnumbered (44-42) those appointments with brief or no experience even though they ranked third in the House. Ranking third on the largest committee type, Scots Miscellaneous, were those with only 1620's experience.

Politically, the Parliamentarians dominated all committees and committee types. There was only one Royalist reformer among the Scottish committees. The 1643 party breakdown indicated that a combination of the middle and peace parties outnumbered the combined war parties, but not nearly as much as the House totals would suggest. However, the movement of some of the members of the middle and peace parties to a more militant stance gave the future 1644 and 1648 radicals a very dominant position in relation to the moderates.

2. Security and Safety Committees

The Security and Safety committees involving the following types: Gunpowder and Arms, the Tower of London, Examination and Investigation, the Trained Bands, and General Defense and Safety. These committee types had some features in common. Every type had an active stock company record. A strong connection with Ireland was evident in the stock company category. Either an "Irish Adventurer only" or an "Irish Adventurer who was a member of another stock company" led on each type. Cambridge alumni were appointed more often than those of Oxford, with the exception of the smallest type, Trained Bands, where there was an equal representation from both universities. The Parliamentarians had a wide numerical superiority over other groups. The members to these five committee types were very active in all categories, with the exception of the non-barristers, who outnumbered the barristers.

The greater gentry led on three committee types, placed second to the merchants and county gentry on a fourth, and placed third behind the same two groups on a fifth type. The merchants had a disproportionately high representation on all types. Similarly, the merchant gentry were disproportionately represented on all types, with the exception of the Trained Bands.

The Gunpowder and Arms committee type did not provide any individual committees of sufficient size to analyze. The merchants almost doubled their nearest rival, the county gentry, in appointments to GUAR. The control and transportation of guns and ammunition came naturally to the merchants who were often the importers and dispensers of war material. Proportionally, there were more merchants on this committee type than on

any of the four others.

The largest individual committee, to secure the Tower of London with the assistance of the mayor (November 3), had the same proportion of county gentry to merchants as the committee type. However, the results of the committee type were reversed in that the lesser gentry outnumbered the greater gentry. Another committee, to ensure the safety of the Tower (July 5), had one more greater gentry appointment than the two merchants. These two committees combined, supplied more than half the appointments to TWRL. Only one member, a merchant, John Vassall, was on both committees.

The proportion of merchants on the largest individual committee was higher than the Examination and Investigation type. It concerned all those who contributed to the making of war between the King and Parliament (September 16). Against the grain of EXIN, the merchants outnumbered the lesser gentry by two. The merchants were second, by one, to the greater and county gentry. The second sample committee concerned the examination of prisoners and conduct of soldiers (October 28). This committee had no representation from the merchants or merchant gentry. None of the merchants repeated on these two large committees. The high merchant representation on the Examination and Investigation type came from a variety of merchants, rather than, the repetition of a few.

Trained Bands had only four individual committees. It was possible, therefore, to examine the entire membership. Only one member, John Glynn, was appointed more than once. His two appointments helped to give the greater gentry a substantial lead. There were two merchants appointed which gave them a slightly excessive disproportionate representation when compared to the over all totals.

General Defense and Safety committees had more appointments than any of the Security and Safety types. The merchants were disproportionately over-represented. However, on the two largest committees there was only one merchant appointed. The committee to consider the best method to defend the kingdom (June 6), was the largest of the DFSG type. The greater gentry more than doubled its nearest rival, county gentry. There was only one merchant gentry and one merchant appointed to it. The second committee concerned Coventry and general defense (August 22). The county gentry led the greater and lesser gentry. There were no merchant gentry or merchants appointed to it. These two sample committees, then, do not reflect the type as a whole.

Appendix E shows the Southwest with a lead of two over the Southeast. However, the Southwest only led the Southeast on one of the five committee types. The exception was Examination and Investigation, where the difference was one. The Southeast had a very substantial lead on the four other types. It is not surprising to find the Southeast highly represented on the General Security, Safety and Defense committees since that region led the rebellion against the Crown.

Although the number of non-active members more than doubled the active members on the House totals for the stock companies, they reversed themselves on the totals for the Security and Safety types. Each committee type had a majority of stock company members. Those members who had only Irish Adventurer experience led Examination and Investigation, Trained Bands, and General Defense and Safety committee types. Gunpowder and Arms and Tower of London committee types were led by those who were a member of the Irish Adventurer and one or more other stock companies. On the three committee types which were led by the IA's, the IS's placed second.

The two committee types which were led by the IS's had the IA's in second place. The many appointments of merchants to the Security and Safety committees gave significant leads to those with Irish Adventurer experience. The merchants with stock company experience (28) outnumbered those merchants with none (19). Furthermore, those merchants with no stock company experience had nine of their number on no committees whatsoever, while those with Irish Adventurer experience had only one who was never appointed in 1642.

Trained Bands was the committee type that did not have a majority of Cambridge alumni. Instead it had an equal number from the two universities. Three colleges, Balliol, Magdalen and Queens of Oxford were equal in numbers on Gunpowder and Arms, while Emmanuel more than doubled its nearest rival Queens, on the Cambridge colleges. The Tower of London committees had Hart Hall of Oxford leading; Christ, Trinity, and Saint John's were second. On Trained Bands, Hart Hall and Magdalen of Oxford led, and St. John's was second; Cambridge had five colleges represented equally by Christ, Emmanuel, Peterhouse, Queens and Trinity. Hart Hall was second to Magdalen among the Oxford colleges; Saint John's was second to Emmanuel on Cambridge colleges for General Defense and Safety committees.

The commentary on the Scottish committees explains why various colleges with a small number of alumni in the House claimed many appointments on the committees. Likewise, on the Safety and Security committees certain colleges had disproportionate representation. Hart Hall of Oxford had disproportionately high representation on all committee types, with the exception of Gunpowder and Arms. Its high rank is largely due to the activity of John Glynne. Similarly, Miles Corbét's many appointments gave Christ College, Cambridge its disproportionate representation.

Gray's Inn and Middle Temple dominated the Inns of Court on the Safety and Security committees. Gray's Inn led on three types, but shared the lead with Lincoln's Inn on the third, Tower of London. It was second to Middle Temple on Examination and Investigation. Middle Temple led on two committee types, Gunpowder and Arms and Examination and Investigation. It was second to Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn on TWRL; shared second with Lincoln's Inn on Trained Bands, and placed second on General Defense and Security. The domination of Gray's Inn and Middle Temple on the Security and Safety committees reflect their equally high House membership. Trained Bands had the highest percentage (46.2) of barristers.

The House totals show those whose experience spanned the Short Parliament and a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's in third place. However, the 21SH's placed first on Tower of London, Trained Bands, and General Defense and Safety. Those with only Short Parliament experience placed first, in accordance with the House totals, on Gunpowder and Arms and Examination and Investigation. Furthermore, it place second on DFSG. The members of the Trained Bands committees were those with the most experience in Parliament. John Glynn had only Short Parliament experience and was the only member on TRBA to be appointed twice. The largest sample committee on DFSG deviated from the type because every member on it had Parliamentary experience. The remainder of the sample committee remained consistent with the various types.

As mentioned above, the Parliamentarians had a commanding lead on all committee types. On Gunpowder and Arms committees there were 62 Parliamentarians, six of Pym's (1640) followers, and two Royalist reformers. The classified outnumbered the unclassified in 1644 and 1648. Of those who were classified in 1644, the future radicals more than tripled the

future moderates in each quarter. In the second and fourth quarter the ratio was 6:1, radical to moderate. However, by 1648 the future radicals only slightly outnumbered the future moderates. Unfortunately, there are no individual committees large enough to do a comparative study.

There were 26 appointments to the Tower of London committee type. 24 were Parliamentarians, and two belonged to Pym's (1640) group. A high percentage were classified in 1644 and 1648. In 1644, the future radicals had between three and eleven times (depending on the quarter) as many places as the future moderates. However, in 1648 the future moderates outnumbered the future radicals by one.

The two sample committees may help to explain the shift of radicals to moderates. Every member on the largest individual committee of TWRL was classified as radical in two or more quarters of 1644. Three of those members were future 1648 moderates. Two had died before 1648. Six of the eleven members were solid radicals. Of the second largest committee, five were radical in two or more quarters of 1644. Only one remained radical in 1648. One 1644 radical was deceased by 1648. There were two moderates in 1644 and five in 1648. Two were moderates in both years. These two committees contained 69 of the total membership of its type. Further examination of the Tower of London type, reveals an interesting feature. Two members, who were radical in 1644, but moderate in 1648, were appointed twice. One 1644 radical, who became a 1648 moderate, was appointed to three committees. Only one solid radical was appointed twice. These repeated appointments, then, significantly contributed to the majority of the future 1648 moderates.

The Parliamentarians dominated the Examination and Investigation committee type with 133 instances of membership. Seventeen were (1640)

followers of Pym and six were Royalist reformers. More were classified in 1644 than were not, but the margin was not as great as it was in 1648. Depending upon the quarter, there were 104 to 114 Parliamentarians classified in 1644. The highest number (51) of the unclassified was in the second quarter of 1644. By 1648 those unclassified were reduced to twenty-five. Presumably, many of those who were unclassified in 1644 were potential 1648 moderates. A higher number of 1644 radicals than moderates must also have become 1648 moderates.

The future radicals of 1644 outnumbered the future moderates on the largest EXIN committee by the same ratio as on the type. Fifteen of the twenty-one Parliamentarians were radicals in 1644; four were moderates. Four future 1644 radicals became moderates in 1648; all of the 1644 moderates were solid. Two members were unclassified in 1644 and two were deceased by 1648. One 1644 moderate was deceased by 1648. The dominance of the radicals was maintained on the second largest EXIN committee. There were seven future 1644 radicals and two future 1644 moderates. Only one radical was lost to the moderates by 1648. However, the moderates increased their number to five by 1648. The future moderates of 1648 claimed three who were unclassified in 1644; the radicals none. The movement of the 1644 unclassified members to the future moderates of 1648 on the second largest committee is a reflection of a similar change on the committee type. Only one member, the radical Gilbert Millington, was appointed to the two largest committees. The radical-moderate ratio on the sample committees, then, was very similar to the type.

The four individual committees which concerned the Trained Bands had a total membership of thirteen. Only one member, John Glynne, was appointed more than once. The few members and committees allows one to

examine the entire membership.

Consistency with the four other Security and Safety types was maintained by the dominance of the Parliamentarians. They held 11 of the 13 seats; Pym's (1640) group had the remainder. However, TRBA becomes an anomaly when the ratios of the moderates to the radicals are investigated. The future radicals only led in one quarter, the fourth of 1644. They were equal to the future moderates in the second quarter of 1644. The future moderates had their greatest margin in 1648 when they more than doubled the future radicals. The moderates led the radicals in number in two quarters of 1644. Four future 1644 radicals became moderates in 1648. Two members were solid moderates, and John Glynne, with his two appointments, was another. One member was a solid radical. John Hampden died in 1643 and, therefore, was unclassified. The 1644 radical, Sir John Francklyn was deceased by 1648. The smallest committee type, in numbers of committees and members, proved to be the anomaly of the Security and Safety types in respect to future moderates and radicals.

The largest Security and Safety committee type, with 248 seats, was General Defense and Safety. The Parliamentarians held 210 while Pym's (1640) group claimed thirty positions. The Royalists were given eight places, but the reformers took five of those. The classified outnumbered the unclassified in 1644 and 1648. Likewise, the radicals outnumbered the moderates in both years.

There were no Royalists on the largest individual committee of the DFSG type. Ten members were classified in 1644; nine in 1648. The future radicals more than doubled the future moderates in two or more quarters of 1644. However, the future moderates of 1648 had a margin of one over the radicals. This was not consistent with the type. Of the seven

radicals in 1644, three remained solid; two became moderates, and two were deceased by 1648. Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644 became a radical in 1648. The three future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

A second sample committee had one Royalist, Sir William Ogle. Six of the eight classified in 1644 were radicals; two were moderates. Unlike the DFSG type the radicals increased their numbers in 1648 by claiming eight of the ten seats. One 1644 moderate became a radical in 1648; all the 1644 radicals remained so in 1648. Sir Robert Parkhurst who was only classified as a moderate in the fourth quarter of 1644, became a moderate statistic in 1648. As on the largest sample committee, Henry Marten unclassified in 1644, was a radical in 1648. He and the moderate, John Glynne, were the only two members named to both sample committees.

Nearly three months separated the two sample committees. The largest, appointed in early June, concerned General Defense and Safety. The second, appointed on the day the King raised the Royal Standard, concerned instructions being made known on how the kingdom should be defended. The imminence of war may have produced, on the latter committee, the unusual number of future radicals of 1644 and 1648. The two sample committees combined, however, reflect accurately the statistics of their type.

All Security and Safety committee types had more future war or peace group members than those who were unclassified. The combined peace party representation led the combined war parties on three types: Gunpowder and Arms, Trained Bands, and General Defense and Security. The combined war groups led on Tower of London and Examination and Investigation. On GUAR committees the peace party itself (19) led all others on an individual basis and even outnumbered the combined war groups (15). A combination of the peace, middle and peace-middle parties (34) more than doubled

the war groups. The war party (7) was the most numerous on TWRL committees, but not on the second largest individual committee. It did not have any members on that committee. All six classified members gave two representations from the peace, middle, and war-middle parties. However, the largest committee accounted for four of the seven war party seats and only one peace party representation. The five peace party representations on TWRL came from two members, Sir Robert Pye and Samuel Vassall. Two of the three middle party representations were produced by Sir Gilbert Gerard. All war and war-middle representations came from different members, with the exception of Miles Corbet, who was appointed twice. The war parties together (11) easily led the combined peace and middle parties (8). The somewhat larger EXIN type continued the domination of the war party (45) and the war groups (56) over the combined peace and middle parties (37). Both sample committees closely agree with 1643 EXIN statistics. The trend of the last two types is sharply reversed on TRBA. Only one member, John Venn, belonged to the war groups. Ten other seats were taken by nine peace and middle party members. The middle party led on DFSG, but only by three over its nearest rival, the war party (47). Strong support from the peace party (42) and peace-middle party (10) gave a combination of the middle and peace parties a lead, in proportion to the House totals, over the two war groups. The largest sample committee accentuated the lead of middle and peace parties. The other sample committee had the war party in first, by one, over the middle party. By the same amount, the war groups led the middle and peace parties. Two members, one from each of the two major groups, were on both sample committees.

The security and safety committees produced some outstanding features

that should be recalled in summary. The greater gentry led on three committee types: Examination and Investigation, Trained Bands and General Defense and Safety. However, its lead was only proportional to the House totals on TRBA. The merchants led on Gunpowder and Arms and were tied for the lead on Tower of London. On the other types they continued their disproportionately high representation. However, certain individual committees did not always reflect the disproportionate merchant representation.

The Examination and Investigation type was the only one to have the Southwest reflect its premier position in the House. The four other types all had disproportionately high representation from the Southeast.

There were more stock company members than non-members on all types. The Irish interest was dominant by having the "Irish Adventurer only" and "Irish Adventurer who was a member of another stock company" alternate between first or second on all types, except TRBA, where second place was shared between an "Irish Adventurer who was a member of another stock company" and one who was a "A member of one or more stock companies, but was not an Irish Adventurer". The presence of many merchants helped to give a significant lead to those with Irish Adventurer experience.

Cambridge alumni led Oxford's on four types; they were equal on TRBA. The frequent appointments of John Glynne gave Hart Hall of Oxford disproportionate representation. Similarly, Miles Corbet gave Christ College, Cambridge its disproportionate rank. Gray's Inn and Middle Temple reflected the House totals by dominating the Inns of Court.

Experience and political stance were important factors in the appointments to the Security and Safety committees. Those with experience in the 1620's and the Short Parliament had disproportionately high

representation on all types. The Parliamentarians dominated each committee type. The military nature of the committees eliminated almost all Royalists. The future 1643 war and middle parties were most numerous on two types each; the peace party led on the fifth. The future 1644 radicals at least doubled the representation of the 1644 moderates on every type and in each quarter of 1644, except TRBA. The radical preponderance in 1644 was sharply reduced in 1648. The future 1648 radicals led on the three largest types, but not by as much as in 1644.

Trained Bands, with the fewest members and individual committees, proved to be the most anomalous of the Security and Safety types. It had a higher percentage of greater gentry, Irish Adventurers, Oxford alumni, barristers, future 1643 middle party members, and future moderates of both 1644 and 1648, than any other type. It also had the most Parliamentary experience. These achievements may have resulted from its smallness. A larger committee type would have included more committees and members probably giving to it a wider purview. It should be noted, however, that only one member, John Glynne, was appointed more than once.

Many of the unclassified of 1644 must have become moderates in 1648. This was particularly true on the three largest types: GUAR, EXIN and DFSG. In addition, more future 1644 radicals became moderates in 1648, than the reverse. The sample committees bear out that observation, with the exception of the second largest DFSG committee, where the number of radicals actually increased. Significantly, the war party showed well on the sample committees.

The increase in strength of the future moderates from 1644 to 1648 may be partially explained by the death of important and active 1644 radicals such as: Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir John Francklyn, Sir Samuel Rolle,

William Cage, William Strode and William Spurstow. Another factor was the large number of active 1644 radicals who became moderates in 1648. Sir Robert Pye was appointed three times; Sir Gilbert Gerard and Samuel Vassall, twice, each. The activity of those three members greatly helped the future 1644 moderates change their position in relation to the radicals in 1648 on TWRL and on many other types.

3. Naval Committees

Since there were only seven individual committees directly pertaining to the navy, they were all placed on one type, NAMS. This committee type concerned the providing of men and ships to the navy. Committees which wrote letters of recommendation and/or advise for naval affairs were also included. The thirty-one appointments permits an examination of the entire membership.

The greater gentry led the other social groups in a slightly higher proportion than its House standing. The county gentry led the lesser gentry by one, in appointments to NAMS. The lesser gentry were represented by five different members; the county gentry had one member repeat. Of the two merchant groups, merchant gentry had better proportional representation than the merchants, even though it had only two appointments. The merchant gentry and merchants were represented by two different members each. However, the merchant, Giles Green was appointed twice.

The Southwest and Southeast shared the lead on NAMS. The Southwest had one member, Giles Green, who was appointed twice. Henry Marten had a triple appointment for the Southeast. The East had three different members; the Midlands also had three, but Sir Robert Pye had a double

appointment. The Northeast was represented by Sir Henry Vane, Junior.

NAMS members were very active commercially. Those with Irish Adventurer only experience (12) led their nearest numerical rival, the members of Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience (8). Those with stock company experience other than Irish Adventurer placed third (5). The IA's had two members who were appointed more than once; the SC's had one appointed twice; and the IS's had its eight appointments from eight different members. Those who were on no stock companies had one member, Sir Henry Vane Junior, appointed twice.

Those who had attended a university more than doubled those who had not. Of those who attended, the Oxford alumni outnumbered, by one, the Cambridge alumni. Cambridge had more members but the triple appointment of Henry Marten and the double appointment of Sir Henry Vane Jr. gave the majority to Oxford; there were no repeated appointments among the Cantabrigians. The triple appointment of Henry Marten gave University the lead among the Oxford colleges. Equally represented in second, were Hart Hall and Magdalen. Emmanuel led with three appointments among the ten Cambridge alumni. Two colleges, Sidney Sussex and Queens, shared second place.

Only four members had not attended an Inn of Court. Gray's Inn led with nine appointments: one member, Sir Henry Vane Jr., repeated once. Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn had an equal number of members, but the triple appointment of Henry Marten gave Inner Temple the lead. Middle Temple with the fewest members, place third owing to the double appointments of Giles Green and Sir Robert Pye. Lincoln's Inn was the only Inn of Court which did not have any members with repeated appointments. Slightly more than one-third of the members were barristers.

Parliamentary experience was an important factor for appointment to NAMS committees. Those with Parliamentary experience of the 1620's and the Short Parliament; Parliamentary experience of the 1620's only; and those who sat before 1620, during the 1620's, and in the Short Parliament, more than doubled those who had only Short Parliament experience or none. Furthermore, five of the nine instances of Short Parliament experience were taken by two members, Henry Marten and Sir Henry Vane Jr. Only one member, Giles Green, repeated for the "21SH"'s and one, Sir Robert Pye, for the "1621"'s.

There were no Royalists on NAMS committees. There were three (1640) followers of John Pym, besides his own appointment, and one Parliamentarian, John Selden, who had voted against the Attainder of Strafford. The other twenty-six seats were held by Parliamentarians. The following year only six members would be unclassified. The future war party, with the triple and double appointments of Henry Marten and Sir Henry Vane Jr., respectively, led all the other 1643 parties. The peace and middle party shared second place. The war-middle and peace-middle were third and fourth, respectively. A combination of the two peace parties produced three less representations than the combined war groups. If the middle party is added to the peace parties, then they outnumber the war groups by three. The war party had the most active member with the triple appointment of Henry Marten. However, the peace and middle parties had more individual members (5) than any other party.

The 1643 war element grew stronger in 1644 when the future radicals more than doubled the moderates. Twenty-four to twenty-six members were classified in each quarter of 1644. In the first and second quarters, the future radicals were more than five times as numerous as the future

moderates. However, in 1648 the future radicals only outnumbered the future moderates by one. The moderate increase was largely due to five future 1644 radicals who became moderates in 1648. The double appointments of two members, Giles Green and Sir Robert Pye, in effect, gave the future 1648 moderates a turn over of seven seats from the 1644 radical total. Ten radical seats were solid; five moderate seats were solid. One 1644 moderate, Robert Reynolds, became a radical in 1648. Three 1644 radicals, Edward Dowce, Sir Samuel Rolle, and Sir Thomas Barrington were deceased by 1648. John Pym had died in 1643, and is therefore, unclassified in 1644 and 1648. The remaining two members, Henry Marten and Sir Thomas Middleton were unclassified in 1644. Henry Marten added three representations to the radical total in 1648; Sir Thomas Middleton was a moderate in the same year.

The size and number of the Naval committees permitted an examination of the entire membership. However, no clear over all pattern emerged from that examination. Nevertheless, a number of interesting features came to the fore. The greater gentry, Southwest, Irish Adventurers, Oxford, Gray's Inn, those with Parliamentary experience of the 1620's and the Short Parliament, Parliamentarians, war party, and future radicals of 1644 and 1648 dominated all those categories. This domination in various categories can sometimes be attributed to the repeated appointments of four different members: Sir Henry Vane Jr., Henry Marten, Giles Green, and Sir Robert Pye.

Only one, somewhat limited pattern is discernible from the remainder of the data on the Naval committees. The future 1643 war party members had a few features in common. Two of the four members were more politically active than any other two members on a single party. The seven

seats held by the war party placed it first. All members of the future 1643 war party were: greater gentry, Inns of Court alumni, Parliamentarians, and radicals in 1648. They did not have much previous Parliamentary experience since it was confined to the Short Parliament only. Henry Marten was unclassified in 1644, hence, their lack of radical solidarity. By contrast, the future war-middle group had more diversification among the social classes. The dominance of the greater gentry remained, but it was not as solid as on the war party. Also, the war-middle party members had considerably more Parliamentary experience. Unlike the war party members, all would be radicals in 1644 and 1648. The combined war groups, then, with the exception of Henry Marten, were solid radicals. Thus the future radical-war faction had a very strong position on Naval committees. Their position on these important committees was a determining factor in the outcome of the English Civil War.

4. Army Committees

There were five committee types relating to the Army: Supply, Provision of Men and Ammunition, the General State of the Army, the Militia Ordinance, and the Defense of Hull. The greater gentry, Parliamentarians, and the future radicals of both 1644 and 1648 led on each of the five Army types. The 1643 middle party led on all types, but had to share it with the future war party on the General State of the Army. Those with Irish Adventurer experience only, led on three types and shared it on a fourth. On four types, the Cantabrigians outnumber the Oxonians. Emmanuel College led all other Cambridge colleges on all types, with the exception of ARSY. Gray's Inn dominated the representation from the Inns of Court

by leading on four types. Most of the members of the Army committees were commercially, educationally and politically active.

The greater gentry led on all five committee types, but only narrowly on the Defense of Hull. Generally, their lead on the other four types was in proportion to the House totals. The county gentry on ARHL were only four ~~less~~ than the greater gentry. The disproportionate over-representation of the county gentry was greatly aided by the five appointments of John Pym. The lesser gentry had four representations, all by the same member, John AJured. The mercantile interest in the defense of Hull was shown only by the merchant gentry who outnumbered, by one, the lesser gentry.

Defense of Hull committees also proved to be interesting in terms of their regional representation. It is natural to expect the Northeast to be well represented on committees that dealt with one of its major towns. The Northeast led all other regions on ARHL even though it ranked sixth in the House. However, none of the county gentry appointments were from that area. But the lesser gentry gave 100%, the greater gentry 36%, and the merchant gentry 20% of their representation to the Northeast totals. The East was disproportionately over-represented by the two highest social classes, which placed it second among the regions, even though it ranked fifth in the House. Its regional proximity to the Northeast and Hull may account for its position on ARHL.

The Northeast was also highly represented on committees for the Supply of the Army. The presence of the King at York and the support he drew from that region may account for the appointment of an inordinate number of members from the Northeast. As expected, the greater gentry had their best showing on ARSY, where their financial support would be

greatly needed. However, on the largest individual committee concerning the raising of money, horse, and arms for the maintenance of a thousand dragoons (September 29) there were only three greater gentry out of a possible twelve seats. The Northwest and the Wales-Border region had four seats each. This committee, then, was atypical. A second sample committee which concerned raising money for general defense and order (May 24) had the greater gentry in proportion to the type, but there was no one from the Northeast, which, in that respect, made it atypical also. Only one member, John Glynne, served on both sample committees.

The mercantile classes had their best representation on committees for the raising of men and ammunition. However, on the largest individual ARMA committee, which concerned an order to size and employ all horses for the service of Parliament (November 4), there was only one merchant gentry representation. The nature of that committee would not demand a high-degree of commercial or mercantile skill, hence, the low number. A second committee, "to raise a force to oppose an army led by the Earl of Newcastle" (December 15) had neither merchant gentry nor merchants. The mercantile representation must have come, then, from the committees with fewer members. There was only one member, Richard Knightly, on both sample committees.

The General State of the Army and the Militia Ordinance types did not vary much from the pattern of the House in respect to social and geographical classification. The sample committees within ARGN and ARMO were also consistent with each type. Only one member, John Glynne, repeated on the two ARGN sample committees. On the Militia Ordinance type, there were two members, Sir Thomas Barrington and Denzil Holles, who had been appointed to both sample committees.

The Army committees were not as commercially active as the Naval committees. Among those who were active, the least active were those whose stock company experience was confined to stock companies other than the Irish Adventurer scheme. They were second in the House totals, but on the Army committees they ranked a distant third. Supply of Men and Ammunition type had the most active members. The number of active and non-active were equal on the politically significant Militia Ordinance type. The Irish Adventurer only group led on ARGN, ARMO, and ARHL. It had the same number of appointments on ARMA as those with Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience. Those with Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience led, by two, over the IA's on ARSY. It seems, then, that connection with the Irish Adventurer scheme was an important consideration in the appointments to Army committees.

Those who had attended a university more than doubled those who had not attended on each Army committee type. Cambridge outnumbered Oxford on all types except, the General State of the Army, Army Supply committees from Oxford had Hart Hall in first and Balliol in second; Cambridge had Queens in first and Sidney Sussex in second. The committees for providing Men and Ammunition had St. John's and Hart Hall of Oxford in first and second; among the Cambridge colleges Emmanuel, Queens, and St. John's first, second and third, respectively. On the General State of the Army committees, Exeter and Hart Hall were first, St. John's second, Pembroke third, for Oxford; from Cambridge, Emmanuel led, followed by Christ in second. Magdalen had a large lead, followed by Exeter and Hart Hall in second, from among the Oxford colleges on ARMO; Emmanuel doubled its nearest rival, Queens, from among the Cambridge colleges. On the Defense of Hull committees from Oxford, Magdalen and Pembroke shared.

first while Exeter and University shared second place; from Cambridge, Emmanuel was again first, Sidney Sussex second, and Saint John's third. The disproportionately high representation of Hart Hall was largely due to the activity of John Glynne. The dominant position of Emmanuel reflects its second place on the House totals and the frequent service of such members as: Thomas Hatcher, William Constantine, William Pierrepont and William Purefoy.

Gray's Inn and Middle Temple shared the lead in total numbers of their alumni in the House, but Gray's Inn dominated, by substantial margins, all others on ARSY, ARMA, ARMO, and ARHL. On ARGN it was second, by two, to Lincoln's Inn. Middle Temple placed second on only two types, ARMA and ARMO. The strong showing of Gray's Inn resulted largely from the activity of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Sir Thomas Barrington, Denzil Holles and Alexander Rigby. The inordinate representation of Lincoln's Inn on ARGN can be largely attributed to John Glynne, William Pierrepont and Oliver St. John. On the other types Lincoln's Inn and Inner Temple reflect their position in the House.

Those with only Short Parliament experience led on ARSY, ARMA and ARGN. The largest lead of any group was on ARHL by those members who had served in 1620's and in the Short Parliament; they more than doubled their nearest rivals, (21-10), the members of Short Parliament experience only. The two types, ARMO and ARHL which had single groups with the most experience were also the most politically significant. If one combines those members who had Short Parliament experience and those who had no experience one will find that that combination will lead those with longer experience on ARSY, ARGN, and ARMO. The most experienced Parliamentarians were on ARMA and ARHL. The margin of the experienced was greatest on

ARHL (25-18) where the frequent service of those with experience of the 1620's and Short Parliament made a significant difference.

As on every committee type, the Parliamentarians outnumbered, by a great margin, the other political factions on Army Supply. Fifty-seven Parliamentary seats, eight from Pym's (1640) group, one Parliamentary Straffordian, and one Royalist reformer comprised the ARSY type. More of those members would be radical than moderate in 1644 and 1648. In 1644 the future radicals doubled the future moderates in at least every quarter, but in 1648 the margin of future radicals to moderates was not as pronounced.

The largest individual committee on ARSY was concerned with the raising of money, horse, and arms for the maintenance of a thousand dragoons (September 29). Eleven of the twelve members were Parliamentarians; one was a Royalist reformer. Ten had later records. Six would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and two, William Spurstow and William Strode would be deceased by that year. Two were future moderates in 1644 and 1648. Three members were unclassified in 1644, but one, Ralph Assheton, was a moderate in 1648.

The future radical strength in 1644 was not as great as on a somewhat smaller and earlier committee. A committee which was appointed on May 24 concerned raising money for General Defense and Order. It had twice as many future 1644 radicals as moderates. Seven of the eight members were Parliamentarians; the other was John Pym. Four of the six categorized in 1644 were radicals; the other two were moderates. Two 1644 radicals, Sir Thomas Barrington and William Cage, were deceased by 1648. One 1644 radical, John Crewe, became a moderate in 1648. There were two solid moderates and one solid radical. Henry Marten, unclassified

in 1644, became a radical in 1648.

Both sample committees show the future 1644 radicals to be firmly in command by at least doubling the moderates. The ratio of 1644 radicals to moderates is greater on the larger and later committee. Moreover, none of the 1644 radicals on that committee became moderates in 1648. The imminence of actual battle may account for the greater ratio of radicals to moderates and solid radical representation on the September 29 committee than on the smaller and earlier one. Combined, the two committees have an equal number of future 1648 radicals and moderates. This does not reflect the dominance of the 1648 radicals on the type.

The Providing of Men and Ammunition type had the usual large number of Parliamentarians. There were nineteen (1640) followers of Pym; one Parliamentary Straffordian, two Royalists, and two Royalist reformers. The future radicals outnumbered the future moderates in 1644 and 1648.

The largest ARMA committee, which concerned an order to seize and employ all horses for the service of Parliament (November 4), had fifteen members. Thirteen were Parliamentarians, one was a (1640) follower of Pym, and another was a Royalist reformer. Seven were radical in two or more quarters of 1644, and three became moderates in 1648. There was only one future 1644 moderate and he remained so in 1648. The future 1648 radicals outnumbered the future 1648 moderates, by one.

A second ARMA committee, which concerned the raising of a force to oppose an army led by the Earl of Newcastle (December 15), had eleven members. Nine were Parliamentarians and two were (1640) followers of Pym. Six were radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; two became moderates in 1648, and one was deceased by that year. Five were moderates in two or more quarters of 1644; three would remain so in 1648, one became

a moderate in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. The addition of the radical, Henry Marten, made the 1648 radicals and moderates equal in number.

The two sample committees had only one member, Richard Knightly, in common. The largest committee had a higher proportion of 1644 radicals than the type. On the second sample committee, there were more 1644 moderates than one would expect from the ARMA totals. If the two committees are combined, then, they accurately reflect the type for 1644. A combination of the totals of the two committees allows the 1648 moderates a slightly better ratio, in respect to the 1648 radicals, than the type.

However, as on ARSY and its sample committees, the radicals dominated ARMA.

Committees on the General State of the Army had a wider spectrum of the political factions than any other Army type. There were seventy-three Parliamentarians, nine (1640) followers of Pym, one Royalist, one Royalist reformer, one Royalist who had cooperated with Pym's group, and one Royalist who had supported the Earl of Strafford. The future 1644 radicals more than doubled the future 1644 moderates in two quarters of 1644. In the first two quarters of 1644, the radicals almost doubled the moderates. The number of the unclassified declined between 1644 and 1648. The future 1648 moderates increased their strength from 1644, but the future 1648 radicals still maintained a substantial lead.

The largest ARGN committee, which considered an incident in Anglesey involving Captain Baker and his soldiers (May 28), had thirteen members. Eleven were Parliamentarians and two were Royalists: a Straffordian and a reformer. Seven were future 1644 radicals, but only four remained so in 1648. Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644, was one of the five 1648 radicals. There was only one future 1644 moderate, and he remained so in

1648. Hugh Owen, unclassified in 1644, was one of the five 1648 moderates.

A second ARGN committee, which required sentries to refuse soldiers to pass without a warrant of the Lord General (December 2), had the minimum number of members for analysis, six. Four were Parliamentarians and two were (1640) followers of Pym. Of the five who had records in 1644; three were radicals, two of whom would remain so in 1648. One 1644 radical, Samuel Vassall, became a 1648 moderate. The two future moderates of 1644, remained so in 1648. Beauchamp St. John, unclassified in 1644, was a future 1648 moderate.

Only one member, John Glynn, was common to both sample committees. Two of the four Royalists of ARGN were on the largest committee. The two committees combined had an even higher ratio of future 1644 radicals to moderates than the type. However, those who remained radical in both years were outnumbered by those who remained steadfastly moderate in 1644 and 1648. From those unclassified in 1644, the 1648 moderates gained two; the radicals one. Therefore, unlike the type, the future moderates led the radicals, by two, in 1648. Interesting to note is the fact that the only members, on both committees, to change their political stance from 1644 to 1648 were the mercantile representatives. All four would be radical in 1644, but would become moderates by 1648.

The Militia Ordinance type had 102 Parliamentarians seats, and included fifteen of Pym's (1640) followers. There were six Royalist seats, two of which were held by reformers. At least twice as many would be radical as moderates in 1644. The ratio of radicals to moderates declined by 1648, but the radicals still maintained a substantial majority.

A committee of eight members, which concerned an indemnity for those involved in putting the Militia Ordinance into effect (May 12), were all

Parliamentarians; two of whom were (1640) followers of Pym. Three were future 1644 radicals; two would remain radical, and one would be deceased by 1648. The four future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

A committee formed to prepare a Declaration to prevent obstructions or discouragements to the execution of the Militia Ordinance (July 9) had seventeen members, but only twelve had radical or moderate records. Fifteen were Parliamentarians, four of whom were (1640) followers of Pym. There was one Royalist and one Royalist reformer. Seven were future 1644 radicals; four remained so, and one was deceased by 1648. Three were future 1644 moderates; two would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644, helped give the future radicals five seats in 1648; the moderates had four.

These two largest ARMO committees do not accurately reflect the type in 1648. Combined, the future moderates of 1648 outnumber the radicals. On the smaller of the two committees, the future 1644 moderates had a majority which increased by 1648, to reverse the ratio of the type. The larger committee gave an accurate reflection of the type for 1644, but by 1648 radicals only had a majority of one. The larger committee, then, gave a more accurate reflection of the type than the smaller committee, but it must have been the seventeen smaller committees which gave the future radicals their substantial 1648 majority. The smaller committees were more specific in nature, often involving the execution of the Militia Ordinance in various counties and therefore probably needed completely reliable persons.

None of the committees on the Defense of Hull were sufficiently large to analyze individually. However, the type had only forty-three seats which allowed an examination of the more active members. There

were thirty-eight Parliamentary seats, nine of which were Pym's (1640) followers. The Royalists had their best proportional representation on ARHL. The proportion of the 1644 and 1648 unclassified to classified is closer on ARHL than on any other Army type. The future 1644 and 1648 radicals outnumbered the future 1644 and 1648 moderates. However, the majority of the future 1648 radicals was not as great as it had been in 1644.

Thirteen members had at least two appointments to ARHL committees. They represent thirty-four of the forty-three seats. Only one of the thirteen was a Royalist, but he claimed three of the five ARHL Royalist appointments. John Pym and John Hampden claimed eight of the nine PP's on the type. Fifteen of the thirty-four seats claimed by the more active members were future 1644 radicals; three became moderate, and one was deceased by 1648. The fifteen radical seats of 1644 were represented by six different members. The most active 1644 radicals were: John Alured, Sir William Armine, Thomas Hatcher, Sir William Strickland, Peregrine Pelham, and Sir Samuel Rolle. Thomas Hatcher took three seats with him when he became a moderate in 1648. Sir Samuel Rolle's two radical seats were vacated with his death in 1647. Ten of the thirty-four seats were solid radical. Six of the thirty-four seats claimed by those appointed more than once were future 1644 moderates; two remained so, and four were deceased by 1648. The six 1644 moderate seats were represented by three members, Sir Edward Ayscough, John Broxholme, and Sir Christopher Wray, who claimed two seats each. One may conclude that the future radical to moderate ratio of 1644 (15 to 6) and the future radical to moderate ratio of 1648 (10 to 5) were not quite in harmony with the type. Furthermore, the nine least active members must have been largely moderate in both.

years.

It was not surprising to find the most numerous group of the future 1643 parties out of its first position on the Army committees. The peace party was surpassed on all five types by the middle and war parties. It was even surpassed on ARSY by the war-middle party which had less than a third of the members of the peace party in the House. Despite the imminence and eventual outbreak of war, the middle party maintained control of ARSY, ARMA, ARMO, and ARHL. On ARGN, it shared that control with the second most numerous party on the Army committees - the war party. The peace party had its best proportional representation on ARMA where it was second, by one, to the war party.

It will be useful to combine the peace and middle parties and compare them to a combination of the two war parties. Such combinations reveal the peace-middle group to have had their strongest showing on ARMA where they outnumbered the war element by slightly more than two-to-one (57 to 25). They almost repeated that ratio on ARMO (51 to 26). The majorities of the peace-middle group were reduced on ARGN (35 to 24) and on ARHL (13 to 8). The war parties had equal representation with the peace-middle group on ARSY.

One may begin to summarize the Army committee types by noting that the greater gentry dominated, but not on all individual committees. The prestige and financial power of the greater gentry was most noticeable on Supply of the Army. However, on the Defense of Hull their lead was marginal which was largely due to the five appointments of John Pym, county gentry. ARMA had the greatest mercantile representation of any type. ARHL continued its variance from the other four types in regional representation. The military importance of Hull and the presence of the

King at York for most of 1642 naturally drew large representations from the Northeast on ARHL, ARSY, and ARMA. The sample committees had very few members with more than one appointment.

Commercially, the connection with the Irish Adventurer scheme proved useful for appointment to the Army committees. Those who were not part of it placed a distant third on all Army types. The most prominent of the three classifications were those with only Irish Adventurer experience.

Educationally, Cambridge and Gray's Inn dominated the university and Inns of Court representations. The repeated appointments of a few members largely contributed to the first position of Gray's Inn. Likewise, the frequent service of John Glynne gave Hart Hall of Oxford disproportionately high representation. However, Emmanuel of Cambridge, leading on four types, reflects both the large numbers it had in the House and the repetition of a few leading members.

The Parliamentarians, future 1643 middle party members, and future 1644 and 1648 radicals dominated the political alignment of the Army committee types. Unlike the Security and Safety and Naval committees, more members had either Short Parliament experience or none. Although the future 1643 war party commanded second place on four types and shared the lead on another, it was not as dominant as it had been on the Security and Safety or Naval committees. The more moderate 1643 element, the middle party, maintained control of the committees, thereby keeping the more violent members in check. Again, the future 1644 radicals had substantial majorities, but not as great as the Security and Safety on Naval committees. However, the high percentage of solid radicals gave the radicals substantial 1648 majorities. These statistics were not always borne out by the individual sample committees. Radical strength was greatest on

those committees which were closest to the time of actual military engagement.

5. Committees on the King

There were five committee types which dealt with the King and his policies: the Army, the Royal Family, State of Affairs, Privileges of Parliament, and Ireland. The greater gentry, Southwest, those with only Irish Adventurer experience, Parliamentarians, and future 1648 radicals led on each committee type. On four of the five types, Oxonians outnumbered Cantabrigians. Similarly, the non-barristers outnumbered the barristers on four of the five types. The future 1644 radicals led in every quarter, with the exception of the State of Affairs type, where the future 1644 radicals and moderates were equal in the second quarter. A more detailed examination will reveal less obvious features of these types.

Although the greater gentry led on each of the five types, they were not always in proportion to their standing in the House. Committees concerning Privileges of Parliament had the highest proportion of greater gentry in relation to its nearest rival, the lesser gentry. The proportion was only slightly disproportionate. The proportion of greater gentry to country gentry on State of Affairs was similar to the proportion just mentioned on KGPR. On the Army and Ireland committees, the proportion of greater gentry to their nearest rivals was almost an accurate reflection of the House totals. The greater gentry had a disproportionately low representation on committees concerning the Royal Family. The greater gentry, then, were not as highly represented on committees dealing with

the King as one might expect.

The Southwest reflected its premier position in the House by leading on every type. However, its margin on KGRF and KGSA was disproportionately high. The Southeast was solidly in second on all types as it was in the House. Wales and the Border mirrored its third rank in the totals on KGAR and KGRF. The Northeast, due to presence and activity of the King, had a disproportionately high representation on KGSA. It shared third with the Midlands on KGIR. On all types it placed higher than its sixth position in the totals.

Those who had only Irish Adventurer stock company experience led in the House and on each committee type. However, unlike the totals, the members who had a more diversified commercial background of Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience placed second on all types. Not unexpectedly, KGIR had the largest ratio (four to one) of IA's to IS's. The domination of the Irish Adventurer element, while not reflecting the stock company membership of the House, did continue the pattern established by previous types in this study. The Irish Adventurer experience continued to be important for appointment to the various committees relating to the King.

Oxford reversed the trend of the previous committee groups by outnumbering Cambridge on KGAR, KGRF, KGSA and KGIR. The narrowest lead of either university was Cambridge's lead of two, on KGPR. Even though Oxford outnumbered Cambridge in the totals, the margin was not as great as on KGIR; Oxonians more than doubled the Cantabrigians.

Hart Hall and Magdalen of Oxford shared first place on KGAR; Emmanuel and St. John's shared first place from among the Cambridge colleges. KGRF had Pembroke of Oxford in first, with Hart Hall, in second place; from

Cambridge, Queens and Emmanuel shared first place, while Pembroke and Christ shared second place. On KGSA committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, Hart Hall and Pembroke shared second place; from Cambridge, Queens led, followed by Emmanuel in second place. Hart Hall had a narrow lead, followed by Magdalen and Queens in second and third, respectively, from among the Oxford colleges on KGPR; Emmanuel almost doubled its nearest rival, Queens, from among the Cambridge colleges. The lead was shared among the Oxford colleges by Balliol, Exeter, St. John's, Hart Hall, University and Magdalen on KGIR; from Cambridge, Queens doubled any of its four nearest rivals.

With the exception of KGSA, the committee types permitted an examination of their entire membership. Their small size allows one to detect where certain colleges gained, in some cases, unusual prominence. The prominence of a particular college was often due to the repeated appointments of a one or a few members. Among the Oxford colleges, John Glynn claimed three of the four Hart Hall places on KGAR, KGRF, and KGPR. On KGIR he took both Hart Hall places. Half of the Magdalen College totals were taken by the double appointment of John Crewe. John Pym claimed both Pembroke College, Oxford seats on KGAR; four out of seven on KGRF, and the only one on both KGPR and KGIR. Francis Rous took the three seats which John Pym did not claim on KGRF. Among the Cambridge colleges, Emmanuel and Queens were quite active as their totals would suggest. However, a few members helped to make them prominent on the various types. William Pierrepont represented the total appointment to KGAR and KGIR from Emmanuel College; half the representation on KGRF, but only one of the six on KGPR. Robert Reynolds accounted for half the Queens College representations on KGRF, KGPR and KGIR.

Those who were appointed to the committees dealing with the King had a high percentage of Inns of Court alumni. Middle Temple showed its first place position in the House leading KGRF and KGPR. Inner Temple led on KGAR, KGSA and KGIR. Gray's Inn shared the lead with Middle Temple in the House, but could only manage a second on KGSA and KGIR. It placed third on KGAR and KGRF, but last on KGPR. Lincoln's Inn, last in the House, maintained that position only on KGSA. It placed second on all other types even though it shared that position on KGPR and KGIR. The two dominant Inns of Court sometimes fluctuated wildly from one type to another. Although Inner Temple led on KGAR, KGSA and KGIR, it placed last on KGRF. Similarly, Middle Temple led on KGRF and KGPR, but placed last on KGAR and KGIR. Special interest of the various members may account for these inconsistencies.

The barristers, as one might expect, had their best representation on King and Privileges of Parliament. It was the first committee type, of three (the others were Impeachment and Taxes), to give a majority to the barristers. They also showed well on King and Army committees. Committees on the King and Ireland had the largest ratio of non-barristers to barristers, three to one.

Those who had Parliamentary experience in the 1620's and in the Short Parliament were the most numerous group on KGRF, KGSA and KGIR; those with only Short Parliament experience led on KGAR and KGPR. If those with only Short Parliament experience and those with none are combined they will lead on two types, KGAR and KGPR; on KGIR they will equal those of longer experience. King and Royal Family was the only committee type which had those with no Parliamentary experience in proportion to their place in the House totals. On the four other types, "NONE" had

appointed to both committees, two were solid radicals, one was a solid moderate and one changed from a 1644 radical to a 1648 moderate. The status of these four members is also indicative of the type.

The committees concerning the King and the Royal Family had thirty-seven Parliamentarians, six (1640) followers of Pym, and two Parliamentary Straffordians. There was only one Royalist. Most of the members were classified in 1644 and 1648. The future radicals of 1644 more than doubled the future 1644 moderates. Although not double, the future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates of 1648. The largest individual KGRF committee had more than half the representations of the type. The committee, which considered the King's revenue and the pensions issued from it (September 12), had twenty-seven members. All were Parliamentarians, three of whom were (1640) followers of Pym and one was a Straffordian. Only one member, John Pym, was unclassified in both 1644 and 1648. Two future 1648 radicals, Thomas Toll and Henry Marten, were unclassified in 1644. Of those classified in 1644, nineteen were future radicals; twelve would remain so in 1648, six became moderates, and one was deceased by that year. Five were future 1644 moderates; three remained so in 1648, one became a 1648 radical, and one was deceased by that year.

A much smaller committee, which concerned the restitution of the Palatinate (June 20), had only six members. Of the five Parliamentarians, one was a PP and one was a PS. The sixth member was a Royalist. There were two solid radicals and two solid moderates.

Only one member, John Pym, was appointed to both sample committees. Of the two committees, only the larger one was true to the type in 1644 and 1648. The smallness and general balance of the second committee is

reflected in the political stance of its members in 1644 and 1648.

Pym's (1640) group had their best showing on committees referring to the King and the State of Affairs. They had twenty appointments compared to sixty-four Parliamentarians, three Parliamentary Straffordians, six Royalists and one reformer. The future radicals led the moderates in three of the four quarters of 1644; they were equal in the second quarter. The future radicals led the moderates, by seven, in 1648. Unlike the type, the largest committee, which concerned taking action against seditious pamphlets and sermons, answering the King's message on Hull, and refraining from taking further action against Hull (April 29), had more future 1644 and 1648 moderates than radicals. Among the fifteen members were four future 1644 radicals; two remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased by that year. Seven would be moderates in 1644; six would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648.

A much later but smaller committee, which concerned a preamble to the propositions to be made to the King (December 26), had a very similar ratio of radicals to moderates as on the type. Only one of the eleven members was a Royalist. Sir John Holland was unclassified in 1644 and 1648. John Pym's death in 1643 excluded him from classification in the latter years. The future 1644 radicals claimed five of the remaining eight seats; four of whom would remain so, and one would be deceased by that year. The three future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

The two sample committees had Sir John Evelyn, John Glynne, Denzil Holles, William Pierrepont, Sir Philip Stapleton and William Strode appointed to each. The radical-moderate ratio was even among them. The radicals dominated those classified in 1644 and 1648, but on at least on KGSA committee, the reverse was true. The moderate element would have

been stronger when there was still hope of avoiding military conflict. Thus, the moderates are more prominent on the earlier of the two sample committees when actual battle was five and a half months off.

The king and Privileges committees had thirty-five Parliamentary representations and four Royalist seats. There were five from Pym's (1640) group and one Straffordian among the thirty-five Parliamentary representations. The four Royalist seats included three reformers and one Straffordian. The majority of future radicals increased in each quarter of 1644 and they maintained a lead of six in 1648. However, on the largest KGPR committee, there were more (one) future 1644 moderates than radicals. The committee considered the King's Oath and his right to refuse a bill (May 16). It had twelve members, two of whom were Royalists. Only nine are classified in 1644 and 1648. Four were future 1644 radicals and remained so in 1648. Five were future 1644 moderates; three remained so in 1648, and two became radicals by that year.

A slightly smaller and later committee, which consulted London concerning the King's letter stopping subscriptions for the raising of horse (June 18), had eleven members. All were Parliamentarians. Sir John Northcote was unclassified in 1644 and Sir Thomas Barrington was unclassified in 1648. Ten members had records in both years. Six were future 1644 radicals; four remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased by 1648. Four were future 1644 moderates who would remain so in 1648. Sir John Northcote was classified as a moderate in 1648.

None of the members on the sample committees were appointed to both committees. Both committees reflected the political stance of the type in only one of the two years: the larger one was slightly over the radical-moderate ratio in 1648; the other committee was only true to the

type in 1644. Therefore, neither committee varied drastically from the type. If one combines both years on each committee, the ratio of future radicals to moderates is very similar to the type.

Committees concerning the King and Ireland were few in number and size. Therefore, it is possible to examine the entire membership. There were only three members who were appointed twice: John Glynne, Henry Marten and William Strode. The radical-moderate ratio is not altered by these three men because John Glynne was a solid moderate and William Strode was deceased by 1648. However, Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644, was a radical in 1648. Thus, the radical-moderate balance was unchanged by their double appointments.

There were two (1640) followers of Pym among the twenty-two Parliamentary representations on KGIR. Also, there was one Royalist and one Royalist who at first cooperated with Pym's group. The classified outnumbered the unclassified in 1644 and 1648. Ten were future 1644 radicals; eight would remain so in 1648, and two, Sir Thomas Barrington and William Strode, would be deceased by that year. Seven were future 1644 moderates; five would remain so in 1648, and two would become radical in that year. Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644, added two representations to the 1648 radical total. One, Sir Robert Parkhurst, is classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Therefore, the radicals had a larger majority in 1648 than in 1644.

The future middle party led on KGAR, KGSA and KGPR. It shared the lead with the war party on KGRF. The war party led on KGIR. If the middle party is combined with the two peace groups, they will outnumber the combined war parties on every type. The peace and middle parties together had their greatest proportional majority of KGSA (73 to 13) and

their least on KGIR (12 to 9).

There were various features common to all committee types which dealt specifically with the King. The greater gentry led on all five types, but its lead was not always consistent with its totals in the House. The Southwest was in first place on all types. It had a disproportionately high representation on KGRF and KGSA. Those with Irish Adventurer experience only, led on each type, with the greatest majority, not surprisingly, on KGIR. The Parliamentarians had large majorities on each type. The future 1648 radicals led the moderates on every type, but not on every committee. The future 1648 radicals doubled the moderates on KGAR and KGIR.

Oxonians, non-barristers and future 1644 radicals led on four of the five committee type. Queens and Emmanuel dominated the Cambridge College representations on three types. None of the Oxford colleges dominated so clearly as did Queens and Emmanuel of Cambridge. However, the activity of John Glynne gave Hart Hall the lead on KGPR, as well as a share of the lead on KGAR and KGIR. The predominance of the non-barristers was broken for the first time by the barristers. KGSA had one more barrister than non-barrister. The future 1644 radicals led in every quarter, but the second of KGSA. However, on certain individual committees, the statistics of the type were reversed.

Three of the five types in the Inns of Court, Parliamentary experience and 1643 political party categories were dominated by Inner Temple, 21SH's and the middle party. Despite last position in the House totals, Lincoln's Inn fared better on all, but KGSA. Those with experience of the 1620's and the Short Parliament led on three types, but when combined with others of longer experience they led on two types, KGRF and KGSA, and

ties those of only Short Parliament and no experience on another, KGIR. The future middle party led all 1643 parties on three types. On a fourth type, KGRF, it shared the lead with the war party.

The largest committee type, KGSA, offers an interesting political profile. John Pym and his (1640) followers, as indicated by their disproportionate representation, thought it to be the most important of the committee types which dealt with the King. The disproportionate representation of their number was felt among the future 1643 parties. The future 1643 middle party more than tripled the war party (40 to 13) and almost doubled its nearest rival, the peace party (40 to 23). The influence of the (1640) Pym group and 1643 middle party was felt in 1644 when the moderates, for the only time on the committees with the King, equalled the radicals. The control exercised by Pym and his followers, on KGSA, can be best explained by indicating that KGSA committees dealt more directly with the King about more sensitive issues than any of the other four types. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to restrict the number of the more bellicose members on these politically volatile committees.

6. Conference Committees

Thirteen committee types conferred with the Lords on topics which were considered by the other forty-five types. The Conference committees concerned: Procedure and Privilege, Scotland, Ireland, Officials, the Military, Defense and Safety, the Magazine at Hull, Religion, the Courts and Legal Reform, the King and the Royal Family, Supply and Affairs of the Kingdom. Matters which could not be placed in those eleven types were placed in a Miscellaneous category. Conference committees of more

than one topic were placed in a Mixed Subjects category. The only invariable on the thirteen types was the domination of the Parliamentarians. However, there were many definite patterns set by the greater gentry, Southwest, those of Irish Adventurer experience only, Oxonians, non-barristers, those whose Parliamentary experience spanned the 1620's and the Short Parliament, the 1643 middle party, and the future 1644 radicals. Furthermore, there were more representations from among the educationally, commercially and politically active than inactive. The only exception was the Conference on Scotland type, where the politically active and inactive were equal in the last two quarters of 1644 and in 1648.

The greater gentry led on eleven of the thirteen Conference committee types. They exceeded their proportion in the House on Conferences on Scotland, King and Royal Family, Affairs of the Kingdom, and the Magazine at Hull; were in proportion on Conferences on Religion, Procedure and Privilege, the Military, Defense and Safety, Miscellaneous, and Mixed Subjects; and lower than their House proportions on Supply. On one type, Conferences on Ireland, the greater gentry were second, by two, to the county gentry. The poorest showing of the greater gentry was on the smallest type, Conferences on Officials, where they placed third behind the county and lesser gentry. However, the greater gentry clearly dominated the other social classes on the sample committees which were used in the further analysis of the future political alignments of 1644 and 1648. These sample committees were usually the largest, and by their nature, probably the most important individual committees of their type. The margin of greater gentry to their nearest numerical rival on these individual committees was either in proportion to their standing in the House totals or in excess of that total. Therefore, the county gentry

must have gained their disproportionately high representations on the smaller committees.

The three classes with lowest totals in the House were generally not well represented on the Conference types. Conferences on Officials was the only type which had the lesser gentry well represented (they place second). On all other types, they were disproportionately under represented. The mercantile classes, with a few exceptions, were also poorly represented. The merchant gentry, as they had done on DFSG, showed well on CFDS. As on all committee types concerning the raising of money or other supplies, the merchant gentry and merchants fared well in the representations on CFSY. On the Miscellaneous Conference type, the merchant gentry had disproportionately high representation, but the merchants were in proportion to the greater and county gentry vis à vis the House totals. The lack of representations from the three least numerous classes also contributed to the disproportionate standing of the county gentry on all Conference types.

The Southwest, first in the House totals, led the second placed Southeast on the following Conference committees: Procedure and Privilege, the Military, Defense and Safety, Religion, the King and Royal Family, Supply, Affairs of the Kingdom, Miscellaneous, and "Mixed Subjects". Compared to the House totals, the majority of the Southwest on these nine types is disproportionately high. The Southwest was also first over its nearest rival, Wales and Border, on Officials. The Southeast had superior numerical representation to the second placed Southwest on Scotland, Ireland (by one), and the Magazine at Hull (by one). Wales and Border region had better proportional representation on the Conference committee types than on any previous group of committee types. Besides the second

place position on CFOF, the Wales and Border region was equal to its third place ranking in the House on CFPP, CFML, CFDS, CFRL, and CFMX. Furthermore, it shared third place on CFIR, CFKF, and CFAK. As one might expect, the Northeast had its best representation on CFMH. It was solely in third place on CFSC, CFAK, and CFMX, but shared that rank on CFIR with the East and the Wales and Border regions.

Eleven of the thirteen Conference committee types had more representations from those with Irish Adventurer experience only, than from any other stock company group. On the eleven types which were led by the IA's, those with Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience were second. The reverse was true on CFOF and CFSY. The most active stock company members were on CFSY (37 to 11) and the least active on CFMH (31 to 30).

The domination of the Oxford alumni was almost complete on the Conference committees. Conferences on Ireland gave Cambridge alumni their best representation by equalling those from Oxford. The greatest proportional difference was on CFPP, where the Oxonians more than doubled the Cantabrigians. The narrowest majority for Oxford was one, on CFSC.

College totals is one area where the constant service of one, or a few members is especially noticeable. Pembroke and Hart Hall Colleges of Oxford were given disproportionately high representation by two members, John Pym and John Glynn, respectively. Similarly, Denzil Hollis gave Christ College of Cambridge disproportionately high representation.

Except for the six appointments of Francis Rous, the entire and disproportionately high representation of Pembroke College, Oxford was the result of the 108 appointments of John Pym to the Conference committees. Fifty-eight percent of all his committee appointments were to the

Conference committees. Largely as a result of John Pym, Pembroke College placed first on CFPP, CFIR, CFOF, CFML, CFSY, CFAK, CFMI and CFMX. It was solely in second place on CFSC and CFDS, but shared that rank with Queens, Exeter, Oriel, and an "Unknown" on CFRL, and with University on CFKF. Conferences on the Magazine at Hull was the only type which did not place Pembroke in either first or second (it was third) in the college standings.

Although Hart Hall was only first on one committee type, CFRL, it was solely in second place on CFPP, CFAK and CFMX. It shared second place, with University, on CFIR. Furthermore, Hart Hall ranked third on CFDS. The disproportionate ranking of a college with only seven alumni in the House was chiefly the result of fifty-seven of its sixty-four appointments to Conference committees going to one member, John Glynne. However, the fifty-seven appointments represents only thirty-two percent of his appointments to all committees.

The sixty-four appointments to Conference committees of Denzil Holles (forty-five percent of all his committee appointments) greatly helped Christ College lead all other Cambridge colleges on CFPP, CFKF and CFAK. It also shared the lead on CFRL, with Saint John's and Sidney Sussex. It was solely in second place on CFIR, CFDS, and CFMX, but shared that rank with Queens and Sidney Sussex, on CFSC, with Emmanuel, on CFMH, and with Trinity, on CFSY. Furthermore, it ranked third on CFML and CFMI.

Middle Temple and Gray's Inn each had the highest number (89) in the House. They reflected their predominance in the House by leading on most of the Conference committee types. Of the two, however, Middle Temple claimed the greater number of the representations on six types; it shared the lead with the Inner Temple on a seventh. It was second on four other

types and equalled Gray's Inn on another. Gray's Inn was solely in the lead on three types, CFMH, CFKF, and CFMI. It shared the lead with Inner Temple on another, CFSC. It was solely in second place on five types and shared that rank with the Inner Temple on a sixth, CFRL. The Inner Temple, third in the House, was disproportionately over-represented by being solely in first on two types, CFDS and CFMX, and sharing the lead on two more, CFPP and CFSC. It also did better than its third position in the House by placing second on CFMH and CFMI. It shared that rank with Gray's Inn, on CFRL. Lincoln's Inn, fourth in the House, had its best showing, by placing second, on CFPP and CFOF. Conferences on Officials gave the barristers their best proportional representation by equalling the non-barristers.

Those with experience of the 1620's and the Short Parliament led those with only Short Parliament experience on eleven Conference types. On one type, CFRL, both groups were equal. On another, CFMH, the pattern of the eleven was reversed. The 21SH's had their greatest margins on CFSC and CFSY, where they more than doubled their nearest rivals. If one combines those with no Parliamentary experience with those who only served in the Short Parliament, one will find that that combination will outnumber those of longer experience on only two types, CFMH and CFKF, but on another, CFOF, both groups will be equal. The greatest proportional margin of the two combinations would be on CFSC, where, those of longer experience were three times more numerous than those of brief or no experience.

Although the Parliamentarians led on each Conference committee type, the margin over Pym and his (1640) followers was not nearly as great as on any other group of committee types. Representation from the Parliamen-

tarians on Procedure and Privileges was slightly more than double Pym's (1640) group (38 to 17). There was also one Parliamentary Straffordian. The Royalist group were represented by one Royalist and one reformer. The future 1644 moderates outnumbered the radicals only in the first quarter. However, both groups were equal in the second quarter. The future 1648 moderates led the radicals (19 to 15).

The largest and only committee of sufficient size to analyze on CFPP concerned a book, His Majesty's Declaration to all his Loving Subjects (June, 21). It had twenty-four members. Pym and his (1640) followers did not think this committee to be as important as the remaining committees of the type since they only had slightly less than a third of the Parliamentarians (16 to 5). The only Parliamentary Straffordian of the type was on this committee. As well, the only Royalist and reformer were on this sample committee. Twelve of the eighteen members were classified as future 1644 radicals. Of the twelve future 1644 radicals; seven would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate in 1648, and four would be deceased by that year. Six would be moderates in 1644; five would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. The radical strength, then, was greater in 1644 and 1648 on the largest CFPP committee than it was on the type. The future 1644 and 1648 moderate strength must have been considerably greater on the smaller committees of CFPP since the largest committee had forty-one percent of the representations and most of the future radicals.

Pym's (1640) group had their best proportional representation, among the Conference committee types, on Scotland. The five PP's were only outnumbered, by two, by the Parliamentarians. The future 1644 radicals had one more representation than the moderates in the first and third

quarters of 1644. The radicals doubled the moderates in the second quarter. In the last quarter, the radicals and moderates were equal. Combined, they were equal to the unclassified in the second quarter. The balance was maintained between the classified and unclassified in 1648. The future 1648 radicals doubled the moderates in that year.

None of the individual committees on Conferences on Scotland were large enough to analyze. However, the type had only ten members, which allows one to examine the entire membership. The disproportionate strength of Pym's (1640) group can largely be explained by John Pym and one of his followers, John Hampden, being appointed twice. They were the only two members to be appointed more than once. Sir Thomas Barrington was the only other member who was a (1640) follower of Pym. The death of John Pym and John Hampden before 1644 accounts for four of the seven unclassified in the first and third quarters of 1644. Another unclassified member, was the Royalist, Edmund Waller. Sir John Evelyn was unclassified in the first and fourth quarters of 1644. Henry Marten was unclassified in 1644. The death of Sir Thomas Barrington after the second quarter of 1644 completes the statistics for the unclassified in the last two quarters of 1644. Sir William Armine, Sir John Evelyn and Sir Henry Mildmay were solid radicals. Henry Marten was a radical in 1648. Harbottle Grimston and Denzil Holles were the only moderates on Conferences on Scotland.

Conferences on Ireland did not have any individual committees of sufficient size to analyze. The thirty representations makes it possible to examine the membership in detail. The thirty representations came from eighteen different members. Fifteen of the eighteen members provided twenty-four representations for the Parliamentarians. The five PP'S

were supplied by two members. There was only one Royalist. The future 1644 moderates outnumbered the radicals in the first three quarters of 1644, but their positions were reversed in the final quarter. The future 1648 radicals maintained the lead that they had achieved in the last quarter of 1644.

Robert Reynolds (5), John Pym (4), John Glynne (3), Denzil Holles (3), and Henry Marten (2) contributed a total of seventeen to the twenty-four Parliamentary representations. Sir Thomas Barrington was the only member appointed to CFIR from Pym's (1640) group other than Pym himself. Sir William Ogle was the only Royalist.

The activity of the five members who were appointed more than once sometimes drastically altered the figures for 1644 and 1648. The death of John Pym in 1643 accounted for half the unclassified total of the first quarter of 1644, a sizeable portion of the remaining quarters of that year, and two-thirds of the 1648 total. The future 1644 moderate total dropped from fourteen, in each of the first two quarters, to eleven in the third quarter, because John Glynne was unclassified in that quarter. However, the largest decline in the 1644 moderate total occurred when Robert Reynolds was unclassified in the fourth quarter. The future radical strength was sharply increased in 1648 by the change of Robert Reynolds from a 1644 moderate to a 1648 radical. Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644, added two representations to the five provided by Robert Reynolds in 1648. Denzil Holles was the only member, of more than one appointment, who remained consistent in both 1644 and 1648.

