

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT
FROM NOVEMBER 3, 1640 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1642.

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF ARTS
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CHAPTER I

Purpose and Methodology

The significance of committee membership in the Long Parliament has been one of the many unexplored facets of the Puritan Revolution. Some valuable studies have been made on a limited scale. Mary Frear Keeler has analyzed the membership of key committees in 1640,¹ while Lottie Glow Mulligan has examined the political significance of some committees in 1642 and 1643.² John R. MacCormack has compiled the committee records of members from December, 1643 to December, 1648, which he used as a guide in classifying members as moderate or radical in 1644, 1647 and 1648.³

But no one has studied all the committees within a given period in the Long Parliament in terms of the members' backgrounds. Such an

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).

Lottie Glow, "Pym and Parliament: The Methods of Moderation", The Journal of Modern History 36 (December, 1964): 273-397; "The Committee of Safety", English Historical Review 80 (April, 1965): 289-313.

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

investigation promised to throw some light on a dark corner of seventeenth century politics by answering such questions as: do the committee lists reveal a pattern, a correlation between members' backgrounds and committee appointments? Do they indicate a predominance in committees of any one political or social group? Undertaking such a project meant the compilation of the committee record of each member, along with certain biographical facts, in order to analyze the total findings. This obviously involved so much data that the use of a computer was necessary, and the one at Saint Mary's University was conveniently at hand. The computer was asked for a basic core of information: a statistical breakdown of each type⁴ of committee according to the members' biographical background. Since practical considerations imposed certain limitations, the biographical data includes only the most pertinent and certain facts: social status, geographical area, membership in stock companies, educational background, previous Parliamentary experience, and political stance in certain years. Such information as religion, age, and marital status were judged to be less significant, and were therefore excluded. The time period of this paper extends from the opening day of the Long Parliament, November 3, 1640 through the last day of March, 1642, a termination date chosen to coincide roughly with the exodus of the majority of Royalists from Westminster.

⁴See pages 7-8.

The first step was to consult the Commons Journal, Volume 2, for the list of committee members during the specified period. Using Brunton and Pennington's membership list, I devised charts which show each member's committee service, month by month, and to facilitate recording, assigned each committee a code number. The charts make up Appendix B, while the keys to the codes constitute Appendix A. Together, these two appendices provide a record of individual committee service for each member.

After this stage of the research had been completed, the information on the charts was transferred to index cards for each member, to which was added the necessary biographical information. All of this was, in turn, translated into computer language, placed on key punch cards, and fed into the computer, programmed to provide the required information.

Having outlined the general purpose and approach of this paper, it might be well at this point to discuss methodology more specifically, including some problems and how they were solved.

Since there were a number of members with the same surname, and the Commons Journals does not always list first names, some problems of identity arose. In a few cases, the clerk's habit of distinguishing between "Sir" and "Mister" helped to solve the dilemma. But usually when last name confusions arose, it was impossible to ascertain which member was meant. When this happened, the committee, followed by a

question mark, was credited on the charts to all the possible members. However, because the computer cannot handle questionable data, these committees were omitted from the member's record when it was transferred to the punch cards and are not included in the tabulations.

Where only part of a member's record was doubtful, he was credited with the certain committees. Only the uncertain committees were eliminated from his record for the computer.

Eighteen members had whole records which were doubtful, and were therefore, for the purposes of the computer non-existent: Francis Godolphin(Helston), Francis Godolphin(St. Ives), John Mallory(Ripon), William Mallory(Ripon), Thomas Middleton(Horsham), Edward Montague(Huntingdon), George Montague(Huntingdon), Poyning's Moore(Haslemere), Thomas Moore(Heytesbury), William Price(Merionethshire), John Smith(Oxford), Thomas Smith(Bridgewater), William Smith(Winchelsea)nd, Benjamin Weston(Dover), Nicholas Weston(Newton, Isle of Wight), Richard Weston(Stafford), John White(Southwark) and John White(Rye). After I had pared these members, along with those who did not sit until after March, 1642, from Brunton and Pennington's list, the number of members stood at 529, the total number represented in this project.

There were three special cases involving very politically active members where common sense dictated that in spite of the absence of first names, definite attributions could be made. I assumed the "Mr. Pym" named to committees after his son Charles was elected to

Parliament in December, 1641 to be John Pym. "Charles Pym" was assigned to one committee in March, 1642 which is classified as miscellaneous⁵ and is therefore omitted from his computer card. For the purposes of the computer, then, he was on no committees.

I assigned the committees listing "Mr. Holles" to Denzil, even when Gervase was in attendance (he was suspended from April 26 to December 2, 1641 and his record shows no committees).

Similarly, I identified the "Mr. Hyde" of the Journals with Edward Hyde, since his cousin Robert, a serjeant-at-law was assigned to three committees as "Serjeant Hyde".⁶ It seems safe to presume that this was the usual mode of distinguishing between the two in the House, and that when the clerk listed "Mr. Hyde" he referred to Edward.

My definition of committee is a rather wide one: it extends to conferences with the Lords and to any task assigned by the House to more than one member. This insures the fullest recording of members' activities. There were a total of 828 committees during

⁵To consider William Newton's Petition(30L), March 10, 1642, p. 475. See pp. 21, 22 concerning miscellaneous committees.

⁶The three committees were: To consider the Salisbury Plain Petition(Miscellaneous, and hence not part of his computer record) December 10, 1640, p. 48; To investigate the disputed election at Bossiny(1 M) December 23, 1640, p. 57; To consider an Act to confirm letters patent to the Queen(4 X) February 17, 1641, p. 87.

the first seventeen months of the Long Parliament, including the secret one mentioned by Gardiner.⁷

This number of variables had to be reduced for the computer. A survey showed that most dealt with one of sixty-nine subjects, which provided a means of categorizing the committees into types. By recording a committee on the punch card not as an individual, but as a type, the possibilities were reduced from 828 to 69. Yet the types were specific enough to provide a true picture of members' committee work. The members' records, then, on the computer print-out, Appendix C, lists committee types, not the names of individual committees, as do the charts. Each type or category of committee has a code of four letters which spell out its nature in abbreviated form. The following are the keys to the codes for committee types, along with some explanatory notes.

The committees on Scotland provided four types. Following the code pattern, they all begin with SC, while the third and fourth letters specify a particular topic.