Fourteen of the eighteen members on CFIR were classified in 1644 and 1648. However, the fourteen classified were not always the same members. John Pym and Sir William Ogle were the only members unclassified

in both years. Eight of those classified in 1644 were radicals, five would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and two would be deceased by that year. The future 1644 moderates claimed fourteen representations from six members; eight would remain so in 1648, and six would become radicals in that year. Therefore, the solid radicals (5) had one more member than the solid moderates (4) on Conferences on Ireland.

Conferences on Officials had the fewest members (10) and fewest representations (10) of any Conference type. One-third of the nine Parliamentarians were members of Pym's (1640) group. The only Royalist was Edward Bagshawe. He had previously cooperated with Pym's group. Apparently, inquiries into, and the discipline of various officials, brought to the fore, more than any other Conference type, the radical element. There was only one future 1644 moderate, Bulstrode Whitelocke. He became a future 1648 radical leaving the moderates with no representations in that year. All six radicals were solid. George Peard and John Pym died too early to be classified in either 1644 or 1648. The Royalist, Edward Bagshawe, was also unclassified in both years.

Pym's (1640) group claimed twenty-five percent of the 138 Parliamentary representations on Conferences with the Lords on Military matters. One of the two Royalists named to CFML was a reformer. Depending upon the quarter, the number of those classified in 1644 varied from eighty-one to ninety-seven. The future radicals outnumbered the moderates in each quarter of 1644. The future 1648 moderates rose above any of their totals for 1644, but were not able to exceed the future 1648 radicals. The unclassified representations declined in 1648 (39) from the lowest total of 1644 (43). However, two sample Conference committees do not accurately reflect the radical-moderate ratio of the type.

The largest Conference on the Military committee concerned information from Essex on the militia (April 21). Of the twenty-two members, twenty-one were Parliamentarians. Sixteen were classified in later years. Eleven were future 1644 radicals; nine would remain so, one would become a moderate, and one would be deceased by 1648. One member, unclassified in 1644, became a radical in 1648. Four would be moderates in 1644; three would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648.

All members were Parliamentarians on a smaller and later Conference committee which concerned an account of a recent battle (October 27). Only half of the twelve members were classified in 1644; nine were classified in 1648. Four were solid moderates. William Fitzwilliams and Hugh Owen, unclassified in 1644, were moderates in 1648.

The larger individual CFML committee had a wider ratio of radicals to moderates than the type. The smaller and later committee had an even wider ratio, but in favor of the moderates. However, if the ratio of each sample committee were combined, the result would accurately reflect the type. Furthermore, the strength of the moderates on the second sample CFML committee may be attributed to the non-military nature of it. Its purpose was to explain and describe a battle, rather than to prepare for one.

Conferences on Defense and Safety had more representations than any other Conference type. Among the 165 Parliamentary representations, were thirty-two from Pym's (1640) group and two from the Straffordians. This type also had more Royalists (14) than any other Conference type. Six were reformers and two were Straffordians. There was a considerable number of unclassified members in each quarter of 1644. That number sharply declined in 1648. The future 1644 and 1648 radicals led the

moderates. Two sample committees adhere closely to the type.

A committee of sixteen members conferred with the Lords concerning a possible invasion from Denmark (April 21). Eleven had later records. Seven would be radicals in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and three would become moderates in that year. Four would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so in 1648, one would become a radical in that year, and one would be deceased by 1648. Unlike the type, the radicals were equal to the moderates in 1648.

A larger CFML committee, which concerned the need to go to London to explain the importance of unity of purpose in defense of the Kingdom (October 20), had twenty-five members. Twenty are classified later. Henry Marten, Henry Darley and William Mounson are classified only in 1648, as radicals. Another was the moderate Thomas Middleton. Of the sixteen classified in 1644, twelve were radicals; seven remained so in 1648, and five became moderates by that year. Five were moderates in 1644 and all remained so in 1648: Sir Thomas Dacres had a mixed 1644 record, but was classified as a moderate in 1648. Again, the radicals and moderates were equal in 1648.

On both sample committees, there was a greater change of future 1644 radicals to future 1648 moderates, than the reverse. Radical strength was proportionately higher in 1644, on the two sample committees, than it was on the type. However, the change of their political stance in the interim made the radicals and moderates, unlike the type, equal in 1648. One should note that on the type there was only a difference of nine among the 121 radicals and moderates of 1648. Therefore, the two sample committees are not much different than the type in 1648.

The fifty-six Parliamentary representations on Conferences on the

Magazine at Hull included eleven from Pym's (1640) group. There were five Royalists. More are categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Among the classified, the number of future radicals and moderates varied. In the first and third quarters, there were more future moderates than radicals; in the second quarter, the numbers were equal, in the fourth quarter, there was one more radical than the twenty moderates. There were more who would be moderates than radicals in 1648:

The largest individual committee conferred with the Lords on moving of the magazine from Hull to London (April 16). It had about forty percent of the representations of the type. There was only one Royalist among the twenty-four members. Twenty Parliamentarians had later records. Two members, Henry Marten and Sir Christopher Yelverton, were only classified in 1648, as radicals. Eleven members would be radicals in 1644; nine would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and one would be deceased by that year. Eight were future 1644 moderates; seven remained so, and one became a radical in 1648. This one committee, then, was atypical in both years, by having three more future radicals than moderates.

A slightly later, but much smaller committee, which concerned information related to moving the magazine (April 26), had only seven members. Six were Parliamentarians, five of them had later records. Henry Marten was classified only in 1648, as a radical. Two were future 1644 radicals; one became a moderate in 1648, and the other was deceased by that year. Two were future moderates; one remained so in 1648, and the other was deceased by that year. This committee, then, was closer to the moderate radical balance of the type than the larger sample committee.

Radical strength was greatest on the larger sample committee. The

size and number of leading Parliamentarians probably made it the most important individual committee on what was a bold political/military action. It is not surprising, therefore, to see more solid radicals than moderates on such a committee. The other Conference committees on the Magazine at Hull were more concerned with negotiation and diplomatic manoeuvring, thus giving an opportunity to the moderates to make their presence felt..

None of the members on Conferences on Religion had more than one appointment. All thirteen members were Parliamentarians, four of whom were members of Pym's (1640) group. There was a majority of radicals among the ten who were classified in 1644. The majority was one in the first two quarters, two in the third quarter, and four in the last quarter of 1644. However, the future moderates had a majority of two in 1648. The 1648 moderate majority occurred when the radical strength was diminished by the defection to the 1648 moderates of Sir Edward Partridge and the deaths of Sir Thomas Barrington and William Strode. All the 1644 moderates were solid.

There were no Royalists among the Conferences on the King and Royal Family. Seven of the thirty-eight Parliamentarian representations belonged to Pym's (1640) group. The radicals more than doubled the moderates in each quarter of 1644 and in 1648. There was only one committee large enough to analyze.

A committee which conferred with the Lords on a letter from the Marquis of Hertford concerning the Prince of Wales (May 6), had sixty-eight percent of the representations of the type. Twenty-two had later records. Henry Marten, unclassified in 1644, was a radical in 1648. Sixteen of the remaining twenty-one were future 1644 radicals; twelve

remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and three were deceased by that year. Five would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and one would become a radical in that year.

As with many other large committees on other Conference types, the radicals dominated to a greater degree than they did on the type. The future 1644 radical majority on the largest CFKF committee was more than three times as large as the type itself. Despite the defection of one to the moderates and the death of three others, the radical majority remained disproportionately high vis à vis the type.

Pym's (1640) group claimed ten of the forty-six Parliamentary seats on Conferences on Supply. There was one Royalist and one reformer. The radicals more than doubled the moderates in three quarters of 1644 and led in the third quarter (by seven). However, the future moderates of 1648 doubled the radicals.

The largest Conference on Supply committee concerned a loan from the Merchant Strangers (June 14). It had sixteen members. Fifteen were Parliamentarians; eleven had later records. Two moderates, Sir John Northcote and Hugh Owen, were only classified in 1648. Of the other nine, eight were future 1644 radicals; two remained so in 1648, four became moderates, and two were deceased by that year. There was only one solid moderate. The shift of 1644 radical to 1648 moderate strength was even more remarkable than on the type.

A second committee conferred with the Lords on subscriptions of money and plate in London (September 6). It had eight members who were all Parliamentarians. Seven had later records. Five would be radicals in 1644; three would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and one would be deceased by that year. There were two solid moderates. This

committee was more similar to the type than the larger one, despite the equal number of moderates and radicals in 1648.

The largest Conference on Supply committee was an exaggerated example of the type. It was very unstable with many members changing their political stance over the years. Furthermore, it had only one solid moderate and one solid radical. Similar to many other Conference committees, the deaths of many radicals created an imbalance in favor of the 1648 moderates. The smaller committee had greater stability, partly due to the presence of three solid radicals and two solid moderates.

On Conferences concerning Affairs of the Kingdom, there were 120 seats held by Parliamentarians: eighty-eight PY's, thirty-one from Pym's (1640) group, and one Straffordian. In addition to the three Royalists, there was one Royalist who at first cooperated with Pym's group. The margin of moderates over radicals declined in each successive quarter of 1644 until the radicals gained a majority of one representation in the last quarter. However, the future moderates regained the majority in 1648.

A politically important Conference committee conferred with the Lords on the King's desire to go to Ireland (April 13). Twenty-seven of its thirty members were Parliamentarians. Twenty-three had later records. Two radicals, Henry Marten and Sir Christopher Yelverton, were only classified in 1648. There were thirteen who would be radicals in 1644; eight would remain so in 1648, two would become moderates, and three would be deceased by that year. Eight were future 1644 moderates; seven remained so, and one was deceased by 1648. The largest CFAK committee was similar to the largest committees on all Conference types in that it did not adhere to the moderate-radical ratio of its type.

There were no other Conference on Affairs of the Kingdom committees of sufficient size to analyze. However, the largest individual committee continued the pattern of the largest committees on previous Conference types by having greater radical strength than the type itself. It also extended the pattern of many more future 1644 radicals becoming future 1648 moderates, than the reverse.

The 107 Parliamentary representations on Miscellaneous Conferences included twenty-six from Pym's (1640) group. Among the six Royalist seats, were two reformers and one Straffordian. The future radicals had substantial majorities in each quarter of 1644. However, the future moderates gained a narrow majority over the future radicals of 1648.

The largest Miscellaneous Conference committee considered punishment for absent members of Parliament (May 20). Only one of its twenty-three members was not a Parliamentarian. Four did not have later records. The radical, Henry Marten and the moderate, Sir Roger North, were only classified in 1648. There were nine who would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and three would be deceased by that year. Seven were future moderates in 1644; four remained so in 1648, two became radicals, and one was deceased by that year.

All seven members were Parliamentarians on a second Miscellaneous Conference committee which concerned the Hamborough letters (August 16). All seven had later records. There were five who would be radicals in 1644; one would remain so in 1648, three would become moderates, and one would be deceased by that year. There were two solid moderates.

These two sample committees reflect the type by the dominance of the future 1644 radicals. The larger committee had two more 1648 radicals than moderates. It continued the trend of larger sample committees by

being more radical than the smaller ones. The death of one and defection of three other 1644 radicals on the smaller committee extended a pattern common to many Conference committees. The result was a five to one ratio of moderates to radicals in 1648. Even if one considers those who were unchanged in both years, the moderates will prove to be more numerous on each of the two sample committees, by a two to one ratio.

The numerous Conferences on Mixed Subjects produced 140 representations. The Parliamentarians held 137 of those representations which included thirty-three from Pym's (1640) group and one Straffordian. There was one reformer among the three Royalist representations. The radical majority increased in each successive quarter of 1644, more than doubling the 1644 moderates in the final quarter. The radicals maintained their lead in 1648. Two individual committees chosen for analysis show, as on the type, more future 1644 radicals than moderates. However, the trend established on other Conference committees is reversed by the smaller committee being more radical, in both years, than the larger one.

A Mixed Conference committee, which considered Sir John Hotham's refusal to the King's entry into Hull and the King's refusal to pass the Militia Bill (April 30), had twenty-three members. Eighteen of the twenty-two Parliamentarians had later records. The radical, Henry Marten and the moderate, Sir Roger North, were only classified in 1648. Nine of the sixteen classified in 1644 were radicals; five remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and three were deceased by that year. Seven would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, two would become radicals, and one would be deceased by that year.

All seven members on a Mixed Conference committee appointed to confer with the Lords on the King raising troops, the arrest of the Earl of

Lindsey, and the preamble of the Declaration and propositions (June 9), were Parliamentarians. With the exception of Henry Marten, all were classified in 1644. Of the six classified, five were radicals in 1644; five would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Denzil Holles was the only moderate in 1644 and 1648.

The smaller sample committee, unlike the pattern of previous small sample Conference committees, had a much higher ratio of radicals to moderates than the type. It also had a higher proportion of radicals to moderates than the larger Mixed Conference sample committee. The larger committee very closely reflected the ratio of its type, but the radicals had a five to one ratio on the smaller sample committee.

The future middle party was clearly the dominant 1643 party on the Conference committee types. It had a majority on eleven types. It shared the lead with the war party on Conferences on King and Family, and with the peace party on Conferences on Supply. The middle party continued to dominate even if the two war groups or two peace parties are combined. The war parties combined will outnumber it on Conferences on the King and Royal Family and on Conferences on Supply. The war and middle parties were equal on Conferences on Religion. The combined peace parties outnumbered the middle party on Conferences on Ireland and on the King and Royal Family. They shared second place on Conferences on Supply. The middle party had its greatest margin over the war parties on Conferences on Affairs of the Kingdom. It is not surprising that the middle party had a lead of more than three to one over the war parties on the numerous Conference committees that dealt directly with the King on affairs of state.

As a whole, the Conference committees were remarkably consistent.

Those appointed to the thirteen various types were more active than not, with the exception of Conferences on Scotland, where, in 1644 and 1648 the unclassified representations were equal to, or exceeded the classified. The Parliamentarians, as their numbers in the House would suggest, led by a wide margin on all types. Pym's (1640) group had their best showing in relation to other Parliamentarians on Conferences on Scotland. Oxonians almost completely dominated the university representations; Cambridge and Oxford alumni were equal on Conferences on Ireland. Likewise, the non-barristers led on twelve types, but shared first place with the barristers on Conferences on Officials. The 1643 middle party led on eleven types and shared the lead on two others. Members with experience in the Short Parliament and the 1620's led the second placed members of only Short Parliament experience on eleven types. Both groups shared the lead on Conferences on Religion, but those of only Short Parliament experience showed their numerical superiority in the House by placing first on Conferences on the Magazine at Hull. The greater gentry and those with Irish Adventurer experience only, led on eleven types. Other outstanding features included: a high rate of representation from the Southwest followed in second by the Southeast on all but four - three of which were led by the Southeast; the dominance of the Middle Temple representatives on Inns of Court, and the disproportionate representations of Pembroke and Hart Hall Colleges of Oxford and Christ College, Cambridge. Politically, the future radicals dominated more Conference types than the future moderates. On six Conference types, the future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates: Scotland, Officials, Military, Defense and Safety, King and Royal Family, and Mixed Subjects. On another six types, enough of the 1644 radicals were deceased by, or would become

moderates in 1648, to give a majority to the latter in that year: Procedure and Privileges, Hull Magazine, Religion, Supply, Affairs of the Kingdom, and Miscellaneous. Conferences on Ireland had one more solid radical member, but the solid moderates were more active, giving them three more 1648 representations than the radicals.

Generally, the Conference types were proportionately less radical than their non-conference counterparts. However, there were a few notable exceptions. Conferences on Procedure and Privileges were proportionately more moderate in the first three quarters of 1644, than the committees on Privileges. In the fourth quarter and in 1648, Privileges had a slightly more moderate stance than its Conference counterpart. Conferences on Officials was much more radical in the first three quarters of 1644 and in 1648, than the committee type, Officials. In the fourth quarter of 1644, on Officials, the future radicals outnumbered the moderates slightly more than they did on Conferences on Officials. Conferences on the King and Royal Family were proportionately more moderate in the first, second and fourth quarters of 1644, than on King and Royal Family. In the third quarter, both types were proportionately equal. However, in 1648 the non-conference type was more moderate than its Conference analogue.

7. Committees on the Operation and Affairs of the House of Commons

Committees on Privileges (PRVL), Procedure and Precedent (POPR), Discipline of Members (DIMP), and Discipline of Non-Members (DINM) were not only established to manage the House internally, but also to act upon external matters which promoted or impinged upon its authority. Although

the greater gentry led on all four committee types, it was only in proportion, or slightly higher than its proportion in the House, on one type, Privileges. The merchants had disproportionately high representation, on Privileges and on Discipline of Non-Members. The Southwest and Southeast dominated the geographic representations. On all except Privileges, the classified had a substantial lead, in every category, over the unclassified. The stock company category, on Privileges, had one more representation from the unclassified than the classified. Following the usual pattern of other committee types, those with Irish Adventurer experience only, dominated stock company representations. Cambridge and Oxford Universities led on two types each. Gray's Inn and Middle Temple showed their first place position in the House by dominating the Inns of Court representations. Barristers were well represented on all four types. Those who had Parliamentary experience in the 1620's and the Short Parliament led on three types; the exception was on Discipline of Members of Parliament, where those with no experience led. The war party was the dominant factor in 1643. The future 1644 radicals led the 1644 moderates on all the types, but in 1648 the solid radicals were not able to maintain the majority on Privileges. An examination of all the detailed statistics will elaborate and confirm the above highlights.

Excepting Privileges, the county gentry were disproportionately higher, on the other three types, than their standing in the House. On Privileges, the county gentry were equalled by both the lesser gentry and the merchants. It is interesting to note that on the largest individual committee on Privileges, there was a very high rate of county and lesser gentry. Five of the six members from each of the two classes represented on the type were on a committee of thirteen members which concerned

proclamations issued against any member of the House of Commons and that those plundered shall have reparation from the estates of those who plunder (December 1). It is possible that the second part of the committee's responsibility brought to the fore the natural interest of the county and lesser gentry to acquire more land and/or to control the amount and to whom it should be given. Five of the six merchant representations were on the four other individual committees. The few representations (2) of the greater gentry on the largest individual committee was offset by their taking more than half the remaining nineteen representations on the four other committees. The merchants had their next best representation on Discipline of Non-Members. They were in proportion to the other classes and to their standing in the House totals. Besides sharing second place with the county gentry and merchants on Privileges, the lesser gentry were proportionately in third place on the other three types.

More representations came from the Southwest on Procedure and Precedent, and Discipline of Members, but the Southeast, which was second to the Southwest on two types, led it on Privileges. On a fourth type, Discipline of Non-Members, the two most numerous regions of the House, the Southwest and Southeast, were equal. Wales and Border did better than its third place in the House by placing second on Discipline of Non-Members. It shared third place with the Midlands on Discipline of Members. However, on Privileges it did not have any representations. Besides sharing third place on Discipline of Members, the Midlands placed higher than its fourth position in the House on Discipline of Non-Members. The East, fifth in the House, placed third on Procedure and Precedent and Privileges.

Those who were only Irish Adventurers outnumbered those of a more

varied stock company background on Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Members of Parliament. On Privileges, those whose stock company experience was confined to Irish Adventurers only, led those members who were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies. It also led those in stock companies other than the Irish Adventurers. The IA's were equal to the combined IS's and SC's on Privileges. Discipline of Non-Members was the only type which had more representations from those with Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience, than from those of only Irish Adventurer experience.

The majority of Cambridge alumni over those of Oxford was much greater on Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Members than the Oxford majorities on Privileges and Discipline of Non-Members. The second and third ranked Cambridge colleges in the House, Emmanuel and Queens, dominated the representations on most of the four committee types. Emmanuel led on Privileges and Discipline of Non-Members. It was second to Queens on Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Members, but shared that rank with St. John's and Magdalen on Discipline of Members. Furthermore, Queens was in second on Discipline of Non-Members. Privileges was the only type which did not have Queens in first or second place; it was in third. Second place on Privileges was shared by Christ and St. John's.

The Oxford college representations were not as clearly dominated by one or two colleges as were those of Cambridge. Magdalen College led all other Oxford colleges by nine members in the House, but it only led, by one, on one type, Procedure and Precedent. The next best showing it had was its sharing second place with St. John's and Hart Hall on Discipline of Non-Members. The two appointments of Francis Rous gave Pembroke College the lead on Discipline of Members. He combined with his more

famous half-brother, John Pym, to place Pembroke in a tie with Exeter for second place on Procedure and Precedent. Pembroke shared second place with seven other colleges on Privileges. Exeter was the second most numerous Oxford college in the House. However, it only led on one type, Privileges. It shared second with Pembroke on Procedure and Privilege. Balliol led on Discipline of Non-Members. Hart Hall shared second place on Discipline of Members and Discipline of Non-Members.

Gray's Inn had a slightly better representation than Middle Temple on most of the four committee types. Gray's Inn was solely in first place only once, on Procedure and Precedent. However, it shared that rank with the Inner Temple on Discipline of Members and with the Middle Temple on Discipline of Non-Members. Gray's Inn shared second place with the Inner Temple on Privileges. Besides the positions already mentioned, the Middle Temple led on Privileges. It was in second place on Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Members. As in the House totals, Lincoln's Inn was in last place on the four types. Barristers had their best representation on Discipline of Non-Members.

Those who sat in the Short Parliament and in the parliaments of the 1620's were first in representation on Privileges, Procedure and Precedent, and Discipline of Non-Members. However, they shared the lead with those who only had Short Parliament experience on Privileges and Discipline of Non-Members. These two groups also shared second place on Discipline of Members. If one combines those of Short Parliament experience and those with none, one will find that that combination will outnumber the combined representations of the remainder who had longer experience. The only exception was Discipline of Non-Members, where, those of longer experience outnumbered, by one, those of brief or no experience. Procedure

and Precedent had the widest range of Parliamentary experience. Five members on POPR sat before 1620; one even sat in at least one Parliament of Elizabeth's reign.

Committees on Privileges had thirty-one Parliamentary representations. Only one member belonged to Pym's (1640) group. There was one Royalist and one reformer. The classified outnumbered the classified in 1644 and 1648. The future radicals outnumbered the moderates in each quarter of 1644. However, in 1648 the future moderates would have the majority.

The largest and only committee of sufficient size to analyze concerned proclamations issued against any member of the House and that those plundered shall have reparation from the estates of those who plunder (December 1). Its thirteen members were Parliamentarians. Eleven are classified in 1644; twelve in 1648. Six of the eleven members would be radicals in 1644; two would remain so, three would become moderates in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Five were future 1644 moderates; four remained so, and one became a radical in 1648. The solid moderates doubled the solid radicals, giving this one committee a slightly higher future 1648 moderate majority than the type.

As a group, the other committees on Privileges show a closer adherence to the pattern of the type than the largest individual committee. There was a less dramatic change of 1644 radicals to 1648 moderates, than on the largest committee. The substantial 1648 moderate majority, then, was largely a result of such members as: Richard Knightly, Thomas Lane, William Wheeler, John Rolle, and Samuel Vassall changing from 1644 radicals to 1648 moderates.

Eighteen of the 133 Parliamentary representations on committees for

Procedure and Precedent were from Pym's (1640) group. There was one Royalist, one reformer, and one who had earlier cooperated with John Pym. The future radicals of 1644 and 1648 more than doubled the future moderates of both years.

The largest committee appointed for Procedure and Precedent considered what procedures were to be taken concerning the Duke of Vendosme and other French Lords (August 15). It had fourteen members, all of whom were Parliamentarians. Thirteen had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Of the twelve classified in 1644, nine would be radicals; eight would remain so, and one would be deceased by 1648. Three were future 1644 moderates; one remained so, one became a radical in 1648, and one was deceased by that year.

A smaller and later Procedure and Precedent committee which concerned the form of a warrant to be used by those who imprison (November 26), had eight members. All were Parliamentarians who had later records. Five members were radicals in 1644, but one became a moderate in 1648. Three were future 1644 moderates, but one became a radical in 1648.

Radical strength was considerably greater on the larger sample committee than on the smaller sample committee or the type. The three to one ratio of radicals to moderates on the larger sample committee was slightly higher than the type, where, the ratio, in three quarters, was almost the same. However, the greatest difference appears in 1648, where, the ratio of radicals to moderates is nine to one. The smaller of the two sample committees is an accurate reflection of the type. Both committees had a high percentage of solid radicals and moderates.

Discipline of Members of Parliament did not have any individual committees of sufficient size to analyze. However, the twenty-three represen-

tations makes it possible to examine the membership in detail. The twenty-three representations came from twenty different members. Only one member, Sir Thomas Barrington, was in a category other than Parliamentary; he was a member of Pym's (1640) group. The future 1644 radicals at least tripled the moderates in each quarter of 1644. That ratio was extended to more than four to one in 1648.

Only three members were appointed more than once. Sir Arthur Haselrig, Robert Reynolds, and Francis Rous were each appointed twice. Sir Arthur Haselrig and Francis Rous accounted for four of the radical representations in the first two quarters of 1644. The double appointment of Robert Reynolds accounted for half the moderate representation in the third quarter of 1644. These three members were classified as radicals in 1648 and thus contributed almost half the radical total.

Sir Peter Wroth was the only member who was unclassified in 1644 and 1648. Sir Thomas Barrington died in the middle of 1644 and is, therefore, unclassified in the last two quarters of 1644 and in 1648. Those classified were remarkably stable in their political stances from 1644 to 1648. John Rolle and William Wheeler were the only two 1644 radicals who became moderates in 1648. Only one 1644 moderate, Robert Reynolds, became a radical in 1648. However, his double appointment made the defection more significant.

The Discipline of Non-Members of Parliament was similar to the Discipline of Members type in that it had few members and no committees of sufficient size to analyze. The similarity between the two types was extended by the absence of any Royalists. However, Pym's (1640) followers were considerably better represented by placing seven on Discipline of Non-Members. The thirty-five representations from twenty-seven members

permits a detailed examination of the future political alignments of 1644 and 1648. The future 1644 radicals more than doubled the moderates in each quarter of 1644. Although not double, the future radicals of 1648 still maintained a substantial majority.

Six members were appointed more than once. Sir Robert Pye and John Wylde were appointed three times each. Four others, John Glynne, George Peard, Oliver St. John, and Bulstrode Whitelocke were each appointed twice. Sir Robert Pye, Oliver St. John, and John Wylde accounted for eight of the radical totals in the first two quarters of 1644. The radical consistency of those three members wavered in the third quarter when Sir Robert Pye became a moderate and thereby helped to give the moderates their closest ratio to the radicals in any quarter of 1644. However, in the fourth quarter they added John Glynne's two radical appointments to give them more than a third of the radical total from among those appointed more than once. John Glynne was unclassified in the third quarter, but his two places were ably filled by the three of Sir Robert Pye. In the fourth quarter, John Glynne was classified as a radical. Bulstrode Whitelocke was the only moderate to have more than one appointment in the fourth quarter of 1644, John Glynne and Sir Robert Pye accounted for half the 1648 moderate total. Oliver St. John, Bulstrode Whitelocke, and John Wylde represented forty-one percent of the 1648 radical total.

Two members, Sir Robert Cooke and George Peard, died too early to be classified in 1644 or 1648. Sir Thomas Barrington died in the middle of 1644 and is, therefore, unclassified in the last two quarters of 1644 and in 1648. William Spurstow is unclassified in the last two quarters of 1644 and his death in 1646 kept him in the unclassified statistics for 1648. Two others, Sir John Franklyn and William Strode, died too early

to be classified in 1648. Robert Jenner was simply unclassified in 1648. Besides the political defections from 1644 to 1648 among those members already noted, were three future 1644 radicals who became 1648 moderates. Nevertheless, the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderate fifteen to four.

The classified only outnumbered the unclassified by three, among the 1643 groups on Privileges. The other three types had substantial classified majorities. The most numerous of the five 1643 groups, the peace party, led only on Privileges. It shared second place with the war party on Discipline of Non-Members; third on Procedure and Precedent; and last, with no representations, on Discipline of Members. The war party had the largest proportional lead of any 1643 group, when it led on Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Members. It placed second on Privileges and Discipline of Non-Members. The future middle party led, by one, on Discipline of Non-Members. Its next best showing was second place, on Procedure and Precedent. The two smallest parties, the war-middle and the peace-middle, had only eleven and six members in the House, respectively, but managed to be represented on each of the four types. The larger of the two, the war-middle, equalled the middle party on Privileges and outnumbered the most numerous 1643 party in the House, the peace party, on Discipline of Members. However, the peace-middle party had more representations than the war-middle on Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Non-Members. If the war-middle party is added to the war party and the peace-middle party is added to the peace party the result will only change the rank of those who advocated war and those who promoted peace on one type, Discipline of Non-Members. The peace element will take first place, by two, over the middle party and

those who pursued a more radical course.

There were only four categories which were uniform within the four committee types on the Operation and Affairs of the House of Commons. The greater gentry, non-barristers, Parliamentarians, and future 1644 radicals led in each of their respective categories on each of the four committee types. The county gentry were second to the greater gentry on all four types. Similarly, Pym's (1640) group was second to the many more numerous Parliamentarians. The stock company category on Privileges was the only example, among all the categories of the four types, where the unclassified outnumbered the classified. In other categories, within the four types, a degree of uniformity was achieved if one considers the domination, on all types, of the geographic regions by the Southwest and Southeast, the interest of members in the Irish Adventurer scheme, the leadership of alumni from Emmanuel and Queens Colleges of Cambridge, three types being led by members of Short Parliament and 1620's Parliamentary experience, and on three types the preponderance of future 1648 radicals.

Privileges was the most anomalous of the four committee types. It had a higher proportion of greater gentry than the others, as well as the only type to have an equal number of county gentry, lesser gentry, and merchants. It was the only type to have: the Southeast solely in the lead, the unclassified to outnumber the classified in any category, the future peace party to lead other 1643 parties, and more future 1648 moderates than radicals. In addition to the stock company category, it also had the highest percentage of unclassified representations in the University, Inns of Court, 1643 party status, and 1644 political affiliation analysis. Finally, it had the highest percentage of Royalists. However, a survey of two other types concerning privileges, King and Privileges

and Conferences on Privileges, will reveal that Privileges was not greatly out of harmony with their statistics.

A summary of the future party affiliation of 1643, 1644 and 1648 reveals Privileges to be again at odds with the pattern of the other three types. As already mentioned in this summary, Privileges had the future 1643 peace party in first place among the 1643 party groups. The presence of that party strongly influenced moderate strength in 1644 and 1648. Every 1643 peace party member on Privileges who was a moderate in 1644 remained so in 1648. Samuel Vassall was the only 1643 peace party member who was classified as a radical in 1644. He became a moderate in 1648. His two appointments made his change in political stance an important aspect of a considerable trend among future 1644 radicals on Privileges. The other three types had very few members change their political stances between 1644 and 1648. Procedure and Precedent and Discipline of Members had the 1643 war party solidly in first place. The strength of that war element continued into 1644 and 1648, giving the radicals the largest margins over the moderates in both years, on both types. Discipline of Non-Members had a fairly even balance among the 1643 war, peace, and middle parties. Although the future radicals led in 1644 and 1648, the lead was not as great as on the two previous types, POPR and DIMP. The influence of the 1643 power structure, on DINM, had extended itself into the politics of 1644 and 1648. The pattern, then, of the 1643 political structure was continued through 1644 and 1648 on all four types.

8. Committees on Justice and other Legal Matters

Committees which concerned justice and other legal matters were grouped on one of four types: Impeachment, Liberties, Officials, and Legal Reform. The classified outnumbered the unclassified in every category on each of the four types. The only other uniformities were achieved by the Irish Adventurer interest, Parliamentarians, and the future radicals of 1644 and 1648. A domination on three of the four types was established by the greater gentry, Cantabrigians, non-barristers, and those of Short Parliament experience only. As one might expect, there was a high percentage of barristers on all types. Having given an outline of the most significant features of this group, one should now proceed with an elaboration of them.

The greater gentry led on Impeachment, Liberties, and Officials. It was, however, disproportionately low on Impeachment and Officials, vis à vis its position in the House. On Liberties, the greater gentry had more than three times the representations of its nearest rival, the county gentry. The greater gentry placed second to the first placed lesser gentry on Legal Reform. The lesser gentry, for whatever reasons, was also well represented on Impeachment and Officials. The merchants had their best representation on Legal Reform. They equalled the county gentry, which was just one representation under the greater gentry total. It seems that the concentration of greater gentry on Liberties allowed the other gentry classes, and in the case of the merchants on Legal Reform, a greater presence on the other three types. A lack of interest by the greater gentry and a keen one, especially by the lesser gentry, in law reform and bringing various subjects to justice may also have been a major

factor in the social imbalance on Impeachment, Officials, and Legal Reform.

The Southwest and Southeast dominated the representations from the regions. The Southwest was first and the Southeast second on Impeachment and Legal Reform; their positions were reversed on Liberties and Officials. Wales and Border, on these four types, had a better showing than any previous group of committee types. It was solidly in third place on Impeachment and Officials. Only three representations separated it from the second ranked Southeast on Impeachment. Furthermore, it shared third with the Midlands on Legal Reform and placed fourth on Liberties. Except for Wales and Border on Impeachment, and Midlands on Liberties, the representation from regions other than the two leaders was disproportionately low.

Those with Irish Adventurer experience only, led on each of the four types. Their largest proportional lead was on Officials; their narrowest on Liberties. The majorities of the IA's on two others, Impeachment and Legal Reform, were not large. Members who belonged to both Irish Adventurers and other stock companies ranked third in the House, but on Justice and other Legal Matters' types they ranked second. Those who had stock company experience other than the Irish Adventurer were a distant third on Impeachment and Liberties, but on Officials and Legal Reform, while still third, their representation was closer to those in second place.

Impeachment was the only one of the four types which had a majority of Oxford alumni. The highest and most disproportionate representation of Balliol College, on any of the fifty-eight committee types, was on Impeachment. Balliol led all other Oxford colleges by doubling its number

in the House. All fourteen representations came from one member, John Wylde. Similarly, John Glynne accounted for all twelve representations for Hart Hall, on Impeachment. Third placed Magdalen College had five different members contribute to its total. John Glynne continued the domination of Hart Hall by placing it first, on Liberties, and with the help of one representation from Sir Edward Partridge, placed it second, on Officials. Hart Hall was not represented on Legal Reform. Pembroke was the only other Oxford college to figure prominently in the statistics for the four types. Francis Rous (4) and John Pym (2) supplied its first place total, on Officials. They divided two representations to give Pembroke first place again, on Legal Reform. Oxford colleges, then, were clearly dominated by a few members.

A larger number of members dominated the Cambridge college totals. Queens was placed first on Impeachment by an equal representation from Robert Reynolds and Oliver St. John. St. John's, in second place, had eight of the nine seats accounted for by an equal distribution between Roger Hill and Alexander Rigby. Miles Corbet took half the seats for Christ, to place that College, third. Peterhouse led on Liberties with two members, Sir John Francklyn and Gilbert Millington, supplying the membership. Although there were only three representations to place Peterhouse in first place on Liberties, it did indicate a disproportionate representation when one considers that Peterhouse ranked tenth in the House among the Cambridge colleges. Four other colleges, Emmanuel, St. John's, Trinity, and Magdalen shared second place on Liberties. On Officials, St. John's, Christ, and Emmanuel ranked first, second, and third, respectively. Roger Hill contributed half the St. John's total while Miles Corbet and William Ellis, with two appointments each, supplied more

than half the seven Christ representations. Emmanuel was represented by five different members. Queens and St. John's shared first, on Legal Reform. Two of the three representations on Queens were the result of the double appointment of Oliver St. John. Three different alumni of Queens were appointed to Legal Reform committees. Second place was also shared by two colleges, Trinity and Emmanuel. Trinity gained its rank by virtue of Sir Gilbert Gerard's double appointment. Emmanuel was represented by two different members.

The presence of active members also effected the statistics for the various Inns of Court. This was especially true on Impeachment, where, the seven most active members supplied fifty of the ninety-seven representations. All seven members were barristers, which largely accounts for the greatest percentage (75%) of barristers on any of the fifty-nine committee types. The fourteen appointments of John Wylde and the four of Roger Hill were significant factors in the first place finish of Inner Temple on Impeachment. In second, largely owing to the many appointments of John Glynne (12), Oliver St. John (6), and Miles Corbet (4), was Lincoln's Inn. Middle Temple led Gray's Inn, by one, for third position. Robert Reynolds contributed almost a third of the Middle Temple representations; Alexander Rigby almost a fourth of the Gray's Inn total for Impeachment. There were only two members, John Glynne and Sir John Francklyn, who had multiple appointments on Liberties. Gray's Inn almost doubled its two nearest rivals, Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn, on Liberties. The second place ranking of Lincoln's Inn was largely achieved by the triple appointment of its most active alumni, John Glynne. Otherwise, no other single member made a significant impression on Inns of Court statistics for Liberties. On Officials, one representation separated each of

Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Inner Temple, respectively. Slightly more than half of fourth placed Lincoln's Inn was the result of the ~~four~~ appointments of John Glynne and the two of Miles Corbet. It was the greatest impact of any of the six most active members on any of the four types. On Legal Reform, the double appointments of Sir Gilbert Gerard and Oliver St. John gave forty and fifty percent of the totals to Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, respectively. Middle and Inner Temple were first and second, by virtue of thirteen different members being appointed to Middle Temple and eight different members to the Inner Temple. Multiple appointments of a few alumni, then, did not always guarantee first positions among the Inns of Court, but it helped.

The legal expertise of those who had completed their legal training was naturally felt most strongly on committees concerning Justice and Other Legal Matters. Barely seventeen percent of the members of the House had become barristers. However, on Impeachment, Liberties, Officials, and Legal Reform the percentages of the representations were: seventy-five, twenty-seven, forty-two, and thirty-eight, respectively. When one compares those percentages with the two other categories concerning educational background - University and Inns of Court, the disproportionate overrepresentation will be more evident. Fifty-eight percent of the House had attended a university, but IMPT with sixty, LIBT seventy-nine, OFFS seventy-nine, and LGRF fifty-two percent, were not as proportionally well represented as the barristers. A slightly higher percent (62) of the House had attended an Inn of Court. The percentages of the representations on IMPT ninety-one, LIBT seventy-nine, OFFS eighty-three, and LGRF sixty-nine were higher than those who had attended a university, but not as proportionally high as the barristers. Therefore, not only were the

barristers disproportionately over represented in respect to the House totals, but also when compared to the percentage representation of the other categories concerning educational background.

Long Parliamentary experience was not deemed as necessary on Justice and other Legal Matters as it had been on many of the previous types. Those with experience of both the Short Parliament and one or more Parliaments of the 1620's clearly led on one type only, Liberties. They shared the lead with those of only Short Parliament experience on another, Legal Reform. The 21SH's were well back of the SHRT's on Impeachment, and on Officials, were in third place behind the SHRT's and NONE. Those with no previous Parliamentary experience were second, by one, to the two leaders on Legal Reform. Only on Liberties did those of no Parliamentary experience have few representations. It was also the only type that was not clearly dominated by a combination of those of no Parliamentary experience and those of only Short Parliament experience.

Committees on Impeachment had 102 Parliamentary representations. Sixteen of those belonged to Pym's (1640) group. The four Royalist representations were divided evenly between the reformers and reformers who also had been supporters of Strafford. Depending upon the quarter, the future 1644 radicals outnumbered the moderates between two and six times. A sufficient number of solid radicals maintained a radical to moderate ratio of three to one in 1648.

The largest committee appointed for Impeachment considered a course of action to the reaction of the Lords to the impeachment of the Attorney General (April 23). It had eleven members, nine of whom were Parliamentarians. Seven members had later records. Four of the seven classified in 1644 were radicals and would remain so in 1648. Three were future

1644 moderates; two remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

A smaller and later Impeachment committee which concerned the draughting of charges against James Lord Strange (August 29), had nine members. All were Parliamentarians who had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Of the eight classified in 1644, six would be radicals; five would remain so, and one would be deceased by 1648. Two were future 1644 moderates, but only one remained so in 1648.

The smaller and later sample committee had more members active in 1644 and 1648, than the slightly larger sample committee. The smaller committee was more radical, in both years, than the larger sample committee. The smaller committee was more similar to the type in 1644 than the larger committee, but the comparison was reversed in 1648. On both sample committees, radical strength increased from 1644 to 1648. The conversion of Robert Reynolds from a 1644 moderate to a 1648 radical gave assistance, on both committees, to the increase in radical strength from 1644 to 1648. Three other members, John Glynne, Roger Hill, and John Wylde, were also appointed to both committees. The death of Sir Thomas Barrington on the smaller committee was the only example, on both committees, of a radical who was not solid. The percentage, then, of solid radicals and moderates was quite high on both sample committees and the type itself.

Liberties had thirty-two Parliamentarians and one Royalist. Three of the thirty-two Parliamentarians were (1640) followers of Pym. The future 1644 radicals doubled the moderates in each quarter of 1644. However, future moderate strength increased in 1648, but was not enough to gain a majority over the future 1648 radicals.

The largest and only committee of sufficient size to analyze concerned enforcement of the Protestation (April 16). The eighteen members

represent more than half the total membership of the type. All eighteen members were Parliamentarians. Fifteen are classified in 1644; fourteen in 1648. Eleven of fifteen members would be radicals in 1644; seven would remain so, three would become moderates in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. The four 1644 moderates were solid.

The largest committee was very similar to the type in the political structure of 1644 and 1648. The other members of the type must also have remained close to the political pattern of the largest individual committee. A few more deaths and defections must have occurred among the remaining 1644 radical members, than among the 1644 moderates, in order to give such a slight majority (2) to the 1648 radicals. Only two members, the solid moderate, John Glynne and the 1644 radical, Sir John Francklyn, were appointed ~~more than once~~; three and two times, respectively.

Three of the sixty-seven Parliamentarian representations on committees on Officials were from Pym's (1640) group. Two reformers and one Straffordian were among the four Royalist representations. The future 1644 radicals at least doubled the moderates and in 1648 maintained that ratio.

The largest Officials committee appointed examined Justices of Assize and Sheriffs in several circuits who were reported to have packed juries and meddled in matters not concerned with their office (August 26). Only one of the eighteen members did not have a later record. Two 1648 radicals, Henry Darley and Henry Marten, were not classified in 1644. Of the fifteen classified in 1644, eleven would be radicals; seven would remain so, three would become moderates in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Four were future 1644 moderates, but one became a radical in 1648. The solid radicals more than doubled the solid moderates

on this committee.

A much smaller and later Officials committee of only six members considered the sixth proposition concerning Justices of the Peace (December 27). All were Parliamentarians who had later records. The three radicals of 1644 remained so in 1648. One of the three 1644 moderates became a radical in 1648. The 1648 radicals, therefore, doubled the 1648 moderates.

Radical strength on the largest sample committee was greater and closer to the type for 1644, than on the smaller and later committee. However, the reverse was true for 1648. The larger committee had a higher rate of death and political defection among the radicals, than on the smaller committee, where, all radicals were solid. The pattern of many previous committees of more deaths and political defections among the radicals was continued on the larger committee. However, on the smaller committee, the only political defection was a 1644 moderate who became a 1648 radical. Only one member, the moderate John Glynn, was on both sample committees.

Committees on Legal Reform had forty-three Parliamentary representations. Eight belonged to Pym's (1640) group. There was only one Royalist. Future radical to moderate ratios varied from two to one in the third quarter of 1644, to seven to one in the first quarter. However, the future 1648 radicals only had a majority of three.

The largest committee appointed on the Legal Reform type considered a writ which concerned prisoners on bail, (July 26). Eighteen of the nineteen members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Sir Thomas Dacres had a mixed 1644 record. Of the sixteen classified in 1644, fourteen would be radicals; six would remain so, five would become moderates in 1648, and three would

be deceased by that year. Three were future 1644 moderates who would remain so in 1648.

A smaller and somewhat later committee concerned an exemption of two sheriffs from the unnecessary charge at assizes and sessions (September 26). It had ten members. All were Parliamentarians with later records. Nine were radicals in 1644; four remained so, and five became moderates in 1648. The only 1644 moderates became a radical in 1648.

Both sample committees closely reflect the type. However, on the smaller committee, the radical to moderate ratio of 1644 was more pronounced than on the larger committee or the type. Many 1644 radicals, on both sample committees, changed their political affiliation by 1648. The smaller committee was the only one to have a 1644 moderate become a 1648 radical. Five members Sir Gilbert Gerard, Oliver St. John, Thomas Soame, Samuel Vassall, and John Venn were appointed to both committees.

The leadership among the future 1648 groups was evenly shared by the middle party and war party. The future middle party led the war party on Impeachment and Liberties. Their positions were reversed on Officials and Legal Reform, but second place was shared with the future peace party on Officials. Officials was the type which produced the largest majority of any 1643 party over another. The war party almost doubled either the middle or peace party. If one combines the two war parties and the two peace parties, one will find the war group in first place on all but Impeachment, where it was second to the middle party. The peace group had its best showing on Officials; it was in second place. The middle party maintained the leadership it had on Impeachment when compared to either the combined war or peace groups. This was higher than in the House totals, where the middle party was third to a combination of either

the war parties or peace parties.

There were only a few uniformities among the four types on Justice and other Legal Matters. Those of Irish Adventurer experience only, Parliamentarians, and future radicals of 1644 and 1648 led on each of the four types. The only other uniformity was the classified outnumbering the unclassified in each category of the four types. Those with Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience ranked second on each of the four types. Other outstanding features included the domination, on three types, of the greater gentry, Cantabrigians, non-barristers, and those of Short Parliament experience only.

In addition to the similarities, each of the four types had considerable differences which will now be profiled. Impeachment had a high proportion of county and lesser gentry. The four mercantile representations indicates a decided lack of interest in impeachment proceedings on a type which had 106 representations. The previous discussion of the college representations for Oxford indicated the predominance of two members, John Glynne and John Wyld. The many appointments of either member had a greater effect on the statistics for Impeachment, than any member had on any of the other three types. A survey of the biographical information on either John Glynne or John Wyld gives significant indications of which factors dominated. The fourteen appointments of John Wyld was the chief factor in the county gentry, Wales-Border region, those of Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience, Inner Temple, Balliol College, those of Short Parliament and 1620's Parliamentary experience, and future radicals of 1644 and 1648 having a disproportionately high representation on Impeachment. The twelve appointments of John Glynne greatly helped the greater gentry, the unclassified on stock companies,

Hart Hall, those of only Short Parliament experience, and the 1643 middle party lead each of those categories on Impeachment. His dozen appointments also helped to give disproportionately high representation to Lincoln's Inn. John Glynne's presence was noticeable in statistics for 1644. The radical to moderate ratio of the House was maintained in the first two quarters of 1644, but in the ~~third~~ quarter, when John Glynne was unclassified, the moderate total dropped by twelve from the twenty-six of the second quarter. In the fourth quarter, when he was classified as a radical, the radical total rose dramatically. His moderate position in 1648 accounted for more than half the total. The combined appointments of John Glynne and John Wylde were of great assistance in Oxford University obtaining a majority over Cambridge alumni. They also were significant in the disproportionately high representation of barristers, and in the fourth quarter of 1644 - the future radicals. On other occasions, the appointments of either member would relatively counterbalance each other. John Glynne and John Wylde had different social, geographic, commercial, legal and Parliamentary backgrounds. Their future political positions, with the exception of the fourth quarter of 1644, were divergent also. These factors, then, would not significantly change the ratios in those categories where John Glynne and John Wylde had opposing backgrounds or political futures. However, the reverse was true when they were combined.

The future political composition of Impeachment proved interesting because it went against the pattern of many other types by having a higher percentage of solid radicals than moderates. The two sample committees accurately reflect the type in respect to the solid radical to moderate ratio. Actually, there were more future 1644 moderates who became

1648 radical, than the reverse. The increase in radical strength occurred on this type even though the middle party had a majority over the 1643 war party. One can only conclude that a considerable number of middle and peace party members of 1643 became 1644 and 1648 radicals, while the 1643 war party members remained constant in the more extreme political stance.

Liberties had fewer representations than any of the other three types. John Glynne, with three appointments, was the most active member. He helped give the greater gentry, Southeast, Hart Hall, and Lincoln's Inn disproportionately high representation in each of their respective categories. His presence was also important in the leads achieved by the unclassified over any of the classified stock company groups, the Parliamentarians, and the future 1643 middle party.

Factors other than any single member must have given the greater gentry, Gray's Inn, and those of 1620's and Short Parliament experience their disproportionately high representations. Liberties also had a lower percentage of active stock company representations and barristers, than any other of the three types. Enforcement of the Protestation was the dominant individual committee on Liberties and it reflected very accurately the statistics just mentioned. Other committees concerning liberties must also show the greater gentry, Gray's Inn and those of rather lengthy Parliamentary experience to be decidedly interested in such matters. Concomitantly, other social classes, Inns of Court, and those of Short Parliament experience only, or none were less interested, or saved their desire to correct injustices to the other legal committees.

There were only nine advocates of war among the various 1643 parties on Liberties. However, the future radicals of 1644 varied between

thirteen and twenty. The three war party members on the largest individual Liberties' committee remained radical in 1644 and 1648. A survey of all thirty-seven war party members in the House reveals that only one member became a 1644 moderate. Furthermore, the same survey indicates that only four members of the 1643 war element became moderates in 1648. The one member who converted from a 1643 war advocate to a 1644 moderate was not on any of the committees for Liberties. Similarly, none of the four 1643 war party members who became 1648 moderates were on any of the committees concerning Liberties. Therefore, the substantial changes in political stances that occurred between 1643 and 1648 were the result of 1643 party members who were not firmly committed to a radical position. The many members who changed from 1644 radicals to 1648 moderates had been middle of peace party supporters in 1643.

The effect of the three most active members, John Glynne, Roger Hill, and Francis Rous, on Officials, was sometimes reduced by each member having, in a specific category, a different background. Each of these three members had four appointments. If all three had the same classification in common in a certain category, then their total appointments would remarkably change the statistics for that category. For example, all three were Parliamentarians and were, therefore, twelve of the sixty-four Parliamentarian representations. However, all three received their legal training at different Inns of Court and were, therefore, of less impact on the statistics of the type.

The greater gentry classification was the only occasion on Officials when John Glynne and Francis Rous combined to help give a lead to any group within a category. However, the four appointments of Roger Hill, lesser gentry, partially offset the effect of the other two members. It

does indicate, however, that the strong third place showing of the lesser gentry tended to come from a variety of different members. The combination of Glynne and Rous had its effect on the unclassified total for stock companies and to place Oxonians ahead of those who were unclassified. A combination of John Glynne and Roger Hill helped give the barristers and the future radicals, in the fourth quarter of 1644, disproportionately high representation. Roger Hill and Francis Rous added eight representations to the total of the Southwest. They also contributed to the disproportionately high representation of the radicals in the first quarter of 1644 and in 1648. Each of these three most active members, as detailed earlier, had a profound effect on their respective college figures. Otherwise, their effect on other statistics was minimal.

The large lead of the 1643 war element on Officials was maintained throughout 1644 and 1648. There were very few conversions from either the 1644 radicals or moderates to the 1648 radicals or moderates. There were three 1644 radicals who became 1648 moderates on the largest individual committee within this type. One 1644 moderate became a 1648 radical on each of the two largest committees. The percentage, then, of political alteration on the two largest committees or the type itself, was low.

There were no outstanding numbers of appointment by any member to committees on Legal Reform. The dominant feature of this type was the disproportionately high representation of the lesser gentry. The merchants were also well represented. They were equal in number to the third placed county gentry. The proportional relationship of the three gentry classes to the two merchant classes on this type was three to one; in the House it was six to one. This also showed a keen interest in

jurisprudence on the part of the mercantile classes. The high representation from the merchant classes is further extended by the active stock company record. There was a higher percentage of active stock company members on LGRF than on any of the other three types. More of the members had attended an Inn of Court than had attended a university. There was also a high percentage of barristers among the members. Those with brief or no Parliamentary experience almost doubled those with longer experience. The dominance of the 1643 war party was extended into 1644, but with the passage of time that influence dwindled. Legal Reform committees had many 1644 radicals who became 1648 moderates, even though the solid radicals more than doubled the solid moderates.

Having given a summary profile of each of the four types one should now reiterate the most important points. The social status category had a disproportionately high number of lesser gentry on Impeachment, Officials, and especially, Legal Reform. The merchant classes also had their best proportional representation on Legal Reform. Notable also was the pattern of radical domination on all types. That domination was especially noticeable on Impeachment and Officials. The other two types, even though they maintained a radical majority in 1648, lost radical support through time with the defection of many 1644 radicals to the 1648 moderate camp. The strength of the future radicals of 1644 and 1648 was often the result of many members being appointed to committees who would be supporters of a war policy in 1643. A survey of the 1643 middle and peace parties also revealed a source of radical strength in 1644 and 1648. Many more of the middle and peace parties members would change their 1643 party stances in 1644 and 1648, than would the 1643 war party members.

9. Petition Committees

The many petitions presented to the House of Commons were divided into three types: Private, Corporation, and Citizen Group. Analysis of Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions was made cumbersome when the House sometimes named a few specific members to a committee and then added all members of a certain area or region to that committee. The statistics for each of those two types are greatly altered by the inclusion of many members who were otherwise inactive. Especially notable is the high proportion of unclassified Royalists and Gray's Inn alumni. Private Petitions had one committee which included almost half the membership of the type. The committee was appointed to consider the petition of Sir John Delavale and Edward Gray (April 28). The Commons Journal recorded Sir Guy Palmes, Mr. Cage, Sir Edward Partheriche, Sir Anthony Irby, Sir John Holland, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Mr. Charles Pym, Sir Roger North and the Knights and Burgesses of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Yorkshire to this one committee. Similarly, a committee appointed to consider a petition from the County of Northumberland (May 28), on Corporation Petitions, had Sir Thomas Widdrington, Sir John Fenwick, Mr. Glyn, Sir William Widdrington, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Cage, Sir Patrick Curwen, Sir Thomas Samford, Sir William Dallston, Mr. Potter, Lord Gray and the Knights and Burgesses of the Counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. The latter committee also had nearly half the membership of its type. Therefore, the method of the House of appointing a whole area or region to a committee must be kept in mind as one analyzes the statistics of Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions.

The three petition types Private, Citizen Group, and Corporations

had those of Irish Adventurer experience only, Gray's Inn alumni, non-barristers, Parliamentarians, and the radicals of 1644 and 1648 in the lead. The greater gentry, Northeast, Cantabridgians, those of Short Parliament experience only, and the future 1643 war party led on two of the three types. St. John's College, Cambridge and Middle Temple were in second place on all types. Other outstanding features chiefly concerned the disproportionate over-representation of the greater gentry, Northeast, Northwest, and Gray's Inn alumni on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. The county gentry, merchants, Northeast, those of a mixed stock company record, barristers, Parliamentarians, future 1643 war party members, future radicals in three quarters of 1644 and future radicals in 1648 had disproportionately high representation on Citizen Group Petitions. Although the numbers of Royalists and unclassified were higher on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions than on any other type heretofore, they were still lower than the proportions of the House would suggest. Having outlined the most salient features and peculiarities of the Petition types, one may now complete the analysis.

The greater gentry had a slightly disproportionate lead over the county gentry on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. The lead was slightly more disproportionate on PTCP than on PTPR. The slight decrease in the numbers of the county gentry, relative to the other social classes on PTCP, made the lead of the greater gentry proportionally increase. The other classes on PTPR and PTCP were in proportion to each other and the House totals. Classes on Citizen Group Petitions were not in proportion to each other or House totals. The specific and limited concerns of some of the grievances expressed in various petitions elicited varying degrees of response from particular classes in the House.

The concern over the collecting of money (June 7) may have been the chief reason for the merchants having half the representation of the committee. The disproportionate number on this one committee accounted for four-fifths of the merchant total and second place on PTCG. The county gentry gained their disproportionate total less dramatically by taking three places on the above committee, the only two on another, and one on a committee of six. The three greater gentry representations came from a committee which concerned tin miners of Devon and Dorset (December 9). Two of the three greater gentry members represented that region, while the third, being the son of one of the other two, would be reasonably concerned.

For reasons already stated in the introductory comments, the Northeast and Northwest had grossly disproportionate representation on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. Thirty-seven and twenty-five representations of the Northeast and Northwest, respectively, were on the largest PTPR committee. Similarly, a high proportion of Northeast and Northwest totals were on the single PTCP committee previously mentioned. Only five Northeast and two Northwest representations were not on the largest PTCP committee. The Northeast, for whatever reasons, had a slightly disproportionate representation on Citizen Group Petitions. The proximity of the East to the Northeast may have been one of the reasons for it to be better represented than one might expect on PTPR and PTCP. One-fourth of its representation on PTPR came from that type's largest committee. However, it is more likely that local grievances gave the East its slightly disproportionate representation.

Those who did not have stock company experience outnumbered those who did on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. Most of the

unclassified came from the two largest PTPR and PTCP committees. Among the classified, those with only Irish Adventurer experience led each type. The largest committees on PTPR and PTCP contributed nine and six appointments, respectively, to those of stock company experience other than the Irish Adventurer scheme. Those disproportionate appointments greatly helped the SC's place second on PTPR and PTCP. Citizen Group Petitions had those of Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience in second place, a position the IS's enjoyed on many previous committee types.

More of the representations on the Petition types are classified as having attended a university than those who had not attended. Cambridge University alumni led on the two largest types, Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. The largest individual committee on each of these types had more than three times as many Cantabridgians as Oxonians, whereas on each type, the ratio was less than two to one. Oxford alumni led, by two, on the smallest type, Citizen Group Petitions. PTCG had a higher percentage of unclassified, than either of the two larger types.

There was an excessive number of Oxford colleges in the first two ranks on each of the Petition types. St. John's, Magdalen, and University shared first place on Private Petitions; Brasenose, Christ Church, and Hart Hall shared second place. Two of the Oxford colleges, St. John's and Magdalen, which shared first place on PTPR, also shared the same rank on Citizen Group Petitions; Balliol and Queens shared second place. University College was the only Oxford college to repeat its first place position from one of the other two types. It shared first place with Exeter and Hart Hall, on Corporation Petitions. Magdalen dropped from its number one rank on the previous two types to share

second place with Balliol and the "unknowns", on PTCP. The largest individual committee on PTCP had no appreciable effect on the statistics of the leading Oxford colleges.

Queens and St. John's dominated the first two positions among the Cambridge colleges. Queens was first and St. John's second, on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. They shared second place on Citizen Group Petitions; Christ College was in first place. Significant proportions of the totals for Queens and St. John's, on the two largest types, came from the largest individual committee of each type. More than half the Queens College total on PTPR and PTCP was the result of many of its alumni being appointed to one large committee on each type. Similarly, more than half the St. John's total on PTCP and slightly less than half of its total on PTPR came from the largest committee on each type. Both colleges had particularly high and disproportionate representation on PTPR if one sees that Emanuel College (the second most numerous Cambridge college in the House) had only three representations, while Queens and St. John's had twelve and eleven, respectively. Christ College also had a higher representation on PTPR than its House totals would suggest. It should be noted, however, that the disproportionate position of Christ was not a result of a disproportionate representation on the largest PTPR committee. It took only the appointments of Bulstrode Whitelocke and Denzil Holles to place Christ in first place on PTCG.

Gray's Inn had a larger proportion of its alumni from the Northeast and Northwest than any of the other Inns of Court. It also shared the most numerous position in the House totals with Middle Temple. Those two facts, especially the first, place Gray's Inn in first place on all three Petition types. The leads were disproportionately high on Private

Petitions and Corporation Petitions, but not as disproportionate as they were on the largest committee of each type. On the largest PTPR committee, Gray's Inn alumni almost quadrupled the second most numerous Inn of Court, Inner Temple. Gray's Inn more than quadrupled its nearest rivals on the largest PTCP committee. Despite its last place position on each of the largest committees of PTPR and PTCP, Middle Temple placed second on those two types, and on PTCG. Lincoln's Inn had disproportionate representation on PTPR by leading last placed Inner Temple. Barristers had their best proportional representation on PTCG and their worst on PTPR. The non-barristers only led the barristers, by one, on PTCG.

Those whose Parliamentary record spanned a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's and the Short Parliament ranked a distant third on the largest committee of Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. However, on PTPR, the 21SH's were in first place; on PTCP, they were tied in second place with those of no Parliamentary experience. Citizen Group Petitions reflected the House totals by having those of Short Parliament experience only, those of no Parliamentary experience, and those of 1620's and Short Parliament experience in first, second, and third place, respectively. More than half the totals of the type for those with no Parliamentary experience, those of Short Parliament experience, those whose Parliamentary experience was confined to the 1620's, and those who sat in on Parliament or Parliaments before 1620 and in a Parliament or Parliaments between 1621 and 1629 were on the largest PTPR committee. The largest PTCP committee had more than half the total of the type for those of no Parliamentary experience and for those whose Parliamentary experience was confined to a Parliament of Parliaments of the 1620's. PTPR had a wider range of Parliamentary experience than either of the other two types with

one member's record spanning the late Elizabethan years, the Parliaments before 1620, the Parliaments of the 1620's, and the Short Parliament.

Similar to the types of wide Parliamentary experience, were those of wide political experience. Private Petitions was one of two types which had representatives from every one of the nine classifications in 1642.

Of the 104 Parliamentary representations on them, thirteen were from Pym's (1640) group, and two were from Straffordians; of the forty-two Royalist seats, twelve were held by reformers, eleven by Straffordians, one by a member who had originally supported Pym, and one by a Straffordian reformer. There was one member of unknown political persuasion.

More are not categorized in 1644 than are; in 1648, the reverse is true.

- Of those who are classified, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644 and 1648.

Nearly all the Royalist representations were confined to the largest committee on Private Petitions. The largest committee appointed considered a petition of Sir John Delavale and Edward Gray (April 28). It had thirty-four Parliamentarians; two were Straffordians and one was a (1640) follower of Pym. The Royalists had one less representation. All the Royalist Straffordians, the one member who originally supported Pym, and the one Straffordian reformer were on the largest committee. More than half the Royalists and reformers of the type were also on the same committee. Thirty of the thirty-four Parliamentarians had later records. Sir Anthony Irby was classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, but in 1648, as a moderate. Richard Barwis, Sir William Constable, Henry Darley, Thomas Mauleverer, and John Wastell were unclassified in 1644, but in 1648, they were radicals. Future 1648 moderates, Sir John Fenwick, Sir Roger North, Charles Pym, and Sir Richard Wynn were unclassified in 1644.

Of the twenty classified, sixteen would be radicals in 1644; thirteen would remain so, two would become moderates, and one was deceased by 1648. Five were moderates; four remained so, and one was deceased by 1648. The future 1648 radicals, then, almost doubled the moderates.

A smaller and somewhat later committee appointed to examine a petition by Captain William Boothe (July 12), had eight members. All were Parliamentarians with later records. Three were radicals in 1644; one became a moderate in 1648, and one was deceased by that year. Five were moderates; three would remain so, and two would become radicals in 1648.

The larger committee reflected the type more accurately than the smaller committee. The radical to moderate and classified to unclassified ratios in 1644 on the larger sample committee were much more similar to the type, than the same ratios on the smaller committee. The 1644 radical to moderate ratio of the largest single Private Petitions committee was almost identical to the type. The reverse was true for the smaller committee, where the moderates almost doubled the 1644 radicals. The 1644 unclassified more than doubled the classified on the largest PTPR committee, whereas on the type, the unclassified only led the classified by a slight margin. The other sample committee only had two members unclassified in the fourth quarter of 1644 and one in 1648. It was, therefore, very different from the type. It was also at odds with the statistics of the larger committee and the type by having more 1644 moderates than radicals. Furthermore, it went against the grain of many previous types and individual committees, when more of its 1644 moderates became 1648 radicals, than the reverse. However, that reversal of the trend gave the smaller of the two sample committees a closer adherence to the type in 1648, than the larger committee. Three was the radical

majority on the type in 1648, but on its largest committee the majority was eight - almost double the moderate total. Although the future 1648 moderates had a majority of one on the smaller committee, that slight majority bound it more closely to the statistics of the type, than the larger sample committee was to the type.

The political composition of Citizen Group Petitions can be examined in its entirety. All sixteen members were Parliamentarians. One member, Bulstrode Whitelocke was appointed twice, thereby giving seventeen representations to the type. Robert Scawen had voted against the Attainder of Strafford. Bulstrode Whitelocke, Denzil Holles, and Robert Reynolds accounted for the four moderate representations in the first two quarters of 1644. William Cage added one more moderate to the four just mentioned in the third quarter of 1644. Robert Reynolds was unclassified in the fourth quarter which caused the moderate total to drop. He was the only member unclassified in the fourth quarter of 1644. The 1644 radicals more than doubled the moderates in the first and third quarters of 1644. The ratio was widened to three to one in the second quarter and even further in the fourth quarter, to more than four to one. There was only one solid moderate, Denzil Holles. The three other 1648 moderates were the result of John Rolle, Samuel Vassall, and William Wheeler changing their political stance between 1644 and 1648. There were nine solid radicals. The 1644 radical, William Cage, was deceased by 1648. The defection of the 1644 moderates, Robert Reynolds and Bulstrode Whitelocke, to the 1648 radicals completes the analysis for Citizen Group Petitions.

Corporation Petitions was similar to Private Petitions in that it had members of wide political experience in 1642.. It was also dominated by one large committee. Of the eighty-nine Parliamentary representations

on PTCP, four were from Pym's (1640) group, and one was a Straffordian; of the thirty-two Royalist seats, six were held by reformers, ten by Straffordians, one by a member who had originally supported Pym, and one by a Straffordian reformer. There was one member whose political stance remained unknown. More are categorized in the first two quarters of 1644 than are not; in the last two quarters of 1644 and in 1648, the reverse is true. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals than moderates in both years.

Only a few Royalist representations were not on the largest individual committee of Corporation Petitions. The largest PTCP committee considered a petition from the county of Northumberland (May 28). It had fifty-three members. Slightly less than half were Parliamentarians. The twenty-four Parliamentarians had one Straffordian, Robert Scawen, among them. All the Royalist Straffordians, the one member who had originally supported Pym, and the one Straffordian reformer were confined to this one committee. More than three-fourths of the remaining Royalists were also on the largest committee. Only one Parliamentarian, Ferdinando Fairfax, did not have a later record. Five future 1648 radicals, Richard Barwis, Sir William Constable, Henry Darley, Thomas Mauleverer, and John Wastell, were unclassified in 1644. Similarly, two future 1648 moderates, Sir John Fenwick and Hugh Potter, were unclassified in 1644. Of the twenty-three classified, thirteen would be radicals in 1644; eleven would remain so, and two would be deceased by 1648. Three were moderates in 1644; two remained so, and one was deceased by 1648.

A committee of fourteen which treated with a committee from London concerning a petition recently submitted (November 12), had only one Royalist, Edmund Waller. The only Parliamentarian not classified in 1644

was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Of the thirteen classified, ten would be radicals in 1644; eight would remain so, and two would be moderates in 1648. The two 1644 moderates were solid.

The larger of the two sample committees more closely reflected the type. The ratio of unclassified to classified in 1644 and 1648 on the largest committee was greater than the type, but that ratio was closer than the wide ratio that existed between the classified and unclassified on the smaller committee. The 1644 radical to moderate ratio on the larger committee was closer to the type than it was on the smaller committee. However, the 1648 ratio of radicals to moderates on the smaller committee was almost an exact duplication of the type, and therefore, much closer to the type than the 1648 radical to moderate ratio of the largest PTCP committee. Despite the size of the larger sample committee, it was politically more stable than the smaller committee. Only one 1644 radical and one 1644 moderate were not stable - they both died before 1648. The smaller committee had two 1644 radicals who became 1648 moderates. Therefore, the larger committee was closer to the type.

The usual leadership of the future 1643 middle party was not present on the three Petition types. Instead, the war party led on Citizen Group Petitions and Corporation Petitions. It was second, by one, to the peace party on Private Petitions. The middle party was third on PTPR and PTCP. However, on the smallest committee type, it was last with no representations. A combination of the two war parties on the one hand, and the two peace parties on the other, do not change the respective positions of either the war or peace element already mentioned, but serve only to increase the peace majority on PTPR and to keep the war majority constant on PTCP. The largest individual committees did not alter the 1643

statistics for type as much as they had done in other categories. On both types, the largest committees were very close to the statistics of their respective types. It should be noted, however, that the large numbers of unclassified on the two largest PTPR and PTCP committees were the main reasons for the unclassified outnumbering the classified in 1643.

In a recapitulation of the findings of the three Petition types, one cannot ignore the considerable effect, on two of them, of their largest single committee. Those committees on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions had a significant bearing on all aspects of their respective types, especially on the categories of geographic, stock company, University, Inns of Court, previous Parliamentary experience, and political structure of 1642. The largest committee on PTPR and PTCP also contributed most of unclassified figures. Those two committees indirectly made Citizen Group Petitions atypical among the Petition group.

The disproportionate representation produced by the largest committees on two types, Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions, militated against the establishment of uniformities among the three Petition types. However, those of Irish Adventurer experience only, Gray's Inn alumni, non-barristers, Parliamentarians, and the radicals of 1644 and 1648 managed to lead their respective categories on each type. Another uniformity was the second place showing of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Middle Temple on all types. A trend was established by the lead on two of three types of the greater gentry, Northeast, Cambridge alumni, those of Short Parliament experience only, and future 1643 war party.

The 1644 and 1648 radicals were stronger and more consistent on the two types with the greatest percentage of 1643 war party advocates. The 1643 peace parties and middle party were better represented on Private

Petitions than on either of the other two Petition types. PTPR was also the type with the fewest radicals (relative to the moderates) in 1644 and 1648. Furthermore, there was a greater rate of attrition among the radicals between 1644 and 1648 on PTPR than on either of the other two types. Generally, the radicals were much more stable on Petitions than they were on most of the types in this study.

10. Economic Committees

Committees of a common economic theme were placed on one of five types: Land, Taxes, Trade and Commerce, London, and Supply. Two committees on Land were similar to the largest single committees on Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions. The House named all members from an entire region to each of the two largest Land committees. More than half the total of Land was the result of the two largest committees being appointed in such a manner. The earlier of the two committees was appointed to consider a property dispute between the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Cumberland (April 7). The Commons Journal recorded Selden, Lord Falkland, Serjeant Wilde, Mr. Peard, Sir Arth. Ingram, Sir Ben. Rudyard, Mr. Solicitor, Sir H. Vane, Lord Fairfax, Mr. Ashton, Sir Jo. Holland, Sir Edw. Partheriche, Sir Pat. Curwyn, Sir Symond D'Ewes, Sir H. Anderson, and the Knights and Burgesses of Yorkeshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Kent as members of it. A committee of one more member was appointed a few weeks later to confirm letters patents made by the King unto Sir Cornelius Vermeyden (May 4). Appointed to it were: Sir Rob. Pye, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Nicholls, Sir Jo. Bampfild, Mr. Rowse, Sir Martin Lumley, Sir A. Irby, Mr. Knightly, D'Ewes, Sir T. Woodhouse, Mr. Pury,

Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Chadwell, Mr. Morley, Sir A. Haselrig, Mr. Glyn, the Knights and Burgesses of Yorkeshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. These two committees were largely responsible for making Land, in many categories, atypical.

The domination of the Parliamentarians was the only uniformity on the five economic committee types. The future 1644 radicals missed, by one, having sole lead in each quarter on all types; they shared the lead with the moderates in the third quarter on Land. Four types were led by those who had Irish Adventurer experience only, Cantabrigians, Middle Temple alumni, and non-barristers. Special class interests were reflected in the disproportionate representation of the gentry classes on Land; the merchant classes on Trade and Commerce. Land was the type with the highest numbers of unclassified. In three of its categories, stock company, 1643, and third quarter of 1644, the unclassified outnumbered the classified. The only other types to have more unclassified than classified were Taxes and Trade and Commerce. On both types, more had not attended a university than had. A higher percentage of 1644 radicals than moderates, on all types, would be persuaded to alter their political stance by 1648.

The opening paragraph of this analysis of the economic committees indicated that the two largest Land committees would have a profound effect on some of the Land categories. This is especially true in respect to class structure. The greater gentry almost tripled the county gentry on Land, but in the House, the greater gentry did not quite double the county gentry. On each of the two largest Land committees, the greater gentry more than tripled its nearest rival, the county gentry. If one subtracts the combined total of the greater gentry and the combined total

of the county gentry of the largest Land committees from the Land totals, one will have an accurate reflection of their respective standing in the House. The result of that subtraction will also give the same ratio as the two classes had on Trade and Commerce. Otherwise, the greater gentry, vis à vis the other two gentry classes, had a disproportionately low representation on Taxes, London, and Supply. Even if one combines the many greater gentry of the two largest land committees with the two other gentry classes, one will find that the gentry classes will only outnumber the combined merchant classes by a ratio slightly greater than in the House. The Land type had a much greater ratio of gentry to merchants than any of the four other types. Therefore, the merchant classes were not only well represented on Land, but had disproportionately high representation on the other four types as well.

One could reasonably expect that the merchant classes would be well represented on the economic committees. They did better than their House totals would suggest, on Taxes, Trade and Commerce, London, and Supply. The merchant classes had their best representation on Trade and Commerce. They were only three less than the combined gentry classes. The merchant representations alone, outnumbered any one of the gentry classes. The control of Gunpowder and Arms was the only other committee type which had the merchants leading all other classes. Their knowledge of, and professional skill in mercantile matters, rather than their purely financial ability to contribute to the Parliamentary cause, probably accounts for such a disproportionate amount of merchants on TRCO. The merchants were second to the county gentry on Taxes; in third place, by two, on London; and solidly in third on Supply. Compared to the gentry classes, the merchant gentry had a disproportionately high number of representations

on each type. Its most disproportionate showing was on Supply, where it almost doubled its percentage of the House totals. The combined merchant classes on Taxes, constituted three-fifths of the total; on London, about a half; on Supply, about one-third; and on Land, a seventh. The merchant classes, then, went beyond the proportions the House totals suggested.

Although the Southwest ranked first in the House, it only led on two types, Taxes and Supply. It was second on Trade and Commerce and London. As one might expect, the Southeast led on London. The commercial activity of that city may have contributed enough representations on Trade and Commerce to also place the Southeast in the lead. The Southeast was second on Land and Supply. The two largest individual committees on Land contributed fifty-eight of the sixty seats of the first placed Northeast. The smaller of the two largest Land committees had all the Knights and Burgesses of Kent named to it. That may account for the strong second place showing of the Southeast on Land. Similarly, all Knights and Burgesses of certain counties within the East, Midlands and Northwest being named on either of the two committees largely accounts for the disproportionate representation, on Land, of those respective regions. The Midlands was in second place on Taxes. Wales and Border region was only in its third place rank of the House on London. On the four other types, it followed a pattern of many previous types by being lower than third. The other regions on the economic types followed the positions of their House totals.

The merchants of London and its area had a more varied stock company background than merchants of other regions or areas. The most active merchants of London and the Southeast who had a varied stock company record were appointed more times than those of Irish Adventurer experience

only, or stock companies other than the Irish Adventurer. Those of Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience led those who were only Irish Adventurers on London committees. The reverse was true on Taxes, Trade and Commerce, and Supply. Those of Irish Adventurer experience only, led those of stock company experience other than the Irish Adventurer, on Land; the IS's were third. The investors outnumbered the non-investors on four types. Land was the exception: non-investors led (102) investors (76). The two largest Land committees contributed seventy-nine of the non-investor total; forty-four of the investor.

Among the university totals, the unclassified outnumbered the classified on Taxes and Trade and Commerce. Oxford had no representation on Tax committees. The Oxford totals were achieved through the leadership of Hart Hall, Magdalen, St. John's, and St. Albans Colleges. University, Exeter, Balliol, and Oriel were some of the Oxford colleges which were not in first, but in second place on the various economic types. The usual active members again gave those colleges their high standing. John Glynne's eight appointments to Supply, five to Land, and five to London accounted for all, or nearly all, the Hart Hall representations on those respective committee types. The disproportionate showing of St. John's College on Trade and Commerce was due to the four appointments of Bulstrode Whitelocke. He contributed more than half the seats for the first place tie St. John's had on London. More than half the total of Magdalen on London was a result of the committee service of Peter Wentworth. The second place University enjoyed on Land resulted from five of the six representations being on the two largest individual committees. John Wylde accounted for the second place position of Balliol on London committees. St. Albans had the most disproportionate representation of any Oxford

college. It only had three members in the House, but the eleven appointments of John Trenchard to Supply committees gave it equal rank with Hart Hall. Oriel College, with three seats in the House, also had disproportionately high representation. It shared second place on Supply by virtue of the nine representations of Sir Robert Harley.

The Cambridge college totals were dominated by the usual three leaders: Queens, Emmanuel and St. John's. Queens led on Land, Taxes, and Trade and Commerce. It shared second with Christ on London. It was third on Supply. Emmanuel led on London and Supply. It was second on Land. St. John's shared the lead with Queens on Land. It was in second on Trade and Commerce and Supply. On London committees, it was third. Queens was the only Cambridge college represented on Taxes. Only two representations of St. John's and four of Queens were not on the two largest Land committees. The disproportionate rank of the "unknowns", on Land, was also largely due to those two committees. Denzil Holles (three) and Sir Thomas Widdrington (two) accounted for most of the disproportionate representation of Christ College on London committees. It was equally in second with Queens.

Middle Temple alumni showed keen interest in the economic committees. Land was the only type on which Middle Temple did not lead; it placed second. The disproportionate lead of Gray's Inn, on Land, was largely the result of forty of the forty-five representations being confined to the two largest Land committee. Otherwise, Gray's Inn was second on Supply and last on all other types. Inner Temple did better than its third position in the House, when it ranked second on Taxes, Trade and Commerce and London. It was third on Supply. Lincoln's Inn managed to share second place with Inner Temple on Taxes. It was third on Land, but

otherwise it remained, as in the House, in last place on the other types. Taxes was one of three types, among the fifty-eight types, which had more barristers than non-barristers. This high percentage of barristers may have resulted from a lingering of those members who had previously fought against illegal taxes in the earlier part of the Long Parliament, or before it was called into session.

Those who sat in both the Short Parliament and the parliaments of the 1620's were in first place on three types, Taxes, Trade and Commerce, and Supply. On Taxes, the lead was shared four ways by those whose Parliamentary experience was confined to a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's, those who only had Short Parliament experience, and those who had no previous Parliamentary experience. On Trade and Commerce and Supply, those who had only Short Parliament experience were in second place. The SHRT's led those with no Parliamentary experience on Land, and the 21SH's on London committees. Each of the five economic committee types had at least one representative with a long Parliamentary record. Even Taxes, with only nine representations, managed to have one member who sat one or more times before 1620, during the 1620's, and in the Short Parliament. Trade and Commerce had a high proportion of its representations with a lengthy Parliamentary record. If one compares those of no previous Parliamentary experience and those of only Short Parliament experience with those of 1620's experience and before, one will find that those of the longer Parliamentary record will lead those of brief Parliamentary experience on three types, Taxes, Trade and Commerce, and Supply. The two largest Land committees gave that type a wider spectrum of the 1642 political factions than any other economic type. Land was the only type to have representations in each of the nine possible groups.

Among the 125 Parliamentary representations, there were thirteen from Pym's (1640) group, and two from the Straffordians. Of the fifty-three Royalist seats, thirteen were held by reformers, thirteen by Straffordians, two by Straffordian reformers, and one who originally supported Pym.

There were two representations of unknown political persuasion. Only in the third quarter of 1644 were there more unclassified than classified. That was also the only quarter in which the future 1644 radicals did not double the moderates. The radicals had a majority in 1648.

The first Land committee was appointed on April 7, 1642. Its sixty-one members were appointed to examine a property dispute between the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Cumberland. The thirty-two Parliamentarians included two from Pym's (1640) group and one Straffordian. The twenty-eight Royalists included eight reformers, six Straffordians, one Straffordian reformer, and the only Royalist of the type who originally supported Pym. There was one member, William Mallory, of unknown political persuasion. Twenty-six members had later records. Richard Barwis, Sir William Constable, Henry Darley, Thomas Mauleverer, Augustine Skinner, and John Wastell were unclassified in 1644, but in 1648, they were radicals. Ralph Assheton was the only 1648 moderate unclassified in 1644. Of the nineteen classified, twelve would be radicals in 1644; eleven would remain so, and one would become a radical by 1648. Seven were moderates; six would remain so, and one would be deceased by 1648. The future 1648 radicals more than doubled the moderates.

Another Land committee was appointed to confirm the letters patents made by the King unto Sir Cornelius Vermeyden (May 4). It had sixty-two members. The forty Parliamentarians included two (1640) followers of Pym. Among the twenty-one Royalists were seven Straffordians, three

reformers, and one Straffordian reformer. One member, William Mallory, was unclassified in 1642. Thirty-eight members had later records. Sir William Constable, Henry Darby, Thomas Mauleverer, John Wastell, and Sir Thomas Wodehouse were unclassified in 1644, but in 1648, they were radicals. Thomas Grantham and Henry Pelham were the only 1648 moderates unclassified in 1644. Sir Anthony Irby was classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, but in 1648, as a moderate. Of the thirty-eight classified, twenty-three would be radicals in 1644; fifteen would remain so, and eight would become moderates by 1648. Nine were moderates; six would remain so, and three would be deceased by 1648. The 1648 radicals had a majority of seven.

The two sample committees had twenty-nine members in common. The later and larger committee was more similar to the future political alignment of the type in 1644 and 1648, than the earlier and smaller committee. The smaller sample committee reversed the pattern of the radical to moderate ratios in 1644, by having the radicals only double the moderates in the third quarter. The larger committee was a very accurate reflection of the type, by having the radicals more than double the moderates in the first, second, and fourth quarters of 1644. In the third quarter, like the type, the radicals led, but did not double the moderates. The ratio of unclassified to classified was greater in 1644 and 1648 on the smaller committee than on either the larger committee or the type. There was also a much higher ratio of solid radicals and moderates on the smaller committee than on either the larger committee or the type. The smaller committee was much less active politically than either the larger committee or the type. The smaller committees, then, was not only at odds with the larger committee and the type, but also with the pattern of other economic

sample committees and types.

There were only two committees concerning taxes. The eight members appointed allows one to analyze the entire membership. All nine appointments were Parliamentarians. Oliver St. John was a (1640) follower of Pym. John Francklyn was the only member who was unclassified in 1644 and 1648. William Cage died before 1648, and thereby accounts for the other unclassified statistic of 1648. Robert Reynolds was unclassified in the fourth quarter of 1644. Sir Robert Pye was the only member appointed to both committees. His dalliance with the moderates in the third quarter of 1644 was a precursor to his eventual defection in 1648. The defection of Sir Robert Pye accounted for half the moderate total in the third quarter of 1644 and in 1648. William Cage and Robert Reynolds were the other two moderates in the third quarter of 1644. The latter supplied the moderates with their only representation in the first two quarters of 1644. However, he defected to the radical position in 1648. Therefore, there were no solid moderates. There were only two solid radicals, Edmund Prideaux and Oliver St. John.

Sixty-one representations comprised the Trade and Commerce type. The fifty-eight Parliamentary representations included eight from Pym's (1640) group and one Straffordian. The three Royalist representations were reformers. The third quarter of 1644 was the only quarter to have more than half as many moderates as radicals. In 1648, the moderates would have a majority of two.

The earliest Trade and Commerce committee named in April considered "... an act concerning package, ballage, scavage, portage, etc." It had eleven members; all were Parliamentarians. Nine had later records. Sir Christopher Yelverton was only classified in 1648, as a radical. Of the

eight classified, six would be radicals in 1644; four would remain so, and two would become moderates in 1648. Two were moderates in 1644, but one became a radical in 1648.

A committee of seven members was named to consider news of Turkish trading ships near Plymouth, as well as the Proclamation received by the Mayor of Plymouth (July 21). One member, Roger Matthew, was a reformer. All others had later records. Hugh Owen was only classified in 1648, as a moderate. Of those classified, four times as many would be radicals as moderates in 1644; three of the four radicals would become moderates by 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. There was only one solid moderate. This committee, then, was very small and unstable.

None of the same members were on both sample committees. The larger of the two committees was more stable than the type or smaller committee. The smaller committee was much more politically volatile than the type. However, if the two committees were combined, they would closely reflect the radical to moderate ratios of 1644 and 1648. They were both different from the type in having a higher proportion of politically active members.

On London committees, seventeen of the 129 Parliamentary representatives were from Pym's (1640) group. There were six reformers among the eight Royalist seats. The greatest number of the unclassified appeared in the third quarter of 1644. The radicals more than doubled the moderates in each quarter of 1644. Although many 1644 radicals became moderates in 1648, the radicals held a majority of fourteen.

The largest individual London committee considered the certificate from the aldermen of London concerning the election of a Locum tenens (July 21). It had fourteen members; eleven were Parliamentarians. Ten

members had later records. Augustine Skinner was only classified in 1648, as a radical. Of the nine classified, six would be radicals in 1644; three would remain so, one would become a moderate in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. Three were moderates in 1644; two remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

A somewhat smaller and earlier committee considered the best method of collecting poll money from London (May 11). It had ten members; nine were Parliamentarians with later records. Seven of the nine classified would be radicals in 1644; two would remain so, three would become moderates, and two would be deceased by 1648. Two were moderates in 1644; one remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

Robert Reynolds and Samuel Vassall were appointed to each of the two sample committees. The smaller of the two committees was more similar to the type in the first, second, and fourth quarters of 1644, than the larger committee. In those quarters, the radicals of the smaller committee, like the type, more than tripled the moderates. The larger committee was more similar to the type by having the radicals double the moderates. It was also more stable. The smaller committee had a very high percentage of its 1644 radicals die or become moderates by 1648. The moderates actually gained a 1648 majority (one) on the smaller committee. The radical to moderate ratio on the larger committee in 1648 was much more similar to the type than the 1648 ratio of the smaller committee.

Supply committees were second to Land committees in the range of representation from the various 1642 factions. Thirty-seven of the 304 Parliamentarian representations were (1640) followers of Pym. There was a wider distribution among the Royalist groups. The thirteen Royalists included eight reformers, one who originally cooperated with Pym, and one

Straffordian. Of those categorized in 1644, the radicals more than tripled the moderates in every quarter but the third, where the radicals more than doubled the moderates. The moderates of 1648, however, had a majority of nineteen.

The largest Supply committee considered the proceedings and accounts of monies, plate, and horse which are to be produced by several countries, the House, and all other places (October 28). All eighteen members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen had later records. The 1648 moderate, Sir Robert Parkhurst was unclassified in 1644. Of the fifteen classified in 1644, thirteen were radicals; seven remained so, three became moderates in 1648, and three were deceased by that year. The two 1644 moderates were solid.

A second sample committee was appointed to raise money and to consider the purposes of the Bill of £400,000 (April 19). Eleven of its thirteen members were Parliamentarians. Ten had later records. Of the ten classified, six would be radical in 1644; two would remain so, two would become moderates in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. The four 1644 moderates were solid.

John Trenchard and William Wheeler were the only two members appointed to both sample committees. The smaller of the two committees was more politically volatile. It had a higher percentage of 1644 radicals defect or die than the larger committee or the type. The larger committee, appointed just after the Battle of Edgehill, had a stronger and more consistent radical element. Furthermore, it did not have any Royalists.

The moderates were very stable on both committees. The totals of both committees reveal that the larger and later committee was more similar to the type.

Land was the only one of the five economic types to have more representations not belong to one of the 1643 groups. It was also the only type to give a clear majority to the peace party. The peace party shared the lead with the middle party on Taxes. The middle party led on two others, Trade and Commerce and Supply. The war party led on only one type, London. If the peace and peace-middle parties are combined, that combination will lead the combined war and war-middle parties on four types. On Supply, the combined war parties will outnumber the combined peace parties by four seats. Taxes will be the only type where the middle party will be higher than third place; it will place second.

By way of summary on this group of committee types, one may note the chief feature as a negative one. There was a decided lack of uniformity among the five types with a common economic bond. The only exception was the domination of the Parliamentarians. Uniform domination was almost achieved by the 1644 radicals. They shared the lead with the moderates in the third quarter of 1644 on Land. The two largest Land committees contributed most of the highly disproportionate greater gentry totals. Although the greater gentry led on London and Supply, they were disproportionately under represented on those two types and on the other two types, Taxes and Trade and Commerce. Merchant and merchant gentry representation was in proportion to the House totals on Land. On the four other types, they had substantially greater proportions than their overall membership in the House would suggest. Their greatest proportional representation was on Trade and Commerce, where their combined total was only three less than the combined gentry classes. The Southwest and Southeast equally shared the first two ranks; both led on two types and were second on two others. The Northeast led on Land and the Midlands

was second on Taxes. Those were the only two occasions when either the Southwest or Southeast were not in the first two places. Land was the only type with more non-investors than investors. It was also the only type to have those who were members of stock companies other than the Irish Adventurers in second place. Membership in the Irish Adventurer scheme continued to prove to be important for appointment to committees. Those who only belonged to the Irish Adventurer scheme led on four types and were second on the fifth. Taxes and Trade and Commerce were two types with more representations from those who had not attended a university than had attended. Oxford representation only led one type, Trade and Commerce. None of the Oxford alumni were appointed to the smallest type, Taxes. John Trenchard of St. Albans College and Sir Robert Harley of Oriel gave those two colleges their disproportionate showing for the Oxford colleges on Supply. Christ College was the only Cambridge college to have disproportionately high representation. The high percentage of Gray's Inn alumni from the Northeast on the two largest Land committees moved Middle Temple out of first place for the only time on any of the five types. Taxes had more barristers than non-barristers. Those of long Parliamentary experience led those of brief experience on Taxes, Trade and Commerce, and Supply. Supply was the only type which was not led by the combined peace party members of 1643; the war party led instead. The 1643 middle party fared less well on this group than on many of the other group of types. Its best showing was second place on Taxes. With the exception of one quarter of 1644 already noted, the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates on all five types. The third quarter of each type had the lowest ratio of radicals to moderates. In the other three quarters, the radicals more than doubled the moderates. Land was

the only type which did not have a high percentage of 1644 radicals either die or defect to the moderate position by 1648. Taxes had more than fifty percent of its 1644 radical total die or become moderates by 1648.

It is rather surprising that the staunch radicals did not deem the economic committees as important as most of the other groups of committee types to the Parliamentary cause. The exception, as in many categories, was Land. Even though the 1648 moderates almost doubled their numbers of 1644 on Land, the radical strength remained relatively consistent. The four other types, however, had remarkable declines in the radical numbers from 1644 to 1648. Especially notable is the dramatic alteration in the radical to moderate ratios between 1644 and 1648 on Supply. The more extreme element led the combined 1643 peace parties; the middle party was third. The 1644 radicals more than doubled the moderates in each quarter of 1644. By 1648, the moderates had a majority of nineteen. Only one 1643 war party member, William Strode, classified as a 1644 radical, died before 1648. He had six appointments to Supply committees. Another 1643 war party member, Sir Robert Harley, became a moderate in 1644, and remained so in 1648. He was appointed to nine different Supply committees. Those two members were the only 1643 war party members appointed to Supply committees who were not solid radicals. The dominance of the war advocates in 1643 and 1644 was not maintained in 1648. Therefore, one can only conclude that many of the peace and middle party members of 1643 appointed to Supply changed from 1644 radicals to 1648 moderates.

11. Committees on Ireland

Irish affairs involving the Military, Supply, Defense and Safety, and Miscellaneous matters produced some interesting and outstanding features. Queens College of Cambridge, non-barristers, Parliamentarians, and future 1644 radicals led all others on each of the four committee types. Those of Irish Adventurer experience only, Middle Temple alumni, those of 1620's and Short Parliament experience, future 1643 war party members, and 1648 radicals led on three of the four types. In the university category on Supply, those who had not attended either of the two universities outnumbered, by one, those who had attended. It was the only occasion among all categories on the four types, where the unclassified had a majority over the classified. Also remarkable was the disproportionately low representation of the greater gentry on three types and the lack of radical solidarity on the Defense and Safety type. Those features, and less obvious ones, will now be examined in detail.

The greater gentry were better represented on Defense and Safety than their numbers in the House warranted. They more than doubled their nearest rivals. The greater gentry had proportionally low representation on the other three types. The county gentry (seventeen) outnumbered the greater gentry (thirteen) on Military. On committees for the Supply of Ireland, the greater and county gentry had equal representation; the lesser gentry had one less representation. The greater gentry only led the county gentry by one, and the lesser gentry by three, on Miscellaneous. The merchant class had their best representation on Supply, and their worst on Ireland Military committees.

The county gentry had a total of fifty-two representations on the

four committee types concerning Ireland. Seventeen different members produced that total. A nucleus of twelve members who were appointed more than once, accounted for forty-seven seats. Robert Reynolds was the only member appointed to each of the four types. He had a total of fourteen appointments. John Wylde five, John Lisle five, John Pym four, William Strode four, Sir Robert Pye three, and two each for Bulstrode Whitelocke, Sir Walter Erle, John Crewe, Herbert Morley, William Ellis, and Sir William Waller completes the statistics for the most active county gentry members. Nine different county gentry members were appointed to Military committees; eleven to Supply; three to Defense and Safety, and eight to Miscellaneous. With the exception of Defense and Safety, the county gentry had a disproportionately high representation on three types. The disproportion, then, was largely confined to the repeated appointments of a few members rather than a large class representation.

An examination of biographical information in Appendix C will reveal that there was a common economic interest among most of the county gentry appointed to the committees on Ireland. Only five of the county gentry members were not concerned with the Irish Adventurer scheme. John Crewe and William Ellis were the only two with double appointments who were not Irish Adventurers. Besides John Crewe, the Military committees had Sir Benjamin Rudyard and Peter Wentworth as non-members of the Irish Adventurer scheme. William Ellis and Henry Darley were the only other two members who were not Irish Adventurers. They were appointed to Miscellaneous committees. Both belonged to a stock company or companies other than the Irish Adventurer. Ireland Military committees had three county gentry representations which were not attached to any stock company, and one member, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, who belonged to a stock

company or companies other than the Irish Adventurer. All other members were either Irish Adventurers only, or Irish Adventurers who belonged to one or more other stock companies. Of the four committee types, Miscellaneous was the only one not to have disproportionately high representation from county gentry who were Irish Adventurers only. They equalled county gentry of both Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience. On the three other types, county gentry who were Irish Adventurers only, at least tripled those who were both members of the Irish Adventurer company and other stock companies. The ratio of IA's to IS's on these three types was considerably greater than the House totals, where the ratio was slightly more than two-to-one. None of the other social classes had such a solid connection with the Irish Adventurer scheme. The merchant class on Ireland Supply committees came closest to approximating the county gentry's support of the Irish Adventurer scheme. The merchant class had nine of its thirteen representations supporting the Irish Adventurer plan. The lesser gentry, who were also highly represented on IRSY, contrasted sharply to the county gentry and merchant class. The lesser gentry had only six Irish Adventurer supporters among its fifteen representations. Presumably, the lesser gentry, and other classes like them, found reasons and ways other than the Irish Adventurer connection to be appointed to the committees concerning Ireland. It seems, therefore, that the disproportionate showing of the county gentry on Irish committees was largely a result of their desire to further and protect the investments they had made in Ireland.

The Southeast led the second placed Southwest, by one, on Ireland committees for the Military and Defense and Safety. While the Southwest was the most represented of all geographical areas on Ireland committees.

for Supply and Miscellaneous matters, the Southeast was second by two and four representations, respectively. The East had a higher standing (third) on Supply, Defense and Safety, and Miscellaneous, than its fifth place ranking in the House warranted. The Midlands ranked third on Ireland Military committees. Only one member from the Northwest was appointed to any (Defense and Safety) of the Ireland committee types.

The four Ireland committee types were very active commercially. Ireland Defense and Safety was the only type which did not have more than twice as many representations from stock company members as from those who did not belong to any stock company. However, IRDS was the only type which had no representations from those members who were in stock companies, but were not Irish Adventurers. The other three types had taken representation from the SC's. The combined representation of those who were Irish Adventurers only, and of those who were Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies, outnumbered the SC's on Military, twenty-five to two; on Supply, forty to seven; and on Miscellaneous, thirty-nine to seven. Ireland Miscellaneous committees proved to be the most commercially active of the Ireland committee types. They had forty-six representations who belonged to a stock company, and only twelve who were not members of a stock company.

There were only a few representations on Ireland Military and Ireland Defense and Safety committees who had not attended a university. The reverse was the case on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous. On IRSY, those who had not attended a university even outnumbered those who had. On IRMI, those who had attended almost doubled those who had not attended. The wide disparity of the classified to unclassified on the two types pertaining to military matters was extended to the university representa-

tion. Oxford alumni led Cambridge alumni on IRMY with a ratio not too dissimilar from the Cambridge alumni lead on IRDS. The two universities were equal on IRSY. Cantabrigians outnumbered Oxonians on IRMI.

Among the Oxford colleges, Magdalen and Pembroke dominated the representations. Magdalen led on Ireland Military and Ireland Supply. Pembroke led on Ireland Defense and Safety and Ireland Miscellaneous. Furthermore, Magdalen shared second place on the two types which were led by Pembroke College. Pembroke shared second place with the "Unknowns" on Ireland Supply. Exeter reflected its second place rank in the House on Ireland Military committees. Hart Hall, Balliol, Queens, University, and one "Unknown" shared second place on Ireland Defense and Safety committees. Two of those colleges, Balliol and Hart Hall, shared second with Magdalen on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. The disproportionate showing of Pembroke College, with only three members in the House, was the result of the activity of John Pym and Francis Rous on IRSY, Francis Rous on IRDS, and three appointments of John Pym and one of Francis Rous on IRMI. It was the only Oxford college on committees on Ireland to be disproportionately over-represented.

The presence of Robert Reynolds on each of the four Ireland committee types greatly aided Queens College in leading all other Cambridge colleges. It shared the lead with Peterhouse on the Ireland Defense and Safety type. Robert Reynolds claimed four fifths of the Queens total on Ireland Military type; three-quarters on Ireland Supply; the entire total on Ireland Defense and Safety; and half the total on Ireland Miscellaneous. The disproportionately high representation of Peterhouse on IRDS was the result of the committee service of Sir John Francklyn (two) and Gilbert Millington (one). The double appointment of Oliver Cromwell to Ireland

Military committees and the single appointments of William Armine and Cromwell to IRDS gave Sidney Sussex disproportionately high representation on those two respective type. Emmanuel reflected its second place position in the House on IRMY and IRSY. Saint John's had its best showing on IRDS and IRMI, where it placed one notch lower than its first place rank in the House. Otherwise, the Cambridge colleges remained relatively consistent with their overall positions in the House.

Middle Temple had the most alumni on three committee types, Ireland Supply, Ireland Defense and Safety, and Ireland Miscellaneous. On Ireland Military, Middle Temple was second to the most numerous Inner Temple. Inner Temple, third in the House, placed second on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous committees. Gray's Inn was second, by one, on Ireland Defense and Safety. The consistent and repeated appearances of Robert Reynolds greatly aided the strong showing of Middle Temple on all Ireland types. Inner Temple's totals came from a wider spectrum of members. John Wylde (five), William Strode (four), Henry Marten (three), and Sir Robert Crane (three) accounted for most of the Inner Temple appointments on the Ireland types where it had disproportionately high representation.

The members appointed to Ireland Military, Ireland Defense and Safety and Ireland Miscellaneous committees had considerable Parliamentary experience. Those of Short Parliament and 1620's experience led those three types. Those of only Short Parliament experience were in second place on all four Ireland committee types. Those of no previous Parliamentary experience led on Ireland Supply committees. Even though representations from members with no Parliamentary experience led Ireland Supply committees, there were six representations from members who served

one or more times before 1620, during the 1620's, and in the Short Parliament. There was also one member who sat in a Parliament or Parliaments before 1620, and in a Parliament or Parliaments between 1621 and 1629. Those seven appointments gave Ireland Supply committees the most lengthy Parliamentary record of any of the other three Ireland types. It should also be noted that Ireland Supply committees had six representations from members whose Parliamentary experience was confined to a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's. Those few facts should be borne in mind when one considers the large number of representations from those with either Short Parliament experience only, or no experience on Ireland Supply committees.

None of the committees on the Ireland Military type were of sufficient size to analyze politically. However, the thirty-seven representations permits an examination of the entire membership. Sir Richard Cave was the only Royalist. Two of the remaining thirty-six members were (1640) followers of Pym. John Selden accounted for the Straffordian statistic. Five members did not have political records in 1644 and 1648. Henry Marten and Augustine Skinner were only classified in 1648, as radicals. The future 1644 radicals at least doubled the future 1644 moderates in the first three quarters of 1644. The radical majority was seven times the moderate total in the fourth quarter of 1644. The radicals more than quadrupled the moderates in 1648. The political profile of Robert Reynolds supplies most of the answer to the dramatic change in the radical-moderate statistics from the third to fourth quarters of 1644 and into 1648. He was classified as a moderate in the first three quarters of 1644, but in the fourth quarter he was unclassified. His appointment to four different Ireland Military committees gave either the moderates, radicals, or

the unclassified, four seats. Therefore, the moderate total of seven in the third quarter of 1644 dropped to three when he was unclassified in the fourth quarter of 1644. His defection to the radicals in 1648 added four more radical seats to their 1648 total, and thereby helped Ireland Military be the only one of the four Ireland types to show an increase in the 1648 radical majority over its previous 1644 majority. However, it is not surprising to see the radicals inordinately represented on committees pertaining to military matters.

The forty-eight Parliamentary representations on Ireland Supply committees included nine from Pym's (1640) group, and one from the Straffordians. Five of the seven Royalist seats were held by reformers. In the first quarter of 1644, the categorized representations more than doubled the uncategorized. In the remaining three quarters of 1644 and in 1648, more are categorized than are not. Of those who are classified, more than twice as many would be radicals than moderates in 1644. The radicals had a majority of seven in 1648.

There were twenty-three members on the largest Ireland Supply committee. It was appointed to consider ways of supplying Ireland with necessary provisions (May 14). Twenty-one members were Parliamentarians; eighteen are classified in 1644, and sixteen in 1648. Fifteen of the eighteen classified in 1644 would be radicals; seven would remain so, six would become moderates in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. The three future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648. The solid radicals more than doubled the solid moderates on this Ireland Supply committee, which had a high rate of radicals either defect or die.

Another Ireland Supply committee was much more politically stable than the largest committee. It was appointed to direct all fines gained

from impeachments toward the Irish War (May 7). Fifteen of its eighteen members were Parliamentarians. Nine had later records. Six would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so, and one would be deceased by 1648. Three would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648.

The political structure of the two committees proved to be quite different from each other and the type itself. The merchant gentry and merchant class had a higher rate of political change from 1644 to 1648 than any of the three gentry classes. Most of the change for the mercantile classes was from a 1644 radical to a 1648 moderate position. Four-fifths of the merchant gentry and two-thirds of the merchant representation of the type was on the largest Ireland Supply committee. Only one merchant gentry appointed to it was solid, while only three of the eight merchants were solid. The merchant gentry and merchant members who were not solid, either died or defected to the moderate stance by 1648.

William Waller was the only member of the gentry classes who defected to the moderates in 1648. The disproportionate representation of the mercantile classes on the largest Ireland Supply committee was largely responsible for the 1648 moderates having a majority of two. Therefore, the shift in the radical-moderate ratio of 1644 to 1648 was much greater than on the type. William Cage was the only merchant on the smaller sample committee. He was a 1644 radical who died before 1648. In opposition to the larger sample committee and to the type itself, the smaller of the two sample committees actually showed a slight increase in the radical to moderate ratio. The radicals doubled the moderates in 1644, but in 1648, they more than doubled the moderates. Both sample committees, then, were politically at variance with each other and the Ireland Supply

type. Most of the other Ireland Supply committees probably fell between the political extremes of its two largest committees.

Four of the twenty-eight Parliamentary representations on Ireland Defense and Safety committees were (1640) followers of Pym. The only Royalist was a Straffordian. More are classified than are not in both 1644 and 1648, but in 1648, the classified were six times more numerous than the unclassified. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals in 1644, but in 1648, the future 1648 moderates led the radicals by one.

The largest Ireland Defense and Safety committee was appointed to investigate conditions in Ireland and to act upon the evidence (July 14). Ten of its eleven members were Parliamentarians. Nine members had later records. Sir Robert Parkhurst was only classified in 1648, as a radical. Of the eight classified, six would be radicals in 1644; two would remain so, three would become moderates in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Two were moderates in 1644; one remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

The second largest Ireland Defense and Safety committee concerned the capture of a supply ship to the rebels in Ireland and procedures to follow in respect to a Frenchman who was a merchant on board (October 14). All seven members were Parliamentarians with later records. One was the radical; Henry Marten. Of the six classified, five would be radicals in 1644; one would become a moderate in 1648. The one moderate of 1644 remained so in 1648.

The larger of the two sample committees was more similar to the type. Its 1644 radical-moderate ratio was greater than the type, but not as great as the five-to-one radical-moderate ratio of the smaller sample

committee. The instability of the larger committee also makes it more similar to the type than the smaller committee. The larger committee only had three solid members; the smaller committee had five. The 1648 moderates gained a majority on the largest sample committee as they had done on the type. The smaller committee had only one member who was not politically consistent. Therefore, the smaller committee, contrary to the type and largest IRDS committee, had a 1648 radical majority of one less than the 1644 radical majority. The solid radicals, then, dominated on the smaller committee which had a much more specifically defined military purpose.

Ireland Miscellaneous committees had a wider political spectrum than any of the other three Ireland committee types. There was one Straffordian and eleven representations from Pym's (1640) group among the fifty-four Parliamentary representations. The four Royalist representations included one reformer and one who originally supported Pym. More are classified in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Of those who are classified, the radicals would more than double the moderates in the third quarter; triple them in the second quarter; more than triple them in the first quarter; and more than quadruple them in the final quarter of 1644. However, the future radicals of 1648 only had a lead of ten.

The earlier of the two largest Ireland Miscellaneous committees considered the condition of the courts of justice in Ireland (July 5). Nineteen of its twenty-one members were Parliamentarians with later records. Two of them were Henry Darley and John Goodwin, both classified as radicals in 1648. Of those classified, thirteen would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so; six would become moderates in 1648; and two would be deceased by that year. Four were moderates in 1644; three remained so,

and one became a radical in 1648.

The second sample committee also had twenty-one members. It was appointed "to take care of the affairs of Ireland" (September 3). Nineteen of its members were Parliamentarians; eighteen had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Of those classified, fifteen would be radicals in 1644; nine would remain so, four would become moderate by 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. One of the two 1644 moderates remained so in 1648; the other became a radical.

The two Ireland Miscellaneous committees were, in some respects, different from each other, and in other respects, different from the type. The later sample committee was more similar to the type by being more stable. There was a higher rate of political change between 1644 and 1648 on the earlier type than on the later committee or the type. However, the 1644 radical-moderate ratio on the earlier type was more in harmony with the type than it was with the later committee. On the earlier committee, the 1644 radicals more than tripled the moderates, but on the later committee, the 1644 radicals were more than seven times greater. The earlier committee went against the grain of the type by having a moderate majority in 1648. The later committee had more than twice as many radicals as moderates in 1648. Yet, it did not change as much as the earlier committee. Radical strength was much more stable on the later committee (nine) than on earlier committee (five). However, only one of the two 1644 moderates remained moderate in 1648 on the later sample committee, while three of the four 1644 moderates on the earlier committee remained politically constant. Despite the higher percentage of moderate fluctuation on the later committee, the later committee, by virtue of radical solidarity, was more stable than the earlier sample

committee. The solid radical presence on the later committee may indicate a military nature which was not explained by the cryptic entry in the Commons Journal.

Ireland Military committees had the highest percentage, among the four Ireland types, of its members belonging to one of the five 1643 party groups; Ireland Miscellaneous had the lowest. Among those classified, the future war party led on three types, and shared second place with the peace party on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. The future middle party members were the most numerous on Ireland Miscellaneous. They placed second on Ireland Defense and Safety, and shared second with the peace-middle party on Ireland Military committees. The most numerous 1643 party in the House, the peace party, had its best showing on Ireland Supply committees; it was solely in second place. A combination of the war and war-middle parties on the one hand, and the peace and peace-middle parties on the other hand, do not greatly alter the relative standing of their parties on the four Ireland committee types. The combined war groups led the same types which were led by the war party itself. On the fourth type, Ireland Miscellaneous, the combined war groups move to within one representation of first place, now held by the middle party (twelve) and the combined peace groups (twelve). The combined peace parties moved the middle party from second to third place on Ireland Military and Ireland Defense and Safety. The middle party remained in third place on Ireland Supply committees. The future 1643 war party itself, or the combined war parties, then, had a disproportionately high representation on all four Ireland committee types. The middle party was disproportionately over-represented once, on Ireland Miscellaneous. The peace party or combined peace parties stood lower on the Ireland committee

types than their first place rank in the House suggested.

In summary, one may recall some of the outstanding and interesting features of Ireland committee types. The greater gentry had a disproportionately high representation on only one type, Ireland Defense and Safety. The county gentry had disproportionately high representation on Ireland Military, Ireland Supply, and Ireland Miscellaneous. The lesser gentry, merchant gentry and merchants had disproportionately high representation on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous. Most of the county gentry representation on the four Ireland types was the result of the committee service of a few members. Six members, who were appointed more than twice, produced thirty-five (two-thirds) of the county gentry representation.

The disproportionate representation of some of the social classes had a profound effect upon the stock company, university, and Inns of Court categories. Almost all the county gentry members appointed to Ireland types were members of the Irish Adventurer scheme. Thus, there was a high rate of membership in stock companies on all four types. It is interesting to note that the type (IRDS) with the lowest proportion of county gentry representation, also was the least active commercially. The merchants and merchant gentry were the most commercially active classes in the House. It is not surprising, therefore, to see Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous, with the highest proportions of merchants and merchant gentry, being the most commercially active. The reverse is true when one considers the university and legal training backgrounds. Only seven merchants and four merchant gentry in the House had attended a university. John Waddon was the only merchant appointed to an Ireland committee who had attended a university. He was appointed to an Ireland Defense

and Safety committee. Sir Samuel Rolle was the only merchant gentry member appointed to an Ireland committee who had attended a university. He was appointed to an Ireland Military and an Ireland Miscellaneous committee. Therefore, none of the thirteen merchant representations or five merchant gentry representations on Ireland Supply had attended a university. The combined total of those two classes contributed more than half the unclassified totals in the university category. Similarly, the disproportionate representation of the merchants and merchant gentry on Ireland Miscellaneous accounted for sixty-percent of the unclassified university total. Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous committee types had similar proportions of unclassified representations in the Inns of Court category as they had in the university category. The reasons for the similarity are virtually the same: a high number of merchants and merchant gentry representations who had not attended an Inn of Court. William Cage was the only merchant, with an Inn of Court background, to be appointed to any Ireland committee. He was appointed to two IRMI committees and one IRSY committee. Sir Samuel Rolle was the only merchant gentry member, with an Inn of Court background, to be appointed to an Ireland committee. He was appointed to one IRMY committee and to one IRMI committee. Seventeen of the twenty-six unclassified representations on Ireland Supply and eleven of the twenty unclassified representations on Ireland Miscellaneous committees were from the two mercantile classes. Therefore, the class structure of the various Ireland types had significant influence on the statistics for the stock company, university, and Inns of Court categories.

The Southwest and Southeast were in first and second place, respectively, on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous committees; they

reversed their positions on Ireland Military and Ireland Defense and Safety. The East had disproportionately high representation on IRSY, IRDS, and IRMI. The Northwest had disproportionately low representation on all four types.

The summary discussion on the influence of the county gentry, merchant gentry, and merchants indicated that those three classes created an imbalance in favor of stock members in general, and Irish Adventurers in particular. Ireland Military was the only type not to have those of Irish Adventurer experience only, lead. It had those of Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience with a majority of five representations over those who were Irish Adventurers only. Those who were members of the Irish Adventurer scheme not only led non-investors by a ratio greater than in House totals, but also those who were investors in stock companies other than the Irish Adventurer.

Cambridge had the most representation on two types, and shared the lead with Oxford on Ireland Supply. Oxford led on Ireland Military committees. The exception to the usual leadership of the leading Oxford colleges was Pembroke. John Pym and Francis Rous managed to place it disproportionately in first on Ireland Military, and in second on Ireland Supply. Francis Rous again gave it the lead on Ireland Defense and Safety. Robert Reynolds was the main reason Queens College led all other Cambridge colleges on all four types. Sir John Francklyn and Gilbert Millington gave Peterhouse a share of the lead on Ireland Defense and Safety. Oliver Cromwell was chief source of the disproportionate showing of Sidney Sussex.

The fourteen appointments of Robert Reynolds greatly helped Middle Temple place first on three Ireland types and second on another, Ireland

Military. Inner Temple was disproportionately represented by leading Ireland Military and placing second on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous. Most of the Inner Temple representation came from four members.

Those with Short Parliament and Parliamentary experience of the 1620's led on three types. Those with only Short Parliament experience were second on all types. Although there was a lack of experience on Ireland Supply committees, it had seven representations from members whose experience extended to Parliaments before 1621.

Among the four Ireland types, Ireland Military had the greatest majority of future 1643 war party representations. The dominance of the war advocates in 1643 was extended into 1644, where the radicals at least doubled the moderates in each quarter of that year. Ireland Military was the only Ireland committee type to show an increase in the radical majority in 1648. The radicals of 1648 more than quadrupled the moderates of that year.

On Ireland Supply committees, the strength of the combined 1643 war parties was felt in the disproportionate representation of the 1644 radicals. By 1648, however, the radical strength ebbed on the largest individual committee and the type itself, but not enough to give a majority to the moderates. Some committees, such as the second largest, actually showed a slight increase in 1648 radical strength.

The combined 1643 war parties led the combined peace parties, by one, on Ireland Defense and Safety. This narrow lead was reflected in the lowest 1644 radical majorities of any Ireland type. The radicals only led the moderates by three in the third quarter of 1644. Despite the solid radical support of the type's second largest committee, the moderates gained a majority of one in 1648. The general nature of the task assigned

from those expectations in 1644 and 1648.

12. Committees on Religion

Matters pertaining to religion were placed on three different types: Papists, Reform of Religion, and Church Property. Considerable uniformity was achieved by the leadership, on all three types, of the greater gentry, Southwest, Irish Adventurers only, non-barristers, Parliamentarians, and the future radicals of 1644 and 1648. The classified also outnumbered the unclassified in each category of every type. Oxford and one of its colleges, Hart Hall, led on the same two types. Queens College, Cambridge led on two types. Middle Temple alumni and the 1643 war party members were the only two others to lead two of their respective categories.

The most interesting feature of the class representation was the disproportionately high representation of the lesser gentry on all types, especially on the less contentious Church Property type. The lesser gentry were solidly in second place on Church Property, shared second with the county gentry on Papists, and on Reform of Religion, were only seven representations less than the second placed county gentry (twenty-six to nineteen).

The merchants also had a keen interest in the financial and administrative aspects of the church. Their representation on Church Property placed them in third place, one ahead of the county gentry. Merchant gentry were proportionally represented on the same type. The merchant and merchant gentry classes had disproportionately low representation on Papists and Reform of Religion. On both types, the gentry classes out-

numbered the two merchant classes more than thirteen times. On Church Property, the gentry classes outnumbered the mercantile classes by more than four-to-one. However, the gentry classes outnumbered the mercantile classes in the House totals by more than six-to-one.

Although the greater gentry led all three types, it was lower than its numbers in the House warranted. Its lead over its nearest rivals on Reform of Religion and Church Property was proportionally equal. The greater gentry only had a lead of two over the county and lesser gentry on Papists.

The Southwest and the Southeast were in first and second place, respectively, on all three Religion types. Their leads on Papists were four and five times greater than their nearest rivals. In the House totals, their leads were about two and a half times their nearest rivals. The Southwest even had a disproportionately large lead over the Southeast on Church Property. On the same type, the Southeast lead over the Midlands was slightly lower than its position in House warranted. The Midlands, fourth in the House totals, was solely in third on Church Property, and tied for third on Papists. The large number of Puritans residing in the East undoubtedly helped that region place third on Reform of Religion. The East ranked fifth in the House.

Seventy-four percent of the representations on each of the three Religion types were investors in at least one stock company. On each type, those who were only members of the Irish Adventurer scheme led those who were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies, and those who were in a stock company, but were not Irish Adventurers, respectively. Those who were connected with the Irish Adventurer scheme had their best proportional standing on Papists (nine to one), and their

worst on Reform of Religion (forty-three to eight).

Two of the three types had more representations from Oxford than Cambridge. The exception was Papists, where Cambridge outnumbered Oxford by one representation. Eighty-five percent of the representations on Reform of Religion had attended a university; seventy-nine percent on Papists; and sixty percent on Church Property. Reform of Religion Committees were also those with the greatest plurality of Oxford alumni.

Among the Oxford colleges, Hart Hall continued the disproportionate leadership it had established on many previous types. It had the most numerous representations on Reform of Religion and Church Property. On Reform of Religion, John Glynne accounted for almost half the Hart Hall total. Sir Edward Partridge and John Selden, with two appointments each, supplied half the Hart Hall representation to RLRF; the only other appointment was Edward Dowce. John Glynne and John Selden equally shared the Hart Hall representation on Church Property. The double appointments of John Crewe and John Hampden supplied Magdalen College with more than half its second place position on Reform of Religion committees. Exeter's first place rank on Papists was the result of the double appointments of John Maynard and the single appointment of William Strode. John Wyld gave Balliol College its disproportionate second place representation on Papists. Pembroke and St. John's were disproportionately in third place on Papists. The positions of those two colleges was largely the result of the five appointments of Francis Rouse of Pembroke and the same number of appointments of Bulstrode Whitelocke of St. John's.

The Cambridge College statistics on the religion committee types were not dominated by as many different members as were the Oxford colleges. Queens College, as was common on many previous types, led on

Papists' and Church and Property. Oliver St. John accounted for two-thirds of the Queens total on Papists; more than half of its second place rank on Reform of Religion; and sixty percent on CHPA. Alexander Rigby (four) and Roger Hill (three) supplied seventy percent of Saint John's first place total on RLRF. Owing largely to the double appointment of Cornelius Holland, Pembroke College was disproportionately in second place on Church Property committees. On the same type, three members, Sir John Holland, Denzil Holles and William Ellis, gave Christ College a disproportionate share of second place.

An even higher percentage of the representations on Papists and Reform of Religion had attended an Inn of Court than had attended a university; on Church Property, the reverse was true. Reform of Religion had eighty-nine percent attendance; Papists had one percent less attendance. Only fifty-six percent of the representations on Church Property committees had attended an Inn of Court. Middle Temple had substantial leads, among those who attended, on Reform of Religion and Church Property committees. It was second, by one, to Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn on committees concerning Papists. The first place rank of Lincoln's Inn on Papists was disproportionately high vis à vis its last place in the House totals. Inner Temple also had a higher ranking on RLRF than its position in the House warranted. It placed second. The committees on Papists had the best percentage of barristers in this group.

Those with only short Parliament experience outnumbered all other groups on Papists and Church Property committees. On Reform of Religion, the SHRT's were second to the first ranking representations of those who had sat in the Parliaments of the 1620's as well as in the Short Parliament. Those with no previous Parliamentary experience were second on the

Church Property type. If one combines those of only Short Parliament experience and those with none, one will find that that combination will be more numerous on each type than the combined totals of those with more lengthy Parliamentary experience. Their greatest margin will be on Church Property (thirty-nine to twenty-six). However, all three religion types had about the same percentage of representations from members whose Parliamentary record included Parliaments before 1620.

All twenty-eight representations on Papists were Parliamentarians. Four of those were from Pym's (1640) group. Between two and more than four times as many would be categorized (depending upon the quarter) as not categorized in 1644. Twelve times as many would be categorized as not categorized in 1648.

The largest individual Papist committee was appointed to detain papists (April 12). All ten members had later records. One member, Sir John Fenwick, was only classified in 1648, as a moderate. Another member, Anthony Stapley, was only classified in 1648, as a radical. Of the eight classified in 1644, five would be radicals; three would remain so, one would become a moderate in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. The three moderates of 1644 remained so in 1648.

The second largest Papist committee considered methods for conveying the Capuchin friars out of England as well as the destruction of their convent and other materials (November 5). All nine members were classified in 1644, but one, Robert Jenner, died before 1648. Of the nine classified in 1644, six would be radicals; four would remain so, one would become a moderate in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Three were moderates in 1644; two remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

None of the members were common to the two largest Papists'

committees. In fact, only three members were appointed more than once to the six committees on Papists. Gilbert Millington, Oliver St. John and John Wylde were each appointed twice. Those three members were politically stable. They helped give political stability to the type and its two largest individual committees. However, the smaller of the two committees proved to be more stable. It was also much closer to the political composition of the type. The larger committee, unlike the type, had less than a two-to-one radical-moderate ratio in 1644, and a 1648 moderate majority. The smaller committee had a two-to-one 1644 radical-moderate ratio, and a 1648 radical-moderate ratio of slightly less than two-to-one. The four other committees on Papists, then, must have had an average radical-moderate ratio, in both years, greater than the two largest committees.

Pym's (1640) group had their best representation (a fifth) on committees for Reform of Religion. There were two Straffordians among the eighty-three Parliamentary representations. Two of the six Royalists seats were held by reformers, and one by a member who originally cooperated with Pym. The classified more than doubled the unclassified in each quarter of 1644. The classified more than tripled the unclassified in 1648. Of those who are classified, twice as many would be radicals as moderates in 1644 and 1648.

The largest Reform of Religion committee was appointed to consider the implementation of new resolutions concerning Church government (April 23). Twenty-three of its twenty-four members were Parliamentarians. Twenty-one members had later records. Sir Thomas Dacres and Sir Anthony Irby were classified as both radical and moderate in 1644. Of those classified, fifteen would be radicals in 1644; eight would remain so, four

would become moderates in 1648, and three would be deceased by that year. Eight were moderates in 1644; four remained so, two became moderates in 1648, and two were deceased by that year.

The second largest Reform of Religion committee concerned a declaration to protect the doctrine of the Church and a variety of other issues concerning government, discipline, public liturgy in the Church, and maintaining a preaching ministry throughout the kingdom (April 4). Twenty of its twenty-three members were Parliamentarians. Seventeen members had later records. Ten of those classified would be radicals in 1644; eight would remain so, and two would become moderates in 1648. Six of the seven 1644 moderates remained so; one was deceased by 1648.

Reform of Religion not only had more representations than any other religion type, but it also had the highest percentage of members who had more than one appointment. John Hampden, Sir Robert Harley, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Humphrey Salway, John Selden, and Sir Philip Stapleton were six of those members who were appointed to the two largest committees. The death of Sir Philip Stapleton before 1648 caused him to be the only one of the six members appointed to the two largest committees to be politically inconsistent. John Hampden was unclassified in 1644 and 1648. The political stability of the other four members greatly helped the two largest committees be politically stable. The larger of the two largest committees was more similar to the type. It had a radical-moderate ratio slightly less than the type; the smaller sample committee had a radical majority of three in 1644, and an equal number of radicals and moderates in 1648. By having one less unclassified representation in 1648 than 1644, the smaller committee maintained a resemblance of the type. However, the larger committee, with almost a duplication of the

type's radical-moderate ratios of 1644 and 1648, managed the closer overall approximation of the type.

On the Church Property committees, the total Parliamentary representation (sixty-one) included seven of Pym's (1640) followers, and three Straffordians. The four Royalist representations included one reformer and one who originally supported Pym. More than twice as many were classified as unclassified in the third quarter of 1644. The classified more than tripled the unclassified in the other three quarters of 1644. The classified more than quadrupled the unclassified representation in 1648. The radicals at least tripled the moderates in 1644. The radical-moderate ratio was two-to-one in 1648.

The largest Church Property committee considered the formation of a new parish (April 8). Twenty-three had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Another member, Sir Richard Wynn, was only classified in 1648, as a moderate. Fifteen of those classified in 1644 were radicals; ten remained so, three became moderates in 1648, and two were deceased by that year. All four future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

All thirteen members appointed to the second largest Church Property committee were Parliamentarians. It considered relief to ministers who were recently plundered (December 31). Eleven had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. All of those classified in 1644 were radicals; six remained so, two became moderates in 1648, and two were deceased by that year.

Henry Marten, Oliver St. John, and William Wheeler were appointed to the two largest Church Property committees. Oliver St. John was the only one of the three members to be consistently radical. His presence

helped give the smaller of the two committees a greater radical-moderate ratio than the larger committee or the type itself. William Wheeler's defection from the 1644 radical stance to the 1648 moderate position on the largest committee was an indication of the pattern of the type. The larger committee was more moderate than the type in 1648; the smaller committee was the reverse. However, if one combines the two committees, the 1648 total will almost exactly reflect the type. The remaining Church Property committees, on average, must have been much more moderate than the extreme 1644 radical superiority of the two largest committees.

On Reform of Religion committees, those who belonged to one of the 1643 groups more than doubled those who would not. The other two religion types had more who would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would not. The war party was followed by the middle party in first and second places, respectively, on Papists and Church Property committees; they reversed their positions on Reform of Religion committees. The peace party was third on each of the three-types. The combined war groups increased their lead on the two types led by the war party itself, and shared the lead with the middle party on the third, Church Property. The combined peace parties had their best showing on Church Property, where they came within one representation of sharing first place. The combined war groups had their largest majority on the type (CHPA) with the lowest percentage of representations among the 1643 groups.

What follows is a recapitulation and summary analysis of the three religion committee types. The most solid uniformity was the lead established by the classified over the unclassified in every category of every type. The greater gentry, Southwest, Irish Adventurers only, non-barristers, Parliamentarians, and the future radicals of 1644 and 1648 led all

other groups in their respective categories on each type. In three different categories on Reform of Religion and Church Property, Oxford, Hart Hall, and Middle Temple alumni had a majority. Queen's College led all the Cambridge colleges on Papists and Church Property committees. On the same two types, the future 1643 war party led all other 1643 groups. Therefore, a high degree of uniformity and similarity occurred among the three religion committee types.

The merchant gentry class, on Reform of Religion committees, was the only social class, on the three religion types, to have representation in proportion to its numbers in the House. All other classes were either over or under represented. The greater gentry led all three types, but the number of its representations and its lead over its nearest rivals was disproportionately low. The county gentry were slightly over represented on two types, and considerably under represented on Church Property; it placed fourth. The lesser gentry had the highest overall disproportionate representation. It had disproportionately high representation on all types, but the highest was on Papists (28%). The merchant gentry were under represented on two types. The merchants had a disproportionately high representation on Church Property. The merchants had a five percent greater proportion on CHPA than its ten percent standing in the House warranted. It had disproportionately low representations on the other two types.

Compared to their standing in the House and to the same classes on the two other religion committee types, the county gentry, lesser gentry, and merchants had their greatest disproportionate representations, both high and low, on Church Property committees. Church Property also had the Southwest in a disproportionate lead over the Southeast. However,

the disproportions of Church Property were not confined to those two categories. It had a much higher percentage of its members not attend a university than the other two religion types, but not as high as in the House. The same was true in the Inns of Court category. Naturally, Church Property, with the lowest attendance rate at Inns of Court, also had the lowest rate of barristers. It also had a higher percentage of representations from those members with either Short Parliament experience only, or no previous parliamentary experience, than from the other two religion types or what the House totals suggested. Church Property committees had a considerably greater percentage of its representations categorized in 1643 than it did in the university or Inns of Court categories. It still had a slightly greater percentage of its representations unclassified in 1643 than the other two religion types. However, the percentage that were classified was more than twice as many as in the House. The political statistics of 1644 and 1648 continue the variance of Church Property to the other two religion types and the House itself. Depending upon the quarter, the future 1644 radicals outnumbered the moderates between four and six times on CHPA. A glance at Appendix E will reveal the future 1644 radicals with slightly less than double the moderate totals. The other two religion types adhered closely to the overall figures of 1644, but their lack of a sharp moderate increase in 1648 put them at odds with the House. Church Property, however, at least doubled their 1644 moderate totals in 1648. Thus, it was more similar to the House than its companion types. As in the House, and on the two other religion types, Church Property radicals remained relatively consistent in absolute numbers. But its radical to moderate ratios of four-to-one and six-to-one in 1644 were reduced, unlike the other two types or

the House, to two-to-one in 1648. Therefore, Church Property committees proved, in most categories, to go against the pattern of Papists and Reform of Religion more than it did against general statistics of the House of Commons.

Membership in the stock companies was much more stable on the three religion types than was the case in most of the other categories. Only thirty-two percent of the members in the House belonged to any stock company. On the three religion types, however, about sixty percent of the representations had stock company experience. As with most types in this study, Irish Adventurer experience proved to be useful for appointment. In the House, those who belonged to stock companies other than the Irish Adventurer placed second. However, on the three Religion types the SC's placed third. Those who were Irish Adventurers only, led on all three types, but not with the high proportions they had among the classified in the House totals. Their highest proportional lead was on Papists, and their lowest on Church Property. Those who belonged to stock companies other than the Irish Adventurer scheme had their best showing on Church Property. Therefore, those of both Irish Adventurer and other stock company experience had higher proportional representation on the religion types than the IA's who had the highest numerical totals.

There was considerable proportional differences between the social, educational and parliamentary backgrounds of Church Property committees and those committees which concerned the investigation and punishment of papists and/or the reform of religion. With the exception of the social class and stock company categories, Church Property committees were more similar to the type than either Papists or Reform of Religion committees. The financial and less contentious Church Property type brought forth the

less well educated mercantile groups in disproportionately high numbers. Only one merchant who was appointed to Church Property committees had a university or legal training background. However, the merchant classes had stock company records which helped make the stock company categories proportionally homegenous on all three types, even though they were out of harmony with the House figures.

13. Executive Committees

The departure of Charles I from Parliament and London in the early months of 1642 created a necessity for executive action on the national and local levels of government by the House of Commons. Numerous executive committees were appointed to establish and execute national policies (Policy). Committees were also appointed to put into effect the will of Parliament at the local county level. The direction of those local committees and the reception of correspondence from them were also included in the committee type, Local County Government. Therefore, Local County Government committees were largely extensions of the Policy committees. Their symbiotic relationship is reflected in the proportional similarity of most of their categories. The university, colleges, and 1648 party categories were the only examples of leadership being controlled by different groups on Policy and Local County Government committee types.

The positions of the five social classes were relatively the same on both executive committee types. The greater gentry led the county gentry by a ratio less than in the House totals. The county gentry had disproportionately high representation. The greater gentry was the only class which was in proportion to its numbers in the House. The other three

classes had disproportionately low representation. Consequently, the county gentry more than doubled the lesser gentry on both executive committee types. Five members, Robert Reynolds, John Pym, William Strode, Bulstrode Whitelocke, and John Gurdon, produced more than half (44) the disproportionate county gentry total (76) on Policy committees. John Pym and William Strode were also appointed more than once to Local County Government committees. Sir Edward Ayscough, John Crewe, and John Wylde were the other county gentry members who contributed more than one seat to the disproportionate showing of county gentry on LCGT. Those five members accounted for more than half (15) the county gentry total (27) on LCGT. On Local County Government committees, the quantitative relationship between the three gentry classes and the two merchant classes of nine-to-one was closer to the six and a half-to-one proportion of the House, than the fifteen-to-one proportion of Policy committees.