⁷Samuel R. Gardiner, History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War, 1603-1642, 10 volumes (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904), 9:358.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
SCRY	The Treaty with Scotland	The Article of the treaty was of special concern that which called for the delivery of Carrickfergus to the Scots. This type were used to put the kingdom in
DISC	Defence and Safety (General)	
SCSY	Supply	These involved raising money for the "Brotherly Assistance". the willingness of citizens at
SCCO	Commissioners	Included here are the committees to deal with the English Commissioners to Scotland as well as with the Scottish commissioners to England.
	Committees on the Navy, all of which deal with one of three subjects:	
SCMI	Miscellaneous	Those committees on Scotland which do not treat with any of the above subjects bear this label.
NAMS	Provision of Men and Ammunition	Committees to make recommendations for
Committees dealing with security and safety fell into one of six types:		
NAU-	General	A number of committees were
DFPW	Defence of Parliament and Westminster	Most of these were in charge of arranging for guards for Parliament buildings.
	The committee concerned with the Army supervised a wider range, and began	
GUAR "AR":	Gunpowder and Arms	These committees were concerned with supply and regulation. As with the Navy, supply
ARSY	Supply	
TWRL	Tower of London	The purpose of these was to secure the Tower and its guards for Parliament.
ARMA	Provision of Men and Ammunition	Committees charged with
EXIN	Examination and Investigation	All committees so categorized were ordered to interrogate suspects, search houses, and read letters for purposes of safety and defence. Investigatory ones on the Army Plot are not included here, but are classified separately.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
TRBA	Trained Bands	The House established committees to put the Trained Bands on alert, to deploy them, etc.
DFSG	Defence and Safety, General	Committees of this type were named to put the kingdom in "a posture of defence", to inquire into such matters as the wounding of citizens at Whitehall, and the levying of men without Parliamentary consent.
Committees on the Navy, all of which have "NA" for the first two letters, dealt with one of three subjects:		
NASY	Supply	This is the code for committees to raise money for naval matters.
NAMS	Provision of Men and Ships	Also slotted here were committees to make recommendations for appointments.
NAGN	General	A number of committees were given a broad mandate to consider "the state of the Navy".
The committees concerned with the Army spanned a wider range, and begin with "AR":		
ARSY	Supply	As with the Navy, "supply" means the raising of money only.
ARMA	Provision of Men and Ammunition	This designation also applies to committees charged with provision of clothing and food for the Army and with the prevention of desertions from the ranks.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
ARGN ZGAN	General The AFM	These were the Army counterparts of NAGN, and were directed to report on "the state of the Army"
ARDB	Disbandment	The House corresponded with the Lord General concerning the disbandments of five regiments from June to August, 1641.
ARPL KRY	The Army Plot The Royal Plot	This heading covers the secret committee, and all the investigatory ones touching on the Army Plot.
ARMO	The Militia Ordinance	The Ordinance itself not only had to be drawn up, but petitions in support of it acknowledged, the Lords' reaction to it considered, and its legality formally defended to the Kingdom.
ARHL	The Defence of Hull	These were numerous enough to warrant a separate category.

KGPR

I decided to make separate groupings of all committees relating to the King. This includes those whose purpose was to communicate with him directly in an interview, or by letter, as well as those whose contact with him was more indirect—those which studied his relationship to some matter or considered his replies to various Parliamentary messages. The committee types involving the King were:

KQIV

The problem of Ireland was handled... also with the King. The committees... placed... on... which... in

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
KGAR	The Army	This committee type was the only one which consisted of one committee--whose purpose was to contact the King about the Army.
KGOF	Officials	These committees brought to the King's attention complaints and charges against his officials and courtiers.
KGRF	The Royal Family	Handling matters concerning the King himself, the Royal Family, or the Crown Jewels were the tasks of this committee type. Those which urged the King to restore the Elector Palatinate are included here.
KGSA	State of Affairs	The House used committees to convey Declarations and Statements (including the Grand Remonstrance) to the King, and to study and reply to Proclamations from him.
KGPR	Privileges of Parliament	Those which approached the King with complaints about his breaches of Parliamentary privilege are classified here, separately from those which concentrated on breaches of privilege in general.
KGDS	<u>Subject Matter of Defence and Safety</u>	Some rumours occasionally drove the Commons to ask the King for guards. All committees with such missions are coded KGDS.
CFPP	Procedure and Privilege	The problem of Ireland necessitated communication with the King. Those committees so employed form another type on Ireland, in addition to those which have no reference to the King.
KGIR	Ireland	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
KGPA CFST	Papists	The familiar cry that the King was lenient toward papists arose, and this was formally conveyed to the King through committees.
<p>Two types of committees were concerned solely with urging the King to assent to Legislation. They were:</p>		
CFIB	Ireland	
KGBE	Bishops' Exclusion Bill	
KGMO CFVY	Militia Ordinance	
<p>A very high percentage of the committees were conferences with the Lords, which provided fourteen types. These are all coded with the first two letters "CF", followed by two letters to indicate the particular topic of the conferences. The conference subjects naturally reflect those of the other committees within the House. Some committees which were not actually conferences with the Lords, but were somehow concerned with that body, such as preparations for conferences, were classified as "CF" also. The conference committees were:</p>		
<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CFPP	Procedure and Privilege	Many times the House saw fit to consult with the Lords about passing Bills, adjournment, breaches of privilege, etc.
CFK		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CFST	Strafford's Trial	Meetings with the Lords about cases other than Strafford, but relating to the charges against him, were also placed in this classification.
CFSC	Scotland	These two categories were composed of consultations with the Lords on any matter pertaining to Scotland and Ireland, respectively.
CFIR	Ireland	
CFOF	Officials	The word "official" here means anyone in public office, from the Lord Keeper to the county sheriffs. As with the committees on the King, it also extends to courtiers.
CFML	Military	These were discussions with the Lords on any aspect of the Army or Navy.
CFDS	Defence and Safety	The topics of these conferences were precautionary measures, such as obtaining guards for Parliament.
CFRL	Religion	"Religion" here includes papists, bishops, reform, church services, and proclamation of fast days.
CFLG	Courts and Legal Reform	The members of these committees spoke with the Lords about legislation to abolish the prerogative courts.
CFKF	The King and the Royal Family	The comments on KGRF apply here as well.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CFSY	Procedure and Equipment Supply	In addition to the obvious The problem of raising money for England, Scotland or Ireland was the subject of supply conferences.
CEAK	Affairs of the Kingdom of Parliament	Concerned with Declarations, Statements and Remonstrances, this is the conference counterpart of KCSA.
CFMI	Miscellaneous	This designation applies to those conferences which dealt with none of the above subjects, or whose exact nature was not mentioned in the Commons Journal.
CFMX	Mixed Subjects	Sometimes the Commons conferred with the Lords on two or more unrelated topics simultaneously.

There were also five types of committees:

economic theme:
 There were five types of committees whose purpose might be referred to as "business of the House":

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
PRVL	Privileges of Parliament	Committees investigated all alleged violations of privilege brought to the attention of the House. Those which were concerned with charges of breach of privilege against the King, however, are classified as KCPR.
TAXS	Taxes	Those which were concerned with charges of breach of privilege against the King, however, are classified as KCPR.
ELCT	Elections	Such matters as disputed elections, legislation to reform election abuses, and an Act to give Durham a seat in Parliament came before the House for consideration.
SPLY	Supply	

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
POPR	Procedure and Precedent	In addition to the obvious ones, committees which were instructed to arrange for sermons and church services are included here.
TADM	Trade and Commerce	Bill against usury and
DIMP	Discipline of Members of Parliament	Sometimes the Commons found it necessary to check on members' attendance, and to demand that they take the Protestation and receive Communion.
LOD		communicated with its
DINM	Discipline of Non-Members	Non-members who for some reason became subject to the jurisdiction of the House, such as those in the Sergeant's custody, had to be supervised.

Like Scotland, Ireland produced four

There were also five types of committees which shared a common economic theme:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	Military	The outbreak of the Irish Rebellion required a close
LAND	Land	The code LAND applies to committees for the settling of estates, the draining of fens, enclosures, marshes, and the royal lands and forests.
TAXS	Taxes	Parliamentary action against ship money, tonnage and poundage, and coat and conduct money was undertaken by the committees in this category.
SPLY	Supply	Money for general purposes had to be collected and distributed, and accounts reviewed.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
TRCO	Trade and Commerce	There were a wide variety of commercial concerns, such as petitions from merchants, Bills against usury and monopolies, and regulation of trade on the Thames.
LODN	London	The city of London was vital to Parliament and the House communicated with its government through committees (usually about loans).
IRBI	Like Scotland, Ireland produced four types of committees:	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
IRMY	Military	The outbreak of the Irish Rebellion required a close watch on the Army, and a tight rein on appointment of officers.
IRSY	Supply	Equally strategic for the war effort were military supplies, clothing and money, the latter furnished by the Irish Adventurer scheme.
IRDS	Defence and Security	Certain security measures regarding Ireland were enforced such as checking ships and mail, interrogating Irish prisoners, etc.
IRMI	Miscellaneous	This is the category for those committees on Ireland which do not fall into any of the above.

Committee types which concerned themselves with the rights of the subject were:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Subject Matter of Committees So Classified</u>	<u>Comments</u>
PLCY	Policy	The general analogue of KGSA and CFAK, policy committees drew up statements, declarations, and Remonstrances (including the Grand Remonstrance), or served as executive committees (the recess and Guildhall committees.)
RLM	Reform of Religion	
LIBT GdP	Liberties of the Subject Property and jurisdiction of the Church	The controversy over Sir Edward Coke's papers gave rise to questions of Parliamentary as well as Royal censorship, and disputes arose over the enforcement of the Protestation.
B SH	Bishops	
	The important committees dealing with Strafford's trial demanded a separate classification, while those on all other officials formed another category.	
STRA	Strafford's Trial	
OFFS	Officials	The same definition of "official" applies here as in KGOF and CFOF.
	The religious field necessitated a variety of classifications:	
PAPS	Papists	The Commons were determined to enforce fully the laws against Catholic recusants.

Code	Subject Matter of Committees So Classified	Comments
LRCL	Lower Clergy	Not only the hierarchy, but "scandalous ministers" came under Parliamentary scrutiny. For convenience, the few committees to review the work of the last Convocation were also assigned this code.
RLRF	Reform of Religion	The Commons' reform program for the Church embraced a wide area: church services, observance of the Sabbath and religious innovations in the universities and the Inns of Court.
CHPA	Property and Administration of the Church	Parliamentary action was needed on religiously neutral matters such as administration of church buildings and dividing of parishes.
BISH	Bishops	Episcopacy was attacked through such measures as The Bishops' Exclusion Bill and pressing charges against individual bishops.
<p>Two types of committees covered legal matters:</p> <p>petition of Colonel Hill (24V) January 24, 1647. 390</p>		
CRTS	Courts	These committees laid the groundwork, and prepared the legislation for, the abolishment of the prerogative courts.
LGRF	Legal Reform	The courts absorbed most of the members' attention, for aside from them, legal reform was limited to consideration of petitions from prisoners, and legislation to abolish Trial by Battle and to limit Michaelmas Term.

NONE A member with this code following his name was not on any committees.

Eighteen committees were classified as "Miscellaneous". Although they appear on the charts as part of the members' record, they were omitted from the key punch cards, were not fed into the computer, and hence do not figure in the statistical results. Nine of them were so categorized because a cryptic entry in the Journal made it impossible to determine their subject matter. Consulting Clarendon, Gardiner, and the available diarists failed to uncover any information. The committees whose exact nature is unknown were formed to deal with:

The Salisbury Plain Petition (2M) December 10, 1640, p.48
 Poole's Business (2S) December 16, 1640, p.51

Petition of Sir John Brooke (8P) May 15, 1641, p. 149
 Petition of Thomas Pawlett (9L) June 1, 1641, p.164

Petition of James Beverly against Sir William Bryers, August (14H) August 15, 1641, p. 250.

Petition of Colonel Hill (24V) January 24, 1642, p.390
 Monmouthshire Petition (26V) February 7, 1642, p.419

The committee whose members were instructed, "do presently go to Denmark House." (29F) February 26, 1642, p.456

William Newton's Petition (30L) March 10, 1642, p.475

Nine committees whose subject matter was obvious simply did not fall within any of the sixty-nine categories. These "truly miscellaneous"

ones concerned themselves with:

An Act for the naturalization of Peter Heren
(3S) January 7, 1641, p. 64

An Act to establish the Hospital of Saint
Leonard's near Newcastle in Trent on the
Countess Dowager of Exeter (5V) March 12,
1641, p. 102

An Act to erect a free school near Alton by
John Edgar (9M) June 2, 1641, p. 164

A petition from Emanuel College, Cambridge is followed by
(2U) December 17, 1640, p. 52

An Act to confirm the statutes of Emanuel
College, Cambridge, (11F) July 2, 1641, p. 197

An Act to establish fellows and scholars at
University College, Oxford (10Z), July 2, 1641,
p. 195

Consulting the Inns of Court about their
communications with the King's Court (23F)
January 4, 1642, p. 367

Preparing letters to both universities about
complaints of pressing subscriptions upon
young graduates (22A) February 11, 1642, p. 425

A Petition from the barristers and students
of Gray's Inn (28E) February 18, 1642, p. 440

Having given the key to the committee codes on the computer
print-out which constitutes Appendix C, it remains to explain the

coded biographical information which also appears on it:

The first three digits contain the identification number assigned

to each member, beginning with 001 for George Abbot and proceeding
to 21 for Sir John Bee, 21st. (London: Oxford University Press, 1885).

alphabetically to Walter Young, number 548. The omissions in the numbering are the members excluded because of completely doubtful committee records. Also missing is number 75, "Mr. Cary", a mysterious member named to a number of committees who appears on no Parliamentary lists, and cannot be further identified. Following the identification numbers is the sequence number which simply notes that this is the first, second, third, etc., card for a member.