The same areas had the three highest representation on the two committee types: Southwest, Southeast and East, respectively. The Southwest had disproportionately high representation on both committee types. It had disproportionate leads over its nearest rivals and its proportion in the House totals. The Southeast's proportional representation on Policy committees was slightly higher, and considerably lower on Local County Government committees than its House proportions. The East ranked fifth in the House, but on each of the two executive committee types it was in third place. Besides the slightly higher proportion of the Northeast on Policy committees, the remainder of the regions were disproportionately under represented on both committee types.

Policy committees were much more commercially active than the Local County Government committees. However, both had more representations

belong to one or more stock companies than had not. Policy committees almost reversed the ratios of the House by nearly doubling (151-82) the commercially inactive. On LCGT committees, those who belonged to one or more stock companies led those who did not belong by six representations. On both executive committee types, those who were "Irish Adventurers only" were the most numerous, those who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies ranked second, and those who were in a stock company, but not Irish Adventurers, were third. As on most previous types, membership in the Irish Adventurer plan again proved useful for appointments to House committees.

~~There were more Cantabrigians than Oxonians on Policy committees;~~ they reversed their positions on Local County Government committees. The Oxford lead on LCGT committees was seventeen. Thus, it had disproportionate representation on the executive type with the lowest proportion of its representations who had attended a university: almost three-to-one; whereas on Policy committees, the gap was wider: almost five-to-one. Since Oxford had more of its alumni in the House, the Cambridge lead on Policy committees, was even more disproportionate than the Oxford lead on Local County Government committees.

Pembroke, Magdalen and University Colleges of Oxford were in the first three ranks on both executive committee types. On Policy committees, Pembroke, Magdalen and University were in first, second, and third place respectively. University remained in third place on Local County Government, but Pembroke and Magdalen reversed the positions they enjoyed on Policy committees.

Cambridge University had more of its colleges in the first three ranks of both executive committee types. Queens and Emmanuel shared first

place; Christ and Saint John's Colleges were second and third, respectively, on Policy committees. On Local County Government committees, Sidney Sussex, Emmanuel and Queens were in first, second and third place, respectively.

John Pym and Francis Rous produced all but one of Pembroke's disproportionately high number of representations on Policy committees; they accounted for the entire disproportionate representation of Pembroke on Local County Government committees. Henry Marten's ten appointments to Policy committees largely accounts for the eleven University places on that type. He also contributed two of the five University appointments to the disproportionate showing of that College on Local County Government committees. Sir William Lewis (two) and Ralph Assheton (one) complete the statistics for University. On the same committee type, Sidney Sussex, owing largely to the committee service of Sir Edward Ayscough and Oliver Cromwell, was disproportionately in first place. The other leading Oxford and Cambridge colleges simply reflected their preeminent position in the House.

Gray's Inn had the most alumni on Policy and Local County Government. Middle Temple had the second-highest numbers on Policy, and Inner Temple, on Local County Government committees. The nineteen representations which gave the third-ranking Inner Temple second place on Local County Government committees were committee seats held by ten of its fifty-nine alumni in the House, five of whom contributed almost three-fourths: John Hampden (five), John Wyde (three) and Henry Marten, Edmund Prideaux, and William Strode (two each). The nature of the two executive committee types is reflected in the proportion of barristers on each. They had slightly more than half the Policy committee totals as opposed to slightly

more than one-third of the membership of Local County Government committees. Presumably, the central policy making committees needed more legal expertise than those committees which concerned local issues.

Those with Short Parliament and 1620's experience were in third place in the House, but they led on Policy and Local County Government committee types. Those with only Short Parliament experience were two and five representations less, respectively. Those with no previous parliamentary experience, second in the House, were distant thirds on both committee types. Policy committees had fifteen, and LCGT committees had four representations from members whose parliamentary experience preceded 1620. The combined totals, on both committee types of those whose parliamentary experience was confined to the first two years of the 1640's was proportionably lower than those whose parliamentary experience preceded 1640. Therefore, the executive committee types had a greater proportion of representation from members with lengthy parliamentary records than the House figures suggested.

There were thirty-five representations from Pym's (1640) group, and two Straffordians among the 127 Parliamentarian representations on Policy committees. The five Royalist seats included two reformers and one who had worked with Pym. More than twice as many are classified as unclassified in the last two quarters of 1644. In the first two quarters of 1644, the classified more than tripled the unclassified. The classified also more than tripled the unclassified in 1648. Only in the fourth quarter of 1644 did the future radicals have a majority proportionally greater than in the House totals. The radical to moderate ratios in the other three quarters were somewhat less than the House statistics warranted. However, the radical to moderate ratio of 1648 not only reversed the House

ratios, but gave the radicals a two and one-half-to-one ratio over the moderates.

The largest Policy committee was appointed to expose and disperse the various orders of the House of Commons throughout the kingdom (June 4). All seventeen members were Parliamentarians. Thirteen had later records. Of those classified, eleven would be radical in 1644; eight would remain so, and three would be deceased by 1648. The two future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

A much later and smaller committee was assigned to prepare a manifesto to give reasons for the proceedings of Parliament in the present war (December 2). All ten members were Parliamentarians. Nine had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Of those classified, five would be radical in 1644; three would remain so, and two would be deceased by 1648. Three were moderates in 1644; two remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

Sir Thomas Barrington, John Pym, Francis Rous and William Strode were appointed to both sample committees. Francis Rous was the only one of the four members to live to 1648. He was a radical in 1644 and 1648. His presence helped the radicals maintain a high degree of radical solidarity on both committees. The future radicals, on the smaller sample committee, had the same number (five) in 1644 and 1648, as opposed to the future moderates who were one less in 1648 than they were in 1644. The future radicals did not double the moderates in 1644, but in 1648, they were two and one-half times more numerous. These ratios were almost identical to the type. However, the larger sample committee was much more radical in 1644 and 1648 than the type. The future radicals were more than five times as numerous as the moderates in 1644. The ratio was

reduced in 1648, but the radicals had a ratio of four-to-one over the moderates which was almost twice the ratio of the type. This was the reverse of the pattern of the type, where the radical to moderate ratio substantially increased in 1648 over its previous 1644 ratio. Both committees reflected the radical and moderate solidarity of the type. None of the 1644 radicals defected to the 1648 moderate stance, but death claimed three, and two, 1644 radicals on the larger and smaller sample committees, respectively. The only political defection occurred on the smaller committee. Bulstrode Whitelocke, a moderate in 1644, became a radical in 1648. Generally, the smaller sample committee was much more politically similar to the type than the larger sample committee.

Eleven of the eighty-eight Parliamentary representations on Local County Government committees were from Pym's (1640) group. There were only two Royalist representations. Almost twice as many are classified as unclassified in the second quarter of 1644. The classified doubled the unclassified in the first and fourth quarters of 1644. In the third quarter, the classified more than doubled the unclassified. The classified also more than doubled the unclassified in 1648. Among those classified, the future radicals double or more than double the future moderates in the first, second, and fourth quarters of 1644. The radicals needed two more representations to double the moderates in the third quarter of 1644. In contrast to Policy committees, but in harmony with the House totals and most types in this study, the moderates gained and radicals lost numerical strength in 1648. Unlike the House, however, the future 1648 radicals retained a majority.

The largest Local County Government committee was appointed to receive dispatches from members of Parliament who are employed in various counties

(October 28). All twenty-three members were Parliamentarians. Twenty-one had later records. Henry Darley and Sir Christopher Yelverton were, only classified in 1648, as radicals. Another member, Sir Thomas Middleton, was classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Sir Thomas Dacres was both moderate and radical in 1644. Of those classified, twelve would be radical in 1644; seven would remain so, four would become moderates in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Seven were future 1644 moderates; six remained so, and one became a radical in 1648.

The second largest Local County Government committee concerned new instructions to the committee at York (May 23). All thirteen members were Parliamentarians. Ten had later records. One was the 1648 radical, Henry Marten. Of those classified, eight would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so, one would become a moderate in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. There was only one future 1644 moderate. He remained moderate in 1648.

None of the same members were on both committees. The larger of the two sample committees was more similar to the radical-moderate ratios of the type than the smaller committee. The future 1644 radicals nearly doubled the moderates on the largest sample committee. Thus, it was more similar to the House totals than the two-to-one radical to moderate ratios of the type in 1644. The smaller sample committee had a much more extreme radical to moderate ratio than the larger committee, the type, or the House in 1644 and 1648. The future 1644 radicals had a ratio of eight-to-one over the future 1644 moderates. The ratio was reduced in 1648 to a three-to-one ratio of radicals to moderates. On the larger committee, the future 1648 radicals and moderates were equal. Despite that 1648 equality, the larger committee was closer to the radical-

moderate ratios of the type than the smaller committee. In both years, then, the larger committee was more similar to the type than the smaller sample committee.

Contrary to the House totals, those classified in 1643 exceeded those who were not, on both executive committee types. Of the two committee types, Policy committees had a much higher rate of representation from those who would belong to one of the 1643 groups. The future 1643 war party disproportionately led all other groups on Policy committees. On the same type, the middle party was in second place. The two parties reversed their positions on Local County Government committees. The peace party, first in the House, was disproportionately in third place on both types. The combined war groups extended the disproportionate lead the war party itself held on Policy committees. The combined peace parties moved ahead of the middle party on Policy committees. The combined war groups replaced the middle party as leader on Local County Government committees. On the same type, the combined peace parties were distantly and disproportionately in third place. The disproportionate showing of the 1643 war group presaged the 1644 and 1648 radical strength.

In summary, one may conclude and reiterate some of the most important features and patterns of the two executive committee types. Although both had a much higher proportion of classified to unclassified representations than the House, the Policy committee type had a varying degree of proportional classified to unclassified superiority over the Local County Government type. The stock company category offers the most striking example of the proportional difference between the classified and unclassified of both of the two types. Policy committees had an eleven percent

greater proportion of classified to unclassified representations. Among those categories where all representations were classified, the county gentry, Southwest, East, and those who had Short Parliament and 1620's parliamentary experience, and the future 1648 radicals had disproportionately high representation on each type. Compared to the House totals, those categories which had unclassified representations were disproportionately over represented, on both types, by those who were Irish Adventurers only, those who belonged to the Irish Adventurer company and other stock companies, Pembroke and University Colleges of Oxford, the barristers, Parliamentarians and the combined 1643 war groups.

On Policy committees only, the Northeast, Cambridge and one of its colleges, Christ, had disproportionately high representation. Oxford University and Sidney Sussex had more of their alumni on Local County Government committees than their numbers in the House warranted. Therefore, although there was a high degree of similarity between two types with similar subject matter, there were also considerable disproportions with the House totals.

14. Members Who Were on No Committees

The 161 members who were not appointed to any committees show a largely negative profile. Large numbers were not involved in the usual economic activities nor were they very interested in future political pursuits. Almost twice as many of the non-committed members were Royalists (107) than Parliamentarians (54). No more than sixteen would be classified in any quarter of 1644. The future 1648 moderates more than doubled the radicals, but compared to the unclassified, they were a

decided minority. The absence of strong commitment of any kind in the various categories seemed to be the dominant criteria for those who were not appointed to any committees.

All social classes were represented by those who were not appointed to any committees. The representation was in reasonable proportion to their positions in the House totals. The county gentry had thirty-six percent; the greater gentry and merchants each with thirty-four percent; the lesser gentry and merchant gentry with twenty-eight percent each comprised the percentages of those classes not appointed to any committee. The converse of these findings indicate that county gentry committee appointments came from a smaller percentage (64) of its members than any other social class. The lesser gentry and merchant gentry had the largest percentage (72), and therefore, the widest representation of any social class concerning committee appointments.

The statistics for the geographic areas present rather interesting features. The most noticeable is the complete absence of representation of the Northeast and Northwest. All members from these two areas had been appointed to at least one committee. This unusual statistic was largely the result of the House naming all members of an entire region to a committee. Land had two such committees; Private Petitions and Corporation Petitions had one each. Those four committees included all of the Northeast and Northwest. Wales and the Border region members were very inactive on committees. Slightly more than half of them were not appointed to any committees. It is somewhat surprising that the Southwest, which was the most numerous in House and on many committee types, had slightly less than half its members appointed to no committees. By contrast, the Southeast, with only two less members in the House, had slightly less

than a third of its members inactive. The Midlands and the East each had about thirty percent of their members on no committees. Geographic distance of the Wales-Border and Southwest from Westminster may have been a factor against members from those regions attending the House and being appointed to committees. However, as in the case of the Southwest, those members who were appointed were very active.

The ratio of non-stock members to stock company members in the House as a whole was slightly more than two to one. However, among those who were on no committees, more than six times as many did not belong to any stock company (139) as did (twenty-two), a statistic which suggests, if it does not prove, a relationship between political and commercial inactivity. Of those who were in stock companies, most were not Irish Adventurers ("SC"'s-twelve), eight ("IA"'s) were, and two were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies ("IS"'s).

A greater number of members, similar to the House figures, but not quite as high a proportion, had attended university (eighty-two) than had not (seventy-nine). Oxford had sixteen more members attend than Cambridge in the House totals, but among those members who were not appointed to any committees, Oxford almost tripled Cambridge. Cambridge, then, had a greater number of its alumni on committees than Oxford. The various colleges of the two universities also produced some rather interesting statistics.

Generally, the Oxford colleges that were the most numerous in the House were also the leaders here. Magdalen led, in second, were those whose colleges are unknown; Christ and Exeter shared in third place. Christ College had more than half its House totals on no committees; Exeter had exactly half; and Magdalen and the "unknowns" had slightly less

than half their overall numbers. Also interesting is the low representation of Queens. Only four of its thirteen alumni were not appointed to any committee.

Six Cambridge colleges had all their members appointed to at least one committee. Among those colleges which had members not appointed, Saint John's was first, Queens, Emmanuel and the "unknowns" all had the same representation and rank, second. The leading Cambridge colleges in the House had very low proportions of their members inactive. Saint John's, slightly less than one-fifth; Emmanuel, almost one-seventh; Queens, one-sixth. Therefore, the members of the colleges from Cambridge with the most alumni were much more active on committees than were their counterparts among the Oxford colleges.

Approximately two-thirds of the House had attended one of the Inns of Court. However, among those who served on no committees, there was slightly more than half who had attended than had not. Among the Inns of Court, Middle Temple, which was equal to Gray's Inn in the House totals, led here by a margin of six. Lincoln's Inn and Inner Temple reversed their positions in the House among those who were appointed to no committees. Gray's Inn was the only Inn of Court which did not have about a third of its members not appointed to any committee; it had one-fourth. Proportionally, then, Gray's Inn had more active members than the other three Inns of Court. The representation from the barristers mirrored their totals in the House.

Sixty percent of these non-committee members had limited parliamentary experience. Thirty percent were elected to the Long Parliament only; another thirty percent had their parliamentary experience confined to the Short Parliament. This is almost a duplication of the overall

House breakdown of members' parliamentary record. The variations with the House totals occurred among members of more lengthy experience. As might be expected, those who sat in the 1620's and the Short Parliament were under represented - only one-seventh compared to one-fifth in the House. The remainder of the members whose experience was even longer were well represented. The member who sat in one or more late Elizabethan Parliaments, and a Parliament or Parliaments before 1620 was not appointed to any committees. Similarly, the member who sat in late Elizabethan Parliaments, in a Parliament before 1620, and in one between 1620 and 1629 was not appointed. One of two members was not appointed even though his experience extended even further than the previous two members. His experience also included the Short Parliament. The other groups were in proportion to their House totals.

All fifty-eight committee types within this study have a wide majority of their representations from those who supported the Parliamentary cause; the Royalists had negligible representation. However, among those who were not appointed to any committees, the Royalists (107) almost doubled the Parliamentarians (54). This statistic is more impressive when reflected against the House totals which indicate a parliamentary majority of a hundred. Fifty-one of the fifty-four Parliamentarians were "PY"'s, two were Parliamentary Straffordians, and one was a (1640) follower of John Pym. Sixty-three of the hundred and seven Royalists were "RY"'s, thirty were Royalist Straffordians, eleven were reformers, and three were reformers who were also Straffordians; there were no Royalists who at first cooperated with Pym's (1640) group.

The House totals indicate that there were more than twice as many unclassified as classified in 1644. Among those who were on no committees,

there were nine times as many unclassified as classified members in 1644. The division into quarters of any particular member's record can be misleading as to number of different members involved. For example, there were twenty-nine different members classified in 1644, but sixteen, at the most, are indicated in Appendix D. One member could be classified in one quarter only, or in any variety of quarters, including all four. Appendix E should be very helpful in the clarification of the statistics for those on no committees. Fifteen are classified in both 1644 and 1648. Seven were future 1644 radicals; six of them remained so, and one became a moderate in 1648. Eight would be moderates in 1644 and would remain so in 1648. Therefore, the solid moderates (eight) outnumbered the solid radicals (six). They also outnumbered the radicals in 1648 by more than doubling their totals among twenty-four inactive members of 1644. Thus, the future moderates had disproportionately high representation among non-committee members.

The 1643 parties also had disproportionately low representation among those who were on no committees. The war - middle party had no representation. The peace party had one more representation than the middle party. The war party and the peace-middle party were tied in third place with one representation each. The representation, then, among the 1643 political groups was decidedly less than the more than one-fifth standing in the House totals.

The anomaly, among the otherwise negative features of those who were not appointed to a committee, was the slightly positive educational background of the 161 members. More had attended a university, or Inn of Court than had not. The number of barristers were in proportion to their totals in the House. In the economic and future political spheres,

the noncommitted greatly outnumber the classified and were extremely disproportionately over-represented. The county gentry were more heavily represented than any of the other four social classes. The lesser gentry and merchant gentry were slightly under represented. There was no representation from the Northwest and Northeast. The Wales Border region and the Southwest had highly disproportionate representation. As in the House, the majority did not have lengthy parliamentary experience. Royalists almost doubled the Parliamentarians which was nearly a reverse of their respective standings in the House.

Generally, the profile of those who were not appointed to any committees reveals a sharp contrast to those members who were appointed. The exception was education. It appears that educational background was much more important than economic or political activity in the determination of those who did not sit on any committee. Conversely, it was deemed more important and significant to have economic and political experience than an educated background at the universities or Inns of Court for appointment to a committee. The correlation of committee types will now be attempted in the Conclusion.

Conclusion

A combination of the results of those members who were appointed to at least one committee and those who were not appointed to any committees allows one to make some positive replies concerning the questions initially posed. The patterns that emerge reveal a definite relationship between economic and political involvement as well as the domination of

certain political and social groups over others.

The depth of the relationship between committee service and later political involvement in 1643, 1644, and 1648 is best measured by comparison with the House figures. Only twenty-two percent of the members in the House would belong to one of the 1643 factions. However, on fifty-four types, those who would be classified in one of the five 1643 political categories outnumbered those who would not. The future moderates and radicals of the first three quarters of 1644 were more than doubled by the unclassified. They were almost doubled by the unclassified in the last quarter of 1644. Those who would be unclassified in 1648 had a majority of twenty-three over those who were classified. Yet, on fifty-three committee types, there were more representations among those who would take a political stand in every quarter of 1644 than would not. There were five additional types which had a mixed record in the various quarters of 1644: the unclassified outnumbered the classified in one quarter on three types, another had two quarters with more unclassified than classified, and another had two quarters which equally shared the classified and unclassified. Furthermore, those who would be politically active in 1648 outnumbered those who would be inactive on every committee type. These findings indicate a willingness on the part of the members appointed to committees in the highly volatile last nine months of 1642 to be politically active in the future.

There was also a positive relationship between commercial activity and committee appointments despite the fact that in the House there were more than twice as many members commercially inactive as active. Fifty-four types had more of their representations invested in the various commercial enterprises than not. One type had an equal number of investors

and non-investors. Three of the four types that would have fewer representations from the 1643 factions also had fewer 1644 radicals, moderates, and investors than non-investors in stock companies. The one type which had fewer representations among the 1643 factions would have more representations among the radicals and moderates of 1644 than would not. The one committee type, which had an equal number of investors and non-investors would have more than half its representations among the politically active of 1643 and 1644.

Those who were not appointed to any committees provide even more startling evidence of the parallel between economic involvement and later political stance. There were more than six times as many non-investors as investors. This is more than three times the ratio of the House totals. There were even greater ratios of inactive to active members in 1643, 1644 and 1648 among those not appointed to a committee.

The evidence supplied by those members who were appointed to committees indicates that they were commercially committed. Equally evident is their concern for the future political shape of the Revolution. Similarly, those who were not active on committees were overwhelmingly uninterested in economic or future political matters. Therefore, from those two perspectives, one can affirm that there was indeed a very positive connection between committee service, economic activity, and later political involvement.

Certain patterns emerge from the data collected which indicates that social and political interests were very important in determining which members were appointed to the various committees. The examination of those social and political interests, which were the most pervasive and inclusive ones on the committees, will address the second major theme of

this study..

The social classes had a wide variety of interests and expertise. Some of them contained, within their larger representation, a nucleus of concern on particular matters. Those particular concerns often caused wide and varying degrees of disproportionate representation. On others, it simply reflected the general position and outlook of the social group.

The fifty-eight committee types had some interesting general statistics relative to their position in the House and to each other. As one might readily expect, the greater gentry, with almost half the membership of the House, led all other classes on forty-nine types; it shared the lead with the county gentry on Irish Supply. However, its lead was only proportional to its strength in the House on less than half of those (23). On only nine types did the greater gentry manage to have disproportionately high representation. One of the most startling findings of this study is the overwhelmingly dominant presence of county gentry representation on many committee types. They led by proportional representation and disproportionately high representation on two and five types, respectively. Furthermore, the county gentry had proportional representation on thirteen other types and disproportionately high representation on twenty-five more. In addition to these most-revealing statistics, one should keep in mind that this disproportionate representation came from a smaller percentage (64) of its members in the House than any other social class. The lesser gentry led on one committee type and was disproportionately over-represented on thirteen others. It had proportional representation on eight types. The few merchant gentry members in the House militated against any possibility of that class leading on a type. However, it was proportionately represented on sixteen types. Furthermore,

it had disproportionately high representation on five others. With only thirty-one active members in the House, the merchants showed unusual, if not totally unpredictable results. They had majority representation on two types and shared the lead with the county gentry on a third. The merchant class had proportional representation on three types and on an unusual number of types (15), had disproportionately high representation. Some of the more interesting and significant features of this overview will be now examined in detail.

The nine committee types on which the greater gentry had highly disproportionate representation were: Scots Supply, King and Ireland, Trained Bands, Liberties, Land, and Conferences with the Lords on Scotland, the Magazine at Hull, King and Royal Family, and Affairs of the Kingdom. Scots Supply was the only one of the nine types to have its entire greater gentry representation from different members; all other types had one, at least, who was appointed more than once. Conferences on Scotland and Trained Bands had one member who was appointed twice. The other six types had a greater percentage of representation from those members appointed more than once. KGIR had twelve different greater gentry members; LIBT fourteen, CFKF seventeen, CFMH twenty, CFAK twenty-six, and LAND sixty-two. The entire greater gentry representation of these nine types can be attributed to eighty-two different members or thirty-seven percent of the total greater gentry representation in the House. Sixty percent of these eighty-two members¹ had more than one appointment. However, they produced eighty-four percent of the greater

¹See Appendix F

gentry representation. Therefore, a relatively small number of greater gentry members provided the bulk of their highly disproportionate representation on nine committee types.

The county gentry had highly disproportionate representation on the following types: Scots Treaty, Scots Commissioners, Scots Miscellaneous, Trained Bands, Army General, Army and Militia Ordinance, Army and Defense of Hull, King and Ireland, Procedure and Precedent, Discipline of Non-Members, Impeachment, Officials, Citizen Group Petitions, Taxes, London, Supply, Military and Ireland, Reform of Religion, Policy, Local County Government, Conferences on Scotland, Ireland, Officials, Military, Defense and Safety, King and Royal Family, Supply, Affairs of the Kingdom, Miscellaneous, and "Mixed Subjects". The highly disproportionate representation on those types came from a relatively larger group core of members than did the greater gentry representation, but they produced a much greater number of representations. Two committee types, Trained Bands and Conferences on Officials, did not have any county gentry members with more than one committee appointment. Conferences on Affairs of the Kingdom had the lowest percentage (19) of particular members supplying a high number of representations. Policy committees had the next lowest percentage (27). The 780 county gentry representations on these thirty types were produced by fifty-five different county gentry members or forty-eight percent of the county gentry representation in the House. Seventy-six percent of the county gentry members who were appointed to at least one committee were on one of these thirty types. Forty-one² of those were appointed more than once. Those forty-one members

²Ibid.

produced ninety-eight percent of the county gentry representation.

Therefore, a relatively small nucleus within the county gentry membership produced an inordinate number of representations on thirty types which were of particular concern to them.

The disproportionate over-representation of the lesser gentry on Scots Miscellaneous, Examination and Investigation, General Defense and Safety, King and Army, King and Privileges, Impeachment, Officials, Legal Reform, Ireland Supply, Ireland Miscellaneous, Papists, Reform of Religion, Church Property, and Conferences on Officials, can be attributed to forty-two members or fifty-six percent of their number in the House. There were only fifty-four active lesser gentry committee members in the House. Seventy-eight percent of those members were represented on these fourteen types. As usual, the types with the fewest members had the widest representation from different members. Conferences on Officials had the fewest lesser gentry representations (3) and the same number of different members. Committees concerning King and Army, King and Privileges and Irish Supply had only one member appointed twice. Impeachment committees had fewer individual members (12), compared to the number of representations (28), than any other of the fourteen types. Defense and Safety committees were next by one percent. All fourteen types had a combined lesser gentry representation of 244. Sixty-six percent of the members who produced the total lesser gentry representation were appointed more than once. Therefore, twenty-eight members,³ or thirty-seven percent of the lesser gentry in the House, produced ninety-

³Ibid.

four percent of the representation on fourteen types which had disproportionately high representation.

Defense of Hull was the only type not to have disproportionately high representation among the merchants as it did among the merchant gentry. The other four types which had highly disproportionate merchant gentry representation (Trade and Commerce, Supply, Ireland Supply, Ireland Miscellaneous) also had highly disproportionate merchant representation. Fifty-seven percent of the merchant gentry representation in the House produced the entire over-representation of merchant gentry on five types. The eight members were eighty percent of the merchant gentry who were appointed to at least one House committee. Only one merchant gentry was not appointed more than once. Supply committees had seven different members⁴ appointed; forty-one percent of the total membership. Trade and Commerce, Irish Supply, and Irish Miscellaneous all had one member appointed twice. Defense of Hull had two members appointed twice. Therefore, seven different members produced ninety-seven percent of the disproportionate merchant gentry representation on five committee types.

The merchant class had disproportionately high interest in eighteen committee types: Gunpowder and Arms, Tower of London, Examination and Investigation, Trained Bands, General Defense and Safety, Privileges, Discipline of Non-Members, Legal Reform, Citizen Group Petitions, Taxes, Trade and Commerce, London, Supply, Ireland Supply, Ireland Defense and Safety, Ireland Miscellaneous, Church Property, and Conferences on Supply.

⁴Ibid.

Fifty-eight percent of the merchant class in the House were represented on the eighteen types with disproportionately high merchant representation. Among the thirty-one merchants who had been appointed to at least one of the fifty-eight types, were twenty-six who were on at least one of the eighteen types with disproportionately high merchant representation. There were nineteen⁵ merchants who were only appointed once. Seventy-three percent, then, of the merchant members on these eighteen types accounted for ninety-seven percent of the 302 merchant representations.

The county gentry had disproportionately high representations on more committee types (30) than any other social class. The respective positions of the others were: merchants (18), lesser gentry (14), greater gentry (9), and merchant gentry (5). The county gentry members appointed to these thirty types were highly active: seventy-six percent of those appointed more than once accounted for ninety-eight percent of the total representation. It was the highest rate of participation of any class. The two mercantile classes were only one percent less active. The greater gentry members were the least active of the five social classes. Only thirty-seven of their number in the House and fifty-eight percent of their active members were on these nine types. Forty-two percent of their active members must, perforce, be distributed among the other forty-nine types. Their presence, therefore, was more evenly placed among all types than any of the other classes which had their membership concentrated. The significance of these social class representations will be referred

⁵Ibid.

to and enlarged upon during an examination of the future political structure of various types.

Before a concluding analysis is attempted concerning the future political composition of the committee types, one should bear in mind that the moderate-radical ratios of 1644 of Appendix E are somewhat misleading. The figures for each quarter do not represent the actual number of moderates or radicals in the House, but rather the number of moderates and radicals who could be classified in any one quarter. In other words, there were eighty-eight out of 469 members who were classified as moderates in at least one quarter of 1644; by the same method, there were 141 radicals. However, the criteria for determining solid moderates and radicals was based upon a number being classified as a moderate or radical in two or more quarters of 1644 and in 1648. This resulted in two members being classified in two quarters of 1644, as moderates, and in the other two, as radicals. There were many other cases where members would be classified as a moderate in one to three quarters and as a radical in one or more of the remaining quarters, or vice versa. It seems that the moderates were less active in 1644 than the radicals. Fifty-seven members were classified as moderates in two or more quarters of 1644. There were 109 members classified as radicals in two or more quarters of 1644. The radicals, then, who were classified in two quarters of 1644 were thirteen percent more active than the moderates. The higher percentage of radicals classified in two or more quarters was probably due to their more active participation in House of Common affairs. The willingness of the radicals to declare themselves obscures the potential strength of the moderates which is not indicated in Appendix E. Thus, one must conclude that the moderate strength was

greater than indicated by the statistics and that the radical majorities are accentuated by that realization.

Although the Parliamentarians led the Royalists in the House by a hundred members, the Parliamentarians had very excessive over-representation on every type. The Royalists had only token representation. The members of the House were also highly inactive. Members who would not have a 1644 political record more than doubled those who did. The imbalance was decreased by 1648, but the unclassified members still retained a majority of twenty-three in the House. Only one, Private Petitions, of the fifty-eight committee types had more 1644 representations among the unclassified than classified. Corporation Petitions had two quarters, third and fourth; Land, the third quarter; and Conferences on Scotland, the fourth quarter with more unclassified than classified. All types had more representations classified in 1648 than unclassified. Therefore, those members who were to play an active role in the future course of the Long Parliament were disproportionately over-represented on most committee types.

Among those who were appointed, the future radicals had overwhelming superiority. The future 1644 moderates only led the future radicals on three types: Conferences on the Magazine at Hull, Affairs of the Kingdom, and Ireland. However, the future 1644 radicals had a marginal lead in one quarter of each type. The future 1644 moderates also led in the first and third quarters on Trained Bands and in the first quarter on Conferences concerning Procedure and Precedent. The future second quarter radicals and moderates of 1644 had equal representation on Trained Bands and on King and State of Affairs. They would also be equal in the third quarter on Taxes, and in the fourth quarter of Conferences on

Scotland. On thirteen types, the future 1648 moderates, in accord with the House totals, led the radicals. However, there were only two of these thirteen types which had disproportionately high 1648 moderate majorities: Trained Bands and Conferences on Supply. Those who would be radicals in three or more quarters of 1644 tripled or more than tripled the moderates on sixteen types. The touchstone of radical or moderate strength is the degree to which a 1644 majority could be carried into 1648. The future solid radicals were more numerous than the future solid moderates even though the moderates had twenty-three more members in the House than the radicals in 1648. The future solid radical strength was sufficient to give the 1648 radicals majorities on fourteen of the sixteen types which had disproportionately high 1644 radical majorities. On twenty-nine additional types, which had 1644 radical majorities, the solid radical strength was sufficient to give those types, which would be still radical in 1648, the majority. Conferences on Ireland had a majority of future 1644 moderates, but in 1648, the majorities were reversed. Therefore, owing largely to solid radical support, forty-four of the fifty-eight types had majorities of both future 1644 and 1648 radicals.

It is not surprising that none of the nine types which had disproportionately high greater gentry representation were among the fourteen types which had disproportionately high 1644 and 1648 radical representation if one considers that the greater gentry had a lower percent (41) of its members classified in two or more quarters of 1644 and or 1648 than any other class. It also had a lower percent (22) of solid radicals and a higher percent of solid moderates (26) than any other class. Furthermore, five types which had significant moderate strength corresponded to five on which the greater gentry had disproportionately high representa-

tion. The lesser gentry had the highest percentage (40) of solid radicals. Eight types on which they had disproportionately high representation correspond to eight types which had disproportionately high solid radical majorities. An explanation for the seven types on which the merchant class had disproportionately high solid radical majorities and the second lowest percent (27) of solid radical classification in the House may be found in their commercial activity.

The other important factor, which was indicated earlier, concerned the commercial activity of members. Connection with the Irish Adventurer scheme, in particular, proved to be important for appointment to committees. The merchant class had the highest percentage (89) of solid radicals with commercial background and seventy-seven percent involvement in the Irish Adventure scheme. Even though the merchants had a low percentage of solid radicals (27), their keen interest in commercial activity probably offset that low percent. They had disproportionately high solid radical majorities. Although the greater gentry had a high percentage of their solid radical members commercially active and involved in the Irish Adventurer plan, they did not concentrate their attention on the types with disproportionately high solid radical majorities. The other social classes fell within the commercial extremes of the merchants and the greater gentry.

Among all types, Scots Treaty had the greatest majority of future 1644 radicals. There were no future moderates of the first three quarters appointed to it. The future radicals of the fourth quarter of 1644 more than quadrupled those who would be categorized as moderate in the same quarter. The disproportionately high representation of the county gentry, on SCTY, was achieved by five different members. It also had

disproportionately high representation (66%) from investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme. The excessively high 1644 radical majorities were reduced in 1648, but there were sufficient solid radicals to more than double the 1648 moderates. It is possible that the disproportionate numbers of 1644 and 1648 radicals resulted from a desire to retain the goodwill of the Scots and thereby protect their investments in Ireland. It may also reflect a keen interest on the part of the proportionately most active class to have as many radicals as possible protect the treaty gains that had been made with an important and powerful neighbour. The other two Scottish committee types with disproportionately high county gentry representation also had disproportionately high solid radical majorities. Conversely, the only Scottish type, Scots Supply, to have disproportionately high representation from another class, the greater gentry, had disproportionately low radical representation in two quarters of 1644 and far below the radical-moderate ratios of the other three Scottish types. Furthermore, the Conference on Scots Supply type had disproportionately high representation from the greater gentry. Predictably, the future 1644 radicals had disproportionately low representation on CFSC.

Security and Safety committee types had three types on which future 1644 radicals (in three quarters) tripled the moderates. The merchant class and those interested in the Irish Adventurer project also had disproportionately high representation. As well, the lesser gentry was disproportionately over-represented on the Examination and Investigation type. Gunpowder and Arms and Examination and Investigation both had 1648 radical majorities. Depending upon the quarter, radical majorities varied from three to six times on Gunpowder and Arms. The high rate of

political defection from 1644 radical to 1648 moderate positions among merchants was offset on GUAR by the disproportionately high rate of involvement of the members in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Only two merchants on GUAR had no involvement in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Twenty-eight of the thirty merchant representations were the result of the committee activity of six members who were involved in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Three members who accounted for eight representations were solid radicals. They account for a major part of the 1648 radical majority of three. Control of the Tower of London was politically important to the radicals, merchants and those who had invested in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Even though those appointed to TWRL had a greater percentage of investment in the Irish Adventurer scheme, they did not have as high a percentage of solid radicals as the other two types. Three of the four members who were appointed more than once changed from 1644 radicals to 1648 moderates. Consequently, the 1648 moderates had a majority of one. The percentage of investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme among the Examination and Investigation representations was fourteen percent less than on Gunpowder and Arms. The disproportionately high number of lesser gentry representations from a class that had the lowest percentage (35) of its solid radicals interested in the Irish Adventurer scheme largely accounts for the relatively low overall investment percentage (52). On the other hand, the lesser gentry had a higher percentage (40) of solid radicals than any other class. It is not surprising, then, that EXIN, of the three Security and Safety types, had the largest proportional 1648 radical majority. Elsewhere, evidence indicates that the lesser gentry, for whatever reasons, were attracted to committees which involved legal or punitive matters. The two largest EXIN

committees were largely punitive in nature and attracted disproportionately high numbers of the lesser gentry. As indicated elsewhere, the merchants were disproportionately concerned with mercantile matters. The importation and dispensing of gunpowder and arms naturally reflected their interest and largely explains their excessively high representation.

Two types which directly concerned the military and had disproportionately high 1644 radical majorities, in three or more quarters, did not have highly disproportionate representation from any class. All classes on Naval and Army Supply were in reasonable accord with their proportions in the House. The disproportionately high representation of the future radicals of 1644 and 1648 was essential, not only to protect radical investments in Ireland, but to wrest and keep control of the navy and supply the army with the means to prosecute radical goals in the nation at large.

The lesser gentry had inordinate concern in matters relating to the King and Army. Seven of their ten representations were solid radicals; an eighth would be radical in the third quarter of 1644 and remain so in 1648. There was only one 1644 moderate appointed from the lesser gentry ranks. That member was not solid. The low general percentage of solid lesser gentry radicals among the Irish investors is indicated, on King and Army committees, by only three representations. One must look, therefore, to the other social classes to find Irish Adventurer support among the solid radicals. One can conclude, that on this committee type there was no positive relationship between disproportionate social class representation and Irish Adventurer investment. The reasons, therefore, for

the positive relationship between the disproportionately high representations of solid radicals and lesser gentry must lie outside the Irish Adventurer interest.

Conferences on Officials and Officials were two types which dealt directly with officials of the Crown and had disproportionately high rate of solid radicals. Both types also had disproportionately high representation from the county gentry, lesser gentry, and investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Two of the four county gentry members were solid radicals; another, who was a moderate in 1644, became a radical in 1648. The fourth was politically unclassified. Three of the four county gentry members were investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme. As expected, the lesser gentry did not show as definite a connection as the county gentry between political affiliation and commercial activity. Only one of the three members was classified politically or was engaged in any commercial activity. However, he was involved in the Irish Adventurer project. Officials had many more representations which makes thorough analysis more difficult. This type had a slightly greater percentage of Irish Adventurer investors than CFOF, but the ratios of radicals were not so great. However, it did have a large core of solid radicals which enabled the 1648 radicals to more than double the 1648 moderates. The two largest individual Officials committees suggests a connection among solid radicals, the Irish investment, and social class. The entire lesser gentry representation on both committees were solid radical and had invested in the Irish Adventurer scheme. On the smaller individual committee, the county gentry duplicated the solid relationship the lesser gentry had on both committees. However, the larger committee had only two of seven county gentry invested in the Irish Adventurer scheme and

neither were solid radicals. These two sample committees and the two official types in general, suggest, if they do not prove, a substantial relationship of the county gentry and lesser gentry with investment in the Irish Adventurer scheme and the future radicals.

Discipline within the House of Commons was an important element in controlling political activity. Furtherance of the radical cause would be improved if members who tried to subvert or obstruct it could be disciplined internally. The presence of disproportionately high numbers of members who would be radical in 1644 and 1648 on committees concerning the discipline of members of Parliament indicates the extent to which the future radicals considered House discipline important and the degree to which they controlled matters. All classes were proportionately involved in that pursuit. Similarly, the House appointed a disproportionately high number of members who would be future radicals to control external matters which promoted or impinged upon its authority. On this type, Discipline of Non-Members, the county gentry and merchants were each a source of a disproportionate number of representations. All twenty representations who were active commercially had invested in the Irish Adventurer scheme. More county gentry representations were solid radicals and investors in the Irish Adventurer plan than any other class. As a group, the merchants in the House were the most commercially active and the least solid politically. As one might expect, the merchants had disproportionately high rates of commercial activity among the Discipline of Non-Member representation, but only one was a solid radical and an investor in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Two other merchant members who were Irish Adventurer investors would be radical in 1644, but defect to the moderates in 1648. Although the merchants who had invested

in the Irish Adventurer plan did not have many solid radicals in their ranks, they had a much greater proportion than the more numerous greater gentry.

The lesser gentry led all other classes on Legal Reform committees. The merchants were also disproportionately over-represented. Twelve different members, twenty-two percent of the active lesser gentry members, produced thirty-two percent of the total representation on this one type. Nineteen percent of the merchants who were active produced twenty percent of the total representation. Eight of the twelve lesser gentry were also active on committees concerning officials. By contrast, the merchants showed little interest on Officials or Conferences on Officials. It is interesting to note that four of the lesser gentry who contributed six representations to Legal Reform committees were solid radicals and investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Furthermore, none of the lesser gentry who were investors in the Irish Adventurer project were moderates. However, none of the nine merchant representations were solid radicals, but four representations who were investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme were future 1644 radicals. Three merchant representations were not involved in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Therefore, a small percentage of lesser gentry members not only showed keen interest in matters pertaining to legal reform, but also to related committees concerning various officials. The same members also had a high percentage of solid radicals who were investors in the Irish Adventurer program. The merchants were less solid politically, but they did have similar commercial proclivities.

The lesser gentry, merchant gentry and merchants had disproportionately high representation on two Irish committee types which had

disproportionately high 1644 and 1648 radical majorities. Ireland Supply had sixty-one percent of its representations invest in the Irish Adventurer scheme; Ireland Miscellaneous had sixty-seven percent. Future radicals from the three disproportionately represented classes were heavily invested in the Irish Adventurer project. Of those lesser gentry who were commercially involved on Ireland Supply, eighty-three percent were investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme; all of those were solid radicals. The moderates did not have any stock company experience. All five merchant gentry representations were involved in the Irish Adventurer plan; only one was a solid radical, but the four others would be radicals in 1644. Among the merchants on Ireland Supply, the connection between the radicals and Irish Adventurers was less pronounced than the other two classes. Three of the merchants who had invested in the Irish Adventurer scheme would be solid radicals; four others would be radical only in 1644. There were four merchants who were not involved in the Irish Adventurer project; two would be solid radicals and two would be radicals in 1644. Two merchant representations with Irish Adventurer experience were unclassified in 1644 and 1648. The disproportionate showing of the two mercantile classes was largely the result, as was the case with many other types, of those classes swarming onto individual committees which required mercantile expertise rather than as a source of funds. The largest individual Ireland Supply committee, for example, concerned "ways of supplying Ireland with necessary provisions". The need for methods to transport the provisions brought eighty percent of the merchant gentry and seventy-one percent of the merchant representation of the type to this one committee.

The mercantile classes were not concentrated as disproportionately

on one committee on Ireland Miscellaneous as they were on Ireland Supply. However, the proportional radical relationship to investment in the Irish Adventurer scheme was nearly analogous, owing largely to the repetition of all but one member. All five merchant gentry representations were investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme and radicals in 1644. None of them were solid radicals, four merchant representations were not involved in the Irish Adventurer scheme; two who were, would be solid radicals, two others would be radicals in 1644, and one would be unclassified in 1644 and 1648. The lesser gentry on Ireland Miscellaneous were more firmly committed to the strong bond between the Irish Adventurer scheme and the solid radicals than on Ireland Supply. Eighty-seven percent of the lesser gentry who were commercially active on Ireland Miscellaneous were solid radicals. The only evidence of moderate influence among investors, would be in 1648. Investment, then, in the Irish Adventurer scheme among solid and future 1644 radicals was extremely high on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous.

The keen interest of the merchants in the financial and administrative aspects of the church brought disproportionate numbers to the Church Property type. Unlike the merchants, the lesser gentry had disproportionate representation on all three types which concerned religion. The future 1644 radicals more than quadrupled the future 1644 moderates; the future 1648 radicals more than doubled their moderate counterparts. However, Church Property, despite its high future radical majorities, had the lowest percent (44) of representations invested in the Irish Adventurer scheme of the fourteen types with disproportionately high 1644 and 1648 radical majorities. Nevertheless, more than half the lesser gentry representations were both investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme.

and solid radicals. There were only two solid radical lesser gentry members who were investors in a stock company other than the Irish Adventurer scheme. Two more lesser gentry who were solid radicals did not invest in any commercial ventures. The merchant class' radical connection with the Irish Adventurer scheme was much more tenuous than the lesser gentry. Only two merchants (one-fifth) were both solid radicals and Irish Adventurers. Two more would be radicals in 1644; one would become a moderate in 1648, the other was unclassified in that year. Church Property was the only one of fourteen types with disproportionately high radical majorities to have as many as two solid radical lesser gentry and one solid radical merchant be non-members of the Irish Adventurer scheme.

Although the Ireland Military type had only slightly disproportionate over-representation of 1644 radicals, it more than quadrupled the moderates of 1648 which makes it worthy of special study. The county gentry led all classes on this type. The Irish Adventurers comprised a large portion (67%) of the representation in the stock company category. As one would expect, the county gentry were highly active investors in the Irish Adventurer scheme. Furthermore, most of the county gentry who were Irish Adventurers were future radicals. Five county gentry Irish Adventurers would be solid radicals and three would be radicals in 1644, but remain unclassified in 1648. Similar to the types which had disproportionately high radical representation in both years, Ireland Military did not have any solid moderates among the county gentry who invested in the Irish Adventurer project.

There were thirteen types on which the future 1644 radicals were less well represented than the House totals warranted. The average

investment in the Irish Adventurer scheme on those thirteen types was nine percent less than on the sixteen types where the future 1644 radicals had disproportionately high representation. These findings reaffirm the very definite relationship of the future radicals to the Irish Adventurer interest.

A few concluding comments should be added to the foregoing economic, social, and political analysis which were not directly part of the relationship to the Irish Adventurer scheme. The greater gentry, generally, had their best proportional representations on committees which dealt with the King and the House of Lords. This may simply reflect the social consciousness of the House of Commons rather than parliamentary politics. It is interesting to note that most of these types, the exceptions already mentioned, would have higher proportional moderate representation than their somewhat analogous counterparts which did not deal with their "social superiors".

There were three politically sensitive conference types which had disproportionately high future moderate - radical ratios. Those ratios were reversed on their non-conference counterparts. Conference committees concerning moving the magazine from Hull to London had disproportionately high representation from the future 1644 moderates, whereas the army committees concerning the defense and governance of Hull had a slightly disproportionate over-representation of future 1644 and 1648 radicals. However, the key committee concerning the transferral had more than a third of the type's representation and more than half its future solid radical total. The details of the transferral were left in the hands of the moderate members who may have given this bold political/military action the appearance of reasonableness. Furthermore, almost all of the

committees were appointed in April and May, a time when future radicals may not have been sure of their military prowess.

Ireland was an important factor in the struggle for power. The future radicals swarmed onto the four non-conference Ireland types in disproportionately higher numbers than their conference counterpart. It was mainly in the fourth quarter that CFIR was in harmony with the other four Ireland types. The lack of classification of one member who had been appointed five times largely accounted for that anomaly.

Similarly, the slight variations of one or two members on a committee type of few representations accounted for Conference on Religion being only consistent with its non-conference counterparts in the fourth quarter of 1644. The destiny of the Church rested more with the non-conference types where the future radicals proved more preoccupied with reform of religion and the administration of the Church and its property than zealous harassment of papists.

A summary and survey of the relationship of the social classes and the future political affiliation of members appointed to the committees of the last nine months of 1642 yield some rather interesting results. Generally, one can perceive, among all fifty-eight types, a relationship between those classes which had a high rate of future political stability and the ratios of future moderates and radicals. The two classes, county gentry and lesser gentry, with the highest rate of solid radical members usually produced future 1644 and 1648 radical majorities on those committee types where they were disproportionately over-represented. By contrast, the greater gentry, with the highest percent of solid moderates, produced disproportionately high representation from the future moderates. The mercantile classes would not be politically solid and on those types

with disproportionately high representation from them, a definite change could be discerned in the future moderate and radical ratios. A high percentage of the active mercantile members would be future 1644 radicals, but change to moderates by 1648.

Generally, the county gentry was the class which contributed the highest proportion of its members to the House committees. That proportion was produced by a lower percent of members than any other class. The core group of county gentry members gave that class disproportionately high representation on thirty committee types. The merchants were also quite active by being disproportionately over-represented on eighteen types. Most of the merchant representation on those eighteen types, and on others, was the result of various mercantile interests, on particular committees, attracting excessive numbers rather than a balanced interest in the type as a whole. The greater gentry provide a sharp contrast to the county gentry and merchant representation. Even though the greater gentry comprised almost half the House, they only had disproportionately high representation on nine committee types. It is possible that the violent course Parliament was pursuing in the final months of 1642 may have alienated the greater gentry to a greater degree than the other classes.

An examination of the future political profiles of all members who were or were not appointed to a committee was determined to be useful in ascertaining the probable political composition of the House of Commons in 1642. Contrary to the future political composition of the House in 1644 and 1648, where the inactive outnumbered the active, all but one committee had more members who would be classified than unclassified. Furthermore, those who were not appointed to any committees had very

little interest in the future politics of the Revolution. Among those who would be partisan in 1644 and 1648, the future radicals led the moderates on forty-four types. Some of those forty-four types were especially politically sensitive. Committee types such as: the Scottish and Irish, Religion, Militia Ordinance, those dealing directly with the King, Discipline of Members and Non-Members, and Legal Reform indicate excessively high future radical control. The disproportionate control by the future radicals on these politically sensitive committee types suggest, but do not prove, that there were fairly definite political affiliations as early as 1642. An extensive exploration of partisan political structures in that year would, in addition to this present study, prove useful as a means to illuminate another dark area of revolutionary politics.

APPENDIX A

Key to the Committee Codes on Members' Charts,
With Their Computer Codes in Parentheses.

(All dates refer to 1642)

(All pagination refers to Volume II of the Commons Journal)

- 1A (TWRL) To examine the accounts and money placed in the Tower of London the previous summer for the purpose of paying the Supernumerary Guard. Also to enquire into the general state of the Tower 2 April, pp. 507-508.
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- 1B (IRMI) To prepare a letter from Mr. Speaker to be sent to the Lords, Justices of Ireland and another letter to thank the Earl of Ormond for his good service 2 April, p. 508.
- 1C (CFMH) - Conference with the Lords concerning the removing of the magazine at Hull 2 April, p. 508.
- 1D (CFML) To prepare an addition to the King's reply concerning the Earl of Warwick's commanding the fleet and to the petition from both Houses to the King concerning the same 2 April, p. 509.

- 1E (DFSG) To inform the Lord Admiral of the presence of two ships
of Dunkirk near Scarborough 4 April, p. 510.
- 1F (CFMH) Further conference with the Lords concerning the removing
of arms at Hull 4 April, p. 510.
- 1G (CFML) Conference with the Lords concerning command of the fleet
4 April, p. 510.
- 1H (RLRF) To prepare a declaration protecting the doctrine of the
Church and a variety of other issues concerning government,
discipline, public liturgy in the Church and the estab-
lishing and maintaining of a preaching ministry throughout
the kingdom 4 April, p. 510.
- 1I (PTPR) To consider the petition of William Lenthall concerning
his loss of health and wealth due to his employment as
Speaker of the House 4 April, p. 511.
- 1J (DINM) To prepare and write out questions to be sent to Sir Edward
Dering. (Expelled, 2 February 1642, from House of Commons
for printing a collection of speeches on religion offen-
sive to the House of Commons.) 5 April, p. 511.
- 1K (IMPT) To prepare and manage evidence for the trial of Mr. Benion
5 April, p. 512.

- 1L (KGSA) To consider the orders of the King that were sent to the sheriffs 5 April, p. 512.
- 1M (DINM) To investigate the conditions for bail in respect to two Scotsmen, Macally and Gourdon 5 April, p. 512.
- 1N (CFMI) To meet with the Lords concerning information "... touching the seditious pamphlets and tumults." 5 April, p. 512.
- 1O (SCSY) To draught a statement which will further the brotherly affection between England and Scotland 6 April, p. 513.
- 1P (LAND) To examine a property dispute between the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Cumberland 7 April, p. 515.
- 1Q (TRCO) To consider "... an act concerning package, bailage, scavage, portage, etc." 8 April, p. 517.
- 1R (CHPA) To consider the formation of a new parish to be called Christ Church in Tuthill Fields 8 April, p. 517.
- 1S (SPLY) To consider the debt to Mathew Bankes and others for the erection of the courts of guard and how it is to be paid 8 April, p. 518.

- 1T (DFSG) To provide twenty halberts for the service of the House
8 April, p. 518.
- 1U (POPR) To thank Judge Reeves for his efforts in promoting peace
between the King and Parliament 9 April, p. 518.
- 1V (SPLY) To arrange payment of a debt to Mr. Henley
9 April, p. 519.
- 1W (IRSY) To thank the gentlemen of Buckinghamshire for the loan of
£ 6,000 for the affairs of Ireland 9 April, p. 519.
- 1X (CFMH) Managers of a free conference with the Lords concerning
the moving of the magazine at Hull 9 April, p. 519.
- 1Y (PTPR) To consider the petition of Lieutenant Robert Davies and
the condition of the government of the Charterhouse and
Savoye 9 April, p. 519.
- 1Z (CFMH) Conference with the Lords on removing the magazine at
Hull 9 April, p. 519.
- 2A (PLCY) To prepare a letter to be sent to the sheriff of Yorkshire
(purpose of letter not disclosed) 11 April, p. 522.
- 2B (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a
message from the King 11 April, p. 522.

- 2C (TRCO) To investigate extortion charges on the price of soap
12 April, p. 523.
- 2D (PAPS) To detain papists
12 April, p. 523.
- 2E (PAPS) "... to bring in a Bill concerning the Breeding of
Recusants Children in the Protestant Religion"
12 April, p. 523.
- 2F (ARMA) To consider the fastest method of paying arrears to cap-
tains of the army
12 April, p. 524.
- 2G (ARSY) To investigate the raising of £ 400,000 for the payment
of arrears to officers
12 April, p. 524.
- 2H (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning letters
received from the King
12 April, p. 524.
- 2I (IRSY) To prepare a letter to be sent to John Moore concerning
the movement of cavalry to Ireland from Chester
13 April, p. 524.
- 2J (CFAK) Conference with the Lords to consider the King's desire
to go to Ireland
13 April, p. 525.
- 2K (CFMI) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
Earl of Essex and the Earl of Holland
13 April, p. 525.

2L (PRVL) To convey the apologies of the House to Signior Amerigo for being abused by Newton, Mayo, Cooke and Monmouth under a false warrant from the House of Commons

14 April, p. 526.

2M (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the petition and propositions presented the Lords by the House of Commons the previous day

15 April, p. 529.

2N (LIBT) "... to consider of the Number and Quality of the Persons in all Counties, that have refused the Protestation; and What Course is fit to be held towards them"

16 April, p. 530.

2O (CFMH) To meet with the Lords concerning the removal of arms from Hull to London

16 April, p. 531.

2P (ARMA) To receive the demands of the people of North Alterton concerning the salary of Colonel Huncks

18 April, p. 533.

2Q To consider improvement in postal service within the King's dominions (miscellaneous - not on the computer print-out)

18 April, p. 533.

2R (IMPT) To prepare impeachment charges against Sir Edward Dering

18 April, p. 533.

- 2S (EXIN) To examine the letter and packet brought by two Dutchmen
18 April, p. 533.
- 2T (SPLY) To raise money and to consider the purposes of the Bill
of £400,000 19 April, p. 534.
- 2U (LODN) To draw up a bill for the collection of poll-money in
London 19 April, p. 534.
- 2V (IMPT) To consider what procedure is to be taken against Lord
Digby concerning his impeachment 19 April, p. 535.
- 2W (LAND) To ensure that the deed in the possession of Mr. Lancelott
Lake be made ready to be brought into the House of Commons
when called 21 April, p. 535.
- 2X (CFDS) To confer with the Lords concerning possible invasion from
Denmark 21 April, pp. 535-536.
- 2Y (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
militia 21 April, p. 536.
- 2Z (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the Kentish
Petition and the privileges of both Houses
21 April, p. 536.

- 3A (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the impeachment of Sir Edward Dering 21 April, p. 536.
- 3B (CFML) To examine information from Essex concerning the militia 21 April, p. 536.
- 3C (TRCO) To levy a duty of one half percent on imports and exports for the suppression of pirates 23 April, p. 538.
- 3D (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning some matters in the first article of the remedies 23 April, p. 539.
- 3E (IMPT) To consider a course of action and the reaction of the Lords to the impeachment proceedings against the Attorney General 23 April, p. 539.
- 3F (IRDS) To search for a priest and other suspicious persons as well as letters which concern the safety of Ireland 23 April, p. 539.
- 3G (CFMH) To prepare heads for a conference with the Lords concerning Hull 25 April, p. 540.
- 3H (SPLY) To enquire into a possible loan of £20,000 from the Merchant Adventurers 25 April, p. 540.

- 3I (RLRF) To consider the implementation of new resolutions concerning Church government 25 April, p. 541.
- 3J (IRMI) To reveal to the Merchant Adventurers the contents of a letter from the Lord President of Munster concerning success against the rebels 26 April, p. 542.
- 3K (IRMY) To hasten the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in granting a commission to Mr. Jepson. 26 April, p. 542.
- 3L (SPLY) To thank the Merchant Adventurers for a loan of £ 20,000 26 April, p. 542.
- 3M (ARHL) To prepare an order forbidding the interception of letters from Hull 26 April, p. 542.
- 3N (CFMH) To consider a conference with the Lords concerning recent information on moving the magazine at Hull 26 April, p. 542.
- 3O (CFMH) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning Hull 26 April, p. 543.
- 3P (POPR) To thank Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Carroll for the fine sermons they preached 27 April, p. 544.

- 3Q (CFMH) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning Hull
27 April, p. 544.
- 3R (ARHL) To reside in Lincolnshire in order to have better access
to Hull 27 April, p. 544.
- 3S (PTPR) To consider the petition of Sir John Delavale and Edward
Gray (topic not mentioned) 28 April, p. 544.
- 3T (LCGT) To prepare instructions for the committee which is to
reside in Lincoln 28 April, p. 545.
- 3U (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the Kentish
Petition and to the orders relating to Serjeant Major
Skipoon 28 April, p. 545.
- 3V (ARMA) To examine the Acts of Parliament and prepare an Order
for the raising of sixteen thousand men
28 April, p. 546.
- 3W (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning Hull
28 April, p. 546.
- 3X (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on a recent con-
ference concerning Hull 28 April, p. 547.

- 3Y (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the removal of the magazine at Monmouth and Poole to Newport and Newtown 29 April, p. 548.
- 3Z (DINM) To draw up a charge against Sir Piercy Herbert 29 April, p. 548.
- 4A (KGSA) To address the King concerning such matters as: taking action against seditious pamphlets and sermons; to prepare an answer to the King's message concerning Hull; and to refrain from taking further action against Hull 29 April, pp. 548-549.
- 4B (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning two serious messages from the King 30 April, p. 550.
- 4C (CFMX) To meet with the Lords concerning Sir John Hotham's refusal to the King's entry into Hull and the King's refusal to pass the Bill concerning the militia 30 April, p. 550.
- 4D (PTCP) To consider the reasons for proceeding on the Kentish Petition 30 April, p. 550.
- 4E (TRBA) To consider measures for the raising of the Trained Bands 30 April, p. 551.

- 4F (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the raising of forces 30 April, p. 551.
- 4G (ARSY) To consider whether or not the Captains should pay the money owing to the counties 30 April, pp. 551-552.
- 4H (POPR) To thank the sheriff, gentry and commoners of Yorkshire for the petition they presented to the King 2 May, p. 553.
- 4I (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning York and Hull 2 May, p. 553.
- 4J (LCGT) To go into Yorkshire and to act according to the wishes of Parliament 2 May, p. 553.
- 4K (LAND) To consider Sir John Blagrave making a jointure to his wife 2 May, p. 553.
- 4L (LAND) To prevent the construction of new buildings in or near London and Westminster 3 May, p. 554.
- 4M (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Bill of Pluralities 3 May, p. 555.
- 4N (SCCO) To provide the transfer of money to the Scottish Commissioners 3 May, p. 555.

- 40 (DINM) To consider a better method for the rapid dispensing of justice concerning delinquents 4 May, p. 556.
- 4P (SPLY) To purchase a jewel to be given to Lord Ormond in honor of his military service 4 May, p. 557.
- 4Q (LAND) To confirm the letters patents made by the King unto Sir Cornelius Vermeyden 4 May, p. 557.
- 4R (LODN) To procure a loan from London 5 May, p. 558.
- 4S (IRMY) To prepare instructions for appointed captains and masters of the navy concerning Ireland 5 May, p. 559.
- 4T (EXIN) To enquire into the circumstances of Mr. Oneile's escape from the Tower of London 6 May, p. 560.
- 4U (ARHL) To consider if the letter to be sent to Hull is in harmony with previous orders regarding procedures to be taken in removing the magazine and how much of it is to be left behind 6 May, pp. 560-561.
- 4V (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Prince 6 May, p. 561.
- 4W (IRSY) Commission to grant additional naval forces to the Irish Adventurers 6 May, p. 562.

- 4X (CFKF) Conference with the Lords concerning a letter from the Marquis of Hertford concerning the Prince
6 May, p. 562.
- 4Y (IRSY) To direct all fines gained from impeachments toward the Irish war
7 May, p. 563.
- 4Z (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a message from the King
7 May, p. 563.
- 5A (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the impeachment of Sir George Strode and Richard Spencer.
Also to consider a Declaration received from Scotland
10 May, p. 565.
- 5B (SPLY) To borrow £70,000 from the Merchant Adventurers
10 May, p. 565.
- 5C (IMPT) To manage the impeachment charge against Inigo Jones concerning the parish of St. Gregory's
10 May, p. 566.
- 5D (LODN) To consider the best method of collecting poll money from London
11 May, p. 566.

- 5E (TRCO) To consider the commission sent from the Lords concerning the Irish Adventurer scheme and the abuses in wine
11 May, p. 566.
- 5F (GUAR) To consider the best method of procuring gunpowder
11 May, p. 567.
- 5G (NAMS) To thank Mr. Ludowic Dyke for providing a ship for the use of the Commonwealth
12 May, p. 568.
- 5H (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a recent message from the King
12 May, p. 568.
- 5I (ARMO) To peruse a vote on an indemnity for those involved in putting the Militia Ordinance into affect
12 May, p. 568.
- 5J (CFML) To meet with the Lords concerning the commissions related to the infantry
13 May, p. 570.
- 5K (LCGT) To prepare a letter to be sent to the committee at York
13 May, p. 570.
- 5L (LODN) To secure a loan of £50,000 from various companies in London
13 May, p. 570.

- 5M (LODN) To organize the London companies so as to best facilitate Parliament's desire for a loan 13 May, p. 570.
- 5N (ARSY) To consider ways of assessing officers for the purpose of raising money 13 May, pp. 570-571.
- 5O (OFFS) To manage the evidence at the trial of Judge Bartlett 13 May, p. 571.
- 5P (IRSY) To consider ways of supplying Ireland with necessary provisions 14 May, p. 571.
- 5Q (SPLY) To pay Mr. Speaker £2,000 as the first portion of a larger sum 14 May, p. 572.
- 5R (PLCY) To examine the Declaration 16 May, p. 572.
- 5S (KGPR) To consider the form of the King's Oath and also to determine on what basis the King has the right to refuse a bill 16 May, p. 572.
- 5T (CFAK) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning messages sent to and received from the Committees at York 16 May, p. 573.
- 5U (CFDS) To meet with the Lords concerning the prevention of the King calling "a Guard of Horse" at York 16 May, pp. 573-574.

- 5V (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter sent to Serjeant Major Skippon from the King adversely directed against the liberties of his subjects
17 May, p. 575.
- 5W (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning "removing the Term to York" 17 May, p. 575.
- 5X (SPLY) To pay a debt owing to Wolley Leigh
17 May, p. 576.
- 5Y (CFMI) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the wording of a letter recently sent to them by the House of Commons
17 May, p. 576.
- 5Z (ARHL) To command the navy to remove the magazine from Hull
18 May, p. 577.
- 6A (CFOF) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the impeachment of Mr. Recorder
18 May, p. 577.
- 6B (ARHL) To assist the Governor and committees in Hull
18 May, p. 577.
- 6C (CFOF) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the prosecution of Mr. Attorney
18 May, p. 578.

- 6D (CFAK) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning Hull
18 May, p. 578.
- 6E (SPLY) To pay £200 to various people in the town of Northampton
who provided footwear for the soldiers in Ireland
18 May, p. 578.
- 6F (SPLY) To hasten the Merchant Adventurers in loaning some money
18 May, p. 578.
- 6G (SPLY) To treat with the Merchant Adventurers concerning a loan
20 May, p. 580.
- 6H (IRSY) To consider the conditions and rates for the transfer of
specie into Ireland
20 May, p. 580.
- 6I (IRSY) To raise money for the war in Ireland by imposing a momen-
tary and yearly tax on Catholics
20 May, p. 580.
- 6J (DIMP) To record names of those members of Parliament who have
been fined
20 May, p. 580.
- 6K (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning absent
members of Parliament and the methods of discipline needed
20 May, p. 580.

- 6L (CFMI) To meet with the Lords to consider a course of punishment for those members who have been commanded, but have not yet appeared in Parliament 20 May, p. 581.
- 6M (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a message from the Lords which was too general in nature to warrant a reply. This was not to be a precedent. 20 May, p. 581.
- 6N (ARHL) To assist the Governor of Hull 20 May, p. 581.
- 6O (ARHL) "To peruse the instructions formerly given to the committee at Hull" 20 May, p. 582.
- 6P (IRMY) "To prepare an Order for the raising of men for the service of Ireland" 21 May, p. 582.
- 6Q (NAMS) To raise one thousand men for naval use concerning Ireland 21 May, p. 582.
- 6R (LCGT) To write a letter to the committees at York giving them directions on recent information concerning the King 21 May, p. 582.
- 6S (IRMY) To consider methods of raising volunteers for Ireland 23 May, p. 583.