On the member's first card, the sequence number is followed by two letters which indicate his social status:

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

I retained Underdown's social classification in Pride's Purge for the members who are listed in his Appendix A.⁸ I assigned the rest to social classes based on information in Mary Frear Keeler's The Long Parliament⁹, the Dictionary of National Biography¹⁰ and the advice of

⁸ David Underdown, Pride's Purge: Politics in the Puritan Revolution, (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1971) pp.366-390.

⁹ Mary Frear Keeler, The Long Parliament, 1640-1641: A Biographical Study of Its Members, (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1954).

¹⁰ Dictionary of National Biography, ed. Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee, 21 vols. (London: Oxford University Press, 1885); 21 58; Dictionary of National Biography

Dr. John R. MacCormack of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is the director of this thesis.

The next two letters signify the geographical region in England from which the member came. Once again I drew upon Underdown's

Appendix A:¹¹

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

The member's geographical area is followed by a notation of membership in stock companies, information culled from four sources.¹²

¹¹ Underdown, Pride's Purge, p. 362.

¹² Theodore K. Rabb, Enterprise and Empire: Merchant and Gentry Investment in the Expansion of England, 1575-1630, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967); John R. MacCormack, "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.

A blank space means that the M.P. was not a member of any company.

The abbreviations are:

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

The single letter next appearing registers attendance at a University

C Cambridge

O Oxford

N Attended neither

The college within the university which the member attended

is noted by the two following letters whose meanings are listed below:

Oxford Colleges

- BA Balliol
- BR Brasenose
- CH Christ Church
- CC Corpus Christi

Cambridge Colleges

- CA Caius
- CR Christ
- CL Clare
- CC Corpus Christi

¹³ The sources for members' educational background were: Dictionary of National Biography; Keeler, The Long Parliament; Underdown, Pride's Purge, pp. 366-390.

Oxford Colleges **Cambridge Colleges**

EX	Exeter	EM	Emanuel
HH	Hart Hall	KI	Kings
JE	Jesus	JE	Jesus
LI	Lincoln	MA	Magdalen
MA	Magdalen	PE	Pembroke
ME	Merton	PT	Peterhouse
OR	Oriel	QU	Queens
PE	Pembroke	SC	Saint Catherine's
QU	Queens	SJ	Saint John's
SA	St. Albans	SS	Sidney Sussex
SE	St. Edmund's	TR	Trinity
SJ	St. John's	UN	Unknown
SM	St. Mary		
TR	Trinity		
UV	University		
WA	Wadham		
UN	Unknown		

Following the member's college, is a record of his attendance at the Inns of Court. If he did not attend an Inn, there are blank spaces. If he did, he will have showing 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 next space contains one of two letters, a "B" if the member was a practising lawyer, whether or not he was called to the bar; an "N" if he was not a practising lawyer. This distinction is made

regardless of whether or not the member attended an Inn of Court.¹⁴

The four spaces following contain information about previous parliamentary experience. The codes do not indicate the exact number of Parliaments, but the time span of a member's parliamentary service.

- 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 Parliament or Parliaments between 1620 and 1629
- RY
- RR
- 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
- BEFR Sat in a Parliament or Parliaments before 1620
- 1621 Parliamentary experience confined to a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's
- SHRT Only previous Parliament was the Short Parliament
- ¹ Members
The Long
Parliament
BEZL Sat in Parliament or Parliaments before 1620 and in Parliament or Parliaments between 1621 and 1629

⁶ Members
BEZL An M.P. one or more times before 1620, during the 1620's, as well as in the Short Parliament

¹⁴ Information on members' legal training and professional status was found in Underdown Pride's Purge, pp. 366-390; Dictionary of National Biography, Keeler, The Long Parliament.

111 BESH Sat in a Parliament one or more times before 1620, but not again until the Short Parliament

21SH Parliamentary record spans a Parliament or Parliaments of the 1620's and the Short Parliament¹⁵

The next two letters indicate the member's political stand

between 1640 and 1642:

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 classified¹⁶

¹⁵ Members' previous Parliamentary experience can be found in Keeler, The Long Parliament; Dictionary of National Biography; Underdown, Pride's Purge, pp. 366-390 (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954). Keeler's work (1911), was used to assign members to the various groups.

¹⁶ Members are classified as PY, PS, RP, RS, SR and UN following Brunton and Pennington, Members of the Long Parliament (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954). Members are listed as PP based on Mary Frear Keeler's designation of an inner core of Pym followers in "Some Opposited Committees" in Conflict in Stuart England, pp. 131-146, and her biographical sketches in The Long Parliament. The latter work is also the source used in categorizing members as RR and RP. Keeler's distinctions within the moderate and radical factions were dropped and replaced by the general terms "moderate" and "radical".

This is followed by a notation of membership in peace, war or middle group in 1643:¹⁷

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

A blank means non-membership in any of the above.

The next four columns mark the member's political affiliation during each of the four quarters of 1644:¹⁸

M	Moderate
R	Radical

If, for any reason, he cannot be so categorized, the spaces are left blank.

¹⁷ J. H. Hexter's The Reign of King Pym, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1941) was used in assigning members to the war, peace or middle party; where Underdown in Pride's Purge, Appendix A, pp. 366-390 makes further distinctions of war-middle and peace-middle, these were adopted instead.

¹⁸ The political groupings of members in 1644 and 1648 are based upon those made by Dr. John R. MacCormack Revolutionary Politics in the Long Parliament, Appendix, pp. 328-346. To simplify for computer programming, Dr. MacCormack's distinctions within the moderate and radical factions were dropped and replaced by the general terms, "moderate", and "radical".

The final record in his biographical record classifies the member as one of the following in 1648:

M	Moderate
R	Radical
C	Core Cromwellian

As before, a blank means that the member was none of the above.

Members' later political views in 1643, 1644 and 1648 were included in order to study early committee appointments in the light of later political alignments. Such a widened perspective, it was hoped, would provide a clearer picture of the role played by committees in the formative stages of the Puritan Revolution.

type of committee; they do not indicate the involvement of individual members. For example, in the first committee type, the members' names following the committee title indicate that more than one member of the committee was involved in the work of the committee. In the second type, the names of the members are listed in a separate column, and the names of the members are listed in a separate column. In the third type, the names of the members are listed in a separate column, and the names of the members are listed in a separate column.

the means of using the statistics are sharper in determining whether the amount of service was provided by the same or different service by the part of the same few men, or by the appointment of a number of different members. I have for individual committees within each committee type for analysis. This group is unnecessary with King and the Army, which is really only one committee, and Cross installation, Dover of London, King and the

CHAPTER II

Membership Analysis of the Committee Types

The computer results which give the statistical breakdown of all the committee types in terms of members' social status, geographical area, membership in stock companies, educational background, legal training, previous Parliamentary experience, and political stance in the years 1640-44 and 1648, are found in Appendix E. The figures show the number of times that a particular group was represented on a given type of committee; they do not indicate the incidence of individual membership. For example, on the first committee type, SCTY, the number "20" following "GG" indicates that there were twenty instances of greater gentry on committees dealing with the Scots Treaty, a total which was produced by any number of different members who were greater gentry and named one or more times to committees on the Scots Treaty.

As a means of bringing the statistics into sharper focus, by determining whether the amount of representation was produced by a high rate of committee service on the part of the same few men, or the occasional appointment of a number of different members, I chose two individual committees within each committee type for analysis. This check was unnecessary with King and the Army, which is really only one committee, and Scots Miscellaneous, Tower of London, King and the

Bishops' Exclusion Bill, and King and Ireland committees, which had minuscule total memberships, and where it was possible, consequently, to observe the entire membership at a glance.

Two requirements provided a standard for selection: size and chronology. A committee had to be fairly sizeable (ten or more members) to provide a representative breakdown. Some committee types, however, had only one such committee. In this instance, if there was a second one with a membership only slightly under the minimum, it was included for analysis. But if the other committees had only two to six members, only the one large committee was broken down.

I tried, whenever possible, to select one committee from the opening months (November or December, 1640) and one from the January to March 1642 period, which would have the added advantage of indicating if there were shifts in the committees' composition over time. Most of the committee types, however, did not span the entire seventeen months, but were confined within a more narrow time range. In this case, I selected the two committees from the beginning and end of the time span of the committee type. In some cases the small size of the committees made this impossible, and it was necessary to settle for any two committees which had more than ten members.

The detailed statistics are available in Appendix E for those who may wish to consult it. Deciphering it is a simple matter, but one note needs to be made. The final figure on stock companies for each committee

type indicates the number who were non-stock company members, of the Universities and Inns of Court, those who were not alumni, and on political groupings, those who could not be so categorized.

My commentary will take the form of comparisons among groups of committee types, noting general patterns, suggesting explanations for deviations therefrom, and pointing out areas that may require further investigation. The reader may find it helpful to consult Appendix D for the total numbers in each biographical slot, against which to cast the figures in the committees' breakdown.

1. The Scottish Committees

Committees on Scotland were one of four types: Scots Supply, Scots Treaty, Scots Commissioners, Scots Miscellaneous. With these, as with all the committee types, I shall discuss, with some slight variations, the statistics in the order in which they are found in Appendix E, and enumerated on page 28. We shall see that the most striking features of the group of Scottish committees types were: socially, disproportionate representation from the lesser gentry on all except Scottish Supply committees; geographically, high representation from the North-east on all four types; educationally, the most frequent committee service by the alumni of the Inn of Court with the least numbers in the House, the Inner Temple, on Scots Commissioners and Scots Miscellaneous committee types. We shall find

more of the members on the four types commercially active in stock companies; on three types, more members politically active in the years 1643-1648, more of these being future radicals than moderates. The Miscellaneous committee types are the political exception in the Scottish group; they knew more moderate than radical influence. We may now discuss the findings on the Scottish committees in some detail.

The greater gentry, the social class with the highest numbers in the House, had the most representation on the four Scottish committee types. Significant and surprising, however, is the data on the county and lesser gentry. On three of the four types, the county gentry did not have representation proportionate to their over-all numbers, according to which they should have ranked second to the greater gentry. Instead, the lesser gentry filled this place on Scots Treaty and Scots Miscellaneous committees, and outnumbered the county gentry as well on the committees for the Scots Commissioners, where they ranked third after the merchants.

An examination of the two largest committees dealing with the Scots Treaty, one to consider the eleventh Article of the Treaty (May, 1641), and the other to draw up a Bill for the delivery of Carrickfergus to the Scots (August, 1641), show the same disproportionate representation of lesser and county gentry. A glance through these two committees, as well as the others on the Scots Treaty, shows little repetition of the same members, which means that the lesser gentry representation came

from a number of different members. One also notes that the number of lesser gentry was not high in absolute numbers, but appears disproportionate as a result of a lack of county gentry representation.

With the Scottish Miscellaneous committees, one may examine the entire membership of nine: Arthur Goodwin (served twice--greater gentry), John Hampden (served twice--greater gentry), Henry Vane, Jr. (served once--greater gentry), John Pym (served once--county gentry) and Sir Philip Stapleton (served three times--lesser gentry). Clearly here the lesser gentry showing is the result of the three committee seats held by Stapleton, outnumbering the one held by a county gentry, John Pym.

The two largest committees on the Scots Commissioners show neither the same disproportionate representation for the county and lesser gentry, nor the high rate of merchants, which the other committees of their type do. Probably the reason for this is that they were atypical-- one was directed to draw up the instructions for the commissioners to Scotland (August, 1641) and the other to prepare the warrant for the commissioners to Scotland (August, 1641). Most of the other committees of this type were concerned with providing accommodations for the Scots Commissioners in London, which explains their high rate of merchant representation. Also, Sir Philip Stapleton served frequently on these smaller Scots Commissioners committees, which, along with the notable absence of county gentry, helps explain why the lesser gentry have a better showing than the county gentry on them.

The county gentry did have a proportionate representation on the committees for the Supply of Scotland. The two largest committees, one which was assigned to distribute money to the Scots (June, 1641) and the other, to draw up the Act for the Brotherly Assistance for the Scots (August, 1641) reflect this. There were only two other committees on Scottish Supply, and on these, Bulstrode Whitelocke and Sir Thomas Widdrington were the only county gentry who served more than once. The class statistics on these committees, then, were not produced by the repetitious service of a few men.

Whatever the reason, lesser gentry influence outnumbered county gentry influence on Scots Treaty, Scots Commissioners and Scots Miscellaneous committees. Although the lesser gentry representation on Scots Miscellaneous and Scots Commissioners committees is partly explained by the constant service on them of Sir Philip Stapleton, such is not the case with those on the Scots Treaty. One may venture to suggest that at least with the latter, the lesser gentry had special interest. Another possibility, which seems more likely, is that the wealthier county gentry were named to the fund raising committees for Scotland, leaving places open on the other Scottish committees for their less well-endowed colleagues.