- 6T (SPLY) To prepare a letter to be sent to cities and large towns with the intent of borrowing money
23 May, p. 583.
- 6U (LCGT) To prepare new instructions to the committee at York in respect to such things as: to better spread the Orders of Parliament throughout the County; the suppression of forces; and to require obedience to the Orders of Parliament
28 May, p. 583.
- 6V (SPLY) To receive the loan of £500 from Middlesex
24 May, p. 584.
- 6W (ARHL) "To prepare instructions to be sent to the committees at Hull"
24 May, p. 585.
- 6X (ARHL) To assist the Governor of Hull
24 May, p. 585.
- 6Y (SPLY) To pay money to the committees that have recently returned from Hull
24 May, p. 585.
- 6Z (LCGT) To go to Lincolnshire to maintain the peace
24 May, p. 585.
- 7A (CFMI) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the adjournment of the Term
24 May, p. 585.

- 7J (IRMY) To prepare instructions for John Corbett to send regiments and companies away from Chester
27 May, p. 588.
- 7K (CFDS) Conference with the Lords concerning the defense of the kingdom
27 May, p. 589.
- 7L (SPLY) To speak with the Merchant Adventurers concerning loans and also the control of money leaving Scotland
27 May, p. 590.
- 7M (TRBA) To thank the Trained Bands of Middlesex
27 May, p. 590.
- 7O (ARMA) To record the amount of saddles, arms or musquets that are made each week
28 May, p. 590.
- 7P (GUAR) To prevent arms being transported into York
28 May, p. 590.
- 7Q (CFIR) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the raising of forces for Ireland
28 May, p. 591.

- 7R (ARGN) To consider information, related to an incident in Anglesey involving Captain Baker and his soldiers
28 May, p. 591.
- 7S (PTCP) To consider the petition from the County of Northumberland
28 May, p. 591.
- 7T (SPLY) To consider a prolongation of the time needed for subscriptions
28 May, p. 591.
- 7U (GUAR) To report to the House of Commons the quantity and whereabouts of "warlike provisions" that were recently moved from London and Westminster
28 May, p. 592.
- 7V (KGPR) To prepare a Declaration to be sent to the King to "show how dangerously the privileges of Parliament have been broken of late"
30 May, p. 594.
- 7W (SPLY) To give £40 to the Captains of the ships who transported the magazine from Hull to London
30 May, p. 594.
- 7X (NAMS) To discharge the men who have brought the magazine from Hull to London
30 May, p. 594.
- 7Y (CFMH) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning demands made to the King by Parliament concerning the safe arrival of the magazine from Hull
30 May, p. 594.

- 7Z (KGRF) To prepare a Declaration concerning the pawning of the Crown Jewels. 30 May, p. 594.
- 8A (SPLY) To consider the Bill of Subscriptions. 30 May, p. 595.
- 8B (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the amendments for the Bill calling an Assembly of Divines. 31 May, p. 595.
- 8C (KGSA) To consider any additional Propositions to the King. 31 May, p. 596.
- 8D (EXIN) To receive information concerning the preparation of a navy in Norway and Denmark. 31 May, p. 596.
- 8E (GUAR) To examine the condition of the ammunition which recently arrived from Hull. 1 June, p. 597.
- 8F (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning information pertaining to the pawning of the Crown Jewels. 1 June, p. 597.
- 8G (DIMP) To prepare an order, to be sent to various sheriffs, to command members of the House of Commons to attend. 1 June, p. 598.

- 8H (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning propositions to be made to the King concerning the arrest of an Ensign at Hull 1 June, p. 598.
- 8I (LODN) To go to London to address the Common Hall concerning the borrowing of money 1 June, p. 598.
- 8J (KGSA) To present the propositions to the King 1 June, p. 599.
- 8K- (NAMS) To increase naval forces 2 June, p. 600.
- 8L (SCTY) To consider whether or not the Scots are exempted from the Oath of Supremacy by the Treaty with Scotland 2 June, p. 601.
- 8M (SCTY) To peruse the articles of the Treaty with Scotland to determine measures for the conserving of peace and matters of commerce 2 June, p. 601.
- 8N (LODN) To prepare an Ordinance to provide security to London for the money it shall loan 3 June, p. 601.
- 8O (SPLY) To treat with the Merchant Strangers, the College of Physicians and to any other group or individual for the borrowing of money 3 June, pp. 601-602.

- 8P (ARMO) "To prepare an Order concerning the execution of the Militia in the several counties, according to the debate of the House" 3 June, p. 602.
- 8Q (LCGT) To prepare a letter thanking the Committee at Lincolnshire 3 June, p. 602.
- 8R (ARMO) To prepare an Order to authorize the Deputy Lieutenants to put the Militia into execution where the Lord Lieutenants are absent 3 June, p. 602.
- 8S (CFRL) Managers of a free conference with the Lords concerning amendments to a Bill concerning the calling of an Assembly of Divines 3 June, p. 602.
- 8T (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the articles of the Treaty with Scotland 3 June, p. 603.
- 8U (TRCO) To examine calf skins that were to be sent to Italy, but were unable to arrive, due to a wreck 3 June, p. 603.
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- 8V (TRCO) To examine Mr. John Webster concerning monies to be paid by Mr. Nathan Wright and Mr. Jacob Fawltree regarding Bills of Exchange from Holland 3 June, p. 603.

- 8W (PLCY) To expose and disperse the various Orders of the House of Commons throughout the kingdom 4 June, p. 604.
- 8X (LODN) To secure £100,000 from London 4 June, p. 604.
- 8Y (SPLY) To attend meetings of various companies in order to raise money 4 June, p. 605.
- 8Z (IRDS) To prepare an Order to search suspicious ships that enter the ports of Ireland 4 June, p. 605.
- 9A (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Essex 4 June, p. 605.
- 9B (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the navy and army 4 June, p. 606.
- 9C (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the searching of ships and the King's reply to that Ordinance 4 June, p. 607.
- 9D (EXIN) To write a letter to the Mayor of Chepinge Wicombe and Mr. Collins ordering them to stop the movement of wagons, men, trunks, chests, musquets and other lading until Parliament can investigate 4 June, p. 607

- 9E (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter received from the Committee at York. Also to consider the King's Proclamation of May 27
6 June, p. 608.
- 9F (DFSG) To consider the best method of defending of the kingdom and the preservation of peace 6 June, p. 608.
- 9G (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning Lord Coventrie's thirty musquets that are being held at Wicomb
6 June, p. 609.
- 9H (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Yorkshire Petition and the Declaration
6 June, p. 609.
- 9I (CFDS) To meet with a committee of the Lords to consider the information received from York 6 June, p. 609.
- 9J (IRMY) To convey to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland orders that deputations be given to the Deputy Lieutenants as stated in the Militia Ordinance 7 June, p. 610.
- 9K (SPLY) To convey a message to the Committee of Adventurers to ask for a loan of £10,000 to be returned from £100,000 which London promised to loan Parliament 7 June, p. 610.

- 9L (EXIN) "To examine Furnes the Sadler" 7 June, p. 610.
- 9M (PTCG) To examine a petition from various citizens of London calling for the weekly collection of money voluntarily given for the Parliamentary cause 7 June, p. 610.
- 9N (SPLY) To prepare a letter to thank the city of Exeter for its recent loan 7 June, p. 610.
- 9O (SPLY) To prepare a letter to request a loan from the College of Physicians 7 June, p. 610.
- 9P (SPLY) To arrange time to meet with various Officers so as to obtain loans from them 7 June, p. 610.
- 9Q (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Bill for Subscriptions and the Ordinance for increase in the navy 7 June, p. 611.
- 9R (PLCY) To prevent the publication of any material that will give a bad impression of Parliament 7 June, p. 611.
- 9S (CFMH) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the ammunition brought from Hull 7 June, p. 611.
- 9T (ARHL) To remain in Hull and assist the Governor 7 June, p. 611.

- 9U (PTPR) To examine the charges brought forth by Lady Elizabeth Sidleye against John Griffith, a member of Parliament
8 June, p. 613.
- 9V (CFDS) Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords concerning proposals from the committee concerning the safety of the kingdom
8 June, p. 614.
- 9W (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Northampton
8 June, p. 614.
- 9X (IRDS) To inform the Lord Admiral of a supply ship bearing ammunition and arms for the rebels in Ireland
9 June, p. 614.
- 9Y (EXIN) To examine information concerning a fleet of warships at Dunkirk
9 June, p. 614.
- 9Z (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the raising of troops by the King; the arrest the Earl of Lindsey; and the preamble of the Declaration and propositions
9 June, p. 615.
- 10A (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Lancaster
9 June, p. 615.

- 10B (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Cheshire
9 June, p. 615.
- 10C (CFAK) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning additions and amendments to a paper from a previous conference
9 June, p. 616.
- 10D (CFSY) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning military supply and to approve amendments
9 June, p. 616.
- 10E (PLCY) To meet with the Ambassador of Portugal and to thank him for his respect to the House of Commons
10 June, p. 617.
- 10F (CFDS) To join with a committee from the House of Lords to present to London the propositions for the defense of the kingdom
10 June, p. 617.
- 10G (LCGT) To consider the instructions to be sent with the members who are to be sent into Lancashire
11 June, p. 619.
- 10H (EXIN) To investigate information concerning jewels and pearls being sold in Amsterdam so as to raise money for war material
11 June, p. 619.

- 10I (IMPT) To bring impeachment charges against the nine Lords who left Parliament to join with the King at York
11 June, p. 620.
- 10J (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter delivered by the nine Lords at York
11 June, p. 620.
- 10K (GUAR) To inform Mr. Courten to retain his saltpeter until the House of Commons buys it from him 13 June, p. 621.
- 10L (SCMI) To conserve peace between England and Scotland as well as to promote commerce and trade between the two countries
13 June, p. 621.
- 10M (CFML) Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Deputy Lieutenants of Kent, Warwickshire, and Somersetshire
13 June, p. 622.
- 10N (LCGT) To ensure that dispatches, orders and resolutions of the House of Commons be sent to the various committees assigned by the House
13 June, p. 622.
- 10O (CFSY) To obtain a loan from the Merchant Strangers
14 June, p. 623.

- 10P (ARGN) To prepare an Order for the Deputy Lieutenants of Buckinghamshire to act in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant
14 June, p. 623.
- 10Q (CFSY) To meet with a committee of the Lords to negotiate a loan from the Merchant Strangers
14 June, p. 623.
- 10R (PTCG) To consider the petition from Edward Butler and the prisoners of Newgate
14 June, p. 623.
- 10S (PLCY) To prevent the printing or publishing of seditious pamphlets within the kingdom.
15 June, p. 624.
- 10T (LCGT) To prepare and send a letter to recall the Committees at York
15 June, p. 625.
- 10U (CFSC) Managers and Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning Langor Point and the propositions to Scotland
15 June, p. 625.
- 10V (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Lancashire
15 June, p. 625.
- 10W (EXIN) To peruse intercepted letters from Amsterdam
16 June, p. 626.

- 10X (EXIN) "To examine Sir John Mennes Captain of One of the King's ships" 16 June, p. 626.
- 10Y (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning an answer to one of Parliament's Declarations concerning a seditious book 17 June, p. 629.
- 10Z (SPLY) "To advance the subscriptions; and to appoint the melting of the plate" 17 June, p. 629.
- 11A (CFPP) To meet with a committee of Lords to give an answer to the Declaration 17 June, p. 629.
- 11B (CFDS) To meet with the Lords to prevent the Commissions of Array from going into all parts of the kingdom, especially Leicestershire 17 June, pp. 629-630.
- 11C (ARMO) To draught an Order to prevent the publication against the Militia Ordinance in Essex 17 June, p. 630.
- 11D (DESG) To prevent war supplies from going to York 17 June, p. 630.
- 11E (PLCY) To prepare a Declaration concerning the illegality of the Commission of Array 18 June, p. 632.

- 11F (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning two votes sent to the Lords by the Commons concerning the delinquents of Leicestershire and the King's letter
18 June, p. 632.
- 11G (KGPR) To consult with London concerning the King's letter stopping the subscriptions for the raising of horse
18 June, p. 632.
- 11H (IRMI) To meet the Commissioners of the Treasury to settle an account on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
20 June, p. 633.
- 11I (KGRF) To prepare an answer to a former Order concerning the restitution of the Palatinate
20 June, p. 633.
- 11J (CFSY) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Order for the repayment of £10,000
20 June, p. 633.
- 11K (SPLY) To treat with Trinity House for the purpose of securing a loan
20 June, p. 633.
- 11L (GUAR) To examine and bargain with Mr. Courten's ship which has the saltpeter on board
20 June, p. 633.

- 11M (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning some prisoners for Ireland 20 June, p. 634.
- 11N (KGPR) To examine the Coronation Oath and its history 20 June, p. 634.
- 11O (DFSG) To consider procedures to be taken concerning Newcastle 20 June, p. 634.
- 11P (ARMO) To prepare a letter to thank the sheriff and mayor of Exeter for their quick response to the Militia Ordinance 20 June, p. 634.
- 11Q (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Warwickshire 21 June, p. 635.
- 11R (SPLY) To consider raising money for Sir John Hotham 21 June, p. 635.
- 11S (CFPP) To meet with a committee of Lords to consider a book, His Majesty's Declaration to all his loving Subjects 21 June, p. 635.
- 11T (LGRF) To enquire into the reasons for the shifting of the Assizes in both the Western and Sussex circuit 21 June, p. 635.

- 11U (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Treaty with Scotland; disposing of the magazine from Hull; and letters received from the Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire 22 June, p. 636.
- 11V (EXIN) To attend the examination of Lord Macquire, MacMahon and Colonel Read 22 June, p. 636.
- 11W (KGSA) To consider the preamble of the King's answer to the Nineteen Propositions 23 June, p. 637.
- 11X (KGAR) To consider the King's Proclamation forbidding the raising of forces without his consent and to reply to it 24 June, p. 638.
- 11Y (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the King's reply to a petition by Parliament of 17 June 1642. 25 June, p. 639.
- 11Z (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the intention to adjourn the next term to York; to know the judges; and soldiers' pay 27 June, p. 641.
- 12A (CFSY) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Bill of tonage and poundage 27 June, p. 641.

- 12B (PRUL) To meet the Ambassador of France to assure him that the House of Commons did not give Sir Thomas Roe any instructions for England to help Austria 27 June, p. 642.
- 12C (DFSG) To consider the affairs of Newcastle and the hundred horse that are rumoured to be advancing southward from York 27 June, p. 642.
- 12D (KGSA) To consider the eighth proposition to the King and his answer to it 28 June, p. 643.
- 12E (CFIR) To prepare, with an equal number of Lords, a petition to be presented to the King concerning Galloway 28 June, p. 643.
- 12F (CFAK) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the printing and publishing of the Declaration concerning the Commission of Array 28 June, p. 643.
- 12G (POPR) To thank Dr. Burgesse and Mr. Ashe for the fine sermons they preached and to have their sermons printed 29 June, p. 644.
- 12H (SPLY) To consider the general state of the public accounts 30 June, p. 644.

- 12I (ARMA) To consider how the garrison will be paid their wages
30 June, p. 645.
- 12J (CEMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
Commission of Array; the proceedings at Newcastle; and
the payment of the garrison at Portsmouth
30 June, p. 645.
- 12K (IMPT) To draught a charge of impeachment against Mr. Hastings
and other men of Leicestershire for conduct concerning the
Commission of Array 30 June, p. 645.
- 12L (OFFS) To enquire whether or not Mr. Henry Hastings has been made
sheriff of Leicestershire 1 July, p. 646.
- 12M (DFSG) "To peruse the Ordinance brought from the Committee for
Informations, concerning the Earl of Warwick"
1 July, p. 646.
- 12N (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
Admiralty and the general defense and safety of the kingdom
1 July, p. 647.
- 12O (GUAR) To settle the business between the House of Commons and
Mr. Curteene regarding saltpeter 1 July, p. 647.

- 12P (PTCG) To prepare an Order to quiet the complaints of Sir William Russel and the remainder of the petitioners.
1 July, p. 648.
- 12Q (LAND) To draught an Ordinance to prevent the construction of new buildings in and about London 1 July, p. 648.
- 12R (CEAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the ninth proposition concerning the militia and the King's reply to it 2 July, p. 648.
- 12S (EXIN) To ensure proper investigation into trunks, packs and hampers that go northward 4 July, p. 649.
- 12T (NAMS) To draught a Declaration commending the Ear] of Warwick and various captains 4 July, p. 650.
- 12U (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning comments against King and Parliament 4 July, p. 651.
- 12V (ARSY) To advance the propositions for the raising of horse in Devonshire and to subscribe for money on plate 4 July, p. 651.
- 12W (CFDS) A conference with the Lords concerning general peace and safety of Parliament and the Kingdom
4 July, p. 651.

- 12X (PLCY) To consider the affairs of Leicestershire
5 July, p. 652.
- 12Y (LODN) To quickly pay £100 to London 5 July, p. 652.
- 12Z (IRMI) To consider the condition of the courts of justice in
Ireland 5 July, p. 652.
- 13A (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
appointment of three Deputy Lieutenants to Rutlanshire
in Ireland 5 July, p. 652.
- 13B (ARMA) To pay the arrears due to Captain Thomas Pinchback and
Captain John Boyse 5 July, p. 653.
- 13C (GUAR) To extend by nine months the agreement regarding the re-
ceiving of gunpowder with the approval of the Lord Mayor,
Court of Aldermen, and Common Council
5 July, p. 653.
- 13D (ARMO) To prepare a letter of thanks to Sir William Brereton and
others for the service rendered in executing the Militia
Ordinance 5 July, p. 653.
- 13E (SPLY) To be present at the Quarter-Sessions in Hertfordshire for
the bringing in of plate, money and horse
5 July, p. 654.

- 13F (ARMA) To promote the raising of horse in Buckinghamshire
5 July, p. 654.
- 13G (TWRL) To meet with the Lieutenant of the Tower to consider ways
of ensuring its safety 5 July, p. 654.
- 13H (CFDS) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords con-
cerning methods to ensure the safety of the Kingdom
5 July, p. 654.
- 13I (POPR) To draught a letter to thank Sir Edwyn Sandys for service
to Parliament 6 July, p. 655.
- 13J (GUAR) To lead the investigation into the amount of brass ordnance
and granado bullets being loaded at Stil-yard
6 July, p. 656.
- 13K (GUAR) To search for arms and ammunition at Fox-hall
6 July, p. 656.
- 13L (ARMA) To draught an Order of indemnity to those in Ashford who
have trained themselves 6 July, p. 656.
- 13M (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
articles of impeachment against Henry Hastings
7 July, p. 658.

- 13N (PTCP) To examine a petition against the Lord Mayor of London
7 July, p. 658.
- 13O (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a
letter received from Sir Thomas Roe concerning his holdings
with the Emperor and Princes of Germany
8 July, p. 659.
- 13P (IMPT) To hear the Lord Mayor's answer to the charge of impeach-
ment
8 July, p. 659.
- 13Q (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a
printed paper, A Declaration or Resolution of the County
of Hereford
8 July, p. 662.
- 13R (ARMO) To give Worcestershire the declarations against the
illegality of the Commission of Array and to execute the
Militia Ordinance
8 July, p. 662.
- 13S (LODN) To draught an Order for a faster payment of the arrears
of a subsidy within London
9 July, p. 662.
- 13T (CFML) To acquaint London with propositions for raising ten
thousand volunteers
9 July, p. 663.
- 13U (ARMO) To prepare a Declaration to prevent obstructions or dis-
couragements to the execution of the Militia Ordinance
9 July, p. 663.

- 13V. (ARMO) "An Act for ordering the Militia of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales" 9 July, p. 663.
- 13W (IMPT) To prepare an impeachment against Mr. Spilman 11 July, p. 664.
- 13X (PRVL) To consider complaints against Mr. Huckmore's servants who, contrary to the orders of the House, are still cutting and carrying away timber 11 July, p. 664.
- 13Y (IMPT) To hear the Articles against the Lord Mayor of London 11 July, p. 664.
- 13Z (TAXS) To draught a letter to be sent to the Commissioners of Wiltshire to ensure that Marleborough is not over assessed for taxes 11 July, p. 664.
- 14A (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Wiltshire 11 July, p. 664.
- 14B (LODN) To require the Lord Mayor to call a Common Council meeting 11 July, p. 665.
- 14C (EXIN) To ask the judges to give the examinations of MacQuhare and other Irish prisoners to them so that the examinations may be perused 11 July, p. 665.

- 14D (LCGT) To bring in the instructions for the Committee which is to go to Wiltshire 11 July, p. 665.
- 14E (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Ambassador of France's answer to the letter of Sir Thomas Roe and to acquaint them with the proceedings against the Lord Mayor of London 11 July, p. 665.
- 14F (TRCO) To consult with the Merchant Adventurers concerning foreign treaties so that trade will be advanced 12 July, p. 666.
- 14G (PTPR) To examine a petition by Captain William Boothe concerning an affidavit and by whose authority it was issued so that a Declaration may be made in answer to it 12 July, p. 667.
- 14H (SPLY) To publish the propositions for the collecting of plate, money and horse in Hertfordshire 12 July, p. 667.
- 14I (SPLY) To receive a receipt of the money paid by the citizens of Marlborough 12 July, p. 668.
- 14J (TWRL) To accompany a petition by the King's wardens of the Tower to the Commissioners of the Treasury 13 July, p. 669.

- 14K (KGSA) To deliver a petition to the King 13 July, p. 669.
- 14L (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter from the Earl of Warwick and a letter from the King
13 July, p. 670.
- 14M (DFSG) To prepare a general Order to prevent garrisons from being put in towns throughout the Kingdom
13 July, p. 670.
- 14N (SPLY) To consider the clause in the Bill of £400,000 so that all ambiquities will be removed so as to aid the collectors
14 July, p. 671.
- 14O (SPLY) To promote the propositions for the raising of money, plate and horse in Hertfordshire 14 July, p. 671.
- 14P (PLCY) To draught an Order to authorize Members of Parliament who are at the public Assizes to defend the proceedings of the House
14 July, p. 671.
- 14Q (RLRF) To peruse the Bill for calling the Assembly of Divines
14 July, p. 672.
- 14R (EXIN) To examine the ships that took the magazine from Hull to London
14 July, p. 672.

- 14S (GUAR) To consider where in London the magazine from Hull should be placed 14 July, p. 672.
- 14T (IRDS) To investigate conditions in Ireland and to act upon the evidence 14 July, p. 672.
- 14U (IRMY) To acquaint the officers who are to go to Munster with the propositions recently made by the House of Commons 14 July, p. 673.
- 14V (KGSA) To write an answer to letters from Exon concerning the King's proclamations concerning the militia and to assure that city of protection 15 July, p. 674.
- 14W (IRSY) To prepare an Order to forbid the use of the contribution money to be paid refugees outside of Ireland 15 July, p. 674.
- 14X (PLCY) To draught an Order for the indemnity of the volunteers of Shrewsbury 16 July, p. 675.
- 14Y (RLRF) To consider the amendments to the Bill concerning innovations 18 July, p. 677.
- 14Z (PTCP) To consider and give answer to the petition from Lincolnshire 18 July, pp. 677-678.

- 15A (PTCP) To prepare an Order in answer to a petition to have Sir John Hotham release a ship of the clothiers of Yorkshire
18 July, p. 678.
- 15B (LCGT) To act upon instructions as a committee in Hull
18 July, p. 678.
- 15C (CFDS) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the defence of the Kingdom
18 July, p. 678.
- 15D (POPR) To thank Lord Willoughby of Parham for his good services in Lincolnshire
18 July, p. 679.
- 15E (NAMS) To prepare a letter and send it to the Earl of Warwick to seek advice on kind of supplies to be arranged for the ships of the navy
19 July, p. 680.
- 15F (SPLY) To prepare an Order for Essex which will act as a precedent to other countries to execute the instructions for the raising of horse, money, and plate
19 July, p. 681.
- 15G (IMPT) To be present when the Lord Mayor of London gives his answers to the charge of impeachment
19 July, p. 681.

- 15H (IRMI) To peruse the commission for the convening of a parliament
in Ireland 19 July, p. 681.
- 15I (IMPT) To manage the evidence at a trial of the Lord Mayor of
London 19 July, p. 681.
- 15J (LIBT) To draught a Declaration to protect the rights of Bristol
19 July, p. 681.
- 15K (SPLY) To consider a clause in the Bill of £400,000 which
appoints collectors 20 July, p. 682.
- 15L (IRMY) To prepare and send a letter to the Lords Justices of
Ireland to require them to send a thousand man infantry
for the defence of Duncannon Fort 20 July, p. 683.
- 15M (TRCO) To consider recent news from Plymouth concerning Turkish
ships and various Proclamations received by the Mayor of
Plymouth which have not been published
21 July, p. 683.
- 15N (LODN) To consider the certificate from the aldermen of London
concerning the election of a Locum tenens
21 July, p. 684.
- 15O (SPLY) To treat with the Merchant Adventurer concerning a loan
which is part of the larger £400,000 loan
22 July, p. 685.

- 15P (LODN) To investigate the companies in London which have defaulted on their loans 22 July, pp. 685-686.
- 15Q (DFSG) To enter Shropshire and publish the Declaration of Parliament in respect to the Commission of Array and raise money, arms, and horse for the defense of the Kingdom 22 July, p. 686.
- 15R (DFSG) To go to the assizes of Kent to protect the Honor of Parliament and peace of the realme 22 July, p. 686.
- 15S (IRMI) To consider a clause in the commission to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland giving him power to continue Parliament by which the power of the Lords Justices could be discontinued 23 July, p. 687.
- 15T (TWRL) To stop the flow of war material from the Tower to York 23 July, p. 688.
- 15U (SPLY) To examine the Treasury records to ascertain who did and who did not meet their promised subscriptions 23 July, p. 689.
- 15V (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning an answer received from the King in reply to a petition 23 July, p. 689.

15W (POPR) "To examine the proceedings of the Commissioners named in
the Commissions of Array" 25 July, p. 689.

15X (LGRF) To consider the Writ which concerns prisoners on bail
26 July, p. 691.

15Y (PLCY) To consider the Order of indemnity for those employed in
the service of Parliament 26 July, p. 691.

15Z (RLRF) To prepare a Declaration for the more solemn observation
of public Fast Days 27 July, p. 694.

16A (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Cornwall
27 July, p. 694.

16B (TAXS) To consider an Ordinance concerning the customs
28 July, p. 694.

16C (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a
letter received from the Earl of Warwick
28 July, p. 694.

16D (DFSG) To arm, train, and put in readiness all people in Dorset
to put down rebellion and to resist foreign invasion
28 July, p. 694.

- 16E (LGRF) To consider charges laid upon four prisoners from
Caermarthenshire 28 July, p. 694.
- 16F (CFMI) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
Ordinance for settling the customs 28 July, p. 695.
- 16G (SPLY) To consider Sir William Uvedale's List and to see that
there are no abuses in the issuing of money
30 July, p. 697.
- 16H (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords con-
cerning the Declaration; the Order of Sir Gilbert Gerrard
being Treasurer at war; and the execution of the Militia
Ordinance 30 July, p. 697.
- 16I (ARGN) To prepare an Ordinance of Parliament to authorize and
direct Sir Gilbert Gerrard as Treasurer of the army
30 July, p. 697.
- 16J (SPLY) To prepare an Order to receive a loan from the Merchant
Adventurers and an Ordinance concerning financial security
for the Merchant Strangers 1 August, p. 698.
- 16K (EXIN) To consider Sir William Brereton's letter (Topic not
mentioned). 1 August, p. 699.

- 16L (GUAR) To prepare an Order to preserve the magazine in the city
of Norwich 3 August, p. 701.
- 16M (SPLY) To consider the Propositions of Sir Walter Roberts con-
cerning aqueduct money 3 August, p. 702.
- 16N (RLRF) To consider an Act for the observation of public fasting
4 August, p. 702.
- 16O (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Derbyshire
4 August, p. 702.
- 16P (POPR) To thank the Mayor of Canterbury for his examination of
French cavalry commanders 4 August, p. 702.
- 16Q (DFSG) To consider all information concerning the defence of
the Kingdom 4 August, p. 703.
- 16R (SPLY) To thank Lady Rumney for a gift of £2000 for the defence
of the King and Parliament 4 August, p. 703.
- 16S (POPR) To prepare a letter of thanks to the Committee, Deputy
Lieutenants and Sheriff, as well as the county of Sommer-
sett, concerning the Commission of Array
5 August, p. 703.

- 16T (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning letters received from Sommersettshire and the thanks to be conveyed to Lady Rumney 5 August, p. 704.
- 16U (LCGT) To consider additional instructions to various county committees 5 August, p. 705.
- 16V (ARMA) To prepare an Ordinance to appoint the Earl of Pembroke Captain and Governor of the Isle of Wight 6 August, p. 706.
- 16W (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Treaty with Scotland and the Order for Bedfordshire 6 August, p. 707.
- 16X (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter from Monmouthshire and to disarm the Earl of Worcester and his son 8 August, p. 708.
- 16Y (ARMO) To draught a general Order for the execution of the Militia 8 August, p. 709.
- 16Z (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a Petition from Yorkshire and letters from St. Sebastian and Monmouth 8 August, p. 710.

- 17A (PLCY) To acquaint the Spanish ambassador with the incident at St. Sebastian, Spain 8 August, p. 710.
- 17B (DFSG) To go to Worcestershire to preserve peace; keep the coat and conduct money safe; and appoint a messenger to apprehend two Bailiffs 9 August, p. 711.
- 17C (ARMO) To execute the Militia Ordinance in Northampton 9 August, p. 711.
- 17D (SPLY) To freeze the money belonging to Sir George Benyion at Guildhall until further orders from the House 9 August, p. 711.
- 17E (ARSY) To prepare a Declaration concerning the raising of money and forces 9 August, p. 711.
- 17F (GUAR) To order the money and plate taken at St. Dolphin's be stored in the Chamber of London 11 August, p. 714.
- 17G (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a Proclamation received from the King declaring the Earl of Essex a traitor 11 August, p. 714.
- 17H (PLCY) To prepare a Covenant supporting the Earl of Essex 11 August, p. 715.

- 171 (LGRF) To consider the adjournment of the Assizes from Kingston to Darking 12 August, p. 716.
- 173 (PLCY) To write a letter to those who sent advice concerning a meeting at Wattlington giving them the general instructions that are appointed for the counties 13 August, p. 718.
- 17K (LCGT) To carry the instructions of the House into Gloucestershire regarding the preservation of peace 13 August, p. 719.
- 17L (PRVL) To seize and take into custody the "Kentish Petition" concerning the Commission of Array as well as other illegal writings 13 August, p. 719.
- 17M (DFSG) To write a letter of thanks to the Mayor of Newport for his concern for the safety of the Isle of Wight 13 August, p. 719.
- 17N (DFSG) To put in the form of an Order the direction of the guards for Southwark to be used as a precedent for Middlesex 13 August, p. 719.
- 17O (PLCY) Money subscribed and advanced by Dorsett shall be used for the protection and safety of Dorsett 15 August, p. 720.

- 17P (POPR) To consider procedures concerning the Duke of Vendosme
and other French Lords 15 August, p. 721.
- 17Q (CFMI) To meet a proportionable number of Lords concerning the
Hamborough letters 16 August, p. 722.
- 17R (DFSG) To draught an Order to arrange guards at several bridges
between Norfolk and Suffolk 17 August, p. 724.
- 17S (DIMP) To consider which members of the House are absent and to
report those who are absent 17 August, p. 725.
- 17T (KGSA) To prepare a reply to the King's answer concerning the
Commission of Array 18 August, p. 725.
- 17U (SPLY) To prepare an Order for the indemnity of Mr. Cromwell and
Mr. Walton for halting the movement of plate from Cambridge
to York 18 August, p. 726.
- 17V (SPLY) To pay, according to Sir William Uvedale's certificate,
the sum of £82.10s to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Carne
19 August, p. 728.
- 17W (DFSG) To prepare an Order to apprehend all those who execute the
Commission of Array 20 August, p. 729.

- 17X (GUAR) To consider what is to be done with plate belonging to Mr. Cogan 22 August, p. 731.
- 17Y (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the distress to Coventry and other affairs of the Kingdom 22 August, p. 731.
- 17Z (LODN) To attend the Common Council meeting for the raising of money 22 August, p. 731.
- 18A (EXIN) To search Lord Peter's house 22 August, p. 731.
- 18B (DFSG) To prepare a Declaration concerning Coventry whereby the Kingdom may know and prepare defences 22 August, p. 732.
- 18C (DFSG) To appease the tumults in Colchester 23 August, p. 732.
- 18D (PLCY) To prepare a Declaration to be sent to Colchester 23 August, p. 732.
- 18E (EXIN) To visit Sir John Heyden's house and remove war material to London 23 August, p. 732.
- 18F (TWRL) To meet with the Lord Chief Justice to re-examine the rebels in the Tower 23 August, p. 733.

18G (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning provisions allowed to officers in executing the Orders of Parliament. Also to consider the changing of a clause in the Declaration for disarming recusants

23 August, p. 733.

18H (PLCY) To consider the presentment of the grand jury in Yorkshire as well as the King's answer to the demands of citizens of Yorkshire and to make a Declaration upon these proceedings

23 August, p. 734.

18I (KGPR) To consider the King's action of removing sheriffs and justices of peace and appointing new ones

23 August, p. 734.

18J (DFSG) To attend the Lord General and the Committee for the Defence of the Kingdom and to consider procedures concerning the tumults in Colchester

25 August, p. 736.

18K (SPLY) To procure enough money from the Earl of Northampton's estate to satisfy William Whittacre who was recently robbed while conducting supplies to West Chester

25 August, p. 736.

18L (GUAR) To draught an Order to authorize the Committee at Portsmouth to examine carefully the unloading of a ship at Southampton

25 August, pp. 736-737.

- 18M (CFSC) To meet with the Lords to receive all declarations, propositions and instructions from the Commissioners of Scotland 25 August, p. 737.
- 18N (ARGN) To prepare an Order to prevent soldiers from pillaging and to ~~limit~~ warrants for searching homes 26 August, p. 737.
- 18O (EXIN) To search for a small piece of ordnance which is rumored to be in a private house 26 August, p. 737.
- 18P (OFFS) To examine the proceedings of all Justices of Assize and Sheriffs in several circuits who are reported to have packed juries and meddled in matters not concerned with their office 26 August, p. 737.
- 18Q (GUAR) To dispose of the arms returned from the northern expedition to those thought fit in Kent 26 August, pp. 737-738.
- 18R (POPR) To consider the morning prayer in the House of Commons so that it may be added to or altered 27 August, p. 739.
- 18S (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a message from the King and a direction to the Lord General to advance his forces 27 August, p. 740.

- 18T (LIBT) To approve an Order by the Lords for the prevention of
pillage 27 August, p. 740.
- 18U (PLCY) To prepare a Declaration to be sent to Essex
29 August, p. 741.
- 18V (CFSY) To meet with the Lords concerning the loan of money from
London 29 August, p. 742.
- 18W (IMPT) To draught charges of impeachment against James Lord
Strange 29 August, p. 742.
- 18X (IMPT) To prepare an impeachment against Weld, the high sheriff
of Shropshire 29 August, p. 743.
- 18Y (IMPT) To prepare an impeachment against Sir John Lucas
29 August, p. 743.
- 18Z (SPLY) To prepare an Order to secure a loan from the Merchant
Strangers and the Trinity House men
29 August, p. 743.
- 19A (SPLY) To ascertain what money can be expected from the chief
officers 29 August, p. 743.

- 19B (KGIR) To prepare a Declaration in answer to the King concerning the diversion of a loan from the Irish Adventurers to the Committee for the Defence of the Kingdom
30 August, p. 744.
- 19C (PTCP) To prepare an answer to be given to those from Kent who recently presented a petition 30 August, pp. 744-745.
- 19D (DFSG) To consider an Ordinance to protect and provide indemnity for Captain Swanley and others for service done on the Isle of Wight. Also to consider and prepare a commission to enable them to land men and material for hostile actions in support of King and Parliament 30 August, p. 745.
- 19E (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the paper received from the Marquis of Hertford and the proceedings on the Isle of Wight 30 August, p. 745.
- 19F (IMPT) To prepare an impeachment against various Lords and gentlemen 30 August, p. 745.
- 19G (PAPS) "To consider a book taken with a priest"
30 August, p. 745.
- 19H (POPR) To thank Dr. Downing and Mr. Carter for the sermons they preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster and to encourage them to print and publish those sermons
31 August, pp. 746-747.

- 19I (POPR) To entreat Mr. Hodges and Mr. Wilson to preach to members of Parliament the next Fast Day 31 August, p. 747.
- 19J (SCMI) To prepare a Declaration in answer to a Declaration by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland
1 September, p. 748.
- 19K (POPR) To consider the executing and breaking open of writs by the Captain of Dover Castle and his presence in the courts
2 September, p. 750.
- 19L (IRMI) "To take care of the affairs of Ireland"
3 September, p. 750.
- 19M (IRSY) To draught an Order to direct money from foresters and iron workers to those appointed under the Great Seal
3 September, p. 750.
- 19N (IRSY) To remind the Earl of Salisbury of a promised loan by him to the House of Commons for use in Ireland
3 September, p. 751.
- 19O (SPLY) To draught an Order to be sent to the Lord Keeper to raise money on the Bill of £400,000 3 September, p. 751.
- 19P (PLCY) To consider several Declarations concerning the county of Essex
3 September, p. 751.

19Q (EXIN) To examine letters found on a military supply ship
5 September, p. 751.

19R (KGSA) To prepare heads for a conference with the Lords concerning the King's message; the letter from Chester; and instructions to the Commissioners of array
5 September, p. 752.

19S (ARMA) To acquaint Middlesex of an Order to train volunteers for the cavalry and infantry
5 September, p. 752.

19T (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a message from the King and a letter from Chester concerning affairs in Ireland
5 September, p. 753.

19U (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the laying down of arms; instructions for Cambridge and Suffolk; and an Order concerning Munster
6 September, p. 754.

19V (POPR) To peruse the answer given to the Petition of Kent so it will aid in framing an answer to the Petition of Yorkshire
6 September, p. 754.

19W (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning an answer to the King's last message
6 September, p. 754.

- 19X (CFMI) Reporters of a part of a conference with the Lords concerning the Great Seal and the sealing of proclamations
6 September, p. 754.
- 19Y (CFSY) To meet with the Lords concerning subscriptions of money and plate in London
6 September, p. 754.
- 19Z (DIMP) To prepare a book listing those members of Parliament who have acted contrary to the wishes of Parliament
6 September, p. 755.
- 20A (LCGT) To consider a letter from the Committee at Northampton and to prepare a Declaration concerning the letter
7 September, p. 756.
- 20B (POPR) To consider the letter from the Lord Keeper and the inconvenience of having the Great Seal out of the custody of the sworn officer
8 September, p. 759.
- 20C (CFML) To attend a conference with the Lords concerning the departure of the Lord General
9 September, p. 760.
- 20D (SPLY) To go to Kent to bring in money, plate and horse as well as thanking Sir Edward Scott for services to Parliament
9 September, p. 760.

- 20E (PTCP) To examine the Petition from the city of Worcester concerning the training of men and to prepare an Order to prevent the commissioners of array from taking houses in the city 10 September, p. 761.
- 20F (ARMA) To prepare an Order to enable the Committee for the Defense of the Kingdom to give Orders for the payment of listed officers and soldiers 10 September, p. 761.
- 20G (ARMA) To prepare an Order to enable the Committee for the Defense of the Kingdom to issue money to the army in the absence of the Lord General 10 September, p. 761.
- 20H (PLCY) To write a letter to thank Sir John Price for services done for the good of the Commonwealth 12 September, p. 762.
- 20I (IMPT) To prepare a charge of impeachment against Captain Legg 12 September, p. 762.
- 20J (KGRF) To consider the King's revenue and all the pensions that are issued from it 12 September, p. 762.
- 20K (PLCY) To ensure that the Propositions concerning the raising of horse, money, or plate be made known in all the Kingdom 12 September, p. 763.

- 20L (PLCY) To prepare Heads for an answer to the King's message
13 September, p. 764
- 20M (IMPT) To prepare a charge of impeachment of high treason against
Earl of Lindsey, Lord Willoughby, Sir John Mounsen, Sir
Charles Dallison, Sir Gervase Scroope, and Sir Edward
Heron for waging war against King and Parliament
14 September, p. 766.
- 20N (RLRF) To prepare a Bill for convening the Assembly of Divines
for the Synod
15 September, p. 767.
- 20O (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
wages for the infantry
15 September, p. 768.
- 20P (RLRF) To prepare an Order to appoint Preachers at Paul's Cross
16 September, p. 768.
- 20Q (CFMI) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning damage
and injury committed against William Whittacre and the Earl
of Northampton's wardship of Lord Petre
16 September, p. 769.
- 20R (EXIN) To consider all delinquents who contributed in any way to
the making of the war between King and Parliament or those
who are now furthering the King's cause
16 September, p. 769.

- 20S (PLCY) To prepare a Petition to be sent to the Lord General to be presented to the King and the Heads of instructions to be sent to the Lord General 17 September, p. 771.
- 20T (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning recent charges of impeachment and a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 17 September, p. 771.
- 20U (DIMP) To prepare a Declaration concerning the absence of members by the special command of the King 19 September, p. 772.
- 20V (PTCP) To consider the Petition of the company of moniers of the mint to stop the levy upon them of the Bill for £400,000 19 September, p. 772.
- 20W (ARGN) "To treat with the undertakers that undertake to set forth dragoons for the service of the King and Parliament" 20 September, p. 774.
- 20X (EXIN) To examine Mr. Shukburgh's handwriting in his answer to the articles against him 21 September, p. 775.
- 20Y (ARGN) To prepare a Declaration to require the Army around London to march towards the Lord General 22 September, p. 777.
- 20Z (GUAR) To consider the redirection of arms from Ireland to Scotland and report it to the House 22 September, p. 777.

21A (PLCY) To prepare a Declaration to acknowledge the sympathies of Holland toward the cause of Parliament

23 September, p. 779.

21B (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the results of a discussion with the King by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

23 September, p. 779.

21C (5PLY) To receive the accounts of the Commissioners who treated with the Commissioners of Scotland as to the amount of money paid to them

23 September, p. 780.

21D (LGRF) To consider the request of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to be exempted from the unnecessary charge at assizes and sessions

26 September, p. 782.

21E (DINM) To prepare a charge against Mr. Nicholson and his two sons

26 September, pp. 782-783.

21F (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning letters received from Captain Willoughbie in Ireland

26 September, p. 783.

21G (IRDS) To examine Mr. Lincke from Galloway for trying to have the soldiers betray the fort

26 September, p. 783.

21H (IRSY) To compute interest owing to Mr. Harrington concerning a loan of ~~2300~~ for the affairs in Ireland

26 September, p. 783.

21I (SPLY) To consider a quick method to pay Mr. Speaker the remainder of a grant

21J (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter received from Yorkshire; a letter concerning the affairs of the Prince Elector Palatine; a letter from Lord Mohun; and sequestration of the estate of Lord Capell

27 September, p. 784.

21K (LAND) To consider a method to sequester Lord Capell's estate

27 September, p. 785.

21L (POPR) To thank, on behalf of the House of Commons, Mr. Hodges and Mr. Wilson for the fine sermons they preached at St. Margarets Westminster and that the sermons should be printed

28 September, p. 787.

21M (POPR) To invite, on behalf of the House of Commons, Dr. Temple and Mr. Thomas Case to preach before the House on the next Fast Day

28 September, p. 787.

- .21N (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning Lord Inchequin being appointed Captain General of the army in Munster and to enable merchants to suppress pirates
29 September, p. 787.
- 21O (OFFS) To consider the function of the clerkship of the peace in Kent as well as other counties 29 September, p. 787.
- 21P (ARSY) To summon a committee of the subscribers to raise money, horse and arms for the maintenance of a thousand dragoons
29 September, p. 787.
- 21Q (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the King's speech to his army between Stafford and Wellington
30 September, p. 789.
- 21R (ARGN) To examine Captain Gilmore and to prepare Heads for a conference concerning the discharge of Colonel Beling
30 September, p. 789.
- 21S (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning letters recently received from the Lord General
3 October, p. 791.
- 21T (LCGT) To attend the Lord General and to execute the instructions and propositions in Worcestershire 3 October, p. 791.

- 21U (DFSG) To attend the Lord General and to execute the instructions and propositions in the country 3 October, p. 791.
- 21V (OFFS) To prepare an Order to discharge James Penfold as a collector of money 3 October, p. 792.
- 21W (RLRF) To examine and guide the Bill for the Assembly 4 October, p. 793.
- 21X (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning one of the four propositions sent in answer to the Lord General's letter 5 October, p. 795.
- 21Y (DINM) To consider the best methods of apprehending Captain Legg 5 October, p. 795.
- 21Z (PLCY) To prepare reasons which show why the House of Commons adheres to their former vote concerning an answer to the Lord General 5 October, p. 795.
- 22A (DFSG) To prepare an Order to grant power to the militia in Northamptonshire to seize men and war material 6 October, p. 797.
- 22B (EXIN) To search and examine a box which was stopped at the door 6 October, p. 797.

- 22C (SPLY) To prepare an Order to provide security to the Merchant Adventurers for money they loaned 6 October, p. 798.
- 22D (RLRF) To prepare a Bill for calling an Assembly of Divines to settle Church government 7 October, p. 798.
- 22E (CFAK) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the delivery of a message to the King 7 October, p. 798.
- 22F (DFSG) To consider better security methods for Gatehouse prison 7 October, p. 799.
- 22G (IRDS) To prepare an Ordinance to stop and examine all ships bound for support of the rebellion in Ireland 8 October, p. 800.
- 22H (PLCY) To present to the House a list of names of those who would best execute the propositions and instructions in the diocese of Durham, the town of Newcastle, and in Northumberland. Also to consider the raising of two troops of horse at the expense of Catholics 10 October, p. 802.
- 22I (SPLY) To prepare an Order to sequester the rents and revenues of the Free School at Manchester 10 October, p. 802.

- 22J (SCMI) To treat on matters of trade and commerce with Scotland
and also to consider means to preserve peace between
England and Scotland 10 October, p. 802.
- 22K (IMPT) To draught a charge of high treason against Captain
Kettleby 11 October, p. 803.
- 22L (SCCO) To present thirty four names to be considered as commis-
sioners for preservation of peace between England and
Scotland 11 October, p. 803.
- 22M (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the
Lord Lieutenant's instructions and several other Orders
11 October, p. 804.
- 22N (SPLY) To consider a method of giving £100 owing to Viscountess
Baltinglasse 12 October, p. 804.
- 22O (POPR) To prepare a Declaration that the demanding of a contribu-
tion upon the propositions is in accordance with the law
12 October, p. 805.
- 22P (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the
preparation for war of London, Middlesex, Essex, and Hert-
fordshire 12 October, p. 805.

- 22Q (DFSG) To consider what is to be done with prisoners of war
14 October, p. 807.
- 22R (PTPR) To consider Antony Bromston's petition concerning a pension due to him from the Bishop of Canterbury
14 October, pp. 807-808.
- 22S (IRDS) To consider the capture of a supply ship to the rebels in Ireland and procedures to follow in respect to a Frenchman who was a merchant on board
14 October, p. 808.
- 22T (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the control of the King's revenue
14 October, p. 808.
- 22U (DFSG) To prepare an Order to restrain all strangers and suspects in and around London
14 October, p. 808.
- 22V (EXIN) "To examine Mr. Long's servant, who was apprehended wearing the colours of division in his hat"
15 October, p. 810.
- 22W (ARGN) To prepare instructions for the Deputy Lieutenants in Suffolk to appoint colonels and captains
15 October, p. 810.

- 22X (CHPA) To draught a Declaration concerning ecclesiastical courts so that the tithes now in effect will continue to have the force of law as stated in the statutes.

17 October, p. 811.

- 22Y (CFOF) Managers of conference with the Lords concerning the Lord Chief Justice having received a writ of ease

17 October, p. 811.

- 22Z (NAMS) To be commissioners for matters pertaining to the admiralty

18 October, p. 812.

- 23A (KGAR) To prepare a Declaration concerning information that the King has issued commissions to papists for the raising of men

18 October, p. 812.

- 23B (SCMI) To prepare an answer to the Declarations concerning the conserving of the peace and the General Assembly

18 October, p. 813.

- 23C (ARGN) To examine the Lord General's commission and to frame another one based on it for the Earl of Pembroke

19 October, p. 814.

- 23D (SPLY) To consider the list of those that will be presented as merchants of the intercourse and that none of them shall be exempted from the Bill of £400,000

19 October, p. 814.

- 23E (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the commission to the Earl of Pembroke to be the General of the army in Western England 19 October, p. 815.
- 23F (SPLY) To consider a method to transfer money owing on the Bill of £400,000 from York to some other place 20 October, p. 815.
- 23G (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the safety of the Kingdom 20 October, p. 817.
- 23H (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the content of the last conference 20 October, p. 817.
- 23I (CFDS) To meet with the Lords to go to London to explain the urgent need for unity of purpose in defense of the Kingdom 20 October, p. 817.
- 23J (EXIN) To investigate strangers and persons suspected of subverting the cause of Parliament 22 October, p. 818.
- 23K (DFSG) To consider methods of capturing enemies of Parliament in orders to secure the better defense of the Kingdom 22 October, p. 818.
- 23L (LCGT) To secure the peace of Buckinghamshire 22 October, p. 819.

- 23M (ARGN) To review and consider the Oath of Association
22 October, p. 819.
- 23N (DFSG) To execute an Order of the Lands and Commons to search
stables and list the number of horses within the city of
Westminster
22 October, p. 819.
- 23O (KGRF) To prepare an Ordinance enabling Mr. Cornelius Holland to
receive coinage from the mint owing to the King for the
support of the King's children at St. James
24 October, p. 820.
- 23P (EXIN) To apprehend a gentleman of Kent who uses the name, Lord
Moulineux
24 October, p. 820.
- 23Q (CFML) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords con-
serving new directives to be issued to the Earl of Warwick
24 October, p. 822.
- 23R (POPR) To prepare an Order to exempt various individuals from a
Fast Day in London and Westminster so that they are avail-
able to defend Parliament and the cities
25 October, p. 823.
- 23S (POPR) To give notice to Mr. Andrew Pearne and Mr. Charles Herle
to preach a sermon at St. Margaret's the next Fast Day
26 October, p. 824.

- 23T (POPR) To thank Dr. Temple and Mr. Case for the fine sermons preached at St. Margaret's and to have them printed and published 26 October, p. 824.
- 23U (LCGT) Committee to act for Parliament in Hantshire 27 October, p. 824.
- 23V (EXIN) To examine a letter between Daniel Chambers and Mr. William Courtney as well as Mr. Dormer 27 October, p. 824.
- 23W (CFML) To meet with the Lords and proceed to the Common Hall to give an account of a recent battle between the King's army and the army of Parliament 27 October, pp. 824-825.
- 23X (DFSG) To consider the provision of three musquets or carabines for the defense of Suffolk 28 October, p. 825.
- 23Y (LCGT) To receive dispatches from Members of Parliament who are employed in various counties 28 October, p. 825.
- 23Z (SPLY) To consider the proceedings and accounts of monies, plate, and horse which are to be produced by several counties, the House, and all other places 28 October, p. 825.

24A (EXIN) To examine all prisoners and suspects; to receive all information concerning plundering and pillaging by soldiers; to have power to discharge people who convey the prisoners as well as committing the prisoners

28 October, p. 825.

24B (LODN) To consider the quartering of soldiers in London

28 October, p. 825.

24C (SPLY) To treat with the Merchant Strangers concerning a loan

29 October, p. 826.

24D (SPLY) To prepare a Declaration concerning problems related to the payment of billet money at York

29 October, p. 826.

24E (ARSY) To consider a Declaration concerning the prices of provisions for soldiers

1 November, p. 829.

24F (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the town of Exeter; the Archbishop of Armagh; to provide Suffolk with £4,000; an agent to be sent into Flanders, etc.

1 November, pp. 829-830.

24G (DFSG) To consider names of suitable men to be appointed Deputy Lieutenants for eastern Surrey

2 November, p. 831.

- 24H (IMPT) To prepare an impeachment against Dr. John Price
2 November, p. 831.
- 24I (DFSG) To prepare an Order to save Chichester and indemnify those
who defend it 2 November, p. 831.
- 24J (ARGN) To consider methods and places of caring for the wounded
soldiers 2 November, p. 832.
- 24K (CFAK) Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords con-
cerning affairs of the Kingdom 2 November, p. 832.
- 24L (DFSG) To send forth scouts to ascertain information on the move-
ment of the King's army 3 November, p. 833.
- 24M (PLCY) To prepare a letter of thanks and to send £5,000 to the
Earl of Essex for his great service
3 November, p. 833.
- 24N (TWRL) To secure the Tower of London with the assistance of the
mayor 3 November, p. 833.
- 24O (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a
petition to be sent to the King 3 November, p. 833.
- 24P (CFAK) To meet with a proportional number of Lords and then to
present the petition to the King 3 November, pp. 833-834.

- 24Q (ARMA) To prepare an Order to instruct committees in various counties to seize and employ all horses for the service of Parliament 4 November, p. 834.
- 24R (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Lieutenant of Ireland going into Ireland 4 November, p. 835.
- 24S (IRMY) To wish the Lieutenant of Ireland a good journey and to inform him that the House will presently consider ways and means of supporting the war in Ireland 4 November, p. 835.
- 24T (PAPS) To consider methods for conveying the Capuchin friars out of England and also the destruction of their convent and other materials 5 November, p. 835.
- 24U (LIBT) To prepare an Order to protect Lord Say's natural right to Banbury Castle 5 November, p. 836.
- 24V (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter that the Lords received from Secretary Nicholas which was directed to the House of Lords 5 November, p. 836.

- 24W (KGRF) To prepare an Order requesting the master and council of the court of wards to give orders that £800 be given to Mr. Holland for relief of the King's children and also £700 to Lord Say 5 November, p. 836.
- 24X (LODN) To enquire of Serjeant Major Skippon as to the proper defenses for London and Westminster 5 November, p. 837.
- 24Y (NAMS) To acquaint the Earl of Warwick with information concerning apprentices being ready to enlist 7 November, p. 838.
- 24Z (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning thanks and public acknowledgement be given the Earl of Essex and to acquaint him with movements of the King's army 7 November, p. 838.
- 25A (KGSA) To prepare a Declaration to explain the King's refusal to consider a treaty presented by the House of Commons 7 November, p. 838.
- 25B (CFML) To meet with a proportional number of Lords to prepare a Declaration of thanks to the Lord General 7 November, p. 838.

- 25C (SCMI) To convey the last Declaration to Scotland
7 November, p. 839.
- 25D (EXIN) To seize the rents and to search Lambeth House for arms
8 November, p. 839.
- 25E (POPR) To thank the Earl of Bedford for good service done in a recent battle
8 November, p. 840.
- 25F (CFKF) To meet with a proportional number of Lords to go to the Common Hall and explain to it the measures taken to obtain peace and the votes of both Houses in regard to the King's last message
8 November, p. 840.
- 25G (KGRF) To send a letter to the King stating the reasons why both Houses cannot agree to the King's request of safe conduct
8 November, p. 840.
- 25H (ARMA) To raise an additional body of horse, to the one already raised, for use by the army
9 November, p. 841.
- 25I (ARMA) To prepare an Order for the indemnity of all those who have or will underwrite the maintenance of men or horse
9 November, p. 841.
- 25J (CFAK) Managers of conference with the Lords concerning proceedings respecting a petition to the King
9 November, p. 841.

- 25K (CFMI) To meet with a proportional number of the Lords to convey to the Common Hall the results of the last conference
9 November, p. 842.
- 25L (CFMI) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter received from Switzerland 10 November, p. 842.
- 25M (ARGN) To acquaint the militia in London of its neglect of proper security in the trenches 10 November, p. 842.
- 25N (SCMI) To prepare instructions to accompany a Declaration which is to be sent to Scotland 10 November, p. 842.
- 25O (PTCP) To treat with a committee from London concerning a petition recently submitted to the House of Commons
12 November, p. 845.
- 25P (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning an answer from the King in respect to the petition
12 November, p. 845.
- 25Q (LIBT) To inform the Lord General of illegal warrants and to urge him to take action against them 12 November, p. 846.
- 25R (TRBA) To examine the conditions of the trained bands around Westminster 12 November, p. 846.

- 25S (POPR) To prepare an Order to indemnify Mr. Bulstrode of Buckinghamshire for damages incurred 12 November, p. 846.
- 25T (DFSG) To meet the Lord Mayor and the committee for the militia in London to urge them to send the cavalry and infantry as quickly as possible to the Lord General 12 November, p. 846.
- 25U (EXIN) To examine a prisoner from the King's army 12 November, p. 846.
- 25V (ARMA) To meet the Lord Mayor and the committee for the militia to inform them of the urgent need for food, men, munition and medical supplies 12 November, p. 846.
- 25W (ARMA) To ascertain the conditions of the offer to supply the army with horses and men 13 November, p. 847.
- 25X (ARGN) To consult with the committee for the militia in London and to receive information for and convey it to the army when it is necessary 14 November, p. 848.
- 25Y (ARGN) To attend the army and in consultation with the Lord General give information to the House on the state of the army and to prevent false musters 14 November, p. 848.

- 25Z (ARGN) "To prepare instructions for the committee ordered to attend the army; and likewise and Order for the committee appointed to sit with the committee of the militia in London" 14 November, p. 849.
- 26A (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning letters from the King, the Earl of Stamford and Lord Herbert 14 November, p. 849.
- 26B (ARMA) To aid the army in Essex 14 November, p. 849.
- 26C (DFSG) To request the Lord Mayor and committee for the militia in London that sufficient guards be placed at Southwark and Lambeth 14 November, p. 850.
- 26D (CFAK) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning affairs of the Kingdom 15 November, p. 851.
- 26E (PLCY) To present a letter to the Lord General and to acquaint him with the reasons of the votes of both Houses 15 November, p. 851.
- 26F (DFSG) To go to Chatham and prepare its defenses 15 November, p. 851.
- 26G (IMPT) To prepare the impeachment against Dr. Peake 16 November, p. 852.

- 26H (CHPA) To prepare an Ordinance for sequestrating the rents and profits of Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters
16 November, p. 852.
- 26I (DFSG) To prepare an Ordinance to give authority to the trained bands of London, Westminster, and Middlesex to defend Parliament and London
16 November, p. 852.
- 26J (ARMA) To acquaint the Lord General with the proceedings of London upon the proposition for raising four thousand horses
16 November, p. 852.
- 26K (PAPS) To examine Mr. Cunningham for Catholic tendencies and to ascertain what influence he had on the army
17 November, p. 853.
- 26L (EXIN) To go to Brainforde and to examine the passage and proceedings of the King's army at Braintford as reported by Mr. Rushworth
17 November, p. 854.
- 26M (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the adjournment of the Term; the Order of Association for Yorkshire and the Order for Sir John Hotham to receive the proposition monies in Yorkshire
18 November, pp. 854-855.

- 26N (SPLY) To consider whether or not by the Bill of £400,000 the commissions for the first payment will serve for the second payment 19 November, p. 856.
- 26O () To speak with Mr. Steward (Miscellaneous - not on computer 'print-out') 19 November, p. 856.
- 26P (GUAR) To prepare an Order to prevent and stop the transportation of food and ammunition to Newcastle 19 November, p. 856.
- 26Q (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a message from the King 19 November, p. 856.
- 26R (PLCY) To carry the Order of the House to the Lord General to continue the war 19 November, p. 857.
- 26S (DFSG) To prepare a commission and instructions for the raising of forces in Sussex 21 November, p. 857.
- 26T (LODN) To acquaint the citizens of London who recently brought forth various propositions that the House will consider them 21 November, pp. 857-878.
- 26U (RLRF) To prepare a Bill to remove bishops, deans, deans and chapters from the Church of England 22 November, p. 858.

- 26V (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Earl of Warwick's generalship 22 November, p. 859.
- 26W (LODN) To prepare an Order to cover defects in a previous Order concerning the collecting of money upon subscription 23 November, p. 860.
- 26X (ARMA) To confer with the committee for militia in London on the condition of the weekly subscriptions for maintaining men and getting horses 23 November, p. 860.
- 26Y (LODN) To consider the Order for the assessing of monies in London and how a similar Order may be made for Westminster 23 November, p. 860.
- 26Z (IMPT) To prepare a charge of impeachment against Sir William Morley 23 November, p. 860.
- 27A (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning an answer to the King's last message 23 November, p. 861.
- 27B (CFML) Managers of a conference with Lords concerning a message to be sent the Lord General to continue the war 23 November, p. 861.

- 27C (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning some letters received from the Deputy Lieutenants at Maidston
24. November, p. 861.
- 27D (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the last two conferences
24 November, p. 862.
- 27E (GUAR) To prepare an Order that Temple Mills, the brimstone, salt-peter, and other material be seized so as to be used for the good of the Commonwealth
24 November, p. 863.
- 27F (DFSG) To draught an Order to authorize various counties and towns to defend themselves
25 November, p. 863.
- 27G (CFMI) To meet with a proportional number of Lords and go to the Common Hall (Purpose not mentioned)
25 November, p. 863.
- 27H (SPLY) To consider names to be put into an Ordinance for the rapid raising of money
25 November, p. 863.
- 27I (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the need of the Earl of Pembroke to hasten to the west of England for its defense and also that letters from Cornwall and Devon be submitted
26 November, p. 865.

- 27J (PLCY) To consider various propositions for entering into a league with Holland 26 November, p. 865.
- 27K (POPR) To consider the form of a warrant to be used by those who imprison 26 November, p. 865.
- 27L (SCMI) To consider how far England, by the Act of Pacification, can demand the custody of Mr. Murray of Scotland 26 November, p. 866.
- 27M (CFSY) To go with a proportional number of Lords to Guildhall to execute an Order for the raising of money for the maintenance of the army 26 November, p. 866.
- 27N (OFFS) To send for a number of men who have been nominated by the King to be sheriffs so that they attend the House 28 November, p. 867.
- 27O (ARSY) To prepare an Order to pay £750 from the collectors on the Isle of Wight to Lieutenant Colonel Carne for the defense of it 29 November, p. 870.
- 27P (POPR) To thank Mr. Herle and Mr. Vines for the sermons preached today in St. Margaret's, Westminster and to give permission to have them printed 30 November, p. 870.

- 27Q (POPR) Mr. Corbett and Mr. Valentine are to be requested to preach
at the next Fast 30 November, p. 870.
- 27R (CHPA) To sequester the profits of the vicarage of St. Martin's
in the Fields and to nominate collectors
1 December, p. 870.
- 27S (PRVL) To prepare a Declaration concerning Proclamations issued
against any member of the House of Commons and that those
plundered shall have reparation from the estates of those
who plunder 1 December, p. 870.
- 27T (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the
King's children, the Earl of Portland, and the seizing of
horses in London and Westminster 1 December, p. 871.
- 27U (DFSG) To send an Order to Southampton to fortify it
2 December, p. 872.
- 27V (LCGT) To advance the Propositions in Lincolnshire
2 December, p. 872.
- 27W (PLCY) To consider a letter from the Lord General to Mr. Speaker
and to prepare a letter in answer to it
2 December, pp. 872-873.

- 27X (PLCY) To prepare a commission for Mr. Strickland to enable him to better serve Parliament 2 December, p. 873.
- 27Y (PLCY) To prepare a manifesto to give reasons for the proceedings of Parliament in the present war 2 December, p. 873.
- 27Z (ARGN) To prepare an Order to require sentries to refuse soldiers to pass without a warrant of the Lord General
2 December, p. 874.
- 28A (DINM) To consider measures to be taken with prisoners, such as offering them the Protestation, so that they will not serve against Parliament 3 December, p. 875.
- 28B (ARSY) To prepare an Order to collect money from the towns of the various soldiers, who are stationed at Aylesbury, Wiccombe and the area, to the amount of one months pay
5 December, p. 875.
- 28C (ARMA) To issue warrants to the constables of various wards within London, Westminster and the borough of Southwark to summon all inn-keepers, alehouse-keepers and ostlers and to instruct them to make a list of all soldiers, horses, and arms that they know under pain of prison. All horses and arms are to bear the mark of Parliament
5 December, p. 876.

- 28D (SPLY) To execute the Order calling to account all persons who have received money 6 December, p. 878.
- 28E (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the letter office 6 December, p. 878.
- 28F (SPLY) To draw the votes concerning the assessing of monies into an Ordinance 6 December, p. 878.
- 28G (POPR) To write a letter to the Deputy Lieutenants of Wiltshire to require them to issue money to those in Marleborough who need it 7 December, p. 879.
- 28H (POPR) To lock and seal the doors to the Chapel of Rolls and to deliver the keys to the Speaker of the House of Commons 7 December, p. 879.
- 28I (OFFS) To examine a complaint made by a soldier, William Knollis, against Istrand Love for a bond fraudulently made 7 December, p. 879.
- 28J (GUAR) To hasten the execution of the Order concerning gunpowder, brimstone and saltpeter 7 December, p. 880.
- 28K (SPLY) To examine the exchequer and make an account of the money in it 9 December, p. 881.

- 28L (SPLY) To search the rolls and the six clerks office for money
or plate and to seize the same and to keep it in safe
custody 9 December, p. 882.
- 28M (DFSG) To consider the association of Northamptonshire
9 December, p. 882.
- 28N (PTCG) To consider the petition of tin-miners from Cornwall
and Devon 9 December, pp. 882-883.
- 28O (PLCY) To draught a Declaratory Order that soldiers are not to
plunder 10 December, p. 883.
- 28P (KGIR) To examine a copy of a petition presented by various
colonels in Ireland to the King and his answer unto it
10 December, pp. 883-884.
- 28Q (PLCY) To deliver the names of the most suitable to the Lord
General to be considered as commissaries
10 December, p. 884.
- 28R (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a De-
claration that the army under the Earl of Essex is composed
of Papists and the nomination of the Master of the Rolls
12 December, p. 884.

- 28S (EXIN) To examine information concerning illegal means of obtaining names for petitions 12 December, p. 884.
- 28T (ARGN) To examine a matter pertaining Captain Matthew Draper and his cornet 12 December, p. 885.
- 28U (CHPA) "To prepare reasons to be offered to the Lords at a conference for the demolishing of the pictures and superstitious monuments in the chapel at Somerset House" 12 December, p. 885.
- 28V (LODN) To meet the Mayor and city counsel and confer with them concerning their charter, calling of sessions, and inquiring into seditions and tumults 13 December, p. 886.
- 28W (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the military state of Devonshire 13 December, p. 886.
- 28X (CFML) To meet with a proportional number of Lords concerning the state of western England 13 December, p. 886.
- 28Y (DFSG) To prepare a letter to be sent to Bristol urging the people of that city to defend it 13 December, p. 886.
- 28Z (POPR) To acquaint Mr. Shute of the proper manner in speaking to the House of Commons 14 December, p. 887.

- 29A (LODN) To acquaint the Lord Mayor of an Order regarding the imprisonment of Mr. Robert Osbaldston
14 December, pp. 887-888.
- 29B (PLCY) To prepare an Order to provide for the heirs of those killed in the service of Parliament
14 December, p. 888.
- 29C (ARMA) To present names of people who will raise provisions for the army in Yorkshire
14 December, p. 888.
- 29D (LODN) To recommend that Mr. Glyn be made Recorder for London
15 December, p. 889.
- 29E (EXIN) To acquaint the Earl of Warwick with a letter intercepted en route to Dover from London by thirteen of the Deputy Lieutenants in Kent
15 December, p. 889.
- 29F (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Ordinance for taxing and levying of money in London and also the association of Northampton, Leicestershire, etc.
15 December, pp. 889-890.
- 29G (POPR) To receive a bond for Sir Roger Palmer or arrest Mr. Backwell if the bond is not delivered
15 December, p. 890.

- 29H (ARMA) To consider ways of raising a force to oppose an army led by the Earl of Newcastle 15 December, p. 890.
- 29I (DINM) To consider a letter from Captains Catesby, Vivres and Lilbourn and to reply to it that they shall be treated as prisoners and enemies of Parliament 16 December, p. 891.
- 29J (ARSY) To consider ways of raising money for supply of the army in northern England 16 December, p. 891.
- 29K (PAPS) To list all Papists who have command in the Earl of Newcastle's army 16 December, p. 891.
- 29L (ARSY) To request Sir Sydney Mountague to loan £1,000 to aid the northern forces 16 December, p. 891.
- 29M (ARMA) To prepare an Order to encourage the raising of dragoons in Cambridgeshire 17 December, p. 892.
- 29N (PLCY) To thank the Lord General for services rendered in the military action at Winchester 17 December, p. 892.
- 29O (EXIN) To present names of those to be entrusted with the power to disarm malignants 17 December, p. 893.

- 29P (ARGN) To report to the Lord General on the state of the Yorkshire Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire 19 December, p. 894.
- 29R (ARGN) To meet with the Lord General to request a commission for Mr. Holles 19 December, p. 895.
- 29S (SPLY) To negotiate on a loan with the Merchant Adventurers 20 December, p. 897.
- 29T (PTPR) "To acquaint the Earl of Lindsay with the true state of the case concerning Sir William Fleming" 20 December, p. 897.
- 29U (CFAK) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning propositions to be sent to the King 20 December, p. 897.
- 29V (PLCY) To deliver a message to the Lord General to urge him to continue the war despite any propositions of treaty by the King 20 December, p. 897.
- 29W (EXIN) To examine information concerning money being sent to various persons in the King's army 21 December, p. 898.
- 29X (GUAR) To seize all men and material going to the King's army 21 December, p. 898.

- 29Y (LIBT) "To prepare a Declaration concerning the usage of prisoners taken by the King's army" 21 December, p. 898.
- 29Z (LCGT) To prepare an Order to enable the committees and assessors in various counties to seize rents and profits of supporters of the King 21 December, p. 898.
- 30A (TRBA) To prepare an Order to compel defaulters of the trained bands to report to duty 21 December, p. 898.
- 30B (DFSG) To move that the Earl of Warwick give account of money disbursed and the plans for fortifying Langer Fort and Harwich 21 December, p. 898.
- 30C (DFSG) To seize a wagon and its drivers which is on its way to Oxford 21 December, p. 898.
- 30D (POPR) To prepare a letter of thanks from Mr. Speaker to Lord Fairfax for good service 22 December, p. 899.
- 30E (EXIN) To examine trunks seized at Uxbridge as well as the persons conveying them 22 December, p. 899.
- 30F (SPLY) To collect the first and second payments in Kent on the Act of £400,000 23 December, p. 900.

- 30G (DFSG) To secure the public library in Canterbury
23 December, p. 900.
- 30H (ARSY) "To confer with the collectors and officers of the customs
concerning the advance of £20,000 for supply of the
army"
24 December, p. 901.
- 30I (SCSY) To prepare an answer to Scotland's demand of £40,000 in
arrear for the Brotherly Assistance
24 December, p. 901.
- 30J (KGAR) "To prepare a Declaration concerning the usage of pris-
oners taken by the King's forces" 24 December, p. 902.
- 30K (KGSA) To consider the preamble to the propositions which are to
be made to the King 26 December, p. 903.
- 30L (ARSY) To prepare an Order for the committees of Leicestershire
to receive money and distribute it to the army
27 December, p. 903.
- 30M (KGSA) To prepare a Declaration in answer to the King's proclama-
tion concerning the receiving and paying of customs
27 December, p. 903.
- 30N (SCMI) To consider present supply of provisions for the army of
Scotland
27 December, p. 904.

- 300 (EXIN) To examine Colonel Cockerson and Captain Mills
(Purpose not mentioned) 27 December, p. 904.
- 30P (OFFS) ~~To consider the sixth proposition concerning Justices of
the Peace~~ 27 December, p. 904.
- 30Q (POPR) To invite Mr. Whittacre and Mr. Arrowsmith to preach at
the next Fast at St. Margaret's 28 December, p. 904.
- 30R (POPR) To thank Mr. Corbett and Mr. Valentine for sermons recent-
ly preached and to have them printed
28 December, p. 904.
- 30S (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a
letter from the Lieutenant of Ireland
29 December, p. 905.
- 30T (TRCO) To speak to the pretenders to the Cochineal to acquaint
them that if they advance £20,000 the House will revoke
their Order 29 December, p. 905.
- 30U (TRCO) To draught an Order from an answer given by the pretenders
of the Cochineal 29 December, p. 905.
- 30V (TRCO) To peruse the former Order concerning the importation of
bullion 29 December, p. 905.

- 30W (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Lancashire instructions 30 December, p. 907.
- 30X (EXIN) To examine information which was revealed by Mr. Blakiston (Topic not mentioned) 30 December, p. 907.
- 30Y (CHPA) To give relief to ministers recently plundered 31 December, p. 909.
- 30Z (ARSY) To receive £10,000 for the Yorkshire army and convey it to Lord Fairfax 31 December, p. 909.
- 31A (SPLY) To prepare an Order for raising money in Northamptonshire and adjacent counties 31 December, p. 909.
- 31B (OFFS) To draught a Declaration concerning the illegality of sheriffs receiving or issuing warrants to receive money on the Bill for £400,000 31 December, p. 909.
- 31C (DFSG) To advance the Association in Essex 31 December, p. 910.

APPENDIX B

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER'S COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS ON
A THREE DAY BASIS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No.	Name	Rank	Service No.	Date	Remarks
36	Belasye, John (Thirsk)				
37	Bell, William (Westminster)				
38	Bellingham, Sir H. (Westminster)				
39	Bence, Alexander (Bideburg)				
40	Bence, Squire (Aldeburgh)				
41	Bennett, Thomas (London)				
42	Blaiston, John (Newcastle)				
43	Blyden, Sir Thomas (Rouge)				
44	Bodville, John (Anglesey)				
45	Bond, Denis (Dorchester)				
46	Bosville, Geoffrey (Warwick)				
47	Bowyer, Sir James (Cromber)				
48	Boyle, Richard (Vernon (Appleby))				
49	Boys, Sir Edward (Dover)				
50	Breton, Sir William (Cheshire)				
51	Brett, Henry (Gloucester)				
52	Bridgman, Orlando (Wigan)				
53	Brooke, Sir John (Appleby)				
54	Browne, Sir Ambrose (Surrey)				
55	Browné, John (Dorset)				
56	Bromley, Richard (New Romney)				
57	Browne, Samuel (Ortsmouth)				
58	Broxholme, John (Lincoln)				
59	Buller, Francis (E. Loze)				
60	Buller, George (Saltsash)				
61	Buller, Sir Richard (Exeter)				
62	Burgoyne, Sir Roger (Bedfordshire)				
63	Burke, John (Cardiff)				
64	Button, John (Newlyington)				
65	Bysche, Edward (Blackingley)				
66	Cage, William (Ipswich)				
67	Campbell, James (Grainpaund)				

[illegible]

[illegible]

70 Campion, Henry (Newbury)
 71 Campion, Alexander (Corwall)
 72 Campion, L. Viscount Falkland (Newbury)
 73 Campion, L. Viscount Falkland (Newbury)
 74 Campion, L. Viscount Falkland (Newbury)
 75 "Mr. Cary"
 76 Catelyn, Richard (Aburwich)
 77 Cave, Sir Richard (Richfield)
 78 Cawley, William (Middhurst)
 79 Cegill, Robert (Off Sarn)
 80 Cegill, Robert (Off Sarn)
 81 Chodwell, William (Mithell)
 82 Cheeke, Sir Thomas (Hornich)
 83 Chichele, Thomas (Cambridge)
 84 Chichele, Henry (New Milton)
 85 Chichele, Henry (New Milton)
 86 Chichele, Sir Hugh (Southampton)
 87 Chichele, Sir Hugh (Southampton)
 88 Clotworthy, Sir John (Maldon)
 89 Coke, Henry (Dunwich)
 90 Coke, Sir John (Derbyshire)
 91 Cole, Thomas (Leicester)
 92 Compston, James (Whitby)
 93 Compston, James (Whitby)
 94 Compston, James (Whitby)
 95 Compston, James (Whitby)
 96 Constantine, John (Paole)
 97 Cogan, Sir Robert (Leicester)
 98 Cogan, Sir John (Shropshire)
 99 Corbet, Sir John (Shropshire)
 100 Corbet, Sir John (Shropshire)
 101 Corbet, Sir John (Shropshire)
 102 Courtenay, John (Worcester)
 103 Courtenay, John (Worcester)
 104 Courtenay, John (Worcester)
 105 Courtenay, John (Worcester)
 106 Courtenay, John (Worcester)
 107 Courtenay, John (Worcester)
 108 Courtenay, John (Worcester)

[illegible]

109 Cramwell, Niver (Cambridge)	1A	1Y	2M					4X	5E	5P		6U	7R	8A	8D	8K	8Y	9B	9C	10N	11D	12G	13D	14C											
110 Culpepper, Sir John (Kent)		1P															8W	9T	9K																
111 Curwen, Sir Pat (Cumberland)		1P					3S						7S																						
112 Curzon, Sir John (Derbyshire)													7R								11D														
113 Dacres, Sir Thomas (Hertfordshire)	1L				2Q	3B	3T		5E		5X						9T	8X	9U																
114 Dalston, Sir George (Cumberland)		1P					3S						7S																						
115 Dalston, William (Carlisle)		1P					3S						7S																						
116 Darby, Sir Thomas (Richmond)		1P					3S	4Q					7S																						
117 Darley, Henry (Northampton)		1P			2P	2Q	3S	4Q					7S				9T																		
118 Davis, Matthew (Christchurch)																																			
119 Denton, Sir Alex (Buckingham)																																			
120 Dimes, Sir Simons (Sudbury)	1C	1H	1L	1P	2T	2K	2Q	2K	3P	4Q			5S	5X			9H	9T	9U	10B	11E	12A													
121 Digby, John (Milborne Port)																	9R				11S														
122 Digby, John (Milborne Port)		1Y																																	
123 Dowse, Edward (Plymouth)																																			
124 Dowse, Edward (Plymouth)																																			
125 Dowse, Edward (Plymouth)																																			
126 Druxes, John (Arundel)																																			
127 Drake, Francis (Amersham)																																			
128 Drake, Sir William (Amersham)																																			
129 Dryden, Sir John (Northampton)													6E																						
130 Dunch, Edmund (Wallingford)																																			
131 Dutton, John (Gloucestershire)																																			
132 Eden, Thomas (Cambridge Univ)		1R								3T							8Q	9Q																	
133 Edgercombe, Piers (Camelford)																																			
134 Edgercombe, Richard (Newport)																																			
135 Ellis, William (Boston)										4Q					5Q																				
136 Erisey, Richard (St. Mawes)																																			
137 Erle, Thomas (Wareham)		1R					3E			4T				7Z			8Y																		
138 Erle, Sir Walter (Weymouth & N.R.)	1H	1R	1Y	2Q	2T	2Q	2S	2T	3E	3Y	4H	4M	4P	4X	5L	5P	6L	7E	7K	7U	7Z	8Q	8W	8Y	9B	9C	10N	11D	12G	13D	14C				
139 Euse, Simpson (Leominster)																																			
140 Evelyn, Sir John (Luggershall)	1D	1A	1H		2S	2Q	2D	2Q	2V	2K	3E	4H	4V	4T	4X	5B	5P	5L	5S	5U	5X	6L	7K	7R	8A	8D	8K	8Y	9B	9C	10N	11D	12G	13D	14C
141 Evelyn, John (Blechingley)	1G	1T								3E	3T	4H	4V	4T	4X	5B	5P	5L	5S	5U	5X	6L	7K	7R	8A	8D	8K	8Y	9B	9C	10N	11D	12G	13D	14C
142 Eversfield, Thomas (Hastings)																																			
143 Exton, Edward (Southampton)																																			

109 Cromwell, Oliver (Cambridge)	1036	1040	1044	1048	1052	1056	1060	1064	1068	1072	1076	1080	1084	1088	1092	1096	1100	1104	1108	1112	1116	1120	1124	1128	1132	1136	1140	1144	1148	1152	1156	1160	1164	1168	1172	1176	1180	1184	1188	1192	1196	1200	1204	1208	1212	1216	1220	1224	1228	1232	1236	1240	1244	1248	1252	1256	1260	1264	1268	1272	1276	1280	1284	1288	1292	1296	1300	1304	1308	1312	1316	1320	1324	1328	1332	1336	1340	1344	1348	1352	1356	1360	1364	1368	1372	1376	1380	1384	1388	1392	1396	1400	1404	1408	1412	1416	1420	1424	1428	1432	1436	1440	1444	1448	1452	1456	1460	1464	1468	1472	1476	1480	1484	1488	1492	1496	1500	1504	1508	1512	1516	1520	1524	1528	1532	1536	1540	1544	1548	1552	1556	1560	1564	1568	1572	1576	1580	1584	1588	1592	1596	1600	1604	1608	1612	1616	1620	1624	1628	1632	1636	1640	1644	1648	1652	1656	1660	1664	1668	1672	1676	1680	1684	1688	1692	1696	1700	1704	1708	1712	1716	1720	1724	1728	1732	1736	1740	1744	1748	1752	1756	1760	1764	1768	1772	1776	1780	1784	1788	1792	1796	1800	1804	1808	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828	1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	2020	2024	2028	2032	2036	2040	2044	2048	2052	2056	2060	2064	2068	2072	2076	2080	2084	2088	2092	2096	2100	2104	2108	2112	2116	2120	2124	2128	2132	2136	2140	2144	2148	2152	2156	2160	2164	2168	2172	2176	2180	2184	2188	2192	2196	2200	2204	2208	2212	2216	2220	2224	2228	2232	2236	2240	2244	2248	2252	2256	2260	2264	2268	2272	2276	2280	2284	2288	2292	2296	2300	2304	2308	2312	2316	2320	2324	2328	2332	2336	2340	2344	2348	2352	2356	2360	2364	2368	2372	2376	2380	2384	2388	2392	2396	2400	2404	2408	2412	2416	2420	2424	2428	2432	2436	2440	2444	2448	2452	2456	2460	2464	2468	2472	2476	2480	2484	2488	2492	2496	2500	2504	2508	2512	2516	2520	2524	2528	2532	2536	2540	2544	2548	2552	2556	2560	2564	2568	2572	2576	2580	2584	2588	2592	2596	2600	2604	2608	2612	2616	2620	2624	2628	2632	2636	2640	2644	2648	2652	2656	2660	2664	2668	2672	2676	2680	2684	2688	2692	2696	2700	2704	2708	2712	2716	2720	2724	2728	2732	2736	2740	2744	2748	2752	2756	2760	2764	2768	2772	2776	2780	2784	2788	2792	2796	2800	2804	2808	2812	2816	2820	2824	2828	2832	2836	2840	2844	2848	2852	2856	2860	2864	2868	2872	2876	2880	2884	2888	2892	2896	2900	2904	2908	2912	2916	2920	2924	2928	2932	2936	2940	2944	2948	2952	2956	2960	2964	2968	2972	2976	2980	2984	2988	2992	2996	3000																																																																																																																																																									
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109 Cromwell, Oliver (Cambridge)

110 Culpepper, Sir John (Kent)

111 Curwen, Sir Rpt (Cumberland)

112 Curzon, Sir John (Derbyshire)

113 Dacres, Sir Thomas (Hertfordshire)

114 Dalton, Sir George (Cumberland)

115 Dalton, William (Carlisle)

116 Danby, Sir Thomas (Richmond)

117 Darley, Henry (Northampton)

118 Davis, Matthew (Christchurch)

119 Denton, Sir Alex. (Buckingham)

120 Bewick, Sir Simonds (Sunderbury)

121 Bigby, John (Milborne Port)

122 Davies, Edward (Bristolmouth)

123 Davies, John (Aruncl)

124 Drake, Francis (Amersham)

125 Oake, Sir William (Amersham)

126 Dryden, Sir John (Northamptonshire)

127 Dunch, Edmund (Wallingford)

128 Dutton, John (Gloucestershire)

129 Eden, Thomas (Cambridge Univ.)

130 Edgecombe, Piers (Camelford)

131 Edgecombe, Richard (Newport)

132 Ellis, William (Boston)

133 Erisey, Richard (St. Mules)

134 Erie, Thomas (Wareham)

135 Erie, Sir Walter (Weymouth & M.R.)

136 Eve, Sampson (Leominster)

137 Evelyn, Sir John (Avebury Hall)

138 Evelyn, John (Bletchingley)

139 Eversfield, Thomas (Hastings)

140 Exton, Edward (Southampton)

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144	Fairfax, Ferdinand (Yorkshire)	144	144
145	Fane, George (Collington)	145	145
146	Fauchoy, Sir Thomas (Westford)	146	146
147	Fauchoy, Thomas (Aurastier)	147	147
148	Farnet, Sir Thomas (Steyning)	148	148
149	Farnham, John (Morpeth)	149	149
150	Farnham, Sir John (Northampton)	150	150
151	Farris, Richard (Barnstaple)	151	151
152	Fethall, John (Berkshire)	152	152
153	Fienlives, James (Oxfordshire)	153	153
154	Fienlives, Anthony (Surrey)	154	154
155	Finch, John (Lincolnshire)	155	155
156	Fitzwilliams, W. (Leicester)	156	156
158	Fountain, Thomas (Worcester)	158	158
159	Fowel, Sir Edmund (Aberdeen)	159	159
160	Franklyn, Sir John (Middlesex)	160	160
161	Franklyn, John (Northampton)	161	161
162	Franklyn, John (Middlesex)	162	162
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200	Franklyn, John (Middlesex)	200	200

1444 Fairfax, Ferdinand (Yorkshire)
 1445 Fane, George (Gloucester)
 1446 Farnham, Sir Thomas (Hertford)
 1447 Fauschawe, Thomas (Gloucester)
 1448 Farnesford, Sir Thomas (Surrey)
 1449 Fennell, John (Norfolk)
 150 Fennell, Sir John (Northampton)
 151 Ferris, Richard (Barnstable)
 152 Fettes, John (Berkshire)
 153 Fiennes, James (Oxfordshire)
 154 Fiennes, Nathaniel (Surrey)
 155 Finch, John (Winchester)
 156 Fitzwilliams, W. (Peterborough)
 158 Fountaine, Thomas (Worcester)
 159 Fowler, Sir Edmund (Ashburton)
 160 French, Sir John (Middlesex)
 161 Franklin, John (Northampton)
 162 Gann, Francis (Chester)
 164 Gaudy, Francis (Northampton)
 165 George, John (Gloucester)
 166 Gerard, Francis (Seaford)
 167 Gerard, Sir Robert (Middlesex)
 168 Gervase, William (Cambridge)
 169 Glynn, John (Westminster)
 170 Godolphin, Francis (St. Eves)
 171 Godolphin, Francis (Hertford)
 172 Godolphin, Henry (Hertford)
 173 Gollon, George (Southampton)
 174 Goodwin, John (Surrey)
 175 Goodwin, John (Hertford)
 176 Goodwin, Ralph (Hertford)

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1777 Goodwin, Robert (E. Grinstead)	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775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211 Herbert, Sir Henry (Bendley)
 212 Herbert, Henry (Monmouthshire)
 213 Herbert, Philip (Gloucestershire)
 214 Herbert, Richard (Monmouthshire)
 215 Herbert, William (Monmouthshire)
 216 Herbert, William (Cardiff)
 217 Herbert, William (Stockport)
 218 Herbert, Henry (Hythe)
 219 Hill, Roger (Bridport)
 220 Hippley, Sir John (Dorset)
 221 Hobbs, George (Gloucestershire)
 222 Hobbs, George (Gloucestershire)
 223 Hobbs, George (Gloucestershire)
 224 Hobbs, Robert (Micheal)
 225 Holland, Cornelius (Newbury)
 226 Holland, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 227 Holmes, Daniel (Dorchester)
 228 Holmes, George (Gloucestershire)
 229 Hook, Humphrey (Bristol)
 230 Hook, Sir Ralph (Wells)
 231 Hook, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 232 Hook, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 233 Howard, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 234 Howard, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 235 Howard, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 236 Hoyte, Thomas (York)
 237 Hungerford, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 238 Hungerford, Sir John (Gloucestershire)
 239 Hunt, Robert (Gloucestershire)
 240 Hunt, Robert (Gloucestershire)
 241 Hunt, Robert (Gloucestershire)
 242 Hyde, Edward (Gloucestershire)
 243 Hyde, Robert (Gloucestershire)
 244 Hyde, Robert (Gloucestershire)

245	Ingram, Sir Thomas (Thirst)	IP	10	20	30	35	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100
246	Irby, Sir Anthony (Bastan)																																				
247	Jane, Joseph (Liskard)																																				
248	Jane, Robert (Priclake)																																				
249	Jennings, Sir John (St. Albans)																																				
250	Jephson, William (Strookbridge)																																				
251	Jernyn, Sir Thomas (Bury St. Edmunds)																																				
252	Jernyn, Thomas (Bury St. Edmunds)																																				
253	Jervoise, Richard (Whitchurch)																																				
254	Jervoise, Sir T. (Whitchurch)																																				
255	Jesson, William (Coventry)																																				
256	Jones, Arthur (Weobley)																																				
257	Killingworth, W. Lane																																				
258	King, Richard (Leymouth + M.R.)																																				
259	Kirby, Peter (Lancashire)																																				
260	Knightly, Richard (Northampton)																																				
261	Knox, Sir E. (Reading)																																				
262	Knox, Sir F. (Reading)																																				
263	Kyle, Walter (Leamington)																																				
264	Kyrton, Edward (Wilbyne Port)																																				
265	Kyrton, Thomas (Wyndham)																																				
266	Lee, Sir Richard (Shropshire)																																				
267	Lee, Richard (Rochester)																																				
268	Leedes, Thomas (Stanning)																																				
269	Leeds, Peter (Newtown)																																				
270	Leeds, Sir Charles (Orford)																																				
271	Leigh, Sir John (Garnett Hill)																																				
272	Leith, Sir John (Garnett Hill)																																				
273	Leith, Sir John (Garnett Hill)																																				
274	Leith, Sir John (Garnett Hill)																																				
275	Lewis, Sir Richard (Harrowgate St.)																																				
276	Lewis, Sir William (Petersfield)																																				
277	Lewis, Sir Christopher (Buckley)																																				
278	Lewis, John (Winchester)																																				
279	Lewis, Sir Nicholas (Brackley)																																				
280	Lewis, Sir E. (Staffordshire)																																				

245 Ingram, Sir Thomas (Thirsk)
 246 Irby, Sir Anthony (Boscon)
 247 Jane, Joseph (Aisford)
 249 Jenner, Robert (Aisford)
 250 Jennings, Sir John (St. A. Aisford)
 251 Jepson, William (St. Aisford)
 252 Jernall, Sir Thomas (Bury St. Edmunds)
 253 Jernall, Thomas (Bury St. Edmunds)
 254 Jernaise, Richard (Whitchurch)
 255 Jernaise, Sir T. (Whitchurch)
 256 Jesson, William (Queensbury)
 257 Jones, Arthur (Weobley)
 258 Killigrew, Henry (W. Lane)
 259 King, Richard (Weymouth & M.R.)
 260 Kirby, Roger (Lancashire)
 261 Knatchbull, Sir (New Romney)
 262 Knightly, Richard (Northampton)
 263 Knowles, Sir F. (Reading)
 264 Knowles, Sir F. (Reading)
 265 Kyrle, Walter (Leamington)
 266 Kyrton, Edward (Wiltshire)
 267 Lane, Thomas (Worcester)
 268 Lee, Sir Richard (Shropshire)
 269 Lee, Richard (Rochester)
 270 Leedes, Thomas (Seyning)
 271 Leech, Peter (Worcester)
 272 Leedes, Sir Charles (Oxford)
 273 Leigh, Sir John (Worcester)
 274 Lenthall, William (Worcester)
 275 Leueson, Sir Richard (Worcester)
 276 Lewis, Sir William (Peterfield)
 277 Leveson, Christopher (Worcester)
 278 Lisk, John (Worcester)
 280 Lister, Sir Martin (St. Aisford)
 281 Little, Sir E. (St. Aisford)

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282	Lifford, Thomas (Mach Newick)	15W	162	17A	18Y	210
283	Loud, Francis (Carmarthen)					
284	Lloyd, Walter (Cardiganshire)					
285	Long, Walter (Ludlow)					
286	Louge, Richard (Bristol)					
287	Lowe, George (Calne)					
288	Lower, Thomas (E. Loce)					
289	Lowry, John (Cambridge)	13X				
290	Lucas, Henry (Cambridge)	13X	16D	18R	19L	
291	Ludlow, Sir H. (Wiltshire)					
292	Luke, Sir Oliver (Bedfordshire)	14A				
293	Luke, Sir Samuel (Bedford)	13X				
294	Lumley, Sir Martin (Essex)	13T				
295	Luttrell, Alexander (Wiltshire)	13T				
296	Lutton, Sir William (Bedfordshire)	13T				
297	Lutton, Sir William (Bedfordshire)	13T				
298	Mallory, John (Ripon)					
299	Mallory, William (Ripon)					
300	Mansfield, Ambrose (Lincolnshire)					
301	Mansfield, Charles (E. Bedford)					
302	Marlatt, William (Shropshire)					
303	Marten, Henry (Berks hire)	14W	16G	17H	17T	210
304	Masham, Sir William (Essex)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
305	Masters, Sir F. (Canterbury)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
306	Matthieu, Roger (Dartmouth)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
307	Maxlever, T. (Boroughbridge)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
308	May, Thomas (Middlebury)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
309	Maynard, John (Tynes)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
310	Maynard, John (Newton)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
311	Meyrick, Sir J. (Newcastle)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
312	Middleton, Sir T. (Dorsetshire)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
313	Middleton, Thomas (Horsesham)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
314	Mildmay, Sir Henry (Wiltshire)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210
315	Millington, Gilbert (Nottingham)	15R	16P	17H	17T	210

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317 Montagu, Edward (Huntingdon)
 318 Montagu, George (Huntingdon)
 319 Montagu, Sir (Huntingdon)
 320 Moore, John (Liverpool)
 321 Moore, Thomas (Haslemere)
 322 Moore, Thomas (Haylesbury)
 323 More, Nicholas (Bishop's Castle)
 324 Morgan, William (Breconshire)
 325 Morley, Herbert (Leaves)
 326 Morley, Sir W. (Chichester)
 327 Moss, John (Elmshire)
 328 Mowbray, John (Mortlake)
 329 Mowbray, John (Leigate)
 330 Mowbray, John (St Germans)
 331 Mowbray, John (Westonland)
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3353 Palmer, Geoffrey (Stanford)
3354 Palmer, Sir Roger (Newton)
3355 Palmer, Sir Guy (Rutland)
3356 Parker, Sir Philip (Suffolk)
3357 Parker, Sir Thomas (Seaforth)
3358 Parkhurst, Sir Robert (Guildford)
3359 Parry, George (St. Maues)
3360 Partridge, Sir F. (Southwich, Avon)
3361 Pearl, George (Barnstaple)
3362 Pelham, Henry (Sarantham)
3363 Pelham, Peregrine (Hull)
3364 Pelham, Sir Thomas (Sussex)
3365 Pennington, Isaac (London)

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388 Price, Herbert (Breckon)	389 Price, Sir John (Wiltshire)	390 Price, William (Wiltshire)	391 Pridoux, Edward (Lyne Regis)	392 Purrey, William (Warwick)	393 Raby, Thomas (Gloucester)	394 Rye, Sir Robert (Wiltshire)	395 Rym, Charles (Berkshire)	396 Rym, John (Warwick)	397 Rym, John (Berkshire)	398 Rym, John (Berkshire)	399 Rym, John (Berkshire)	400 Rym, John (Berkshire)	401 Rym, John (Berkshire)	402 Rym, John (Berkshire)	403 Rym, John (Berkshire)	404 Rym, John (Berkshire)	405 Rym, John (Berkshire)	406 Rym, John (Berkshire)	407 Rym, John (Berkshire)	408 Rym, John (Berkshire)	409 Rym, John (Berkshire)	410 Rym, John (Berkshire)	411 Rym, John (Berkshire)	412 Rym, John (Berkshire)	413 Rym, John (Berkshire)	414 Rym, John (Berkshire)	415 Rym, John (Berkshire)	416 Rym, John (Berkshire)	417 Rym, John (Berkshire)	418 Rym, John (Berkshire)	419 Rym, John (Berkshire)	420 Rym, John (Berkshire)	421 Rym, John (Berkshire)	422 Rym, John (Berkshire)	423 Rym, John (Berkshire)	424 Rym, John (Berkshire)	425 Rym, John (Berkshire)	426 Rym, John (Berkshire)	427 Rym, John (Berkshire)	428 Rym, John (Berkshire)	429 Rym, John (Berkshire)	430 Rym, John (Berkshire)	431 Rym, John (Berkshire)	432 Rym, John (Berkshire)	433 Rym, John (Berkshire)	434 Rym, John (Berkshire)	435 Rym, John (Berkshire)	436 Rym, John (Berkshire)	437 Rym, John (Berkshire)	438 Rym, John (Berkshire)	439 Rym, John (Berkshire)	440 Rym, John (Berkshire)	441 Rym, John (Berkshire)	442 Rym, John (Berkshire)	443 Rym, John (Berkshire)	444 Rym, John (Berkshire)	445 Rym, John (Berkshire)	446 Rym, John (Berkshire)	447 Rym, John (Berkshire)	448 Rym, John (Berkshire)	449 Rym, John (Berkshire)	450 Rym, John (Berkshire)	451 Rym, John (Berkshire)	452 Rym, John (Berkshire)	453 Rym, John (Berkshire)	454 Rym, John (Berkshire)	455 Rym, John (Berkshire)	456 Rym, John (Berkshire)	457 Rym, John (Berkshire)	458 Rym, John (Berkshire)	459 Rym, John (Berkshire)	460 Rym, John (Berkshire)	461 Rym, John (Berkshire)	462 Rym, John (Berkshire)	463 Rym, John (Berkshire)	464 Rym, John (Berkshire)	465 Rym, John (Berkshire)	466 Rym, John (Berkshire)	467 Rym, John (Berkshire)	468 Rym, John (Berkshire)	469 Rym, John (Berkshire)	470 Rym, John (Berkshire)	471 Rym, John (Berkshire)	472 Rym, John (Berkshire)	473 Rym, John (Berkshire)	474 Rym, John (Berkshire)	475 Rym, John (Berkshire)	476 Rym, John (Berkshire)	477 Rym, John (Berkshire)	478 Rym, John (Berkshire)	479 Rym, John (Berkshire)	480 Rym, John (Berkshire)	481 Rym, John (Berkshire)	482 Rym, John (Berkshire)	483 Rym, John (Berkshire)	484 Rym, John (Berkshire)	485 Rym, John (Berkshire)	486 Rym, John (Berkshire)	487 Rym, John (Berkshire)	488 Rym, John (Berkshire)	489 Rym, John (Berkshire)	490 Rym, John (Berkshire)	491 Rym, John (Berkshire)	492 Rym, John (Berkshire)	493 Rym, John (Berkshire)	494 Rym, John (Berkshire)	495 Rym, John (Berkshire)	496 Rym, John (Berkshire)	497 Rym, John (Berkshire)	498 Rym, John (Berkshire)	499 Rym, John (Berkshire)	500 Rym, John (Berkshire)
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388 Price, Herbert (Breckon)	389 Price, Sir John (Montgomeryshire)	390 Price, William (Merionethshire)	391 Prieauux, Edward (Lyme Regis)	392 Purefoy, William (Warwick)	393 Pury, Thomas (Gloucester)	394 Rye, Sir Robert (New Woodstock)	395 Rym, Charles (Bereanston)	396 Rym, John (Tavistock)	397 Rym, John (Poole)	398 Rashleigh, Jonathan (Fowey)	399 Ravenscroft, Hall (Horsham)	400 Reynolds, Robert (Hindon)	401 Rigby, Alexander (Wigan)	402 Rodney, Sir Edward (Wells)	403 Roe, Sir Thomas (Oxford Univ.)	404 Rogers, Hugh (Calne)	405 Rogers, Richard (Dorset)	406 Rolle, John (Truro)	407 Rolle, Sir Samuel (Devonshire)	408 Rose, Richard (Lyme Regis)	409 Row, Sir Francis (Truro)	410 Rowland, Sir Benjamin (Wilton)	411 Russell, John (Tavistock)	412 Snodgrass, Richard (Lyme Regis)	413 Salter, Peter (Tiverton)	414 St. John, Sir Samuel (Bedford)	415 St. John, Oliver (T. Fries)
388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
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388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396																			

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421 Salisbury, John (Flint)	18	78	194	194	204	204
422 Saxon, Humphrey (Worcester)						
423 Sandford, Sir T. (Cockermouth)						
424 Sanders, Samuel (Droitwich)						
425 Sams, Thomas (Gotton)						
427 Saville, Sir William (Old Sarum)						
428 Sawney, Robert (Bertwick)						
429 Seadmore, James (Hereford)						
430 Seale, George (Taynton)						
431 Selden, John (Oxford Univ.)						
432 Seymour (Devonshire) Edward						
434 Shelly, Henry (Lewes)						
435 Shuckburgh, R. (Warwickshire)						
436 Shuttleworth, R. (Gloucester)						
437 Shuttleworth, R. (Preston)						
438 Sidney, Lord (Lancashire)						
439 Skinner, Augustine (Kent)						
440 Slanning, Sir Nicholas (Pentryn)						
441 Slingsby, Sir, (Hampshire)						
442 Smith, John (Oxford)						
443 Smith, Philip (Marlborough)						
444 Smith, Sir Thomas (Chester)						
445 Smith, Thomas (Bridgewater)						
446 Smith, Sir Walter (G. Redwin)						
447 Smith, William (Wimborne)						
448 Sneyd, Ralph (Stafford)						
449 Snow, Simon (Exeter)						
450 Soame, Thomas (London)						
451 Spurling, W. (Shrewsbury)						
452 Standish, Thomas (Preston)						
453 Stanhope, Ferdinand (Leicester)						
454 Stanhope, William (Nottingham)						
455 Stapleton, Sir (Barnsley Bridge)						

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4456 Stacey, Anthony (Sussex)	4457 Stowell, Sir John (Somerset)	4458 Stephens, Edmund (Leicestershire)	4459 Stephens, A. (Gloucestershire)	4460 Steppes, Sir J. (Hampshire)	4461 Steadhouse, Sir J. (Birmingham)	4462 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4463 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4464 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4465 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4466 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4467 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4468 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4469 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4470 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4471 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4472 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4473 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4474 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4475 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4476 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4477 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4478 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4479 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4480 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4481 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4482 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4483 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4484 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4485 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4486 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4487 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4488 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4489 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)	4490 Strickland, Sir W. (Berkshire)
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[illegible]

490 Lane, Sir Henry Jr. (Hill)	149	144E	147	152	158	163	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	132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NAME	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
490 Vane, Sir Henry Jr. (Hull)				
491 Bassall, Samuel (London)				
492 Vaughan, Henry (Cornwall)				
493 Vaughan, John (Cardigan)				
494 Venables, Peter (Cheshire)				
495 Venn, John (London)				
496 Verney, Sir E. (Worcester)				
497 Verney, Ralph (Aylesbury)				
498 Vivian, Sir R. (Plymouth)				
499 Waddell, John (Plymouth)				
500 Walker, Robert (Exeter)				
501 Waller, Edmund (St. Ives)				
502 Waller, Sir William (Aberdeen)				
503 Wallace, Sir H. (Hampshire)				
504 Wallace, Robert (Andover)				
505 Wallington, Sir J. (Bristol)				
506 Walton, Valentine (Shrewsbury)				
507 Warter, Michael (Beverley)				
508 Warwick, Philip (New Radnor)				
509 Webster, John (Northampton)				
510 Weaver, Richard (Hereford)				
511 Wenman, Thomas (Oxfordshire)				
512 Westworth, Sir G. (Pentecost)				
513 Westworth, Sir G. (Pentecost)				
514 Westworth, Sir G. (Pentecost)				
515 Westworth, Peter (Lancashire)				
516 Weston, Benjamin (Dorset)				
517 Weston, Nicholas (Newtown)				
518 Weston, Richard (Stafford)				
519 Wheeler, William (Westbury)				
520 Whistler, John (Oxford)				

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

COMPUTER 'PRINT-OUT' OF BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
AND APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE TYPES OF EACH MEMBER

001	ME	SE	O	RA	N	SHRT	PY	NONE	
002	ICG	WB	N		N	SHRT	RY	NONE	
003	ICG	NE	C	MA	N	21SH	RS	PTPR	LAND PTCP
004	ICG	SE	O	CH	IL	N	21SH	NONE	
005	ICG	SE	O	SJ	N	21SH	PS	MMMM	M NONE
006	ME	NE	IA	N	N	NONE	PY	RRRR	R LAND
007	IG	ML	C	SJ	IG	B	SHRT	RY	NONE
008	IG	NE	IA	N	IG	N	SHRT	PY	RRRR
00802	PTCP	LCGT							C LAND
009	MG	NE	O	CH	IG	N	RE21	RR	LAND
010	ICG	EA	IA	C	SS	N	1621	PY	WM
01002	PTCP	SPLY	POPR	CFMI	DFSG	PLCY	CFSC	OFFS	IRMI
01003	DFSG	SCHT	SCCO	SCHT	DFSG	EXIN	CFIR	CFML	SCHT
01004	POPR	ARSY	SCSY	SCHT	EXIN	CHPA	ARSY		
011	ICG	SW	O	UN	IL	N	SHRT	RS	NONE
012	ICG	SW	N		IL	R	SHRT	RS	NONE
013	ICG	SW	C		N	NONE	PY	ARMO	
014	ICG	SE	C	PT	IG	N	1621	RY	NONE
016	ME	SW	IA	N	N	NONE	PY	RRRR	R CFDS
0170	ME	SW	IA	N	N	SHRT	PY	WM	RRRR
018	IG	NW	IA	N	B	SHRT	PY	WP	RRRR
01802	EXIN	EXIN	CHPA	ARMA	DFSG	EXIN			
019	ICG	NW	IS	C	SS	IG	B	1621	PY
020	ICG	NW	O	IV	IG	N	SHRT	PY	MMMM
021	ICG	EA	IA	C	SS	N	1621	PY	MMMM
02102	CFDS	LCGT	POPR	LCGT					
022	IG	ML	N		N	1621	RY	CHPA	
023	IG	RE	O	BR	IM	N	NONE	RP	POPR
024	IG	WR	N		N	SHRT	RY	NONE	
025	ICG	SW	O	WA	IM	N	NONE	PY	RRR
02502	LCGT	PAPS	ARMA	POPR	ARMA	CFML	ARGN		R
026	ME	ML	IS	N	N	NONE	PY	R	ARMO
02701	ICG	EA	IS	N	N	21SH	PY	R	CFMI
028	ICG	SE	SC	C	TR	IG	N	B21S	PY
029	ICG	SE	IS	N	IG	N	21SH	PP	MP
02902	CFMX	PTCP	LAND	SCCO	DINH	LODN	SPLY	TRCO	ARMO
02903	POPR	POPR	CFML	NAMS	GUAR	SPLY	LODN	SCTY	SPLY
02904	PTPR	CFSC	SPLY	ARMO	DFSG	KGPR	CEPP	KGSA	KGAP
02905	PTPR	IRMY	PTCP	POPR	SPLY	LODN	ARMA	DFSG	POPR
02906	CFMX	SCHT	IRMI	PLCY	KGSA	CFMX	CFAK	CFSY	PLCY
02907	ARMA	ARMA	CFMX	PLCY	ARMA	CFMI	DFSG	KGIR	ARMA
030	ICG	NW	O		IG	N	21SH	PY	R
032	ICG	SW	IA	O	CH	N	H21R	PY	R
033	ICG	SW	O	SJ	IL	N	SHRT	PY	WP
034	MG	EA	IA	N		N	SHRT	PY	RRRR
03402	CFMI	SPLY							M IRMY
035	IG	NE	C	UN	IL	N	21SH	RR	LAND
036	IG	NE	C	UN	IG	N	SHRT	RY	LAND
037	ME	SE	SC	N		N	SHRT	PY	MM
03702	LODN	ARGN	ARMA	SPLY	EXIN				M CHPA
038	IG	NW	C	OU	IM	N	21SH	RR	LAND
03901	ME	EA	IS	N		N	NONE	PY	RR
040	ME	EA	IS	N		N	SHRT	PY	RR
04301	ME	NE	IA	N		N	NONE	PY	WP
04302	DFSG	DFSG	PLCY	KGAR	LCGT	CHPA	SPLY	ARSY	PAPS
044	MG	SE	C	CR	II	N	21SH	RY	NONE
045	ICG	WB	N		II	N	SHRT	RR	CFMI
046	MG	SW	IA	N		N	SHRT	PY	WP
04602	EXIN	CHPA	SPLY	DFSG	SPLY	PLCY	ARGN	ARMA	POPR
04603	KGIR								CHPA

047	ICG	ML	N	N	SHRT	PY	PP	RR	C	CFMI	DFSG	ARMO								
048	1GG	SE	N	B21S	RR					PTPR	CFPP	LODN								
050	1GG	NW	N	SHRT	RP					LAND	CFAK	PTPR	PTCP	SPLY	KGIR					
051	1GG	SE	N	21SH	PY				R	CFML	IRMY	POPR	DFSG	PLCY						
052	1GG	NR	TS	21SH	PY	NH	RRR	R		CFKF	IRMY	CFDS	CFMX	ARMO	ARGN	POPR				
05202	EXIN	SPLY	TR	ARMA	DFSG	CFDS														
053	1GG	NR	C	SHRT	RY					NONE										
054	1GG	NW	OU	SHRT	RS					PTPR	OFFS	KGPR								
055	1GG	NW	SC	RE21	RY					LAND	PTPR	PTCP	PTCP							
056	1GG	SE	C	21SH	PY				M	NONE										
057	1GG	SW	IA	1621	PY				M	DFSG										
059	1GG	SW	SC	NONE	PP	MP	RRRR			IRSY										
060	1GG	EA	C	NONE	PY		RRRR	M		LAND	ARHI	ARHL	LCGT	PTCP	ARGN	ARGN				
061	1GG	SW	C	21SH	PY		RRRR	M		ARMO										
063	1GG	SW	C	21SH	PY				M	CFSY	LGRF	ARMO								
064	1GG	ML	C	NONE	PY				M	NONE										
065	1GG	SW	C	SHRT	RY				M	NONE										
066	1GG	SE	C	1621	PY				M	NONE										
067	1GG	SE	C	NONE	PY				M	NONE										
068	1GG	EA	IA	B21S	PY		RRMR			CFMI	CFML	PTPR	PTCP	LAND	IRSY	TRCD				
06802	GUAR	IRSY	CFDS	ARMA	PTCP	EXIN	SPLY	PTCP	LCGT	CFSY	CFPP	DFSG	PLCY	TRCD	LODN					
06803	POPR	LGRF	TAXS	SPLY	DFSG	SPLY	RLRF	DFSG	LCGT	SPLY	POPR	SCSY	ARMA	EXIN	CHPA					
069	1GG	SW	IA	NONE	PY				M	NONE										
070	1GG	SE	C	1621	PY				M	NONE										
07201	1GG	SW	C	NONE	RR					ARMO										
07301	1GG	SE	C	SHRT	RR	PP				LAND	CFDS	RLRF								
07401	1GG	NE	C	21SH	RS					PTPR	PTCP									
07601	1GG	EA	C	NONE	RY					SPLY										
07701	1GG	ML	C	NONE	RY					IRMY	IRSY									
078	1GG	SE	C	1621	PY				R	C	EXIN									
079	1GG	SE	C	SHRT	PY				M	C	SPLY									
080	1GG	SW	C	NONE	PY				M	C	SPLY									
081	1GG	SW	C	SHRT	RY					LAND										
082	1GG	SE	SC	UN	IL	N	PP	MP	MMMR	M	CFMI	LAND	ARMO	CFDS	DFSG	PLCY	CFMI			
08202	CFML	EXIN	C	EXIN																
084	1GG	EA	C	NONE	RS					NONE										
085	1GG	NE	SC	NONE	PY	PP	MMMR	M		LAND	PTPR	POPR	LCGT	LAND	PTCP	KGSA				
086	1GG	NE	C	21SH	RY	PP				RLRF	PTPR	LAND	CFAK	CFML	CFMH	PTPR				
08602	CFDS	KGSA	CFMX	LCGT	LAND	CFMI	PTCP	KGSA	ARMO	ARMO	PTCP	CFMX	PLCY	LHRT	KGSA					
08603	POPR	ARMA																		
087	1GG	ML	C	B21S	RS					LAND										
088	1GG	SE	IA	SHRT	PY	PM	MMMR	M		NONE										
089	1GG	EA	C	21SH	RY					CFDS										
090	1GG	ML	C	NONE	PY				MM	KGSA	KGAR	ARMO								
091	1GG	ML	C	SHRT	SR					IMPT										
092	1GG	ML	C	NONE	RS					NONE										
094	1GG	SE	C	NONE	RY					NONE										
095	1GG	NE	C	1621	PY				R	C	LAND	PTPR	LAND	PTCP	KGSA					
096	1GG	SW	C	SHRT	RR	PP				LODN	IMPT	LAND	IRSY	SPLY	OFFS	KGPR				
09602	KGPR	EXIN	ARMO	EXIN	CFMX	EXIN	DFSG	EXIN	ARMA	POPR	DFSG									
097	1GG	WB	C	SHRT	PY					RLRF	PTPR	CHPA	ARMA	CFAK	LHRT	CFMH				
09702	IMPT	CFML	IMPT	PTCP	LAND	DINH	CFKF	IRSY	PLCY	CFDS	SPLY	IRMY	LCGT	CFDS	ARGN					
09703	CFRL	KGSA	CFPP	PLCY	DFSG	CFDS	LCGT	IMPT	CFSY	DFSG	PLCY	CFPP	EXIN	LCGT	CFAK					
09704	PLCY	LGRF	DFSG																	
098	1GG	WB	C	NONE	PY	MP	MMMR	M		CHPA	CFAK	CFML	DFSG	OFFS	ARGN	DFSG				
09802	ARMA	ARGN	POPR																	
099	1GG	EA	IA	21SH	PY	MP	RRRR	C		PTPR	SPLY	EXIN	SCTY	PLCY	DFSG	CFMX				
09902	IMPT	CFDS	LODN	IMPT	RLRF	TWRL	POPR	SPLY	POPR	DFSG	DFSG	GUAR	DFSG	PLCY	IMPT					
09903	KGPR	PLCY	DIMP	LAND	OFFS	SPLY	IMPT	ARGN	KGAR	DFSG	EXIN	TWRL	POPR	POPR	ARMA					
09904	CFMX	PTPR	OFFS																	

00	1GG	FA	N	SJ	II	N	SHRT	RS	NONE
01	1GG	WB	N	SJ	II	N	NONE	RS	NONE
02	1GG	EA	N	SJ	II	N	21SH	PY	NONE
04	1GG	EA	N	SJ	II	N	B21S	PY	PP
0402	KGSA	TRCO	SPLY	IRMY	PTCP				IRSY
05	1GG	WB	N	SJ	II	N	1621	PY	R
06	1GG	ML	N	SJ	II	N	21SH	PY	MP
0602	CFDS	KGSA	TRBA	CFDS	SPLY	IRMY	LCGT	ARSY	CFML
0603	KGSA	KGAR	KGSA	IMPT	DFSG	ARMO	ARMO	RIRF	LCGT
08	1GG	SE	O	RA	II	N	SHRT	RY	NONE
09	1GG	EA	IA	C	SJ	II	21SH	PY	WM
0902	ARGN	SPLY	EXIN	HAMS	TRCO	PLCY	CFMI	CFDS	CFDS
0903	ARGN	SPLY	EXIN	HAMS	TRCO	PLCY	CFMI	CFDS	CFDS
10	1GG	SE	IA	C	UN	N	SHRT	RR	LAND
11	1GG	NW	SC	C	OU	N	21SH	RS	LAND
12	1GG	NW	SC	C	OU	N	21SH	RS	LAND
13	1GG	SE	IA	C	SJ	II	1621	PY	PP
1302	CFDS	PTPR	SPLY	SPLY	SPLY	PLCY	LGRF	OFFS	CFDS
14	1GG	NW	C	C	OU	N	21SH	RR	LAND
15	1GG	NW	C	C	OU	N	21SH	RR	LAND
16	1GG	NW	C	C	OU	N	21SH	RR	LAND
17	1GG	NW	C	C	OU	N	21SH	RR	LAND
1702	DFSG	CFMX	OFFS	ARGN	PLCY	EXIN	LCGT	SCMI	SCMI
18	1GG	SE	N	CH	IM	N	1621	RY	NONE
19	1GG	SE	N	CH	IM	N	21SH	SR	NONE
22	1GG	EA	N	SJ	II	N	NONE	PY	PP
2202	POPR	IRMI	PLCY	PTCP	IRMI	LODN	SCSY		
2203	PLCY	IRMI	PLCY	PTCP	IRMI	LODN	SCSY		
24	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	N	NONE	RS	NONE
25	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	N	21SH	PY	RRRR
2502	TRCO	IRMY	PTCP	IRMY	PTCP				PTPR
26	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	R
27	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
28	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
29	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
30	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
31	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
32	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
33	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
34	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
35	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	NONE	PY	M
3502	ARGN	OFFS	DFSG	PLCY	RIRF	LAND	RIRF	IMPT	CHPA
36	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	N	NONE	RS	NONE
37	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	N	SHRT	PY	RR
38	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	N	SHRT	PY	RR
3802	CFDS	KGSA	CFMX	CFMI	CFKF	LODN	IRSY	CFMI	EXIN
3803	DFSG	CFDS	EXIN	CFMI	CFKH	IRDS	EXIN	SPLY	EXIN
3804	SCCO								
39	1GG	WB	N	SJ	II	N	1621	PY	NONE
40	1GG	WB	N	SJ	II	N	21SH	PY	MP
4002	KGSA	CFMX	CFKF	SPLY	ARMO	CFML	CFDS	SPLY	CFGF
4003	CFDS	CFMX	CFKF	SPLY	ARMO	CFML	CFDS	SPLY	CFGF
4004	CFMX	CFMX	CFKF	SPLY	ARMO	CFML	CFDS	SPLY	CFGF
4005	CFMX	CFMX	CFKF	SPLY	ARMO	CFML	CFDS	SPLY	CFGF
41	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	1621	PY	PP
42	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	1621	PY	PP
43	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	1621	PY	PP
44	1GG	SE	IA	C	EM	N	1621	PY	PP
4402	KGSA	CFMX	CFKF	SPLY	ARMO	CFML	CFDS	SPLY	CFGF
45	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	N	NONE	RS	NONE

327

146	GG	SE	SC	N	N	21SH	RS	SPLY	
147	GG	NW	SC	TR	II	N	1621	RY	PTPR
148	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	NONE
149	GG	NW	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
150	GG	NW	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PAPS
151	GG	NW	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTPR
152	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
153	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
154	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
155	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
156	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
157	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
158	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
159	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
160	GG	SE	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	RY	PTCP
16002	IRDS	SPLY	DINM	DFSG	ARSH	LIBT	ARMA	EXIN	SPLY
161	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
162	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
163	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
164	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
165	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
166	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
167	LG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
16702	CFDS	IRDS	RIRF	CFMX	LAND	SCCO	CFKF	TRCO	LODN
16703	EXIN	SCTY	CFMX	SPLY	SPLY	CFMI	CFMH	IMPT	CFSY
16704	THRI	TWRL	PLCY	IRDS	RIRF	LGRF	SPLY	DFSG	DFSG
16705	DINM	DFSG	ARSH	NAMS	CFMI	LIBT	ARGN	DFSG	CFMI
168	ICG	SE	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
169	ICG	SE	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	IMPT	SPLY
16902	SPLY	IMPT	LAND	CFDS	CFML	CFMX	IMPT	RIRF	CFMH
16903	LAND	CFKF	CFAK	LODN	CFAK	ARMO	LODN	ARSH	KGPR
16904	CFMI	ARSH	KGAR	CFDS	TRBA	CFIR	ARGN	PTCP	SPLY
16905	ARMO	ARMO	CFMX	CFDS	PTPR	IMPT	CFPP	SCMI	ARGN
16906	CFMX	KGSA	KGAR	CFIR	CFAK	CFMX	IMPT	LAND	CFAK
16907	ARMO	IMPT	CFMX	DIMP	KGSA	DFSG	KGAR	SPLY	OFFS
16908	DFSG	IMPT	LCGT	PRVI	CFMI	ARMA	ARMA	PLCY	IMPT
16909	ARSH	CFAK	CFMI	CFMI	DINM	DFSG	IRDS	DFSG	KGAR
16910	ARGN	CFAK	PAPS	CFPP	CFMX	KGSA	KGRF	CFAK	SCMI
16911	CFMX	CFAK	RIRF	CFMI	IMPT	CFAK	CFMX	POPR	ARSH
16912	PTCP	KGIR	CFRL	EXIN	ARGN	RIRF	LODN	PLCY	ARMA
16913	EXIN	OFFS	SPLY	OFFS					
173	MG	SE	IS	II	N	1621	PY	MM	NONE
174	GG	SE	IS	II	N	21SH	PY	MM	NONE
17402	KGSA	PLCY	EXIN	CFDS	CFDS	LCGT	DFSG	CFMI	TRCO
175	LG	SE	IS	II	N	NONE	PY	R	LAND
17502	PRVI	KGIR	SCSY	II	N	21SH	PY	MM	R
177	LG	SE	IS	II	N	21SH	PY	MM	R
17702	DFSG	CFPP	LGRF	GUAR	ARMO	PTCP	LGRF	SPLY	OFFS
17703	CFIR	OFFS							
178	GG	WB	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	DFSG	
179	GG	WB	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	DFSG	
180	GG	WB	IS	II	N	NONE	RY	DFSG	
181	MG	SW	SC	TR	IG	N	21SH	PY	MM
18102	SPLY	IRMI	ARMO	PLCY	NAMS	TRCO	LGRF	TAXS	CFMI
18103	SPLY	CFIR	NAMS	PTCP	ARMA	SPLY	SPLY	CFML	TRCO
182	GG	SW	IS	II	N	21SH	PY	MM	NONE
183	GG	SW	IS	II	N	21SH	PY	MM	NONE
18302	ARMA	CFMI	SPLY	IG	N	NONE	PY	PP	RRRR
184	GG	MI	IS	II	N	NONE	PY	PP	RRRR
185	GG	SW	IS	II	N	NONE	PY	PP	RRRR
186	GG	WB	IS	II	N	NONE	PY	PP	RRRR
187	GG	WB	IS	II	N	NONE	PY	PP	RRRR
188	GG	SE	IS	II	N	21SH	PY	MM	NONE

189 1GG SE C EH II, R 21SH PY PP MMMM H TRCO ARHL CFDS DINM PTCP TRBA LAND
 18902 LAND KGPR CFMI, NAMS ARMO DFSG PLCY CFSC CFPP PLCY LAND PLCY ARMO SPLY PLCY
 18903 SPLY IRMI DFSG DFSG CFMX PRVL KGRF PLCY CFMX LAND CFML ARMA PTCP DFSG PRVL
 18904 ARSY SPLY DFSG EXIN SCSY CFIR
 190 1CG EA IS C EH IG N SHRT PY WP RRRR C PLCY PLCY POPR PLCY POPR PLCY PLCY
 19002 PLCY EXIN ARGN OFFS
 191 1GG SE IA N N B21S RR PP LAND SPLY LODN SPLY PTPR DFSG DFSG
 19102 GUAR PLCY CFML
 192 1ME ML IA N N SHRT PY R R ARMO
 193 1GG SE IA O HA II N 21SH PP WP RLRF PTPR SCSY SPLY CFDS CFMI CFMH
 19302 RLRF ARHL CFMH LCGT KGSA CFMX TRBA ARHL ARMO LCGT SPLY CFMI ARHL CFAK CFMI
 19303 CFMI CFPP LCGT KGPR KGSA SCTY SCTY CFSC PLCY EXIN CFMX DFSG CFDS LCGT LCGT
 19304 ARGN CFDS CFSC CFPP CFMX KGSA KGAR CFMX DFSG KGSA POPR DFSG IMPT CFPP CFDS
 19305 ARMA CFDS CFMX PLCY CFML SCHI ARMA CFAK PLCY
 194 1LG SW SC O SE IL N SHRT RS NONE
 195 1GG WR SC O DR IM N B21S PY WM MMMM H RLRF CHPA CFMH SPLY CFML RLRF CFRL
 19502 TRCO SPLY EXIN CFDS SPLY CFDS SPLY PLCY DFSG SPLY THRL CFPP ARMO ARMO LGFR
 19503 SPLY DFSG PLCY SPLY CFAK CFML SPLY OFFS PLCY SPLY SCHI CFAK CFMI CFSY DIMP
 19504 KGRF PLCY EXIN PTCP ARGN LAND POPR ARSY
 196 1ME EA IA N N NONE PY RR LCGT SPLY
 197 1CG SW N 21SH RY NONE
 198 1CG SW SC O UN IL N 21SH PY M NONE
 199 1ME NW IS N N SHRT RR CFMI SPLY PTPR LODN SPLY SPLY
 200 1ME SE SC IG N NONE RY LAND OFFS
 201 1ME SW SC N IG N NONE RY NONE
 202 1ME SE SC N IG N NONE RY NONE
 203 1GG MI IS C HA IG N SHRT PY WP RRRR R RLRF CFMI PTPR TRCO CFAK CFMH SPLY
 20302 CFMI RLRF DINM LAND CFKF IRSY DIMP LCGT ARSY IRMY CFDS ARGN KGPR DIMP IMPT
 20303 PLCY DFSG ARSY KGPR LIBT ARMA NAMS LIBT
 204 1CG EA C FM IL N 21SH PY R R M ARMA RLRF ARHL LAND ARHL LCGT ARHL
 20402 EXIN PTCP POPR SCHI
 205 1GG MI JE IG N 21SH RY NONE
 206 1CG EA C N IG N BE21 RS NONE
 207 1LG SE C PE IG N NONE PY R R DFSG
 208 1CG SW D EX II N 21SH RR NONE
 209 1CG NE SJ IM N NONE RR LAND PTPR LAND PTCP CHPA SPLY
 217 1GG SE IA C PE N SHRT PY R R C LAND SPLY LODN LODN SPLY DFSG PLCY
 21702 EXIN
 218 1GG SE N IG N SHRT PY WP R RR R PAP5 CFMH CFMX CFMI PLCY CFDS IRMY
 21802 PTPR DFSG DFSG POPR ARMO DFSG DFSG LCGT PLCY DIMP GUAR SPLY PTCP POPR EXIN
 21803 SPLY SCSY EXIN CHPA
 220 1LG SW IA C SJ II R NONE PY R RR R IMP RLRF IRSY LODN OFFS SPLY SCTY
 22002 IMPT PLCY EXIN KGAR DFSG LODN POPR PLCY IRMI RLRF SPLY RLRF SPLY LGFR DFSG
 22003 DIMP KGSA THRL PLCY KGPR SPLY ARGN OFFS IMPT DFSG IMPT SCHI POPR KGAR LCGT
 22004 ARSY DFSG SPLY DFSG LODN DFSG SCHI DFSG SPLY POPR OFFS SPLY DFSG PLCY CFRL
 22005 DFSG EXIN OFFS
 221 1LG NW SC N 1621 PY RRRR R LAND LIBT PTPR PTCP PTPR LGFR LODN
 22102 CHPA DFSG
 222 1CG SE N N NONE PY MM M M PRVL
 223 1CG SW N IM N SHRT PY RRRR R LAND PTCP
 224 1LG SW N II, R SHRT SR NONE
 225 1LG SE IA C PE N NONE PY WP RRRR C IRSY IMPT IRMI SCHI KGRF PLCY EXIN
 22502 OFFS ARSY SCCO DFSG INDS EXIN CHPA CFDS SPLY DFSG THRL KGRF LODN EXIN SPLY
 22503 SCSY EXIN CHPA
 226 1GG EA C CR IM N SHRT PY PP LAND CFKF CFML PTPR PTCP LAND CFKF
 22602 IRSY SPLY LODN SPLY SPLY CFDS PTPR CFDS CFPP ARMO ARMO KGSA RLRF CFAK PLCY
 22603 KGSA CHPA CFDS
 227 1CG SW IA C CR IG N 21SH PY PP MMMM H CFMH CFML PTPR KGSA CHPA PLCY CFAK
 22702 CFAK CFMI CFMH ARMA SPLY ARHL CFMH CFMH LCGT CFMX KGSA CFAK CFMX CFDS
 22703 SPLY CFKF CFKF CFAK CFMX ARMO CFML LODN CFAK CFMI CFMI CFPP LCGT CFMI ARSY