Not unexpectedly, the Northeast figures prominently on all the Scottish committees. Although it ranked sixth among the seven geographical areas in the total number of members that it had in

Parliament, it showed third on these committees, except on the Miscellaneous ones, where it ranked first with the South-east. The members from the North-east would naturally have a special interest in Scotland, and this is reflected in the statistics.

The totals show that there were more than twice as many members in the House who were not in any stock company as those who were. Of the members in the House who were in stock companies, more were "Irish Adventurers only". They were followed in numbers by those who were in stock companies, but not Irish Adventurers. The members who were the most commercially active, those who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies ranked third. Contrary to the general trend of the House, there were more stock company members than non-stock company members on the Scottish committees; the IS's were second to the IA's, while the SC's were third in representation. These statistics, which are borne out by the sample committees within each type, indicate that the Scottish committees were composed of the more commercially active members.

Of the two universities, Oxford outnumbered Cambridge on Scots Treaty and Scots Miscellaneous committees; Oxford and Cambridge were equally represented on those for Scots Supply and Scots Commissioners. The three leading Oxford colleges on SCTY were Hart Hall, Magdalen and University; from Cambridge, Queens and Saint Johns. On SCSY, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, Hart Hall and Saint Johns shared second place;

From Cambridge, Emmanuel and Queens shared first place, while Christ and Saint Johns shared second place. On SCCO, from Oxford, Magdalen was first and Pembroke shared second place with Hart Hall; from Cambridge, Queens was first, with Christ and Sidney Sussex sharing second place. On SCMI, from Oxford, Magdalen and Pembroke were the only two represented, while Queens was the only one from Cambridge.

Of the Oxford colleges, Magdalen had the most representatives in Parliament, and so it is not surprising to find it one of the leading ones on the Scottish committees. However, Hart Hall, third, outnumbered in total representation by five other Oxford colleges, seems to be disproportionately represented. Even more so are three other Oxford colleges; University, Saint John's and Pembroke, the latter with 100% representation on SCCO. Of the Cambridge colleges, Emmanuel, Queens and Saint John's simply reflect their high representation in Parliament. This is not quite the case with Christ and Sidney Sussex, ranked third and fourth respectively in totals among Cambridge colleges, but both second to Queens on SCCO. of the Inner Temple was due to

As we shall see with other committee types, some colleges with small total numbers in the House were given disproportionate representation by virtue of the activity of one or two of their alumni. The high Hart Hall representation on the Scottish committees, for example, was produced by the activity of John Glyn and John Seiden; the most numerous in the House, second to them in number were

University college's by that of Henry Marten and Sir William Lewis; Pembroke's, by John Pym; Saint John 's by Bulstrode Whitelocke; Christ college, Cambridge's by Denzil Holles; and Sidney Sussex's, by Sir William Armine. The statistics on the colleges with the fewest alumni in the House, then, were produced by the repeated service of the same few men.

More of the members in the House had attended an Inn of Court (318) than had not (209). Of those who had, Middle Temple alumni ranked first in numbers; Gray's Inn, second; Lincoln's Inn, third; and the Inner Temple, fourth. On committees for the Scots Treaty and Scots Supply, the Middle Temple, reflecting its first place in the totals, had the greatest representation. However, the Inner Temple ranked a disproportionate second, with Gray's Inn third, and Lincoln's Inn, fourth. Further, the Inner Temple had the most representation on the committees for the Scots Commissioners and Scots Miscellaneous. As with the statistics on the colleges just discussed, the high representation of the Inner Temple was due to the fact that it numbered among its alumni some of the most active members in the House: John Hampden, Henry Marten, John Selden, Philip Stapleton, and William Strode. (Of the four Inns of Court, the Inner Temple had the fewest alumni who were on no committees).

Appendix D shows that those with only Short Parliament experience were the most numerous in the House; second to them in numbers were

those with no experience, followed by those whose experience spanned the 1620's and the Short Parliament. On all the Scottish committee types except Supply, those with only Short Parliament experience were first, and the "21SH"'s were second in number. On the Scottish Supply committees, the members were more experienced: those with Short and 1620's experience were first in numbers, those with Short only were second, and those with 1620's experience were third. Those with no previous Parliamentary experience were not found at all among the Scots Miscellaneous committees; they ranked third on Scots Treaty, shared third place on Scots Commissioners, and shared fourth place on Scots Supply committees. The pattern of representation for the Shorts and "21SH"'s is repeated in the largest individual committees within each type. However, those with no previous Parliamentary experience are found on only one large committee, that to draw up the Act for the Brotherly Assistance, which means that for the most part, the least experienced members were confined to the smaller committees.

The House totals show that most members would not be categorized as moderates or radicals in 1644 and 1648. Of those who would be so classified, twice as many would be radicals in 1644; but in 1648, the moderates would be the more numerous of the two. Against the grain of the House, three Scottish committee types, Scots Treaty, Scots Supply and Scots Commissioners, had more members who would be classified as

moderates or radicals in both years. Of these, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644 and 1648.

The committees on the Scots Treaty show a good balance of the various political groups: 20 Py's, 8 instances of Pym's group, 5 seats held by Parliamentary Straffordians, 9 representations from Royalists, seven of whom favoured reform, and one of whom was a Straffordian. Of the 33 Parliamentarians, 21 to 24 (depending on the quarter) are classified as moderates or radicals in 1644, more of whom were future radicals than moderates. More of the 24 who are classified in 1648 were also radicals.

When one looks at a sample Scots Treaty committee, such as the one to consider the eleventh Article of the Treaty, one notes that it has the same cross section of political views as the Scots Treaty committees in general. Seven of its 12 members were Parliamentarians, and five were Royalists. It also reflects the same radical-moderate ratio. All of its Parliamentarians were future radicals or moderates: four of the seven were radicals in two or more quarters of 1644, and two were moderates during the same time span. Two of the four radicals remained so in 1648, but two became moderates. One of the two who were moderates in 1644 remained so in 1648; one was deceased by that year.

On this committee, even if one only considers those who remained solidly

radical and solidly moderate in both years,¹⁹ the ratio remains the same.

Another Treaty committee, the one to draw up the Bill for the delivery of Carrickfergus to the Scots, does not mirror the political distribution of the rest of these committees, for it had no Royalists. Its small membership, nine, may explain this deviation from the general pattern. However, this committee does bear out the radical-moderate divide of its type. Six of the nine Parliamentarians on it are classified for 1644. Three were radicals in two or more quarters of 1644, and two were moderates. One of the radicals was deceased by 1648, the other two remained radicals. The two moderates remained so through 1644 and 1648. Henry Marten who is only classified in 1648 as a Cromwellian, raises the radical total in 1648 to three, as opposed to the moderate two.