22704	CFDS	CFMH	KGSA	CFKF	LODN	NAMS	LODN	LCGT	CFRL	TRCO	CFMX	DFSG	CFDS	PTPR	CFDS
22705	CFMX	CFAK	CFSY	PLCY	CFDS	IMPT	CFML	CFSC	EXIN	CFPP	CFPP	DFSG	IRMI	KGRF	CFSY
22706	CFPP	LGRF	CFMX	KGSA	KGAR	CFDS	PRVL	CFIR	DFSG	CFDS	INPT	CFAK	CFDS	CFIR	CFDS
22707	CFAK	ARMO	ARNO	CFMX	KGSA	CFDS	POPR	CFAK	CFML	DFSG	CFMX	PLCY	POPR	PLCY	PLCY
22708	ARGN	PLCY	POPR	CFMX	KGSA	CFML	ARMA	CFAK	CFAK	CFML	CFMI	PLCY	DFSG	PLCY	PLCY
22709	PLCY	ARGN	OFFS	DFSG	PTCG	PLCY	KGIR	ARGN	DFSG	ARMA	DINH	CFAK	TRBA	ARSY	SCSY
22710	KGSA	OFFS	CFIR												
228	1LG	EA	N	IM	R	SHRT	RY						NONE		
229	1ME	WR	SC	N	N	SHRT	RY						NONE		
230	1GG	SW		LI	IM	N	21SH	RY					NONE		
231	1GG	SW			N	N	21SH	RY	PP				LAND	ARHI	PTPR
232	1GG	NE			N	N	SHRT	RY	PP				DFSG	CFMH	LAND
23202	CFMH	PTPR	LAND	ARHI	PTCP	LCGT							CFMH	CFAK	CFMH
234	1GG	WB	N	N	N	21SH	RY						NONE		
235	1GG	SE	N	N	N	NONE	RY						NONE		
236	1ME	NE	IS	N	N	1621	PY	WP	RRR	R	LAND	PTPR	LAND	PTCP	LODN
23602	ARMA	ARSY	EXIN										SPLY	CFDS	SPLY
238	1GG	SW	O	QU	IM	N	R215	PY	MNMM	M	SPLY	CFDS	SPLY	KGPR	CFPP
23802	DFSG		CA	IM	B	NONE	RY					PTPR	CFMI	LGRF	
239	1LG	SW	C	MA	IM	B	21SH	PY				LAND	ARGN		
241	1GG	ML	N	MA	IM	B	SHRT	RR				NONE			
242	1GG	SW	N	MA	IM	B	SHRT	RS				NONE			
243	1GG	SW	IS	N	N	N	R215	PY				PLCY	ARMA	LODN	SPLY
244	1MG	SW	N	N	N	N	NONE	RY				LAND	PLCY	PTPR	LAND
245	1MG	NE	N	N	N	N	NONE	RY				LAND	PLCY	PTPR	LAND
246	1CG	EA	SC	C	EN	IL	N	21SH	PY	PM	RRMM	M	ARMA	RIRF	PTPR
24602	PTCP	SPLY	CFML										LAND	NAMS	CFDS
248	1LG	SW	N	N	N	1621	RS					NONE			
249	1ME	SW	N	N	N	21SH	PY	RR	R			SPLY	LODN	DFSG	SPLY
24902	POPR												PAPS	LODN	DINH
250	1CG	SE	N	N	N	21SH	PY					SPLY			
251	1GG	SE	N	N	N	SHRT	PY	MP	R	RR	M	NONE			
252	1GG	EA	SC	C	EN	IM	N	R215	RY	PP		NONE			
253	1GG	EA	N	N	N	1621	RY					NONE			
254	1CG	SE	N	N	N	SHRT	PY					NONE			
255	1CG	SE	N	N	N	21SH	PY					RR	R	R	CFDS
255	1ME	ML	IA	N	N	SHRT	PY					MNMM	M	TRCO	LCGT
257	1GG	WB	N	N	N	SHRT	RY					NONE			
258	1GG	SW	N	N	N	SHRT	RR					NONE			
259	1LG	SW	N	N	N	SHRT	RR					KGAR			
260	1CG	NE	N	N	N	SHRT	RR					PTPR			
261	1GG	SE	N	N	N	SHRT	PY	PP	M	M	M	DFSG	OFFS		
262	1GG	ML	N	N	N	SHRT	PY	MP	RRRR	M	LAND	SPLY	ARMO	DFSG	ARMO
26202	CFDS	LODN	ARMA	PRVL	CFMI	DFSG	CFMX	ARMA	ARSY	CHPA	SPLY				
263	1GG	SE	N	N	N	SHRT	PY					NONE			
264	1GG	SE	N	N	N	SHRT	PY					POPR			
265	1LG	WR	N	N	N	SHRT	PY					PLCY			
266	1LG	SW	N	N	N	21SH	SR					IMPT			
267	1LG	SE	IA	N	N	21SH	PY					RRRR	M	LODN	OFFS
26702	PRVL											NAMS	PLCY	EXIN	PLCY
268	1GG	WR	O	OU	IV	N	NONE	RS				NONE			
269	1LG	SE	O	OU	IV	N	NONE	PY				MN	M	M	LAND
270	1CG	SE	N	N	N	SHRT	PY					NONE			SPLY
272	1GG	EA	C	CA	IG	N	21SH	PY				M	M	NONE	OFFS
273	1CG	SE	O	CH	SA	N	NONE	PY				M	M	NONE	
274	1LG	ML	O	SA	IL	R	21SH	PY				R	NONE		
275	1GG	ML	N	N	N	SHRT	PY					NONE			
276	1GG	SE	O	OU	IV	IL	N	SHRT	PY	PP	MNMM	M	CFML	RIRF	SCSY
27602	LIBT	CFMH	IMPT	LCGT	CFDS	KGSA	CFMX	EXIN	CFKF	CFMX	ARMO	CFML	PLCY	CFPP	CFMI
27603	SPLY	CFAK	CFMI	PTPR	CFJR	CFPP	LCGT	PTPR	SPLY	CFMX					

277 ICG SE N IM R 21SH RY NONE
 278 ICG SE IA IM R SHRT PY WP RRRR C LAND IRSY CFKF IRSY CFMX TRCO KGPR
 27802 IRMY LCGT CFIR SPLY CFMH ARMO PTPR PTCG ARMO PTCF IMPT LODN
 280 ICG MI O TR IL N SHRT PY MMMM M NONE
 281 ICG MI IA N N SHRT RR GUAR
 282 ICG WB N JE II B SHRT RY NONE
 283 ICG WB N IM N SHRT RS NONE
 284 ICG WB N II N NOHE RS CFDS
 285 ICG SW IA N 4 IL N 1621 PY MMMM M IMPT CFML SPLY LODN LODN CFDS CFSY
 28502 CFDS KGPR IRMI IMPT TRCO GUAR IRDS IRMY POPR CFMX SPLY CFSY ARMA NAMS LODN
 28503 CFMI PLCY EXIN
 287 ICG SW N N 1621 RR NONE
 288 ICG SW N N NONE RY NONE
 289 ICG EA N N NONE PY R R PRVL
 290 ICG EA C SJ IM R SHRT PY MM M IRMY IRDS SPLY
 292 ICG SW BR II N BE21 PY CFMI CFKF CFMX PTCF IRSY CFMI LCGT
 29202 CFDS PTPR PRVL DFSG POPR CFDS CFML EXIN CFML
 293 ICG MI C KI IM N EDCS PY MP MMMM M PTPR POPR
 294 ICG ML N N SHRT PY MMMM M CFMI PRVI POPR PLCY ARMA
 295 ICG SE IA N N NONE PY R R M CFKF LAND LAND LODN LODN SPLY ARMO
 29502 CFMI DFSG OFFS ARGN ARMA CFMI ARMA EXIN DFSG
 296 ICG SW O IJ N NONE PY NONE
 297 ICG SE SC C FM N 21SH PY MMMM M CFKF CFMH LODN ARMO LODN IRSY SPLY
 29702 PTPR SPLY KGPR CFPP SPLY CFML PTPR SPLY SPLY CFDS ARMA
 298 ICG NE C CA IM N NONE RS LAND PTPR LAND PTCF
 299 ICG NE C CA N R21S UN LAND PTPR LAND PTCF
 300 ICG SW N IL R 21SH RR NONE
 301 ICG ML N IG N NONE RY LAND
 302 ICG SE N N 21SH PY NONE
 303 ICG SE IA O UV II N SHRT PY WP C CFMH CFML KGSA CHPA CFKF CFKF CFMH
 30302 CFMH KGSA CFMX PTCF CFDS EXIN ARHL CFKF LCGT CFPP CFMI ARHL CFMI IRMY LCGT
 30303 ARSY CFML KGAR IRMY CFDS CFIR KGPR ARGN DFSG CFDS PTPR CFMX CFDS IMPT CFPP
 30304 CFIR NAMS CFDS ARMO ARMO TRCO LGRF SPLY PLCY PLCY POPR KGSA CFKF LODN DESG
 30305 PLCY CFMX PLCY CFSC OFFS POPR CFMX IMPT IMPT KGIR SCMI IRMY KGSA CFMX CFMX
 30306 CFKF CFMI PRVL KGRF PLCY PLCY PTPR EXIN LAND CFKF ARGN PLCY POPR IRDS NAMS
 30307 KGAR CFDS CFDS CFML ARGN ARMA CFML CFKF ARMA PTCF ARMA CFMX PLCY SPLY KGIR
 30308 PLCY NAMS PLCY DFSG SCSS CHPA
 304 ICG SE IS O MA II N 21SH PP WP RRRR C CFML LAND CFKF TRCO SPLY ARMO CFDS
 30402 DFSG PLCY IMPT IRMI DINM ARMA ARMA EXIN POPR EXIN DFSG
 305 ICG SE IA C CL IG B SHRT PY K LAND DFSG POPR OFFS IMPT EXIN
 306 ICG SW IS N N 1621 RR IRSY SPLY IRSY PRVL TRCO TRCO LODN
 30602 RLRF IRMY EXIN ARSY
 307 ICG NE C SJ IG N NONE PY R C LAND PTPR LAND PTCF
 308 ICG SE C SJ IM N SHRT RY NONE
 309 ICG SW IA N EX IM R SHRT PY PP MMMM M ARGN CFMI ARGN PAPS ARMA PTCF CFKF
 30902 CHPA PAPS SPLY GUAR CFMI CFML POPR PRVL ARMA
 311 ICG SE N IG N SHRT RY NONE
 312 ICG MI N N SHRT PY PP MM M CFDS ARMA
 313 ICG WB O QU IG N 1621 PY R M LCGT ARMA NAMS CFMI CFMI ARSY
 314 ICG SE C TR II N SHRT PY N M CFDS
 315 ICG SE IS C FM IG N 21SH PY WM RRRR C CFMH CFDS CFML SPLY SPLY CFDS SCCO
 31502 DINM LODN SPLY LODN CFDS SPLY SPLY CFML SPLY ARMO CFSY PRVL LAND POPR SPLY
 31503 DFSG CFMX CFMX SPLY ARSY PLCY LODN DFSG CFSC LIRT CFMX SCMI CFSY KGRF PLCY
 31504 PLCY CFMI PLCY SPLY CFDS THRI CFIR IRMY PAPS ARMA PTCF DFSG ARMA ARGN
 31505 ARMA DFSG ARMA CFMI NAMS OFFS CHPA CFMX SPLY EXIN DFSG
 316 ICG MI IA C PT IL B NONE PY RR R C LAND IMPT POPR LGRF PAPS EXIN LAND
 31602 OFFS IRDS IMPT KGRF EXIN DFSG ARMA PAPS LIRT CFMI PTCF ARMA SPLY DFSG ARMA
 31603 DFSG EXIN ARGN OFFS
 319 ICG EA C CR IM B ELRF RR NONE
 320 ICG NW IA N IL N NONE PY WP R R C CFML PTPR PTPR ARMO DFSG EXIN POPR

[illegible]

37204	PLCY	DFSG	PLCY	CFMX	ARGN	ARGN	PLCY	CFAK	POPR	KGAR	SCMI	CFAK	CFAK	KGAR	ARMA
37205	PLCY	DFSG	PLCY	CFMX	ARGN	ARGN	PLCY	CFAK	POPR	KGAR	SCMI	CFAK	CFAK	KGAR	ARMA
373	ICG	EA	IA	N	NONE	PY	PP	M	M	NONE					
374	ICG	SW	TR	IL	N	NONE	RY			NONE					
376	ICG	SW	IL	N	NONE	RY				NONE					
377	ICG	SW	MA	IL	N	NONE	PY			NONE					
378	ICG	SW	IG	N	B21S	PP	MP	M		NONE					
379	ICG	SW		N	NONE	RY				NONE					
380	ICG	SW	IA	O	BA	IM	N	SHRT	PY	R	R	R			
381	ICG	SW	IS	O	BA	IM	N	FLBC	PY						
382	ICG	SW	SC	N	N	NONE	RS			NONE					
383	ICG	SW		N	WA	IM	N	SHRT	RS						
384	ICG	SW		N	IL	R	SHRT	PY	PP	M	M	M			
385	ICG	EA	IA	N	N	NONE	PY	PP	M	M	M				
38502	GUAR	CFML	ARMO	DFSG	SPLY	POPR	DFSG			CFMI	CFAK	CFMH	PTCP	CFKF	IRSY
386	ICG	SW	EX	N	N	NONE	RY			NONE					
387	ICG	SW		N	N	21SH	RS			CFDS	IRDS				
388	ICG	SW		N	IM	N	SHRT	RS		NONE					
389	ICG	SW		N	II	N	NONE	RR		NONE					
390	ICG	SW		N	II	N	NONE	RS		NONE					
391	ICG	SW		N	II	N	SHRT	PY	WP	RRRR	C	ARMA	LAND	LAND	CFRL
39102	LODN	OFFS	GUAR	SPLY	DIMP	NAMS	ARMO	LODN	CFML	CFDS	PLCY	IMPT	PLCY	KGPR	CFPP
39103	EXIN	KGAR	ARMA	CFPP	PTCP	LODN	ARMO	ARMO	IMPT	EXIN	POPR	RLRF	PTCP	IMPT	IMPT
39104	LTBT	LODN	IRMI	LGRF	RLRF	TAXS	CFMX	ARGN	RLRF	ARMA	CFAK	PLCY	KGSA	CFAK	PLCY
39105	THRI	PLCY	KGPR	LAND	POPR	PTPR	CHPA	KGAR	ARGN	SPLY	CFMI	POPR	EXIN	LCGT	SPLY
39106	ARSY	CFMX	DFSG	ARGN	ARMA	PAPS	CFML	PTCP	EXIN	IMPT	CHPA	EXIN	CFMX	SPLY	GUAR
39107	RLRF	LODN	IMPT	CFML	SCMI	ARSY	ARGN	CFMI	SPLY	SPLY	DFSG	CHPA	LODN	CFML	PLCY
39108	DINH	LCGT	CHPA												
392	ICG	MI	SC	C	EM	IG	N	21SH	PY	WM	RRRR	C	CFMI	EXIN	ARGN
39202	POPR	CHPA	EXIN	ARMA											
393	IME	WB	IA	N	R	NONE	PY	RR	R	R	CFMI	TRCO	CHPA	TRCO	LTBT
39302	DINH	LAND	GUAR	CFOF	IRSY	CFMI	EXIN	PLCY	CFDS	GUAR	DFSG	EXIN	IMPT	OFFS	
39303	PTCP	IMPT	LODN	ARMO	IMPT	DFSG	DIMP								
394	ICG	MI	IA	N	IM	N	1621	PY	PP	RRRR	M	THRI	PTPR	DINH	SPLY
39402	ARMA	LTBT	LAND	LAND	LODN	SPLY	SPLY	SPLY	SPLY	CFDS	SPLY	SPLY	LODN	IRMI	ARMA
39403	THRI	TAXS	THRI	NAMS	TAXS	LGRF	SPLY	DFSG	PLCY	SPLY	GUAR	OFFS	IRSY	CFSY	KGPR
39404	EXIN	PTCP	SPLY	LGRF	IRSY	SPLY	OFFS	DINH	DFSG	SPLY	DFSG	CHPA	NAMS	CFDS	EXIN
39405	DFSG	SPLY	ARGN	CFMI	TRBA	POPR	DINH	SPLY	EXIN						
395	ICG	SW	SC	IL	B	NONE	PP	MP	M	M	CFMI	PTPR	ARGN		
396	ICG	SW	IS	O	PE	IN	N	21SH	PP	MP	IRMI	CFMH	RLRF	PTPR	POPR
39602	CFAK	CFMI	CFMI	CFAK	CFMH	CFDS	CFML	CFMI	ARHL	CFMH	CFMH	CFMX	KGSA	CFAK	CFMX
39603	CFMI	CFDS	SCCO	LODN	ARHL	CFKF	IRSY	CFAK	CFMX	CFAK	LCGT	CFAK	CFDS	SPLY	CFMI
39604	ARHL	CFOP	CFAK	CFMI	CFMI	CFPP	ARHL	LCGT	SPLY	LCGT	ARHL	CFMI	ARSY	KGAR	CFDS
39605	KGPR	KGSA	CFKF	CFPP	LODN	LODN	SPLY	LCGT	CFRL	CFSC	PLCY	CFMX	DFSG	CFDS	
39606	SPLY	PTPR	CFDS	CFAK	CFSY	CFPP	CFML	CFSY	CFSY	FXIN	CFPP	CFPP	DFSG	IRMI	CFSY
39607	CFIR	CFPP	CFMX	KGSA	CFAK	KGSA	SPLY	IMPT	CFDS	CFAK	NAMS	CFPP	CFDS	CFIR	ARMO
39608	CFMX	KGSA	CFDS	POPR	CFAK	CFML	LGRF	PLCY	POPR	CFAK	CFMX	PLCY	CFSC	CFMX	CFMX
39609	SCMT	IRMI	KGSA	CFMX	CFMI	CFML	CFML	CFMI	ARMA	PLCY	KGPR	CFML	PLCY	CFMX	PLCY
39610	CFIR	CFMX	CFAK	ARGN	CFMI	CFML	PLCY	CFAK	SCCO	CFML	CFML	CFKF	SCMI	ARGN	CFML
39611	CFDS	CFDS	CFDS	ARGN	CFMI	SPLY	CFMX	CFAK	CFAK	CFPP	CFMX	KGSA	CFML	KGPR	CFAK
39612	CFMI	CFMX	ARMA	CFAK	CFMI	CFAK	CFMI	CFMX	CFMI	CFML	PLCY	CFSY	OFFS	PLCY	PLCY
39613	KGIR	CFML	CFML	PTPR	CFAK	ARSY	SCSY	KGAR	KGSA	SCMI	EXIN	CFIR	OFFS	KGPR	
397	ICG	SW	OH	IG	N	21SH	PY	WP	R	C	NONE				
400	IME	SW	EX	IM	N	B21S	RY			NONE					
401	ICG	SE	CH	IL	N	SHRT	PY			M	M	PTPR			
402	ICG	SW	IA	C	OU	IN	N	NONE	PY	PH	MMH	R	CFDS	CFML	CFMI
40202	TRBA	IRSY	IRSY	CFKF	IRSY	CFMX	SPLY	LODN	TRCO	KGPR	CFMI	GUAR	IRMY	IRMY	CFDS
40203	CFIR	SPLY	KGPR	SPLY	ARMO	ARMO	IRDS	CFML	CFDS	CFMX	CFDS	SPLY	PLCY	PTPR	IMPT
40204	CFDS	CFMX	CFIR	IMPT	PTCP	NAMS	PLCY	IRMI	LODN	ARMO	ARMO	PTPR	PLCY	IRDS	IRMY
40205	IRSY	PLCY	PTCP	CFDS	SPLY	IRMI	LODN	IRMI	PLCY	TAXS	GUAR	ARMA	PLCY	DFSG	POPR

40206	DFSG	DIMP	KGSA	SPLY	DFSG	CFAK	L0DN	DFSG	PLCY	PLCY	KGPR	SPLY	GUAR	OFFS	PLCY
40207	IMPT	IMPT	KGIR	IMPT	SCMI	POPR	IRMI	SPLY	PLCY	POPR	KGRF	PLCY	CFML	RLRF	PLCY
40208	DIMP	PTCP	EXIN	CFIR	LGRF	CFIR	IRDS	LAND	CFIR						
404	LG	NW	C	SJ	IG	B	SHRT	PY	WP	RR	C	PTPR	PTCP	SPLY	ARMO
40402	ARMO	LCGT	PLCY	ARMO	IMPT	POPR	SPLY	EXIN	GUAR	RLRF	LCGT	ARMA	DFSG	ARSY	POPR
40403	DFSG	LIBT	IMPT	IMPT	OFFS	SPLY	SCMI	POPR	PLCY	KGSA	POPR	PLCY	RLRF	CFMX	DIMP
40404	ARGN	LGRF	DINM	LAND	OFFS	ARSY	RLRF	SPLY	DFSG	PTPR	IRDS	EXIN	KGAR	EXIN	DFSG
40405	CFDS	ARGN	KGRF	EXIN	EXIN	IMPT	DFSG	THRL	ARMA	ARMA	PTCP	ARMA	CFAK	PAPS	EXIN
40406	RLRF	L0DN	PRVL	POPR	SPLY	EXIN	PLCY	ARSY	CFDS						
406	IGG	SW	O	MA	IM	N	1621	RR							
407	IME	ML	SC	O	MA	N	BE21	PY							
410	IMG	SW	IS	N		N	21SH	PY	RRRR	M	IRSY	ARGN	GUAR	SPLY	CFSY
41002	TRCO	PTPR	IRDS	TRCO	TAXS	DIMP	IRMI	EXIN	KGRF	EXIN	GUAR	SPLY	SCMI	NAMS	SPLY
41003	LCGT	SPLY	THRL	EXIN	ARMA	PTCG									
411	IMG	SW	JA	O	EX	II	N	21SH	PY	RR	CFMI	CFAK	CFMI	RLRF	CFMX
41102	CFKF	CFAK	CFDS	ARHL	CFMI	IRMY	CFDS	ARGN	NAMS	PLCY	DFSG	CFDS	CFSY	DFSG	CFPP
41103	IRMY	SPLY	TRCO												
412	IME	SW	O	EX	IM	N	NONE	PY	MMM	N	LCGT	SPLY	CHPA		
413	IGG	SW	O	PE	IM	N	21SH	PY	WP	RR	R	RLRF	LIBT	CFML	RLRF
41302	PLCY	ARMO	PRVL	CFMX	IRSY	RLRF	PTCP	LGRF	RLRF	DFSG	LCGT	PLCY	POPR	DIMP	OFFS
41303	POPR	PLCY	PAPS	SCMI	IRMI	POPR	KGRF	EXIN	DIMP	IRDS	OFFS	PLCY	RLRF	IRDS	CFOP
41304	DFSG	ARGN	KGRF	CFMI	LCGT	IMPT	KGRF	PTCP	EXIN	CFML	PLCY	OFFS	PLCY	SPLY	CHPA
41305	CFML	PLCY	KGSA	EXIN	CHPA	OFFS									
414	IGG	SW	SC	O	SJ	IM	N	21SH	PY	PP	MMM	N	RLRF	PTPR	LAND
41402	SPLY	PLCY	CFSY	KGRF	L0DN	CFML	LCGT	IRMY	CFKF	KGIR	KGRF				
415	IGG	SW	O	MA		N	NONE	RY							
417	IGG	SE	N			N	NONE	RS							
418	IGG	SW	O	OR	IM	B	SHRT	RR							
419	IGG	ML	OU	II	N	21SH	PY		M	RRR	C	IMPT	KGSA	LAND	CHPA
420	IGG	SW	IS	C	OU	IL	B	SHRT	PP	MP	RRRR	C	IMPT	KGSA	LAND
42002	CFAK	L0DN	IMPT	CFML	CFMX	RLRF	ARMA	LAND	CFKF	KGPR	ARSY	KGAR	KGSA	NAMS	SCTY
42003	L0DN	SCMI	LCGT	CFDS	DFSG	PLCY	CFPP	LAND	IRMI	IMPT	ARMO	IMPT	IRMI	IMPT	IRMI
42004	LGRF	PLCY	TAXS	CFMI	RLRF	PLCY	POPR	DFSG	ARGN	PLCY	IMPT	POPR	SCMI	PLCY	KGSA
42005	POPR	KGRF	PLCY	ARGN	LGRF	DINM	LAND	CFML	RLRF	RLRF	POPR	CHPA	CFOP	SCMI	SPLY
42006	DFSG	POPR	ARSY	PAPS	ARMA	CFAK	ARMA	CFMX	SPLY	RLRF	L0DN	CFML	DFSG	POPR	PLCY
42007	ARGN	IRMY	SPLY	EXIN	CHPA	ARMA	DINM	KGSA	OFFS	CHPA					
421	ILG	WB	N		IG	N	SHRT	RY							
422	ICG	WB	O	BR	II	N	NONE	PY	R	R	R	RLRF	SPLY	ARMO	DFSG
42202	SCMI	PTCP	EXIN												
423	IGG	NW	N			N	NONE	RY							
425	ILG	SE	O	CH	IM	N	NONE	PY	R	M	LGRF	DFSG	EXIN	PRVL	
427	IGG	SW	O	OV	IG	N	SHRT	RY							
428	ILG	NE	N			N	NONE	PS	RRRR	R	PTPR	ARSY	LAND	PTCP	IRSY
429	ILG	WB	N			IM	B	SHRT	RY						
430	IME	SW	N			N	NONE	PY	RRRR	R	NONE				
431	ILG	ML	SC	O	HH	II	B	1621	PS	PP	RRRR	R	RLRF	LAND	TRCO
43102	IRMY	NAMS	CFDS	PLCY	KGRF	CFPP	KGSA	KGAR	KGSA	CFAK	CFMX	PLCY	IRMI	ARMA	KGSA
43103	CHPA														
432	IGG	SW	N			N	SHRT	RY							
434	ICG	SE	N			N	NONE	PY							
435	ICG	ML	N			N	NONE	RY							
436	ILG	NW	O	LI	II	N	SHRT	PY	MMM	M	PTPR				
437	ILG	NW	IA	O	RR	IG	N	SHRT	PY	RRR	R	NONE			
438	IGG	SE	IA	O	CH	IG	N	SHRT	PY	R	R	LAND	IRMY	CFSY	L0DN
439	ILG	SE	IA	O	UN	IM	N	NONE	PY						
43902	SPLY	OFFS	EXIN	DFSG											
440	IGG	SW	O			UN	II	N	SHRT	RS					
441	IGG	NE	C			QU	II	N	21SH	RS					
443	ILG	SW	N			II	R	NONE	PY	R	R	SPLY	DIMP		
444	IGG	WB	N			IL	N	SHRT	RY						

448 1CG ML N N SHRT RY NONE
449 1ME SW N N SHRT PY M M NONE
450 1MG SE TS N N SHRT PP PP RR M M CFMI CFDS LAND LODN IRSY SPLY GUAR
45002 1GRF SPLY CFMI LODN IRMI LGRF DFSG DFSG CFMI CFSY PLCY LODN
451 1ME WB TS N N NONE PY RR PTPR SPLY IRMI LODN GUAR IRSY SPLY
45102 GUAR GUAR GUAR TWRL TRCO LODN LGRF SPLY CFMI EXIN EXIN EXIN OFFS CFSY PLCY
45103 KGRF ARSY SPLY DFSG DFSG SPLY DFSG LODN CFSY DINH SPLY GUAR PLCY LODN CHPA
452 1CG NW C C QU IG N 21SH PY PTPR
453 1GG ML C C 88 N NONE RY NONE
454 1GG ML SC N II N NONE RY LAND
455 1LG NE C C QU II N SHRT PY MP MMM CFMH RLRF PTPR SCBY LAND CFMH CFMH
45502 PLCY CFAK CFAK CFAK CFMH CFDS CFMH RLRF CFMH PTPR KGSA CFMX LCGT LAND
45503 CFMI PTCF KGSA CFPP CFMX KGSA DFSG CFDS CFDS KGSA CFAK CFML PLCY POPR CFAK
45504 PLCY CFSC CFMX PTCF SCHI KGSA CFMX CFMX CFAK SCHI ARMA CFAK ARMA ARSY PLCY
45505 ARSY KGAR KGSA SCHI CFDS CFMI
456 1CG SE C C CR IG N 21SH PY R C PAPS PLCY DFSG
457 1GG SW C C QU N 1621 RY NONE
458 1CG WR SC N IN N NONE PY R M NONE
459 1CG WR SC N IN N 1621 PY R RR R LCGT
460 1GG WB N N SHRT RR NONE
461 1GG SE N N SHRT RY NONE
462 1GG SW N N SHRT RY NONE
463 1GG SW O O OU IM N R21S RR KGSA
464 1CG NE C C QU IG N 1621 RY LAND PTPR LAND PTCF
465 1GG NE JA C QU IG N NONE PY RRR R CFMI LAND CHPA CFAK ARHL PTPR LAND
46502 CFKF ARHL PTCF PLCY DFSG CFMX SPLY DIMP IRMI POPR KGRF OFFS ARSY PLCY SCCO
46503 KGIR ARMA POPR EXIN EXIN ARSY
466 1CG SW IA O EX II N 21SH PY WP RRRR CFMH IMPT CFMI PTPR PAPS CFAK SPLY
46602 CFMH KGSA PTCF DTM EXIN CFKF LODN CFMI CFMI IRMY SPLY LCGT CFDS LODN
46603 SCTY TRCO PLCY CFMX CFDS CFMX CFPP DFSG ARMO CFPP SPLY ARMO PLCY IRMY LGRF
46604 CFMI SPLY LCGT ARMO CFMX SPLY SPLY PLCY ARGN POPR CFMX PLCY KGIR CFMX
46605 IRSY ARMA CFMX POPR CFMI PLCY IRMY KGSA CFML POPR PLCY EXIN CFMX CFML CFSY
46606 PRVL PLCY PLCY POPR KGIR CFRL ARGN LIRT KGSA TRCO
467 1GG ML IA C TR N 21SH RR LAND CFDS PTPR CFSY
468 1CG SW N N N NONE RY NONE
469 1GG ML TR IM N SHRT PY WP RRRR M DFSG ARMO EXIN KGSA LCGT
471 1GG SE N N II N SHRT PY R R NONE
472 1GG WB N N II N NONE PY MMM M CFDS
473 1LG SW N N IG N 1621 PY M M NONE
474 1CG SW IA O JE IG N NONE RY NONE
475 1GG SW IA O MA N N NONE RY NONE
476 1ME EA N N N NONE PY R TRCO KGRF
477 1CG WB N N IM R SHRT RR NONE
480 1GG SW IA O SA IM N 21SH PY RRRR C SPLY CFML ARSY LODN SPLY SPLY SPLY
48002 ARMA IRMI SPLY DFSG SPLY EXIN RLRF DFSG CHPA CFDS SPLY SPLY SPLY SPLY CHPA
48003 SPLY
481 1GG SW N N IL N SHRT RS NONE
482 1CG SW SC C QU II N 1621 PY PP RRRR R NONE
483 1GG SE C C UV II N NONE PY PP MMM M LAND DFSG OFFS
484 1LG SE N N N SHRT PY NONE
485 1LG SW N N SM N 1621 RS NONE
487 1CG SE C C QU IM N R21S PY M M H ARSY
488 1ME SW N N N 1621 PY R POPR
489 1GG SW SC O RR IG N R21S PY WM RRRR R PTPR SCBY CFMH CFDS CFKF CFMX DFSG
48902 KGRF PLCY PLCY NAMS PLCY PTCG KGIR
490 1GG NE O MA IG N SHRT PY WP RRRR R CFMH PTPR CFMI SCBY CFMH CFDS CFML
49002 PTPR DINM LAND CFKF PLCY CFDS PTCF NAMS DFSG CFDS CFDS CFAK CFML KGSA DFSG
49003 RLRF DFSG POPR CFMX SPLY CFSC GUAR PTCF KGSA LCGT ARMA PLCY KGRF PLCY CFML
49004 CFML PLCY CFAK SCCO CFML CFML IRDS CFKF NAMS SCHI ARGN CFML SPLY ARGN PLCY
49005 CFAK PLCY CFSY PTCG KGIR

491	1ME	SE	IS	N	H	SHRT	PY	PP	RRRR	M	TRCO	SPLY	CFDS	LAND	LODN	GUAR	IRSY	
49102	SPLY	GUAR	GUAR	SPLY	LODN	SPLY	DFSG	PTCG	IRDS	GUAR	KGPR	GUAR	GUAR	GUAR	GUAR	GUAR	THRL	
49103	PRVL	LODN	GUAR	IRDS	TRCO	LODN	LODN	SPLY	LGRF	SPLY	DFSG	SPLY	PRVL	DFSG	LODN			
49104	GUAR	CFSY	SPLY	IRMT	EXIN	KGRF	PLCY	GUAR	SPLY	LGRF	SCMI	DFSG	IRDS	DFSG	DFSG			
49105	DFSG	SPLY	DFSG	THRL	ARMA	ARMA	CFMI	PTCP	ARMA	ARGN	CFAK	ARMA	GUAR	LODN	GUAR			
49106	CFMI	SPLY	CFSY	ARGN	DINN	NAMS	SPLY	GUAR	POPR	LODN	TRCO	TRCO						
494	1GG	WB	N	N	IL	N	NONE	SR	NONE									
495	1MF	SE	SC	N	N	NONE	PY	WP	RRRR	C	TWRL	TRCO	CHPA	LAND	GUAR	LODN	IRSY	
49502	SPLY	IRSY	SPLY	PTCG	EXIN	KGPR	DFSG	GUAR	LAND	GUAR	LODN	GUAR	LODN	SPLY	LGRF			
49503	DFSG	SPLY	GUAR	PRVL	DFSG	LODN	EXIN	EXIN	CFSY	IRMT	PLCY	EXIN	GUAR	LGRF	DFSG			
49504	DFSG	EXIN	DFSG	LODN	POPR	LODN	TRBA											
496	1GG	SE	O	SA	N	21SH	RY				PRVL							
497	1GG	SE	O	MA	N	SHRT	RY				PTPR	CFDS						
498	1GG	SW	O	EX	IM	N	SHRT	RY			NONE							
499	1ME	SW	O	UN	N	SHRT	PY		MMMM	M	TRCO	EXIN	IRDS					
500	1ME	SW	N	N	N	SHRT	RY				NONE							
501	1GG	SW	C	KT	IL	N	21SH	RY	PP		RLRF	PTPR	CFDS	CFMI	CFDS	SCTY	LODN	
50102	KGRF	CFSY	CFPP	KGSA	KGAR	KGSA	CFAK	LODN	PTCP	KGIR	ARGN	KGSA						
502	1CG	SE	IS	O	MA	IG	N	NONE	PY	WM	RRRR	M	IRSY	ARHL	SCTY	CFSY	DFSG	
504	1GG	SE	IS	O	HH	N	21SH	PY	WP	RRRR	C	CFDS	LGGT					
505	1GG	SE	SC	C	KT	H	R21S	PY		RRRR	R	LAND	PTPR	DFSG	GUAR	OFFS	LODN	
506	1LG	EA	C	N	KT	N	NONE	PY		R	RR	C	NONE					
507	1GG	NE	C	SJ	IG	N	SHRT	RY			LAND	ARHL	PTPR	LAND	ARHL	ARHL	PTCP	
508	1LG	WB	C	UN	IG	N	NONE	RS			NONE							
509	1LG	NE	C	BS	IG	N	NONE	PY		R	R	LAND	PTPR	LAND	PTCP	ARSY	PAPS	
510	1MG	WB	C	N	KT	N	21SH	PY			NONE							
512	1GG	MI	IA	O	BA	II	N	21SH	PY	PP	MM	M	LIBT	GUAR	KGPR	CFDS	CFMI	
513	1GG	NE	IA	O	II	N	NONE	SR					LAND	PTPR	LAND	PTCP		
514	1GG	NE	O	UV	N	SHRT	RS						LAND	PTPR	LAND	PTCP		
515	1CG	MI	O	MA	IL	N	NONE	PY	WP	RR	R	R	CFMH	CFAK	CFMH	CFMI	RLRF	
51502	CFDS	ARHL	CFMI	IRMY	CFDS	LODN	SCTY	PLCY	CFMX	CFDS	EXIN	ARMO	PLCY	PLCY	POPR			
51503	SPLY	SPLY	IMPT	THRL	LODN	CFML	POPR	CFKF	LODN	POPR	DFSG	PLCY	KGIR	SCSY				
517	1GG	SE	N	N	N	NONE	PS		R	R	NONE							
518	1GG	SE	C	UN	N	SHRT	RS				NONE							
519	1GG	MI	N	II	N	NONE	RS				NONE							
520	1ME	SW	N	N	N	NONE	PY		RRRR	M	TWRL	DINN	TRCO	CHPA	SPLY	DFSG	SPLY	
52002	PTPR	ARMA	LIBT	SPLY	CFDS	LAND	SPLY	SPLY	DIMP	SPLY	SPLY	ARGN	SPLY	SPLY	LGGT			
52003	CFSY	PTCG	SPLY	CFSY	ARMA	LODN	IRMT	ARMA	LIBT	DFSG	LGRF	SPLY	EXIN	CFMI	SPLY			
52004	SPLY	SCMI	KGRF	EXIN	PTCP	SPLY	LGRF	IRDS	IRSY	LAND	OFFS	DFSG	SPLY	PTPR	EXIN			
52005	CHPA	SPLY	CFDS	EXIN	DFSG	CFNL	SPLY	SPLY	ARGN	CFMI	TRBA	EXIN	RLRF	PRVL	SPLY			
52006	SPLY	EXIN	SPLY	GUAR	EXIN	CHPA												
521	1LG	NL	O	UN	IG	N	1621	RR			IRSY	LODN	TRCO	KGPR	PLCY			
522	1LG	SW	C	SJ	IM	N	1621	PY	PP	RRRR	R	PLCY	CHPA					
526	1GG	SE	O	BR	II	N	21SH	PP		MMH	M	LIBT						
527	1CG	SE	IA	O	SJ	IM	N	1621	PY	PM	MMH	R	RLRF	IMPT	KGSA	TRCO	IRSY	
52702	CFMI	CFMX	CFMI	RLRF	ARMA	KGSA	CFMX	TRBA	CFML	DINN	IRMY	TRCO	KGPR	CFGF	CFMI			
52703	CFDS	CFMX	CFDS	PTCG	PLCY	PTPR	ARGN	KGSA	KGAR	CFAK	LAND	ARMA	CFPP	ARMO	TRCO			
52704	PTPR	ARGN	SPLY	POPR	ARMA	SCMI	RLRF	PLCY	DFSG	RLRF	CFAK	ARGN	CFML	DFSG	LGGT			
52705	CFIR	PAPS	LIBT	ARMA	POPR	ARGN	ARGN	CFAK	GUAR	CFAK	CFML	ARMA	LODN	PLCY	POPR			
52706	PRVL	PLCY	PLCY	ARMA	CFMI	PTCG	PLCY	KGIR	LODN	PLCY	ARMA	DINN	SPLY	DFSG	KGSA			
52707	OFFS	TRCO	RLRF															
528	1GG	WB	O	TR	IM	N	SHRT	RY			RLRF							
529	1CG	NE	C	CR	IG	N	SHRT	PY		RRR	R	PTPR	IMPT	LODN	OFFS	KGPR	CFIR	
52902	SPLY	CFMH	SCTY	SCTY	ARMO	LODN	PTCG	PLCY	SCMI	CFPP	CFMX	ARMO	ARMO	PLCY	POPR			
52903	PTCP																	
530	1GG	NE	N	N	N	SHRT	RS				PTPR	PTCP	KGAR					
534	1LG	SE	IA	TR	IG	N	NONE	PY		MMH	M	PTCP	IRSY	TRCO	SPLY	SPLY		
535	1CG	SE	IA	C	CA	IL	N	NONE	PY	PP	MMH	N	IRSY	ARMA	DFSG	PRVL		
537	1GG	EA	C	CA	IL	N	SHRT	PY		R	R	LAND						
538	1GG	WB	N	N	N	B21S	PY				NONE							

539 1GG SE H H SHRT PY MMM N NONE
540 1GG FA N N 21SH PY MMMM RLRP ARHL LAND LCGT ARHL PTCP CFML
541 1GG FA IA C SS IL N R21S PY MMMM M PAPS LAND LCGT PTCP EXIN LAND CFDS
542 1GG SW N N II N NONE PY DIMP GUAR OFFS LODN
543 1GG WB JS D RA II R 21SH PY RRRR C CFML DINM IMPT LAND PAPS PAPS CFMH
54302 IMPT LODN IMPT CFPP CFML IMPT RLRP ARMA DINM PTCP IRSY CFKP CFML ARSY SPY
54303 CFMI ARHL CFDF CFAK IRMY KGAR IRMY CFIR ARGN KGRF SPY LODN ARMO LODN CFML
54304 CFDS PTCG PLCY PTHR LCGT IMPT CFDS PLCY CFPP KGAR IMPT IRMI PTCP IMPT ARMO
54305 IMPT IMPT SPY LODN DFSG LGRF GUAR ARMA CFMX ARMO CFMX DFSG KGSA SPY DFSG
54306 SPY IMPT IMPT IMPT SCMT POPR IRMI SPY PLCY POPR PTCP IMPT IMPT RLRP CFMI
54307 CFMX ARGN DINM LAND OFFS ARSY ARGN ARSY LRT CFPP CFML ARMA SCHI CHPA CFMX
54308 RLRP SCHI PLCY LCGT SCSY EXIN OFFS LCGT
545 1GG NW N IL N R21S PS M CHPA PTPR
546 1GG SW C OU IG N 1621 PY HP R R TRCO CFAK CFMH CFMI SPY ARMO ARMO
54602 PLCY LCGT POPR CFML LCGT DFSG ARMA PAPS
547 1GG SW SC Q UN IM N NONE PY M LAND CFML
548 1LG SW SC O MA IM N NONE PY WM RRRR R CFMX KGPR KGRF CHPA LCGT IRSY KGAR

APPENDIX D

COMPUTER BREAKDOWN OF APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEE TYPES

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 1 SCTV

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 7 CG- 6 LG- 2 MG- 0 ME- 0

GEOG. CODE EA- 1 ME- 1 HE- 2 HW- 0 SE- 6 SW- 4 WR- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 5 SC- 0 IS- 5 - 5

CAMBRIDGE 9 OXFORD- 5 REMAINDER- 1
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

RA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 CY 1 HH 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 4 ME 0 OR 0
PE 0 QU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TR 0 IV 0 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 3 CL 0 CC 0 CH 1 KI 1 JE 0 MA 0
PE 0 PT 0 QU 1 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 0 TR 2 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 6 II- 4 IL- 5 IM- 0 IN- 0 - 0

BARR- 5 NON-BARR.- 10

PREV. PARL. NONE- 3 ELRC- 0 ELRC- 0

1621- 0 SHRT- 4 BE21- 0 B21S- 0 BESH- 0 21SH- 8

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 8 PP- 6 PS- 0 PY- 1 HR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 3 PP- 1 MP- 6 WM- 1 PM- 1 - 3

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 0 R- 10 - 5

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 0 R- 11 - 4

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 0 R- 8 - 7

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 2 R- 9 - 4

1648 STATUS M- 3 R- 5 C- 2 - 5

TOTAL 15

NOTING REPAIRS FOR COMMITTEE 2 30 00

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 11 CG- 3 LG- 3 HG- 0 ME- 1

GEOG. CODE EA- 3 ML- 1 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 7 SW- 3 WR- 2

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 6 SC- 1 TS- 3 - 8

CAMBRIDGE 7 OXFORD- 8 REMAINDER- 3
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 1 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HU 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 3 ME 0 OR 0
PE 1 OH 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 2 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EX 2 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
PE 1 PT 0 OH 1 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 1 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 4 IL- 5 II- 4 IK- 2 IH- 0 - 3

HARR- 5 NON-HARR- 13

PREV. BARL. NONE- 4 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 EPCS- 0
1621- 1 SHRT- 6 RE21- 0 H21S- 2 RE5H- 0 21SH- 5

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 16 PP- 2 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 4 MP- 3 WM- 2 PM- 1 - 3

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 5 R- 10 - 3

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 5 R- 8 - 5

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 6 R- 7 - 5

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 5 R- 9 - 4

1648 STATUS M- 4 R- 6 C- 4 - 4

TOTAL 18

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 3 SECC
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 7 CG- 5 LG- 1 HG- 0 HE- 0
 GEOG. CODE EA- 2 ML- 0 NE- 3 NW- 0 SE- 5 SW- 3 WR- 0
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 4 SC- 0 LS- 7 - 2
 CAMBRIDGE 7 OXFORD- 4 REMAINDER- 2
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 0 JF 0 LY 0 MA 1 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 2 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 0 CL 0 CC 0 EN 1 KI 0 JF 0 MA 0
 PE 1 PT 0 QU 1 SC 0 SJ 0 SS 2 TR 1 UN 1
 INNS OF COURT IG- 6 II- 0 IL- 1 IM- 3 IU- 0 - 3
 HARR- 0 NON-HARR.- 13
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 2 ELBP- 0 ELBC- 0 EHCS- 0
 1621- 2 SIRT- 1 RE21- 0 H21S- 1 RFSH- 0 21SH- 7
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 6 PP- 6 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SP- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 2 PP- 0 MP- 6 WM- 2 PN- 0 - 3
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 2 R- 8 - 3
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 1 R- 8 - 4
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 2 R- 5 - 6
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 2 R- 4 - 7
 1644 STATUS M- 3 R- 2 C- 3 - 5
 TOTAL 13

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 4 SCMI
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 16 CG- 15 LG- 10 MG- 1 ME- 2
 GEOG. CODE EA- 6 MI- 0 NE- 7 NW- 1 SE- 11 SW- 13 WA- 6
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 13 SC- 3 IS- 13 - 15
 CAMBRIDGE 22 OXFORD- 17 REMAINDER- 5
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 HA 4 BU 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 3 JE 0 LY 0 MA 2 ME 10 OR 1
 PE 4 QU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SW 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EM 3 KT 0 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 1 PT 0 QU 7 SC 0 SJ 3 SS 5 TH 0 UN 2
 INDS OF COURT IG- 7 IL- 13 IL- 8 IM- 7 IU- 0 - 9
 BARR- 16 NON-BARR.- 28
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 6 ELBK- 0 ELBC- 0 EDCS- 0
 1621- 8 SHRT- 16 RE21- 0 H21S- 1 PESH- 0 21SH- 13
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 36 PP- 8 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 2 MP- 14 WM- 7 PM- 3 - 12
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 9 R- 25 - 10
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 9 R- 22 - 13
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 6 R- 25 - 13
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 6 R- 28 - 10
 1644 STATUS M- 9 R- 11 C- 16 - R
 TOTAL 44

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 5, GUAR

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 14 CG- 16 LG- 5 MG- 4 ME- 30

GEOG. CODE EA- 3 ML- 4 ME- 1 NW- 1 SE- 31 SW- 19 WD- 10

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 19 SC- 12 IS- 27 - 11

CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 9 REMAINDER- 46
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

RA 2 RR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HU 0 JE 0 LT 0 MA 2 ME 0 OR 0
PE 0 QU 2 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 FH 1 KI 1 JE 0 MA 0
PE 0 PT 0 QU 3 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 0 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IC- 5 II- 7 IL- 4 IM- 13 IU- 0 - 40

BARR- 16 NON-BARR.- 53

PREV. PARL. NONE- 21 ELRC- 0 ELRC- 0 ELRC- 0

1621- 3 SHRT- 26 RE21- 0 R21S- 5 RFSH- 0 21SH- 14

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 62 PP- 5 PS- 0 PY- 0 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 14 PP- 19 KP- 9 WM- 1 PM- 6 - 20

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 9 R- 48 - 12

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 8 R- 49 - 12

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 12 R- 39 - 18

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 6 R- 40 - 23

1648 STATUS M- 27 R- 18 C- 12 - 12

TOTAL 69

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 6 CG- 7 LG- 5 HG- 1 ME- 7

STOCK COMPANIES 1A- R SC- 2 JS- 10 6

DA	0	BR	1	CH	0	CC	0	EX	0	HH	2	JE	0	LY	0	MA	1	ME	0	OR	1
PE	0	QU	0	SA	0	SE	0	SJ	0	SH	0	TR	0	UV	0	WA	0	WN	0		

CA	0	CR	2	CL	0	CC	0	FM	1	KI	0	JE	0	MA	0
PE	1	PT	0	QU	0	SC	0	SN	2	SS	1	TR	2	UN	0

HARR- 6 NON-BARR.- 20

1621- 3 SHRT- 6 RE21- 0 R21S- 1 BESH- 0 21SH- 9

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 7 PP- 5 HP- 3 WM- 4 PM- 0 - 7

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 2 R- 23 - 1 \

1644 2ND, QUARTER M- 2 R- 22 - 2

1644 3RD. QUARTER H- 4. R- 15 - 7

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 3 R- 19 - 4

1648 STATUS M- 12 R- 3 C- 8 - 3

TOTAL	26
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DIVING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 7 EXIN

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 48 CG- 40 LG- 34 MG- 5 ME- 29

GEORG. CODE EA- 17 ML- 15 NE- 4 NW- 12 SE- 48 SW- 49 WR- 11

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 50 SC- 20 IS- 31 - 55

CAMBRIDGE 59 OXFORD- 43 REMAINDER- 54
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 BR 1 CH 1 CC 0 EX 3 HH 6 JE 0 LI 0 MA 5 ME 0 OR 2
PE 5 OH 1 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TH 1 UV 3 WA 1 UN 3

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 4 CH 1 CC 0 EX 17 KI 0 JE 1 MA 0
PE 5 PT 4 QU 5 SC 0 SJ 10 SS 1 TR 1 UN 3

INNS OF COURT IG- 27 II- 24 IL- 22 IM- 31 IU- 0 - 52

HARR- 45 NON-HARR- 111

PREV. PARL. NONE- 41 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 13 SHRT- 47 HE21- 1 R21S- 15 RFSH- 0 Z1SH- 39

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 133 PP- 17 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 6 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 45 PP- 12 MP- 24 WM- 11 PM- 1 - 63

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 27 R- 87 - 42

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 21 R- 84 - 51

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 29 R- 78 - 49

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 16 R- 84 - 46

1648 STATUS M- 55 R- 29 C- 47 - 25

TOTAL 156

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 8 TERM

SOCIAL STATUS	GG-	7	CG-	4	LG-	0	HG-	0	ME-	2
GEOG. CODE	EA-	0	HL-	2	HE-	0	NW-	0	SE-	8
	SW-	3	WB-	0						
STOCK COMPANIES	IA-	5	SC-	1	IS-	1	-	6		
CAMBRIDGE	5	OXFORD-	5	REMAINDER-	3					
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS										
RA	0	RR	0	CH	0	CC	0	EX	0	HH
2	JE	0	LI	0	MA	2	ME	0	OR	0
PE	0	OU	0	SA	0	SE	0	SJ	1	SM
0	TH	0	IV	0	WA	0	UN	0		
CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS										
CA	0	CR	1	CI	0	CC	0	EM	1	KI
0	JE	0	MA	0						
PE	0	PT	1	OU	1	SC	0	SJ	0	SS
0	TH	0	UN	1						
JUNES OF COURT	IG-	4	II-	1	IL-	3	IN-	3	IU-	0
HARR-	6	NON-HARR-	7							
PREV. PARL. NONE-	3	ELBE-	0	ELBC-	0	EHGS-	0			
1621-	2	SHRT-	2	HE21-	0	R21S-	0	HESH-	0	21SH-
APR-DEC 1642	PY-	11	PP-	2	PS-	0	RY-	0	RR-	0
	RP-	0	RS-	0	SR-	0	UN-	0		
1643 PARTY STATUS	WP-	1	PP-	3	MP-	5	WM-	0	PH-	2
1644 1ST. QUARTER	M-	6	R-	5	-	2				
1644 2ND. QUARTER	M-	6	R-	6	-	1				
1644 3RD. QUARTER	M-	5	R-	3	-	5				
1644 4TH. QUARTER	M-	4	R-	7	-	2				
1648 STATUS	M-	8	R-	2	C-	1	-	2		
TOTAL		13								

DURING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 9 DFG
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 102 CG- 56 IG- 46 MG- 5 ME- 39
 GEOG. CODE EA- 19 HL- 20 NE- 12 NW- 8 SE- 109 SW- 57 WR- 23
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 94 SC- 26 TS- 52 - 76

CAMBRIDGE 95 OXFORD- 65 REMAINDER- RR
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

RA 4 BR 4 CH 1 CC 0 EX 4 HU 8 JF 0 LI 3 MA 15 ME 0 OR 2
 PE 5 QU 4 SA 2 SE 0 SJ 3 SM 0 TR 1 UV 4 WA 0 UN 5

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 14 CL 1 CC 1 EM 23 KI 1 JE 2 MA 1
 PE 4 PT 5 QU 11 SC 0 SJ 18 SS 6 TR 6 UN 2

INHS OF COURT IG- 62 II- 39 IL- 36 IM- 41 IN- 0 - 70

BARR- 70 NON-BARR.- 178

PREV. PARL. NONE- 68 ELHE- 0 ELHC- 0 FBGS- 0
 1621- 17 SHRT- 71 RE21- 1 R21S- 15 RFSH- 2 21SH- 74

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 210 PP- 30 PS- 0 RY- 3 RR- 5 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 47 PP- 42 MP- 50 WK- 17 PK- 10 - 82

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 40 R- 142 - 66

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 44 R- 130 - 74

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 46 R- 116 - 86

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 40 R- 144 - 64

1648 STATUS M- 82 R- 58 C- 60 - 48

TOTAL 248

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE TO NAMS

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 15 CG- 6 LG- 5 NG- 2 ME- 3

GEOG. CODE EA- 3 ML- 4 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 10 SW- 11 WB- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 12 SC- 5 IS- 8 - 6

CAMBRIDGE 10 OXFORD- 11 REMAINDER- 10
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 0 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 2 JE 0 LJ 0 MA 2 ME 0 OR 0
PE 1 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 3 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 1 CI 0 CC 0 FH 3 KI 0 JE 0 MA 1
PE 0 PT 0 OU 2 SC 0 SJ 0 SS 2 TR 1 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IC- 9 II- 7 IL- 5 IN- 6 IU- 0 - 4

BARR- 8 NON-BARR.- 23

PREV. PART. NONE- 1 ELBE- 0 ELDC- 0 ERCS- 0
1621- 6 SHRT- 9 RF21- 0 R21S- 1 PESH- 0 21SH- 14

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 26 PP- 4 PS- 1 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 7 PP- 6 MR- 6 WM- 4 PM- 2 - 6

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 4 R- 22 - 5

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 4 R- 21 - 6

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 7 R- 17 - 7

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 5 R- 19 - 7

1644 STATUS M- 13 R- 6 C- 8 - 4

TOTAL 31

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 11 ARS4

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 33 CG- 13 LG- 14 MG- 0 ME- 7

GENG CODE EA- 5 HL- 6 NE- 10 NW- 6 SE- 14 SW- 15 WB- 11

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 16 SC- 3 IS- 18 - 30

CAMBRIDGE 28 OXFORD- 23 REMAINDER- 16

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 3 RR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 5 JE 0 LI 1 MA 2 ME 0 OR 1

PE 2 QU 2 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 2 WA 1 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 CM 4 KI 0 JE 0 MA 2

PE 1 PT 1 QU 6 SC 0 SJ 4 SS 5 TR 2 UN 1

INNS OF COURT IG- 25 II- 10 IL- 10 IM- 8 IU- 0 - 14

HARR- 26 NON-HARR- 41

PREV. PARL. NONE- 11 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 9 SHRT- 24 RE21- 0 R21S- 4 RESH- 1 21SH- 18

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 57 PP- 8 PS- 1 RY- 0 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 13 PP- 3 MP- 17 WM- 7 PM- 1 - 26

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 13 R- 38 - 16

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 12 R- 34 - 16

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 9 R- 34 - 24

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 10 R- 39 - 18

1648 STATUS M- 20 R- 14 C- 20 - 13

TOTAL 67

DIVING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 12 ARMA

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 52 CG- 32 LG- 20 HG- 5 HE- 11

GEOG. CODE EA- 5 MI- 13 NE- 10 NW- 5 SE- 45 SW- 33 WH- 9

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 35 SC- 9 LS- 35 - 41

CAMBRIDGE 43 OXFORD- 39 REPAIRER- 38
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 3 BR 1 CH 1 CC 0 EX 3 HI 5 JE 0 LT 2 MA 6 ME 0 OR 0
PE 2 OH 3 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 7 SH 0 TR 0 UV 3 WA 2 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 4 CL 0 CC 0 EH 12 KI 0 JE 1 MA 1
PE 0 PT 4 OH 9 SC 0 SJ 6 SS 1 TR 3 UN 2

INNS OF COURT IG- 36 II- 19 III- 19 IV- 22 V- 0 - 24

HARR- 40 NON-HARR.- 80

PREV. PARI. NONE- 16 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 EHCS- 0
1621- 17 SHRT- 44 RE21- 1 RE21S- 3 REFH- 1 21SH- 3R

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 96 PP- 19 PS- 1 RY- 2 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 19 PP- 18 MP- 30 WM- 6 PM- 11 - 36

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 28 R- 65 - 27

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 28 R- 64 - 28

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 29 R- 51 - 40

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 28 R- 60 - 32

1644 STATUS M- 45 R- 21 C- 32 - 22

TOTAL 120

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 13 *ARGN*
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 40 CG- 26 LG- 12 MG- 3 ME- 5
 GENG. CODE EA- 6 MI- 7 NE- 3 NW- 2 SE- 24 SW- 29 WB- 15
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 27 SC- 7 IS- 17 - 35
 CAMBRIDGE 28 OXFORD- 36 REMAINDER- 22
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 RA 3 RR 2 CH 1 CC 0 EX 6 HH 6 JE 0 IT 0 MA 3 ME 0 OR 1
 PE 4 QU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 5 SH 0 TR 0 UV 3 WA 1 UN 1
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 5 CL 0 CC 0 EM H KI 1 JF 0 MA 1
 PE 0 PT 1 QU 4 SC 1 SJ 4 SS 1 TR 1 UN 1
 INNS OF COURT IG- 19 II- 16 IL- 21 IM- 16 IN- 0 - 14
 BARR- 30 NON-BARR.- 56
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 14 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- R SHRT- 35 HE21- 0 H21S- 1 RESH- 1 21SH- 27
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 73 PP- 9 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 1 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 18 PP- 9 MP- 18 WM- 6 PM- 8 - 27
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 22 R- 39 - 25
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 23 R- 39 - 24
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 18 R- 38 - 30
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 19 R- 47 - 20
 1648 STATUS M- 29 R- 17 C- 23 - 17
 TOTAL 86

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 14 ARMO
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 57 CG- 35 LG- 11 MG- 1 ME- 4
 GENG. CODE EA- 6 MI- 19 NE- 5 NW- 5 SE- 28 SW- 33 WR- 12
 STOCK COMPANIES JA- 28 SC- 8 IS- 18 - 54
 CAMBRIDGE 42 OXFORD- 38 REMAINDER- 28
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 3 BR 2 CR 0 CC 0 EX 4 III 4 JE 0 LI 2 MA 10 ME 0 OR 2
 PE 3 QII 3 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 1 UV 3 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 2 CR 8 CL 0 CC 0 EM 14 KI 0 JE 2 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 QII 7 SC 0 SJ 4 SS 2 TR 2 UN 1
 INNS OF COURT IG- 34 IL- 17 II- 16 IM- 26 IU- 0 - 15
 BARR- 37 NON-BARR.- 71
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 19 ELRF- 0 ELRC- 0 EBCS- 0
 1621- 3 SHRT- 39 RE21- 0 R215- 4. RESH- 0 21SH- 43
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 87 PP- 15 PS- 0 RY- 4 PR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 19 PP- 13 MP- 30 WM- 7 PH- 8 - 31
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 21 H- 47 - 40
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 23 H- 54 - 31
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 19 R- 50 - 39
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 16 R- 53 - 39
 1648 STATUS M- 32 R- 28 C- 22 - 26
 TOTAL 108

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 15 APRIL

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 19 CG- 15 LG- 4 MG- 5 ME- 0
 GEOG. CODE EA- 11 MI- 1 NE- 13 NW- 0 SE- 9 SW- 8 WR- 1
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 19 SC- 0 JS- 8 - 16
 CAMBRIDGE 16 OXFORD- 15 REMAINDER- 12
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 1 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 2 HH 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 5 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 5 QU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 2 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EM 5 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 QU 2 SC 0 SJ 3 SS 4 TR 1 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT LG- 13 II- 8 II- 5 IM- 6 IU- 0 - 11
 BARR- 2 NON-BARR.- 41
 PREV. PABL. NONE- 8 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- 4 SHRT- 10 RE21- 0 R21S- 0 RFSH- 0 21SH- 21
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 29 PD- 9 PS- 0 RY- 5 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 4 MP- 9 WM- 3 PM- 0 - 22
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 8 R- 17 - 18
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 8 R- 14 - 21
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 8 R- 17 - 18
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 9 R- 13 - 21
 1644 STATUS M- 9 R- 3 C- 11 - 20
 TOTAL 43

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 16 RGA R
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 18 CG- 8 LG- 10 NG- 0 ME- 1
 GENG. CODE EX- 1 MI- 4 NE- 3 NW- 2 SE- 9 SW- 12 WR- 6
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 10 SC- 2 IS- 7 - 18
 CAMBRIDGE 13 OXFORD- 17 REMAINDER- 7
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 2 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 4 JE 0 LY 0 NA 4 NE 0 OR 1
 PR 2 OH 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 0 UV 2 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 EM 3 KI 1 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 OU 2 SC 0 SJ 3 SS 0 TR 2 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 7 II- 12 IL- 10 IM- 5 IN- 0 - 3
 HARR- 18 NON-HARR.- 19
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 6 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
 1621- 3 SHRT- 16 HE21- 0 R21S- 0 RESH- 0 21SH- 12
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 27 PP- 6 PS- 1 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- R PP- 3 MP- 12 WM- 1 PM- 4 - 9
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 6 R- 19 - 12
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 7 R- 18 - 12
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 4 R- 18 - 15
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 5 R- 21 - 11
 1648 STATUS M- 8 R- 10 C- 10 - 9
 TOTAL 37

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 17 KGRF

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 18 CG- 13 LG- 9 NG- 1 ME- 5

GENG. CODE EA- 3 HL- 3 NE- 3 NW- 1 SE- 11 SW- 20 WB- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 12 SC- 7 IS- 10 - 17

CAMBRIDGE 16 OXFORD- 19 REMAINDER- 11
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 1 RR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 4 JE 0 LI 0 MA 2 ME 0 OR 1
PE 1 OH 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 2 SH 0 TH 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 EH 4 FY 1 JE 0 MA 0
PE 2 PT 1 OH 4 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 1 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 7 II- 4 IL- 10 IM- 15 IU- 0 - 10

BARR- 15 NON-BARR.- 31

PREV. PARL. NONE- 12 ELRE- 0 ELRC- 0 EPCS- 0

1621- 3 SHRT- 10 RE21- 0 R21S- 3 RFSH- 0 21SH- 18

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 37 PP- 6 PS- 2 RY- 1 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 9 PP- 8 MP- 9 WM- 6 PH- 4 - 10

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 11 R- 27 - 8

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 11 R- 25 - 10

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 9 R- 20 - 17

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 6 R- 26 - 14

1648 STATUS M- 14 R- 15 C- 10 - 7

TOTAL 46

DUTY BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE IN RGSA
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 53 CG- 26 LG- 15 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEOG. CODE EA- 4 ML- 11 NE- 14 NW- 1 SE- 23 SW- 34 WR- 7
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 27 SC- 7 IS- 16 - 44
 CAMBRIDGE 38 OXFORD- 49 REMAINDER- 7
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 RA 1 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EY 3 HU 9 JE 0 LT 0 MA 12 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 9 QU 2 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 5 SM 0 TR 1 UV 5 WA 0 UN 2
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 9 CL 0 CC 0 EM 7 KI 3 JE 3 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 QU 11 SC 0 SJ 4 SS 0 TR 1 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 24 II- 26 IL- 19 IM- 22 IN- 0 - 3
 BARR- 30 NON-BARR.- 64
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 5 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
 1621- 9 SHRT- 35 RE21- 0 H21S- 4 RFSH- 0 21SH- 41
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 64 PP- 20 PS- 3 RY- 6 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 13 PP- 23 MP- 40 WM- 0 PM- 10 - 8
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 29 R- 32 - 33
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 31 R- 31 - 32
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 25 R- 30 - 39
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 22 R- 35 - 37
 1644 STATUS M- 25 R- 20 C- 12 - 37
 TOTAL 94

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 19 *KGPR*
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 1 20 CG- 8 LG- 9 KG- 0 ME- 2
 GENG CODE EA- 3 MI- 5 NE- 1 NW- 1 SE- 13 SW- 15 WR- 1
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 12 SC- 5 TS- 7 - 16
 CAMBRIDGE 17 OXFORD- 15 REMAINDER- 7
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 1 BB 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 4 JE 0 LI 0 MA 3 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 1 QU 2 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TH 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 1
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 1 CI 0 CC 0 CM 6 KL 0 JE 0 MA 2
 PE 0 PT 0 QU 4 SC 0 SJ 3 SS 1 TR 0 UN 0
 JUDS OF COURT IC- 6 II- 8 III- 9 IV- 13 V- 0 - 4
 BARR- 20 NON-BARR- 19
 PREV. PARL NONE- 8 ELRE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- 4 SHRT- 16 RE21- 0 R21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 9
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 29 PP- 5 PS- 1 RY- 0 RR- 3 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 7 PP- 8 MP- 9 PM- 3 PH- 4 - 8
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 13 R- 15 - 11
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 12 R- 15 - 12
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 11 R- 15 - 13
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 8 R- 18 - 13
 1648 STATUS M- 13 R- 12 C- 7 - 7
 TOTAL 39

408

2

DITING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 21 CFPF

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 31 CG- 19 LG- 6 MG- 1 ME- 1

GEOG. CODE EA- 3 MI- 2 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 19 SW- 25 WR- 7

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 15 SC- 5 TS- 14 - 24

CAMBRIDGE 16 OXFORD- 33 REMAINDER- 9

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 3 RR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 3 HH 4 JE 0 LI 0 MA 4 ME 0 OR 1

PE 8 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 0 UV 4 WA 0 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 6 CI 0 CC 0 EM 5 KI 1 JE 0 MA 0

PE 0 PT 0 QU 2 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 0 TR 1 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 10 II- 16 IL- 11 IM- 16 IN- 0 - 5

HARR- 20 NON-HARR- 38

PREV. PARL. NONE- 1 ELHE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 2 SHRT- 20 RE21- 0 RE21S- 4 HFSH- 0 21SH- 31

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 38 PP- 17 PS- 1 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 11 MP- 23 WM- 2 PM- 3 - 13

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 18 R- 15 - 25

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 18 R- 18 - 22

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 14 R- 16 - 28

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 14 R- 21 - 23

1648 STATUS M- 19 R- 7 C- R - 24

TOTAL 58

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 22 CFSC

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 8 CG- 4 IG- 1 MG- 0 ME- 0

GEOG. CODE EA- 1 ML- 0 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 6 SW- 4 WB- 0

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 5 SC- 1 IS- 4 - 3

CAMBRIDGE 6 OXFORD- 6 REMAINDER- 1

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 3 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 2 OU 0 SA 0 SF 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EH 3 KJ 0 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 OU 1 SC 0 SJ 0 SS 1 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 4 II- 4 IL- 1 IN- 2 IU- 0 - 2

BARR- 1 NON-BARR.- 12

PREV. PARL. NONE- 0 ELRE- 0 ELRC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 1 SHRT- 3 RE21- 0 R21S- 0 RESH- 0 21SH- 9

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 8 PP- 5 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 2 PP- 2 MP- 7 WM- 2 PM- 0 - 0

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 3 R- 4 - 6

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 3 R- 5 - 5

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 3 R- 4 - 6

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 3 R- 3 - 7

1648 STATUS M- 2 R- 2 C- 3 - 6

TOTAL 13

26

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 23 *CFIR*

SOCIAL STATUS	GG-	12	CG-	14	LG-	3	HG-	0	ME-	1
GEOG. CODE	EA-	1	ML-	0	NE-	1	NW-	0	SE-	14
	SW-	13	WR-	1						
STOCK COMPANIES	IA-	15	SC-	1	IS-	7	-	7		
CAMBRIDGE	13	OXFORD-	13	REMAINDER-	4					
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS										
RA	1	RR	0	CH	0	CC	0	EX	0	HH
3	JE	0	LI	0	MA	1	ME	0	OR	0
PE	4	OU	0	SA	0	SE	0	SJ	1	SM
0	TR	0	UV	3	WA	0	UN	0		
CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS										
CA	0	CR	4	CL	0	CC	0	FM	2	KI
0	JE	1	MA	0						
PE	0	PT	0	OU	5	SC	0	SJ	0	SS
1	TR	0	UN	0						
INNS OF COURT	IG-	6	II-	5	IL-	5	IN-	12	IU-	0
-	2									
HARR-	14	NON-HARR-	16							
PREV. PARL. NONE-	5	FLDE-	0	FLBC-	0	EBCS-	0			
1621-	2	SHRT-	9	RE21-	0	R21S-	0	BESH-	0	21SH-
14										
APR-DEC 1642	PY-	24	PP-	5	PS-	0	RY-	1	RR-	0
0	RP-	0	RS-	0	SR-	0	UN-	0		
1643 PARTY STATUS	WP-	3	PP-	5	MP-	9	WM-	4	PM-	6
-	3									
1644 1ST. QUARTER	M-	14	R-	8	-	8				
1644 2ND. QUARTER	M-	14	R-	7	-	9				
1644 3RD. QUARTER	M-	11	R-	6	-	13				
1644 4TH. QUARTER	M-	6	R-	11	-	13				
1648 STATUS	M-	9	R-	9	C-	6	-	6		
TOTAL	30									

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 24 C.FOT-

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 2 CG- 4 LG- 3 MG- 0 ME- 1

GEOG.CODE EA- 0 ML- 0 NE- 0 NW- 0 SE- 2 SW- 5 WR- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 2 SC- 1 IS- 3 - 4

CAMBRIDGE 3 OXFORD- 5 REMAINDER- 2

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 1 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HU 0 JE 0 LT 0 MA 0 ME 0 OR 0
PE 2 QU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 0 CL 0 CC 0 EM 2 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
PE 0 PT 0 QU 1 SC 0 SJ 0 SS 0 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 0 II- 1 IL- 2 IM- 5 IU- 0 - 2

BARR- 5 NON-BARR.- 5

PREV. PARL. NONE- 2 FLRE- 0 FLRC- 0 FLCS- 0

1621- 1 SHRT- 3 RE21- 0 R21S- 0 RFSH- 0 21SH- 4

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 6 PP- 3 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 1 PP- 0 MP- 3 WM- 0 PH- 2 - 4

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 1 R- 5 - 4

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 1 R- 6 - 3

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 1 R- 4 - 5

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 1 R- 4 - 5

1648 STATUS M- 0 R- 5 C- 2 - 3

TOTAL 10

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 25 CEML

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 73 CG- 49 IG- 14 HG- 1 HE- 3

GENG. CODE EA- 8 ML- 9 NE- 9 NW- 2 SE- 36 SW- 65 WR- 11

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 39 SC- 11 TS- 37 - 53

CAMBRIDGE 39 OXFORD- 72 REMAINDER- 29
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 6 BR 2 CH 0 CC 0 EX 7 HU 6 JF 0 LI 0 MA 12 ME 0 OR 1
PE 22 OU 1 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 5 SH 0 TR 0 UV 6 WA 1 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 7 CL 0 CC 1 EM 13 KI 0 JF 1 MA 1
PE 0 PT 0 QU 8 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 4 TH 2 UN 1

JAMS OF COURT IG- 28 II- 25 IL- 24 IM- 45 IU- 0 - 18

BARR- 39 NON-HARR.- 101

PREV. PARL. NONE- 15 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 9 SHRT- 41 RE21- 2 R21S- 5 RESH- 0 21SH- 6R

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 103 PP- 35 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 27 PP- 20 HP- 46 WM- 8 VM- 12 - 23

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 36 R- 55 - 49

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 37 R- 60 - 43

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 35 R- 46 - 59

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 32 R- 56 - 52

1648 STATUS M- 44 R- 31 C- 26 - 39

TOTAL 140

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 26 CFDS

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 93 CG- 60 LG- 15 MG- 5 ME- 6

GEOG. CODE EA- 17 ML- 15 NE- 11 NW- 2 SE- 53 SW- 62 WR- 19

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 5R SC- 17 IS- 35 - 69

CAMBRIDGE 69 OXFORD- 79 REMAINDER- 31

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 3 BR 5 CH 1 CC 0 EX 6 HH 11 JE 0 LY 1 NA 19 ME 0 OR 2
PE 12 OU 5 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 2 SH 0 TR 0 UV 8 WA 0 UN 3

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 2 CR 13 CL 0 CC 0 EM 18 KI 2 JE 2 NA 1
PR 1 PT 0 OU 12 SC 0 SJ 8 SS 5 TR 3 UN 2

INNS OF COURT IG- 39 II- 42 IL- 30 IM- 36 IN- 0 - 32

HARR- 34 NON-HARR.- 145

PREV. PARL. NONE- 24 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 13 SHRT- 50 BE21- 3 H21S- 11 RESH- 0 21SH- 78

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 131 PP- 32 PS- 2 RY- 6 RR- 6 RP- 0 RS- 2 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 24 PP- 30 MP- 54 WM- 13 PM- 14 - 44

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 47 R- 57 - 75

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 47 R- 62 - 70

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 47 R- 56 - 76

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 33 R- 68 - 78

1648 STATUS M- 57 R- 39 C- 26 - 57

TOTAL 179

4117

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 27 CFMH

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 38 CG- 16 LG- 6 MG- 0 ME- 1

GEOG. CODE EA- 2 ML- 4 NE- 14 NW- 0 SE- 18 SW- 17 WR- 6

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 14 SC- 5 TS- 12 - 30

CAMBRIDGE 24 OXFORD- 29 REMAINDER- 8
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

RA 1 RR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 2 HH 3 JE 0 LY 0 MA 8 ME 0 OR 1
PE 4 OU 2 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 6 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 6 CL 0 CC 0 EH 6 KI 0 JE 1 MA 1
PE 0 PT 0 OU 7 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 0 TR 2 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 23 II- 14 III- 11 IV- 10 V- 0 - 3

HARR- 9 NON-BARR.- 52

PREV. PARL. NONE- 4 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 FBCE- 0

1621- 1 SHRT- 29 BE21- 0 B21S- 4 BESH- 0 21SH- 23

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 45 PP- 11 PS- 0 RY- 5 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 12 PP- 15 MP- 24 WM- 3 PM- 3 - 4

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 22 R- 20 - 19

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 21 R- 21 - 19

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 19 R- 18 - 24

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 20 R- 21 - 20

1648 STATUS M- 21 R- 13 C- 6 - 21

TOTAL 61

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 28 *CERI*
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 7 CG- 4 LG- 2 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEOG.CODE EA- 1 ML- 0 NE- 0 NW- 0 SE- 3 SW- 7 WB- 2
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 5 SC- 1 IS- 3 - 4
 CAMBRIDGE 3 OXFORD- 7 REMAINDER- 3
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 2 JE 0 LI 0 MA 0 ME 0 OR 1
 PE 1 OO 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 1
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EH 0 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 OH 0 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 1 TR 0 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 3 II- 3 IL- 1 IM- 5 IN- 0 - 1
 BARR- 4 NON-BARR.- 9
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 2 ELRF- 0 ELRF- 0 FBCS- 0
 1621- 1 SHRT- 4 RE21- 0 R21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 4
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 9 PP- 4 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 2 PP- 2 MP- 4 WH- 2 PM- 0 - 3
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 4 R- 5 - 4
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 3 R- 4 - 6
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 3 R- 5 - 5
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 2 R- 6 - 5
 1648 STATUS M- 5 R- 1 C- 2 - 5
 TOTAL 13

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 22 CG- 12 LG- 3 MG- 1 ME- 0

STOCK COMPANIES 1A- 12 SC- 3 TS- 11 - 12

HA	1	BR	2	CH	0	CC	0	EX	2	HH	1	JE	0	LI	0	MA	6	ME	0	OR	0
PE	3	OU	1	SA	0	SE	0	SI	1	SM	0	TR	0	UV	3	WA	0	UN	1		

CA	0	CR	5	CL	0	CC	0	EB	2	KT	0	JE	0	MA	1
PE	0	PT	1	OU	3	SC	0	SJ	0	SS	2	TR	1	UN	0

HARR- 7 NON-HARR.- 31

1621-	0	SHRT-	14	H21-	0	H21S-	2	FESH-	0	21SH-	16
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1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 9 PP- 8 NP- 9 WH- 3 PH- 2 - 7

1644 2ND. QUARTER H- R R- 1H - 12

1644 4TH. QUARTER H- 7 R- 16 - 15

TOTAL	38
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DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 30 CFSY

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 18 CC- 14 IG- 4 MG- 4 ME- 8

GEOG. CODE EA- 5 HL- 3 NE- 1 NW- 0 SE- 12 SW- 22 WR- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 16 SC- 4 TS- 17 - 11

CAMBRIDGE 13 OXFORD- 15 REMAINDER- 20

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

DA- 0 RR- 0 CH- 0 CC- 0 EX- 3 HH- 0 JF- 0 LA- 2 ME- 0 OR- 1
 PE- 5 OU- 1 SA- 0 SE- 0 SI- 1 SM- 0 TR- 0 IV- 0 WA- 0 UN- 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 EH 3 FI 1 JF 1 HA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 OU 0 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 3 TR 2 UN 0
 LUNS OF COURT IG- 10 II- 4 IL- 6 IM- 14 IU- 0 - 14

BARR- 5 NON-BARR.- 43

PREV. PARL. NONE- 9 ELRC- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- 4 SHRT- 8 BE21- 0 B21S- 4 WFSH- 0 21SH- 23

APR-DNC 1642 PY- 36 WP- 10 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 4 PP- 10 MP- 10 WM- 7 PM- 0 - 17

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 8 R- 23 - 17

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 7 R- 22 - 19

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 10 R- 17 - 21

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 9 R- 19 - 20

164H STATUS M- 20 R- 4 C- 6 - 18

TOTAL 48

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 31 C/IR

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 69 CG- 38 LG- 13 MG- 3 ME- 1

GENG. CODE EA- 3 MI- 6 NE- 14 NW- 2 SE- 32 SW- 55 WB- 12

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 38 SC- 8 IS- 31 - 47

CAMBRIDGE 47 OXFORD- 68 REMAINDER- 9
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 2 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 4 HH 13 JF 0 LY 0 MA 7 ME 0 OR 2
PK 23 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 4 SM 0 TR 0 UV 7 WA 0 UN 4

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 16 CL 0 CC 0 EM 13 KI 1 JE 1 MA 1
PK 0 PT 0 OU 13 SC 0 SJ 2 SE 0 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 29 II- 25 IL- 25 IM- 36 IN- 0 - 0

HARR- 27 NON-HARR- 97

PREV. PARL. NONE- 7 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 6 SHRT- 51 HE21- 1 H21S- 3 RESH- 0 21SH- 56

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 88 PP- 31 PS- 1 RY- 3 RR- 0 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 15 PP- 27 MP- 58 WN- 2 PM- 11 - 11

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 49 R- 24 - 51

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 49 R- 29 - 46

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 38 R- 30 - 56

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 37 R- 38 - 49

1648 STATUS M- 41 R- 25 C- 11 - 47

TOTAL 124

DYING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 32 (CFMI)

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 56 CG- 35 LG- 6 MG- 6 ME- 10

GRID CODE EA- 9 MG- 10 NE- 6 NW- 2 SE- 34 SW- 41 WB- 11

STOCK COMPANIES 1A- 41 SC- 10 IS- 28 - 34

CAMBRIDGE	35	OXFORD-	48	REMAINDER-	30
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS					

HA	2	DR	2	CU	0	CC	0	EY	8	UH	4	JE	0	LI	1	MA	7	ME	0	OR	2
PE	9	OU	4	SA	0	SE	0	SJ	3	SM	0	TR	0	UV	5	WA	1	UN	0		

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA	1	CR	5	CL	.0	CC	0	EM	7	KI	1	JE	1	MA	1
PE	0	PT	1	QU	7	SC	1	SJ	0	SS	6	TR	2	UN	2

INNS OF COURT IG- 25 II- 24 II- 17 IM- 22 III- 0 - 25

RARR- 20 NON-RARR.- 93

PREV. PARL. NONE- 16 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0

1621- 11 SHRT- 31 RF21- 2 B21S- 7 BESH- 0 21SH- 46

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 81 PP- 26 PS- 0 RY- 3 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 14 PP- 17 MP- 34 WM- 9 PH- 7 - 32

1644 1ST, QUARTER M- 26 R- 45 - 42

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 26 R- 4H - 39

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 23 R- 37 - 53

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 20 R- 44 - 49

1648 STATUS H- 42 R- 17 C- 16 - 38

TOTAL	113
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DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 33 CMX

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 68 CG- 53 LG- 15 HG- 1 ME- 3

GENC. CODE EA- 6 ML- 4 NE- 13 NW- 2 SE- 48 SW- 59 WR- 8

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 46 SC- 10 JS- 36 - 48

CAMBRIDGE 48 OXFORD- 75 REMAINDER- 17
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 4 BR 3 CH 0 CC 0 EX 10 HH 15 JE 0 LI 1 MA 10 ME 0 OR 0
PE 18 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 3 SH 0 TR 0 UV 10 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 13 CL 0 CC 0 EM 14 KI 0 JE 2 PA 0
PE 0 PT 0 QU 12 SC 0 SJ 3 SS 1 TR 2 UN 1

INNS OF COURT IG- 34 II- 37 IL- 30 IM- 34 IU- 0 - 5

BARR- 46 NON-BARR.- 94

PREV. PARL. NONE- 11 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 6 SHRT- 51 HE21- 1 R21S- 3 R2SH- 0 21SH- 68

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 103 PP- 33 PS- 1 RY- 2 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 32 PP- 19 MP- 55 WM- 8 PH- 10 - 16

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 44 R- 50 - 46

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 43 R- 53 - 44

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 29 R- 49 - 62

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 26 R- 61 - 53

1644 STATUS M- 37 R- 27 C- 29 - 47

TOTAL 140

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 34 PRVL

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 14 CG- 6 LG- 6 MG- 1 ME- 6

GEOG. CODE EA- 4 WL- 3 NE- 0 NW- 1 SE- 15 SW- 10 WB- 0

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 8 SC- 2 JS- 6 - 17

CAMBRIDGE 9 OXFORD- 10 REMAINDER- 14

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 0 BR 1 CH 1 CC 0 EX 2 HH 1 JE 0 LY 1 MA 0 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 1 OU 0 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 EM 3 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 QU 1 SC 0 SJ 2 SS 1 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 5 II- 5 III- 4 IV- 6 IU- 0 - 13

HARR- 12 NON-HARR.- 21

PREV. PARL. NONE- 9 ELDE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- 3 SHRT- 10 BE21- 1 A21S- 0 BESH- 0 21SH- 10

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 30 PP- 1 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 8 MP- 2 WM- 2 PM- 1 - 15

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 11 R- 13 - 9

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 10 R- 12 - 11

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 8 R- 12 - 13

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 9 R- 15 - 9

1648 STATUS M- 17 R- 6 C- 5 - 5

TOTAL 33

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 35 POPN
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 48 CG- 37 LG- 22 MG- 1 ME- 8
 GENG. CODE EA- 15 ML- 9 DE- 8 NW- 8 SE- 30 SW- 39 WR- 7
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 43 SC- 7 IS- 26 - 40
 CAMBRIDGE 52 OXFORD- 36 REMAINDER- 28
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 2 BR 4 CH 0 CC 0 EX 6 HH 2 JE 0 LI 0 MA 7 ME 0 OR 1
 PE 6 OH 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 3 SH 0 TR 0 UV 3 WA 1 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 1 CR 8 CL 1 CC 1 EH 10 KI 1 JE 1 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 1 OU 14 SC 0 SJ 9 SS 3 TR 2 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 30 II- 22 IL- 22 IM- 26 IU- 0 - 16
 HARR- 43 NON-HARR- 73
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 24 ELBC- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 1
 1621- 11 SHRT- 37 BE21- 1 H21S- 3 HESH- 0 21SH- 39
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 95 PP- 18 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 1 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 37 PP- 12 MP- 27 WH- 6 PH- 7 - 27
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 22 R- 64 - 30
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 23 R- 61 - 32
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 24 R- 56 - 36
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 21 R- 60 - 35
 1648 STATUS M- 24 R- 31 C- 36 - 25
 TOTAL 116

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 36 DIMP
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 10 CG- 6 LG- 4 MG- 1 ME- 2
 GENG. CODE EA- 1 ML- 2 NE- 1 NW- 1 SE- 5 SW- 11 WB- 2
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 8 SC- 2 IS- 4 - 9
 CAMBRIDGE 10 OXFORD- 4 REMAINDER- 9
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 RA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 1 JE 0 LI 0 MA 0 ME 0 OR 1
 PE 2 QU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EM 2 KI 0 JE 0 MA 2
 PE 0 PT 0 QH 3 SC 0 SJ 2 SS 0 TR 0 UN 0
 JENS OF COURT IG- 6 II- 6 II- 2 IN- 5 IU- 0 - 4
 HARR- 9 NON-DARR- 14
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 8 ELDF- 0 ELBC- 0 EPCS- 0
 1621- 0 SHRT- 7 RE21- 0 R21S- 1 RESH- 0 21SH- 7
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 22 PP- 1 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 9 PP- 0 MP- 3 WW- 2 PM- 2 - 7
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 4 R- 15 - 4
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 4 R- 12 - 7
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 3 R- 12 - 8
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 1 R- 13 - 9
 1648 STATUS M- 4 R- 14 C- 3 - 2
 TOTAL 23

ROUTING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 37 LIAISON

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 14 CG- 10 LG- 6 MG- 0 ME- 5

GROC CODE EA- 0 MI- 4 HE- 1 NW- 1 SE- 11 SW- 11 WB- 7

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 8 SC- 0 IS- 12 - 15

CAMBRIDGE 10 OXFORD- 13 REMAINDER- 12
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 3 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 2 IE 0 LI 0 MA 2 ME 0 OR 0
PE 1 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 2 SM 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EM 3 KI 0 JF 0 MA 1
PE 0 PT 1 OU 2 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 0 TR 1 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 9 II- 6 IL- 6 IM- 9 IU- 0 - 5

HARR- 16 NON-HARR.- 19

PREV. PARL. NONE- 4 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 5 SHRT- 13 BE21- 0 H21S- 0 RESH- 0 21SH- 13

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 2H PP- 7 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 6 MP- 7 WK- 1 PM- 3 - 12

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 6 R- 24 - 5

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 6 R- 25 - 4

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 7 R- 16 - 12

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 5 R- 24 - 6

1648 STATUS M- 10 R- 8 C- 9 - R

TOTAL 35

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 38 IMPPT
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 38 CG- 36 LG- 28 MG- 0 ME- 4
 GEOG. CODE EA- 6 HL- 6 HE- 1 NW- 4 SE- 26 SW- 40 WB- 23
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 35 SC- 4 IS- 26 - 41
 CAMBRIDGE 40 OXFORD- 45 REMAINDER- 21
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 RA 14 RR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 12 JE 0 LY 0 MA 5 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 2 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 2 SM 0 TR 0 UV 4 WA 0 UN 4
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 8 CL 1 CC 0 EH 4 KI 0 JE 0 MA 1
 PE 1 PT 2 QU 12 SC 0 SJ 9 SS 0 TH 2 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 18 II- 31 III- 29 IV- 19 VU- 0 - 0
 BARR- 80 NON-BARR.- 26
 PREV. PARL. NONE- 20 ELDE- 0 ELPC- 0 ELCS- 0
 1621- 4 SHRT- 48 RE21- 0 H21S- 0 RESH- 0 21SH- 34
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 86 PP- 16 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 2 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 23 PP- 4 MP- 26 WH- 0 PM- 9 - 44
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 26 R- 54 - 26
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 26 R- 53 - 27
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 14 R- 51 - 41
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 10 R- 68 - 28
 1648 STATUS M- 21 R- 25 C- 42 - 18
 TOTAL 106

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 39 LIT 7

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 19 CG- 6 LG- 4 MG- 1 NF- 3

GENC. CODE EA- 3 ML- 5 NE- 1 NW- 2 SE- 12 SW- 7 WR- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 9 SC- 3 IS- 7 - 14

CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 12 REMAINDER- 7

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 2 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HU 3 JE 0 JJ 0 MA 1 NF 0 OR 0

PE 1 RU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 CR 0 CL 0 CC 0 CM 2 KI 0 JF 1 MA 2

PE 0 PT 3 OU 0 SC 0 SI 2 SS 1 TR 2 UN 0

THUS OF COURT IG- 11 II- 6 III- 6 IV- 3 V- 7

RARR- 9 NON-DARR.- 24

PREV. PARL. NONE- 4 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EDCS- 0

1621- 3 SHRT- 10 H21- 0 H21S- 0 H21SH- 16

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 28 PP- 4 PS- 0 PY- 1 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 7 PP- 4 MP- 8 WH- 2 PH- 1 - 11

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 6 R- 17 - 10

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 7 R- 20 - 6

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 6 R- 13 - 14

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 7 R- 20 - 27

1648 STATUS M- 12 R- 7 C- 7 - 7

TOTAL 33

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 40 CFFS

SOCIAL STATUS CG- 25 CG- 22 LG- 19 NG- 1 ME- 4
 GENG.CODE EA- 6 MI- 5 NE- 3 NW- 4 SE- 24 SW- 20 WR- 9
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 30 SC- 7 IS- 8 - 26

CAMBRIDGE 34 OXFORD- 22 REMAINDER- 15
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 2 RR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 5 JE 0 LT 0 MA 0 NE 0 OR 1
 PE 6 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SM 0 TR 0 UV 3 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 7 CL 1 CO 0 EM 5 KT 1 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 1 PT 2 OU 4 SC 1 SJ 8 SS 1 TR 1 UN 2

INNS OF COURT IG- 86 II- 15 II- 11 IV- 17 IV- 0 - 12

BARR- 30 NON-BARR- 41

PREV. PARL. NONE- 22 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EDCS- 0
 1621- 6 SHRT- 23 RF21- 0 H21S- 3 BESH- 1 21SH- 16

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 64 PP- 3 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 14 PP- 8 WP- 8 WM- 5 PM- 3 - 33

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 13 R- 41 - 17

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 13 R- 34 - 24

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 10 R- 31 - 30

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 9 R- 43 - 19

1648 STATUS M- 18 R- 26 C- 16 - 11

TOTAL 71

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 41 LGRF

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 10 CG- 9 LG- 14 MG- 2 ME- 9

GEOG. CODE EA- 1 ML- 4 NE- 0 NW- 3 SE- 15 SW- 17 WH- 4

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 14 SC- 6 IS- 11 - 13

CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 9 REMAINDER- 21
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 1 BR 0 CH 1 CC 0 EX 1 HU 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 0 ME 0 OR 1
PE 2 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 IV 1 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 CR 1 CL 0 CC 0 EN 2 KI 0 JE 1 HA 0
PE 0 PT 1 QU 3 SC 0 SJ 3 SS 0 TR 2 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 5 II- 8 II- 4 IM- 13 IU- 0 - 14

HARR- 17 NON-HARR.- 27

PREV. PARL. NONE- 12 FIRE- 0 ELBC- 0 EHCS- 0
1621- 4 SHRT- 13 HE21- 0 H21S- 2 RFSH- 0 21SH- 13

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 35 PP- 8 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 9 PP- 7 MP- 8 WM- 3 PM- 1 - 16

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 4 R- 29 - 11

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 5 R- 26 - 13

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 8 R- 20 - 16

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 5 R- 27 - 12

1648 STATUS M- 17 R- 10 C- 9 - 8

TOTAL 44

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 42 PTPR

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 77 CG- 35 LG- 19 HG- 5 ME- 11

GEOG. CODE EA- 12 HL- 8 HE- 41 NW- 29 SE- 26 SW- 27 WB- 4

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 29 SC- 20 IS- 1H - 80

CAMBRIDGE 59 OXFORD- 37 REMAINDER- 51
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

DA 1 BR 4 CH 4 CC 0 EX 2 HH 4 JE 0 IT 0 MA 5 ME 0 OR 0
PE 3 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 5 SH 0 TH 0 UV 5 WA 1 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 4 CR 8 CL 0 CC 0 EM 3 KI 3 JE 2 MA 2
PE 0 PT 2 OU 12 SC 1 SJ 11 SH 4 TR 4 UN 3

INNS OF COURT IG- 46 II- 14 IL- 18 IM- 28 IU- 0 - 41

BARR- 30 NON-BARR.- 117

PREV. PART. NONE- 30 FLEF- 0 FLEB- 0 ERCS- 1

1621- 13 SHRT- 43 BR21- 5 R215- 10 RESH- 0 21SH- 45

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 89 PP- 13 PS- 2 RY- 17 RR- 12 RP- 1 RS- 11 SR- 1 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 21 PP- 22 MP- 18 WM- 2 PM- 6 - 78

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 23 R- 46 - 78

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 23 R- 50 - 74

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 27 R- 42 - 78

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 22 R- 50 - 75

1648 STATUS H- 39 R- 22 C- 20 - 66

TOTAL 147

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 43 PTCG

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 3 CG- 6 LG- 2 MG- 1 ME- 5

GENG. CODE EA- 1 MI- 0 NE- 3 NW- 1 SE- 6 SW- 5 WB- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 6 SC- 2 TS- 4 - 5

CAMBRIDGE 4 OXFORD- 6 REMAINDER- 7
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

PA 1 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HI 0 JE 0 JT 0 MA 2 ME 0 OR 0
PE 0 OU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 2 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

PA 0 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 EM 0 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
PE 0 PT 0 QU 1 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 0 TR 0 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 5 II- 1 IL- 0 IM- 4 IU- 0 - 7

BARR- 8 NON-BARR.- 9

PREV. PARL. NONE- 4 ELBP- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 2 SHRT- 6 HE21- 0 R215- 2 RESH- 0 715H- 3

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 16 PP- 0 PS- 1 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 2 MP- 0 WM- 1 PM- 3 - 6

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 4 R- 11 - 2

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 4 R- 12 - 1

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 5 R- 12 - 0

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 3 R- 13 - 1

1648 STATUS M- 4 R- 7 C- 5 - 1

TOTAL 17

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 44 P T C P

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 64 CG- 26 LG- 18 MG- 4 ME- 10

GEOG.CODE EA- 16 HL- 3 NE- 42 NW- 15 SE- 18 SW- 21 WR- 7

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 27 SC- 12 IS- 9 - 74

CAMBRIDGE 46 OXFORD- 28 REMAINDER- 48

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

DA 3 BB 2 CH 2 CC 0 EX 4 HH 4 JF 0 LT 0 MA 3 ME 0 OR 1
 PE 2 QU 0 SA 0 SF 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 4 WA 0 UN 3

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 2 CR 5 CL 0 CC 0 EH 6 KT 1 JF 2 MA 1
 PE 0 PT 2 QU 10 SC 0 SJ 8 SS 4 TR 2 UN 3

INNS OF COURT IG- 31 II- 20 IL- 16 IM- 21 IN- 0 - 34

BARR- 35 NON-BARR.- 87

PREV.PARL.NONE- 31 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
 1621- 9 SHRT- 40 RE21- 4 R21S- 7 RFSH- 0 21SH- 31

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 84 PP- 4 PS- 1 RY- 14 RR- 6 RP- 1 RS- 10 SR- 1 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 20 PP- 17 MP- 10 WM- 4 PM- 4 - 67

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 20 R- 43 - 59

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 22 R- 44 - 56

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 20 R- 36 - 66

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 15 R- 43 - 64

1648 STATUS M- 24 R- 26 C- 22 - 50

TOTAL 122

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 45 (LAND)

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 94 CG- 34 LG- 27 MG- 8 ME- 15

GEOG.CODE EA- 20 MD- 12 NE- 60 NW- 13 SE- 41 SW- 26 WB- 6

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 34 SC- 23 IS- 19 - 102

CAMBRIDGE 79 OXFORD- 36 REMAINDER- 63

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

RA 2 RR 0 CH 3 CC 0 EX 3 HH 7 JE 0 LI 1 MA 3 ME 0 OR 1
 PE 1 OU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 2 SW 0 TR 0 UV 6 WA 2 UN 4

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 5 CR 6 CL 1 CC 0 EH 9 KI 1 JE 2 MA 2
 PE 1 PT 4 OU 14 SC 1 SJ 14 SS 7 TR 4 UN 8

INNS OF COURT AG- 45 II- 27 IL- 27 IM- 30 IU- 0 - 54

BARR- 50 NON-BARR.- 128

PREV. PARL. NONE- 52 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- 16 SHRT- 54 RE21- 2 H21S- 14 BESH- 0 21SH- 35

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 110 PP- 13 PS- 2 RY- 22 RR- 13 RP- 1 RS- 13 SR- 2 UN- 2

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 19 PP- 27 MP- 16 WM- 3 PM- 5 - 108

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 28 R- 63 - 87

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 32 R- 66 - 80

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 27 R- 51 - 100

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 26 R- 67 - 85

1644 STATUS M- 45 R- 31 C- 31 - 71

TOTAL 178

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 46 TAXS
 SOCIAL STATUS GG- 1 CG- 3 LG- 1 MG- 1 ME- 2
 GEOG. CODE EA- 1 NI- 2 NE- 0 NW- 0 SE- 0 SW- 5 WB- 0
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 4 SC- 1 IS- 2 - 1
 CAMBRIDGE 2 OXFORD- 0 REMAINDER- 6
 OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 HA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 0 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 0 DI 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 0
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 CA 0 CR 0 CL 0 CC 0 EM 0 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 0 PT 0 OU 2 SC 0 SJ 0 SS 0 TR 0 UN 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 0 IL- 1 IL- 1 IM- 4 IN- 0 - 2
 HARR- 5 NON-HARR.- 3
 PREV. PART. NONE- 1 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 FBCE- 0
 1621- 2 SHRT- 2 BE21- 0 H21S- 1 RESH- 0 21SH- 2
 APR-DEC 1642 PY- 7 PP- 1 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 1 PP- 2 MP- 2 WM- 0 PM- 1 - 2
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 1 R- 7 - 0
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 1 R- 7 - 0
 1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 4 R- 4 - 0
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 0 R- 7 - 1
 1648 STATUS M- 4 R- 1 C- 2 - 1
 TOTAL 8

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 47 TRCO

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 17 CG- 9 LG- 6 MG- 5 ME- 24

GENG CODE EA- 8 HL- 5 NE- 0 HW- 0 SE- 22 SW- 21 WB- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 27 SC- 6 IS- 17 - 11

CAMBRIDGE 13 OXFORD- 16 REMAINDER- 32
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

RA 0 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 3 HH 2 JF 0 LI 0 MA 3 ME 0 OR 1
PE 0 OH 0 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 4 SM 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 CR 1 CI 0 CC 0 CM 1 KY 0 JE 0 MA 1
PE 0 PT 0 OU 3 SC 0 SJ 2 SS 2 TR 2 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 7 II- 8 IL- 7 IM- 10 IU- 0 - 29

BARR- 18 NON-BARR.- 43

PREV. PARL. NONE- 9 ELRE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 12 SHRT- 17 HE21- 0 H21S- 4 RESH- 0 21SH- 19

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 51 PP- 6 PS- 1 RY- 0 RR- 3 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 9 PP- 8 MP- 11 WM- 4 PM- 6 - 23

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 14 R- 35 - 12

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 16 R- 34 - 11

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 17 R- 29 - 15

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 14 R- 35 - 12

1648 STATUS M- 25 R- 13 C- 10 - 13

TOTAL 61

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 48 LODN

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 41 CG- 37 LG- 18 MG- 6 ME- 35

GEOG. CODE EA- 9 MC- 9 NE- 4 NW- 4 SE- 56 SW- 45 WB- 10

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 40 SC- 18 JS- 44 - 35

CAMBRIDGE 38 OXFORD- 31 REMAINDER- 68

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 4 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 3 HH 5 JE 0 LT 1 MA 5 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 3 OU 1 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 5 SM 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 7 CL 0 CC 0 EH 9 KI 3 JE 0 MA 0
 PE 3 PT 0 OU 7 SC 0 SJ 6 SS 0 TR 2 UN 1

INNS OF COURT IG- 18 II- 19 IL- 18 IM- 29 IU- 0 - 53

HARR- 48 NON-BARR.- 89

PREV. PARL. NONE- 33 ELPH- 0 ELPC- 0 ERCS- 0
 1621- 14 SHRT- 48 HF21- 0 H21S- 7 RESH- 0 21SH- 35

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 112 PP- 17 PS- 0 RY- 2 RR- 6 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 28 PP- 25 MP- 20 WM- 3 PM- 7 - 54

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 25 D- 81 - 31

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 27 R- 80 - 30

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 26 R- 56 - 55

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 17 R- 77 - 43

1648 STATUS M- 45 R- 24 C- 35 - 33

TOTAL 137

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 49 SPLY

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 111 CG- 86 IG- 36 MG- 17 ME- 65

GEOG. CODE EA- 28 HL- 24 NE- 8 NW- 9 SE- 103 SW- 117 WB- 26

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 104 SC- 39 IS- 80 - 92

CAMBRIDGE 99 OXFORD- 86 REMAINDER- 130
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 8 BR 2 CH 0 CC 0 EX 9 HI 11 JE 0 LY 2 MA 9 ME 0 OR 9
PE 8 OD 5 SA 11 SE 0 SJ 4 SH 0 TR 0 UV 5 WA 0 UN 3

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 CR 9 CL 0 CC 0 EM 31 KI 0 JE 0 MA 1
PE 6 PT 2 QU 13 SC 1 SJ 21 SS 4 TR 9 UN 1

INNS OF COURT IG- 53 II- 39 III- 30 IV- 83 IU- 0 - 110

BARR- 78 NON-BARR.- 237

PREV. PARL. NONE- 72 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 28 SHHT- 81 BE21- 0 B21S- 24 HFSH- 0 21SH- 110

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 267 PP- 37*PS- 0 RY- 1 RP- 8 RP- 1 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 46 PP- 53 MP- 55 WK- 24 PH- 13 - 124

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 54 R- 189 - 72

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 60 R- 183 - 72

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 73 R- 150 - 92

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 46 R- 182 - 87

1648 STATUS M- 132 R- 45 C- 68 - 70

TOTAL 315

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 50 T R M Y

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 13 CG- 17 LG- 6 HG- 1 ME- 0

GEOG. CODE EA- 3 ML- 6 NE- 0 NW- 0 SE- 12 SW- 11 WB- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 1R SC- 2 IS- 7 - 10

CAMBRIDGE 11 OXFORD- 21 REMAINDER- 5

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA- 2 BR- 1 CH- 0 CC- 0 EX- 4 HH- 2 IE- 0 LI- 0 MA- 6 ME- 0 OR- 0
 PE- 0 QU- 0 SA- 0 SE- 0 SJ- 2 SM- 0 TR- 0 UV- 2 WA- 0 UN- 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA- 0 CR- 0 CL- 0 CC- 1 EM- 2 KJ- 0 JE- 0 MA- 1
 PE- 0 PT- 0 QU- 5 SC- 0 SJ- 0 SS- 2 TR- 0 UN- 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 0 II- 11 II- 7 IM- 10 IU- 0 - 1

HARR- 15 NON-BARR.- 22

PREV. PARL. NONE- 7 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
 1621- 3 SHRT- 10 RE21- 0 H21S- 1 HESH- 0 21SH- 16

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 33 PP- 2 PS- 1 RY- 1 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 10 PP- 3 MP- 6 WM- 4 PM- 6 - 8

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 8 R- 21 - 8

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 8 R- 19 - 10

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 7 R- 19 - 11

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 3 R- 21 - 13

1644 STATUS M- 5 R- 12 C- 10 - 10

TOTAL 37

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 51 *IRSY*

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 16 CG- 16 LG- 15 MG- 5 ME- 13

GENG. CODE EA- 11 ME- 7 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 19 SW- 21 WR- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 25 SC- 7 IS- 15 - 10

CAMBRIDGE 16 OXFORD- 16 REMAINDER- 33

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 1 RR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 1 JE 0 LI 0 MA 6 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 2 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 WA 0 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 2 CH 1 CL 0 CC 0 EM 3 KI 0 JE 0 MA 1
 PE 1 PT 0 QU 4 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 1 TR 2 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 6 II- 11 IL- 3 IM- 19 IU- 0 - 26

BARR- 20 NON-BARR.- 45

PREV. PARL. NONE- 20 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
 1621- 6 SHRT- 18 RE21- 1 H215- 6 RFSH- 0 21SH- 14

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 48 PP- 9 PS- 1 RY- 2 RR- 5 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 14 PP- 11 MP- 8 WM- 4 PM- 4 - 24

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 9 R- 36 - 20

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 9 R- 34 - 22

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 13 R- 27 - 25

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 7 R- 33 - 25

1648 STATUS M- 17 R- 12 C- 12 - 24

TOTAL 65

ONING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 52 IRDS

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 13 CG- 5 LG- 5 HG- 1 HE- 5

GENG. CODE EA- 4 MI- 1 ME- 1 NW- 1 SE- 11 SW- 10 WB- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 10 SC- 0 IS- 8 - 11

CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 8 REMAINDER- 7
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 1 BR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 0 HH 1 JE 0 LI 0 MA 1 ME 0 OR 0
PE 2 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 0 SH 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 CR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EH 0 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
PE 1 PT 3 QU 3 SC 0 SJ 2 SS 2 TR 2 UN 0

INNS DE COURT IG- 6 II- 2 IL- 4 IM- 7 IU- 0 - 10

BARP- 7 DON-BARR.- 22

PREV. PARL. NINE- 6 ELDE- 0 ELHC- 0 ERCS- 0
1621- 2 SHRT- 9 HE21- 0 R21S- 1 RESH- 0 21SH- 11

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 24 PP- 4 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 4 MP- 5 WH- 2 PH- 3 - 9

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 7 R- 14 - 8

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 7 R- 16 - 6

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 7 R- 10 - 12

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 5 R- 14 - 10

1644 STATUS M- 13 R- 6 C- 6 - 4

TOTAL 29

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 53. I RMI

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 16 CG- 15 LG- 13 MG- 5 ME- 9

GEOG. CODE EA- 7 HL- 2 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 20 SW- 24 WR- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 17 SC- 7 IS- 22 - 12

CAMBRIDGE 23 OXFORD- 15 REMAINDER- 20
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 2 RR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 2 JE 0 LI 0 MA 2 ME 0 OR 0
PE 4 OU 1 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 0 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 3 CL 0 CC 0 EM 2 KI 0 JE 2 MA 0
PE 1 PT 0 OU 1 SC 0 SJ 4 SS 1 TR 1 UN 1

INNS OF COURT YG- 9 II- 11 IL- 5 IN- 17 IU- 0 - 16

BARR- 21 NON-BARR.- 37

PREV. PARL. NONE- 15 ELHE- 0 ELHC- 0 FBCH- 0
1621- 6 SHRT- 16 HE21- 0 H21S- 1 RESH- 0 21SH- 20

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 42 PP- 11 PS- 1 RY- 2 RR- 1 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 8 PP- 8 MP- 12 WM- 3 PH- 4 - 23

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 10 R- 36 - 12

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 11 R- 33 - 14

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 12 R- 29 - 17

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 7 R- 31 - 20

1648 STATUS M- 18 R- 14 C- 14 - 12

TOTAL 58

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 54 PAPS

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 10 CG- 8 LG- 8 MG- 0 ME- 2

GEOG.CODE EA- 1 NL- 2 NE- 2 NW- 2 SE- 8 SW- 11 WB- 2

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 9 SC- 1 TS- 7 - 11

CAMBRIDGE 12 OXFORD- 11 REMAINDER- 5
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

DA 2 BB 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 3 HH 1 JE 0 LY 0 MA 0 ME 0 OB 0
PE 1 QU 1 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 1 SH 0 TR 0 UV 1 WA 1 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CH 1 CL 0 CC 0 EM 2 KI 0 JE 0 MA 0
PE 0 PT 2 QU 3 SC 0 SJ 1 SS 2 TR 1 UN 0

INNS OF COURT IC- 7 IL- 5 LL- 7 LM- 6 LU- 0 - 3

BARR- 13 NON-BARR.- 15

PREV.PARL.NONE- 5 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 2 SHNT- 10 RE21- 0 R21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 9

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 24 PP- 4 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 7 PP- 3 MP- 6 WM- 1 PM- 1 - 10

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 7 R- 16 - 5

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 6 R- 15 - 7

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 6 R- 13 - 9

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 6 R- 15 - 7

1648 STATUS M- 9 R- 6 C- 11 - 2

TOTAL 28

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 55 RLRF

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 38 CG- 26 LG- 19 HG- 2 ME- 4

GEOG. CODE EA- 11 MI- 8 NE- 5 NW- 4 SE- 24 SW- 27 WB- 10

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 26 SC- 8 IS- 17 - 38

CAMBRIDGE 35 OXFORD- 42 REMAINDER- 12

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 3 BR 3 CH 0 CC 0 EX 1 HH 8 JE 0 LY 0 MA 7 ME 0 OR 2

PE 6 OU 1 SA 1 SE 0 SJ 6 SM 0 TR 1 UV 1 WA 0 UN 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 4 CL 0 CC 0 EH 4 KI 1 JE 1 MA 2

PE 1 PT 0 OU 9 SC 0 SJ 10 SS 0 TR 3 UN 0

INNS DE COURT IG- 17 II- 21 III- 16 IV- 26 V- 0 - 9

RARR- 40 NON-RARR- 40

PREV. PARL. NONE- 15 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0

1621- 9 SHRT- 30 RE21- 0 R215- 4 RESH- 0 21SH- 31

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 67 PP- 14 PS- 2 RY- 3 RR- 2 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 19 PP- 12 MP- 22 WM- 3 PM- 9 - 24

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 19 R- 48 - 22

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 20 R- 41 - 28

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 19 R- 41 - 29

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 18 R- 46 - 25

1648 STATUS M- 21 R- 28 C- 19 - 21

TOTAL 89

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 56 CHPA

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 27 CG- 9 LG- 17 NG- 2 ME- 10

GENC. CODE EA- 6 ML- 8 NE- 3 NW- 3 SE- 14 SW- 24 WB- 7

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 1 IR SC- 9 IS- 10 - 28

CAMBRIDGE 19 OXFORD- 21 REMAINDER- 25
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 1 BR 1 CH 0 CC 0 EX 2 HH 4 IE 0 LI 1 MA 2 ME 0 OR 1
PE 2 QU 1 SA 2 SE 0 SJ 0 SM 0 TR 0 UV 2 WA 1 UN 1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 1 CR 3 CL 0 CC 0 EM 2 KT 0 JF 0 MA 0
PE 3 PT 0 QU 6 SC 0 SJ 2 SS 1 TR 1 UN 0

INHS OF COURT IG- 11 IL- 10 IM- 9 IN- 15 IU- 0 - 20

HARR- 21 NON-HARR.- 44

PREV. PARL. NONE- 17 ELRE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0
1621- 7 SHRT- 22 RE21- 0 R21S- 3 RESH- 0 21SH- 16

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 51 PP- 7 PS- 3 RY- 2 RR- 1 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 16 PP- 7 MP- 12 WM- 6 PM- 0 - 24

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 7 R- 44 - 14

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 9 R- 44 - 12

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 9 R- 36 - 20

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 8 R- 41 - 16

1644 STATUS M- 14 R- 13 C- 23 - 11

TOTAL 65

1444

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 57 PL 2V

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 110 CG- 76 LG- 33 MG- 6 ME- R

GEOG. CODE EA- 23 ML- 15 NE- 21 NW- 4 SE- 67 SW- 82 WB- 21

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 83 SC- 18 IS- 50 - 82

CAMBRIDGE 100 OXFORD- 94 REMAINDER- 39
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

HA 4 RR 4 CH 0 CC 0 EX 10 HH 0 JE 0 LI 0 MA 15 ME 0 OR 4
PF 20 QU 2 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 8 SM 0 TR 0 UV 11 WA 0 UN 6

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 0 CR 18 CL 0 CC 1 EM 26 KI 0 JE 1 MA 1
PE 2 PT 0 QU 26 SC 0 SJ 16 SS 5 TR 1 UN 3

INNS OF COURT IG- 64 II- 49 IL- 37 IM- 62 IU- 0 - 21

BARR- 82 NON-BARR.- 151

PREV. PART. NONE- 40 ELRE- 0 ELRC- 0 EBCS- 0
1621- 20 SHRT- 78 RE21- 0 H21S- 15 RESH- 0 21SH- 80

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 191 PP- 35 PS- 2 RY- 2 RR- 2 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 66 PP- 32 MP- 49 WH- 18 PH- 24 - 44

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 66 R- 113 - 54

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 66 R- 108 - 59

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 61 R- 96 - 76

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 44 R- 113 - 76

1648 STATUS M- 51 R- 69 C- 59 - 54

TOTAL 233

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 43 CG- 27 LG- 11 MG- 2 ME- 7

STOCK COMPANIES 1A- 30 SC- 7 IS- 11 - 42

HA	3	BR	1	CH	0	CC	0	EX	3	HH	2	JF	0	LI	1	WA	12	ME	0	OR	0
PE	6	QU	2	SA	0	SE	0	SJ	2	SH	0	TR	1	UV	5	WA	1	UN	3		

CA	0	CR	3	CL	0	CC	0	EM	5	KI	0	JF	1	MA	1
PE	0	PT	0	QU	4	SC	0	SJ	3	SS	7	TR	0	UN	1

BARR- 21 NON-BARR.- 69

1621- 10 SHRT- 30 RE21- 1 R215- 3 BESH- 0 21SH- 35

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 18 PP- 9 NP- 21 WH- 4 PH- 3 - 35

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 19 R- 39 - 32

1644 3RD. QUARTER N- 21 R- 40 - 29

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 20 R- 40 - 30

1648 STATUS M- 28 R- 17 C- 18 - 27

TOTAL	90
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BOYING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 59 NONE

ANCIAL STATUS GG- 78 CG- 42 LG- 21 HG- 4 HE- 16

EOG CODE EA- 14 ML- 14 NE- 0 NW- 0 SE- 42 SW- 60 WB- 31

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 8 SC- 12 IS- 2 - 139

AMBRIDGE 21 OXFORD- 61 REMAINDER- 79
FORD COLLEGE TOTALS

IA 4 BR 0 CH 7 CC 0 EX 7 HH 1 JE 2 LI 3 HA 10 ME 1 OR 1
E 0 OH 4 SA 1 SE 1 SJ 2 SM 1 TR 4 UV 1 WA 3 UN 8

AMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

IA 1 CR 2 CL 0 CC 0 EH 3 KI 0 JE 2 HA 0
E 0 PT 1 QU 3 SC 0 SJ 4 SS 1 TR 1 UN 3

UNNS OF COURT LG- 23 IL- 17 II- 19 IM- 29 IU- 1 - 72

BARR- 24 NON-BARR.- 137

REV. PARL. NONE- 53 ELBW- 1 ELBC- 1 EBCS- 1
621- 18 SHRT- 54 BE21- 2 R21S- 7 RESH- 0 21SH- 24

APR-DEC 1642 PY- 51 PP- 1 PS- 2 RY- 63 RR- 11 RP- 0 RS- 30 SR- 3 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 1 PP- 3 MP- 2 WH- 0 PM- 1 - 154

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 10 R- 6 - 145

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 9 R- 5 - 147

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 7 R- 9 - 145

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 8 R- 6 - 147

1648 STATUS M- 27 R- 9 C- 3 - 122

TOTAL / 161

Totals in each Category. **APPENDIX E**

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 219 CG- 114 LG- 75 MG- 14 ME- 47

GEOG.CODE EA- 48 ML- 52 NE- 37 NW- 25 SE- 124 SW- 126 WB- 57

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 73 SC- 45 IS- 32 - 319

CAMBRIDGE 125 OXFORD- 141 REMAINDER- 203

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 7 BR 8 CH 12 CC 0 EX 14 HH 7 JE 2 LI 4 MA 23 ME 1 OR 3
PE 3 QU 13 SA 3 SE 1 SJ 5 SM 1 TR 6 UV 7 WA 4 UN 17

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CA 6 CR 9 CL 1 CC 1 EM 20 KI 3 JE 5 MA 2
PE 4 PT 4 QU 18 SC 3 SJ 21 SS 9 TR 11 UN 8

INNS OF COURT IG- 89 II- 59 IL- 56 IM- 89 IU- 1 - 175

BARR- 78 NON-BARR.- 391

PREV.PARL.NONE- 139 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 1 EBCS- 2
1621- 45 SHRT- 142 BE21- 6 B21S- 28 BESH- 1 21SH- 104

1642 APR-DEC PY- 261 PP- 18 PS- 5 RY- 93 RR- 36 RP- 2 RS- 47 SR- 6 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 26 PP- 37 MP- 26 WM- 11 PM- 6 - 363

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 51 R- 99 - 319

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 55 R- 99 - 315

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 56 R- 91 - 322

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 60 R- 103 - 306

1648 STATUS M- 123 R- 63 C- 37 - 246

2005

Appendix F

Greater gentry with more than one appointment on nine types which had disproportionately high greater-gentry representation:

Computer Number	Member	Constituency	1643	1644	1648	Number of Appointments
10	Sir William Armine	Grantham	WM	RRRR	R	4
25	John Bampffield	Penryn	--	RRR-	M	2
29	Sir Thomas Barrington	Colchester	MP	RR--	-	6
35	Henry Belasyse	Yorkshire	--	----	-	2
36	John Belasyse	Thirsk	--	----	-	2
50	Richard Boyle	Appleby	--	----	-	3
85	Henry Cholmely	New Malton	PP	MMMM	M	2
86	Sir Hugh Cholmely	Scarborough	PP	----	-	5
95	Sir William Constable	Knaresborough	--	R---	R	2
97	Sir Robert Cooke	Tewkesbury	--	----	-	6
116	Sir Thomas Danby	Richmond	--	----	-	2
122	Sir Simonds Dewes	Sudbury	PP	MMMM	M	5
144	Ferdinando Fairfax	Yorkshire	--	-M--	-	2
160	Sir John Francklyn	Middlesex	--	R-R-	-	5
167	Sir Gilbert Gerard	Middlesex	MP	RR-M	M	6
169	John Glynne	Westminster	MP	MM-R	M	28
189	Harbottle Grimston	Colchester	PP	MMMM	M	7
193	John Hampden	Buckinghamshire	MP	----	-	8
195	Sir Robert Harley	Herefordshire	WM	MMMM	M	4
203	Sir Arthur Haselrig	Leicestershire	WP	RRRR	R	6
218	Henry Heyman	Hythe	WP	RRRR	R	2

Computer Number	Member	Constituency	1643	1644	1648	Number of Appointments
226	Sir John Holland	Castle Rising	PP	----	-	2
227	Denzil Hollies	Dorchester	PP	MMMM	M	26
231	Sir John Hotham	Beverley	PP	----	-	2
232	John Hotham	Scarborough	PP	----	-	7
276	Sir William Lewis	Petersfield	PP	MMMM	M	8
295	Sir Martin Lumley	Essex	--	-R-R	M	3
297	Sir William Lytton	Hertfordshire	--	MMMM	M	2
298	John Mallory	Ripon	--	----	-	2
299	William Mallory	Ripon	--	----	-	2
303	Henry Marten	Berkshire	WP	----	R	15
304	Sir William Masham	Essex	MP	RRRR	R	2
307	Thomas Mauleverer	Boroughbridge	--	---R	R	2
366	Sir William Pennyman	Richmond	--	----	-	2
372	William Pierre- pont	Much Wenlock	PM	RRRR	R	12
385	John Potts	Norfolk	PP	-M-M	M	3
391	Edmund Prideaux	Lyme Regis	WP	RRRR	R	6
413	Francis Rous	Truro	WP	RR--	R	2
441	Sir Henry Slingsby	Knaresborough	--	----	-	2
465	Sir William Strickland	Hedon	--	RRR-	R	5
489	Sir Henry Vane Sr.	Wilton	WM	RRRR	R	3
490	Sir Henry Vane Jr.	Hull	WP	RRRR	R	2
501	Edmund Walter	St. Ives	PP	----	-	2
507	Michael Warton	Beverley	--	----	-	2
512	Thomas Wenman	Oxfordshire	PP	--MM	M	3
513	Sir George Wentworth	Pontefract	--	----	-	2
514	Sir George Wentworth	Pontefract	--	----	-	2

Computer Number	Member	Constituency	1643	1644	1648	Number of Appointments
541	Sir John Wray	Lincolnshire	--	MMMM	M	2 ³
546	Sir Christopher Yelverton	Bossinney	MP	--R-	R	2

These forty-nine members produced 249 representations on nine types which had disproportionately high greater gentry representation. Thirty-four percent of those representations was produced by eleven future solid moderates. The ten future solid radicals accounted for seventeen percent of the appointments. The remaining 118 appointments were produced by members with a mixed future political record or with no record at all.

County gentry with more than one appointment on thirty types which had disproportionately high county gentry representation:

Computer Number	Member	Constituency	1643	1644	1648	Number of Appointments
21	Sir Edward Ayscough	Lincolnshire	--	MMMM	M	9
28	Sir Francis Barneham	Maidstone	--	----	-	2
47	Godfrey Bosville	Warwick	PP	-RR-	R	2
60	John Broxholme	Lincoln	--	MMMM	-	5
63	George Buller	Saltash	--	----	-	2
82	Sir Thomas Cheeke	Harwich	MP	MMMR	M	6
99	Henry Cooke	Dunwich	WP	RRRR	R	23
106	John Crewe	Brackley	MP	RRRR	M	18
117	Henry Darley	Northallerton	--	---R	R	11
132	Thomas Eden	Cambridge University	--	R-R-	-	2
135	William Ellis	Boston	--	RRRR	R	8
138	Sir Walter Erle	Weymouth & M.R.	MP	M-M-	M	17
140	Sir John Evelyn	Ludgershall	MP	-RR-	R	40
155	John Finch	Winchelsea	--	----	-	2
190	John Gurdon	Ipswich	WP	RRRR	R	11
204	Thomas Hatcher	Stamford	-	R-R-	M	7

<u>Computer Number</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Constituency</u>	<u>1643</u>	<u>1644</u>	<u>1648</u>	<u>Number of Appointments</u>
246	Sir Anthony Irby	Boston	PM	RRMM	M	5
255	Sir Thomas Jervaise	Whitchurch	--	RR-R	R	2
278	John Lisle	Winchester	WP	RRRR	R	10
305	Sir Edward Masters	Canterbury	--	---M	-	2
315	Sir Henry Mildmay	Maldon	WM	RRRR	R	42
320	John Moore	Liverpool	WP	R-R-	R	6
323	Richard More	Bishop's Castle	--	----	-	2
325	Herbert Morley	Lewes	WP	--RR	R	5
337	Anthony Nichols	Bodwin	PM	-RRR	M	4
358	Sir Robert Parkhurst	Guildford	PP	---M	M	4
360	Sir Edmund Partridge	Sandwich	PP	--RR	M	5
362	Henry Pelham	Grantham	--	M---	M	2
392	William Purefoy	Warwick	WM	RRRR	R	4
394	Sir Robert Pye	Gloucester	PP	RRMR	M	30
395	Charles Pym	Berealston	MP	---M	M	2
396	John Pym	Tavistock	MP	----	-	142
402	Robert Reynolds	Hindon	PM	MMM-	R	69
414	Sir Benjamin Rudyard	Wilton	PP	MMMM	M	12
422	Humphrey Salway	Worcestershire	--	R-R-	R	5
466	William Strode	Berealston	WP	RRRR	-	51
502	Sir William Waller	Andover	WM	RRRR	M	4
515	Peter Wentworth	Tamworth	WP	RR-R	R	19
527	Bulstrode White- locke	Great Marlow	PM	MMMM	R	56
529	Sir Thomas Widdrington	Berwick	--	-RRR	R	16
543	John Wylde	Worcestershire	--	RRRR	R	70

These forty-one members produced 766 representations on thirty types which had disproportionately high county gentry representation. Thirty-four percent of those representations was produced by fifteen future solid radicals. The five future solid moderates accounted for six percent of the appointments. The remaining 454 appointments were produced by members with a mixed future political record or with no record at all.

Lesser gentry with more than one appointment on fourteen types which had disproportionately high lesser gentry representation:

Computer Number	Member	Constituency	1643	1644	1648	Number of Appointments
18	William Ashurst	Newton	WP	RRRR	R	8
23	Edward Bagshawe	Southwark	--	----	-	4
96	William Constantine	Poole	PP	----	-	11
109	Oliver Cromwell	Cambridge	WM	RRRR	R	6
125	Edward Dowce	Portsmouth	--	RRRR	-	4
158	Thomas Fountaine	Wendover	--	---R	-	2
175	John Goodwin	Haslemere	-	R---	R	3
177	Robert Goodwin	E. Grinstead	WM	R--R	R	11
220	Roger Hill	Bridport	--	R-RR	R	31
221	Sir John Hippisley	Cockermouth	--	RRRR	R	3
225	Cornelius Holland	New Windsor	WP	RRRR	R	13
267	Thomas Lane	Wycombe	--	RRRR	M	3
309	John Maynard	Totnes	PP	MMMM	M	3
316	Gilbert Millington	Nottingham	--	RR-R	R	13
336	Robert Nicholas	Devizes	--	RRRR	R	4
338	Michael Noble	Lichfield	--	MMMM	M	6
344	John Nutt	Canterbury	--	RRRR	R	3
345	Sir William Ogle	Winchester	--	----	-	3
346	Michael Oldsworth	Salisbury	--	-RRR	R	2
361	George Peard	Barnstaple	--	----	-	10
404	Alexander Rigby	Wigan	WP	--RR	R	26

<u>Computer Number</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Constituency</u>	<u>1643</u>	<u>1644</u>	<u>1648</u>	<u>Number of Appointments</u>
420	Oliver St. John	Totnes	MP	RRRR	R	34
425	Thomas Sandys	Gatton	--	---R	M	3
431	John Selden	Oxford University	PP	RRRR	R	7
439	Augustine Skinner	Kent	--	R---	R	4
455	Sir Philip Stapleton	Boroughbridge	MP	MMMM	-	7
521	John Whistler	Oxford	--	----	-	2
548	Walter Young	Honiton	WM	RRRR	R	3

These twenty-eight members produced 226 representations on fourteen types which had disproportionately high lesser gentry representation. Seventy-two percent of those representations was produced fourteen future solid radicals. The two future solid moderates accounted for four percent of the appointments. The remaining fifty-three appointments were produced by members with a mixed future political record or with no record at all.

Merchant gentry with more than one appointment on five types which had disproportionately high merchant gentry representation:

<u>Computer Number</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Constituency</u>	<u>1643</u>	<u>1644</u>	<u>1648</u>	<u>Number of Appointments</u>
34	Anthony Bedingfield	Dunwich	--	RRRR	M	7
46	Denis Bond	Dorchester	WP	RRRR	R	7
350	Samuel Owfield	Gatton	--	----	-	2
363	Peregrine Pelham	Hull	WP	RRRR	R	2
410	John Rolle	Truro	--	RRRR	M	9
411	Sir Samuel Rolle	Devonshire	--	RR--	--	5
450	Thomas Soame	London	PP	RR--	M	4

These seven members produced thirty-six representations on five types which had disproportionately high merchant gentry representation. Twenty-five percent of those representations was produced by two future solid radicals. There were no future solid moderates. The remaining twenty-seven appointments were produced by members with a mixed future political record or with no record at all.

Merchants with more than one appointment on eighteen types which had disproportionately high merchant representation:

Computer Number	Member	Constituency	1643	1644	1648	Number of Appointments
37	William Bell	Westminster	--	-MMM	M	9
39	Alexander Bence	Aldeburgh	--	RR--	M	3
40	Squire Bence	Aldeburgh	--	RR--	-	3
43	John Blakiston	Newcastle	WP	RRRR	R	7
68	William Cage	Ipswich	--	RRMR	-	20
181	Giles Green	Corfe Castle	MP	RRRR	M	16
191	Sir Edward Hales	Queenborough	PP	----	-	4
236	Thomas Hoyle	York	WP	RRR-	R	3
249	Robert Jenner	Cricklade	--	RR-R	-	6
256	William Jesson	Coventry	--	MMMM	M	2
306	Roger Matthew	Dartmouth	--	----	-	9
365	Isaac Pennington	London	WP	RRRR	R	16
393	Thomas Pury	Gloucester	--	RR-R	R	13
412	Richard Rose	Lyme Regis	--	-MMM	M	2
451	William Spurstow	Shrewsbury	--	RR--	-	30
491	Samuel Vassall	London	PP	RRRR	M	60
495	John Venn	London	WP	RRRR	R	39
499	John Waddon	Plymouth	--	MMMM	M	3
520	William Wheeler	Westbury	--	RRRR	M	50

These nineteen members produced 297 representations on eighteen types which had disproportionately high merchant representation. Twenty-six percent of those representations was produced by five future solid radicals. The four future solid moderates accounted for five percent of the appointments. The remaining 203 appointments were produced by members with a mixed future political record or with no record at all.

In summary, one may conclude that, among the gentry classes, the percentage of future solid radical control rose as one descends the social scale. The reverse is true with the future solid moderates. However, the difference between the percentage of county and lesser gentry members' total representations was marginal, two percent. Although

the future solid radicals dominated the two mercantile classes, the chief feature was the lack of solid future political commitment of any kind. Therefore, one may conclude that the mercantile members were largely appointed according to their class interests rather than what their 1642 political activities would indicate of a future solid partisan position.

The following is a list of the thirty-seven 1643 war party members. Their future 1644 and 1648 record and number of total appointments to all fifty-eight committee types is also included.

<u>Computer Number</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Constituency</u>	<u>1644</u>	<u>1648</u>	<u>Number of Appointments</u>
10	Sir William Armine	Grantham	RRRR	R	44
17	John Ashe	Westbury	RRRR	R	1
18	William Ashurst	Newton	RRRR	R	13
33	Edward Baynton	Chippenham	RRRR	M	1
43	John Blakiston	Newcastle	RRRR	R	16
46	Denis Bond	Dorchester	RRRR	R	23
52	Sir William Brereton	Cheshire	RRR-	R	14
99	Miles Corbet	Great Yarmouth	RRRR	R	40
109	Oliver Cromwell	Cambridge	RRRR	R	30
177	Robert Goodwin	E. Grinstead	R--R	R	24
190	John Gurdon	Ipswich	RRRR	R	11
195	Sir Robert Harley	Herefordshire	MMMM	M	45
203	Sir Arthur Haselrig	Leicestershire	RRRR	R	30
218	Henry Heyman	Hythe	R-RR	R	26
225	Cornelius Holland	New Windsor	RRRR	R	25
236	Thomas Hoyle	York	RRR-	R	10
278	John Lisle	Winchester	RRRR	R	22

<u>Computer Number</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Constituency</u>	<u>1644</u>	<u>1648</u>	<u>Number of Appointments</u>
303	Henry Marten	Berkshire	----	R	118
315	Sir Henry Mildmay	Maldon	RRRR	R	63
320	John Moore	Liverpool	-R-R	R	10
325	Herbert Morley	Lewes	--RR	R	18
363	Peregrine Pelham	Hull	RRRR	R	7
365	Isaac Pennington	London	RRRR	R	20
391	Edmund Prideaux	Lyme Regis	RRRR	R	100
392	William Purefoy	Warwick	RRRR	R	11
397	John Pym	Poole	R---	R	--
404	Alexander Rigby	Wigan	--RR	R	76
413	Francis Rous	Truro	RR--	R	58
466	William Strode	Berealston	RRRR	-	94
469	Zouch Tate	Northampton	RRRR	M	5
489	Sir Henry Vane Sr.	Wilton	RRRR	R	14
490	Sir Henry Vane Jr.	Hull	RRRR	R	57
495	John Venn	London	RRRR	R	44
504	Robert Wallop	Andover	RRRR	R	2
515	Peter Wentworth	Tamworth	RR-R	R	36
548	Walter Young	Honiton	RRRR	R	7

The 1115 appointments of the future 1643 war party comprises twenty-three percent of the total appointments in this study. The disproportionate over-representation of that total is even more pronounced when one realizes that the future 1643 war party comprised only eight percent of the total House of Commons membership. Furthermore, eighty-four percent of the future 1643 war party would be radical in 1644 and 1648. Thirty-one members accounted for eighty-five percent of the total future war party appointments. Henry Marten is not included because he was expelled from the House in 1644 because he was too radical. Henry Marten and the other thirty-one members of the future 1643 war party significantly contributed to the dominance of the future radicals in both 1644 and 1648 on forty-four of the fifty-eight committee types. The disproportionate over-representation of the future 1643 party in 1642 suggests that John Pym was probably more closely associated with that party than historians such as John Hexter may have surmised.

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