Scots Supply committees were weighted more heavily in favour of one group: thirty-four seats were held by PY's, ten by PP's, and two by Parliamentarian Straffordians; of the eight Royalist representations, five were from reformers, and two were from Straffordians. Of the forty-six Parliamentarians on these committees, thirty to thirty-four

¹⁹ Hereafter the terms "solid radical" and "solid moderate" will refer to members who remained consistently radical or moderate in both 1644 and 1648.

(depending on the quarter) were future 1644 moderates and radicals, and thirty-five were so in 1648. In both years, more of these members were radicals than moderates.

In examining the largest committee on Scots Supply, the one to prepare the Act for the Brotherly Assistance, one finds a similar imbalance in favour of Parliamentarians--they numbered twenty-one out of twenty-seven members--and a similar preponderance of radicals. Twelve of the twenty-one would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; five would be moderates during the same time. Five of the twelve became Cromwellians in 1648, five remained "R"'s, one became a moderate, and one was deceased by 1648. Three of the five 1644 moderates remained so in 1648; two became radicals.

On another Scots Supply committee, one to distribute money to the Scots, Parliamentarians numbered eleven of the thirteen members, but the radicals did not predominate. Eight of the eleven Parliamentarians are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Henry Marten, with no classification in 1644, but a Cromwellian in 1648. Four of the remaining seven were future radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; three were future moderates during that time. The three 1644 moderates remained so in 1648; three of the four radicals became moderate in 1648. On this committee, there were more solid moderates than solid radicals. One may modify the computer statistics, then, by the statement that the

radicals were more numerous than the moderates on the Scots Supply committees in general, but not on every one of those committees.

However, the nature of one Scots Supply committee on which the future solid moderates outnumbered the future solid radicals is noteworthy: it was an administrative, rather than a policy-making one.

The committees on the Scots Commissioners, like those on Supply, did not have a great range of political views. Twenty-four PY's formed the bulk of the membership. Pym group members were named ten times; there were two instances of Parliamentary Straffordians, and four Royalist seats, all of them held by reformers. Of the thirty-six Parliamentarians, twenty-four to twenty-nine (depending on the quarter) are classified as radical or moderate in 1644; twenty are classified in 1648. About twice as many were radicals as moderates in both years.

The second largest committees on the Scots Commissioners, the one to prepare the warrant for the commissioners to Scotland, follows the political profile of its type. Six of its seven members were Parliamentarians; there was only one Royalist. Five of the six Parliamentarians are classified as later radicals or moderates. Four of the five would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; two would remain radical in 1648, while two would be deceased by that year. The one who would be moderate in 1644 would remain so in 1648.

Although the largest of the Scots Commissioners committees, the one to draw up instructions for the commissioners to Scotland, showed

the same imbalance in favour of Parliamentarians, it did not have the typical predominance of radicals. Six of its ten members were Parliamentarians, and four were Royalists. The six Parliamentarians were all future radicals or moderates: three would be moderates in both 1644 and 1648, and three would be radicals in both years. This is another example of an individual committee on which the future radicals were not more numerous than the future moderates. As with the Scottish Supply Committees, so with those on the Scots Commissioners, one needs to qualify the findings by the statement that the future radicals, though more numerous than the moderates on these committees as a whole, were not so on every individual committee. Unlike the one exceptional Scottish Supply committee, however, the moderates held their own with the radicals on a Scots Commissioners committee which had more than an administrative purpose.

As mentioned above, the small total numbers on Scots Miscellaneous committees enables one to study the entire membership. All nine representations were from Parliamentarians, two of them from Pym's group. Three of the nine representations were produced by committee seats held by Sir Philip Stapleton, who was a future 1644 moderate, but deceased by 1648. Sir Henry Vane Jr. was the only other member who is classified in 1644 and 1648, in both years as a radical. The moderate influence on Scots Miscellaneous committees, then, was produced by the

activity of one member, Sir Philip Stapleton. Of some importance is the crucial nature of these committees on which Stapleton brought strong moderate influence to bear. Two of the three Scots Miscellaneous committees were concerned with seeking out the Scots about their advice to the King in January, 1642, after his attempted arrest of the five members.

The majority of members in the House (419) would not belong to any of the 1643 parties. Of those who would, the future peace party members were the most numerous. If one adds the war-middle figure to the war group, it was second in numbers, and the future middle party was third. If one chooses not to combine the two war groups, the middle party was second in numbers. On the four Scots Committee types, more were future members of a 1643 group than were not, and the middle party and the combined peace groups outnumbered the two war groups. The latter had their best showing in relation to the former on Scots Supply and Scots Commissioners committees, and their worst, on Scots Miscellaneous and Scots Treaty committees.

On Scots Treaty committees, if the peace-middle members are counted as peace party members, it outnumbered the middle party by one. The combined peace and middle parties (21) had seven times the representation of the two war groups (4). On Scots Supply committees, the representation from the combined peace party members was equal in strength to the middle party (14). These two had more than double the

number of the war-middle and war groups (11). The statistics on the committees for the Scots Commissioners show that the members of the middle party (13) and peace and peace-middle parties (11) were close in numbers. Together, they were more than twice the size of the war groups (10). Eight of the nine representations on Scots Miscellaneous committees were from future middle party men, and one was from a future war party member.

One may summarize the findings on the Scottish committees as follows. All the types had high representation from the North-east, their members were among the more commercially active and experienced in the House, and included those most involved in the later years of the Revolution, 1643, 1644 and 1646.

Although the greater gentry had the most representation on all the committee types, lesser gentry influence prevailed over county gentry on Scots Treaty, Scots Commissioners and Scots Miscellaneous committees. The exception were Scots Supply committees, where the county gentry outnumbered the lesser gentry.

On all the committee types, some colleges and the Inner Temple, with whatever distinctive traditions and political philosophies they may have imparted, enjoyed disproportionate representation because of a few highly active alumni.

SCSY, SCCO and SCMI committees were stacked heavily in favour of Parliamentarians; the only ones with a fair cross-section of

political views were SCTY committees. Overall, on SCTY, SCSY and SCCO committees, though not on every individual committee, the future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates. The radicals had the highest margin over the moderates on SCCO, and the lowest on SCSY. One of the individual exceptions was a committee concerned with Parliamentary-Scottish relationships, the one to draw up the instructions for the Parliamentary commissioners to Scotland, where moderate representation was equal to radical representation. In the same vein, on one committee type, SCMI, the frequent presence of Sir Philip Stapleton meant that moderate, not radical influence was brought to bear on committees which were concerned with the Scots' relationship to the King and Parliament at a crucial time. In keeping with a moderate approach, eight of the nine representations on SCMI committees were from middle party men. The middle party and the peace party were the most numerous on the other types as well.

If one were to pinpoint the two most important facts about the Scottish committees they would be: the social influence of the lesser gentry on all types except the Scottish Supply committees, and more representation from the future radicals than the future moderates, with the exception of Scottish Miscellaneous committees.

2a. Defence Committees

The largest committee for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster

The Defence Committees were concerned with the Defence of Parliament and Westminster, Guns and Ammunition, the Tower of London, Examination and Investigation, the Trained Bands, and General Defence and Safety. Three of these types had peculiarities in social make-up, along with other distinguishing features. Defence of Parliament and Westminster and Guns and Ammunition committees had disproportionate representation from the merchant class. The former was the only type in this group which had more members who were not in stock companies. The latter had the most experienced members and the best cross section

of political views, but they were the only type which had more members who would not be politically active in later years. The third type, General Defence and Safety committees, which had more county gentry than greater gentry, was one of two types with more future radicals than moderates in both years. With these observations in mind, we may now look more closely at the membership composition of the Defence committees.

These committees were: James Ienner, William Spurlow, Robert...

For the most part, the breakdown of social classes on defence committees follows the usual pattern, with the greater gentry, county gentry and lesser gentry having the three highest numbers. There were, however, as mentioned above, three exceptions. More merchants than

The third exception to the pattern occurred in Defence of

lessor gentry were named to two committee types, those for Defence of

General committees, where the county gentry had the more representation.

Parliament and Westminster, and those for Supplying Guns and Ammunition. The largest committee for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster, one to investigate the sending of armed men to Westminster (December, 1641) had one merchant, William Wheeler, and two lesser gentry. The second largest of this type, one directed to prevent crowds from gathering outside the House (February, 1642) had no merchants. A survey of the other committees for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster shows that William Wheeler served on five of these committees, and William Bell, another merchant, on two others. The committee activity of these two men provided much of the merchant representation on this committee type.

On a large Guns and Ammunition committee to prepare Heads for a Bill for regulating guns and ammunition (July, 1641), there was one merchant and two lesser gentry. On a second one, which was to consider how the kingdom was to be furnished with powder and ammunition (December, 1641), there were two merchants and two lesser gentry.

A number of different members provided the merchant representation on these committees: Robert Jenner, William Spurstow, Samuel Vassall, and Thomas Toll. Many of the committees for Guns and Ammunition were concerned with their importation, which explains the high number of merchants on them.

The third exception to the pattern occurred on Defence and Safety General committees, where the county gentry had two more representations

than the greater gentry. The two sample committees, one to investigate by what warrant men are levied (December, 1641), and another to investigate the visiting of prisoners of Parliament and "the raising of forces in certain places" (January, 1642) each had the same number of greater and county gentry. The membership lists of the other committees show a number of different county gentry, rather than repeated service by the same few men. Whether planned or not, those members from the second stratum of society held slightly more committee seats than the greater gentry on the defence committees with the broadest purview.

Slightly more members in general were from the South-west than the South-east, but on the defence committees, most were from the South-east, except those on the Trained Bands, where the South-east and South-west had equal numbers. Since the great majority of defence committees dealt directly or indirectly with the defence of Parliament and/or London, the high representation of members from the South-east is not unusual.

As has been mentioned, most of the members in the House were not members of stock companies, but on five defence committee types, more of the members were stock company members. Those for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster were the exception, on which there were two more representations from non-stock company members than stock company members. On five committee types, the IS's ranked second to the IA's; the exceptions were those on the Trained Bands, where they ranked first.

These figures, which are borne out in the sample committees, show that the members of defence committees were commercially involved. Further, they demonstrate that those members with the most varied commercial investments, the IS's, had the highest representation on committees dealing with an important source of power, the Trained Bands.

Oxford outnumbered Cambridge on DFPW and GUAR; Cambridge outnumbered Oxford on EXIN (by one), TRBA and DFSG committees. The two had equal representation on TWRL committees. On the Defence of Parliament and Westminster committees, from Oxford, Hart Hall was first, and Magdalen second; from Cambridge, Peterhouse was first. On Guns and Ammunition committees, from Oxford, Hart Hall was first, Queens, and those whose colleges were unknown, second; from Cambridge, Emanuel and Saint John's were first, and Queens second. The Tower of London committees saw University college, Oxford represented twice, and Magdalen, Oxford, once; Trinity, Saint John's and Emanuel, Cambridge, each once. On committees for Examination and Investigation, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, with Queens second and University third; from Cambridge Trinity ranked first, Christ and Emanuel shared second place; Peterhouse and Saint John's shared third place. Hart Hall, Magdalen and Exeter were the most numerous Oxford colleges on committees for the Trained Bands; Christ, Trinity and Queens were the leading Cambridge colleges. On General Defence and Safety committees,

from Oxford, Magdalen was in first place, Hart Hall, second and Queens third. From Cambridge, Emanuel and Queens shared first place, Saint John's was in second place and Christ, in third place.

The disproportionate representation of some colleges that could claim only a small number of alumni in the House has been explained in the discussion on the Scottish committees. On the defence committees, Peterhouse, Cambridge, with only four members in the House, had the most disproportionate representation. Its high rank on two types, those for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster, and those for Examination and Investigation, is due to the activity on these committees of one of its alumni, Sir John Francklyn.

Middle Temple and Gray's Inn alumni shared the domination of defence committees: the Middle Temple had most representation and Gray's Inn, the second highest, on DFPW and EXIN committees; the two reversed positions on TRBA and DFSG committees. On GUAR committees, the Inner Temple ranked in second place after the Middle Temple. The membership lists show that these statistics were produced by a number of different Inner Temple men. On Tower of London committees, John Hampden and the two seats held by Henry Marten gave the Inner Temple a shared second place with Gray's Inn. The committees for General Defence and Safety had the highest percentage of lawyers.

In accordance with total membership figures, those with only Short Parliament experience were the most numerous on DFPW, EXIN and

DFSG committees; on TWRL committees, they were equal in representation with those who had both Short and 1620's Parliamentary experience. Those with the latter experience ranked third in total House membership, but were first in numbers on GUAR and TRBA (by one) committees. Of all the defence committees, those on GUAR had the members with the most experience in Parliament. These figures are found also in the sample committees within each type.

Committees for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster did not have a great range of political views: from a total of fifty-eight representations, forty-two were from P's, seven were from Pym's group; five seats were held by Royalists, six of whom favoured reform, and one of whom was a Royalist Straffordian. Since these committees were concerned with defending Parliament against the possible use of force by the King, the imbalance in favour of Parliamentarians is understandable. More on these committees are classified in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Of these classified members, more were future 1644 radicals than future 1644 moderates, but in 1648, more would be moderates than radicals. One committee, to investigate the sending of armed men to Westminster, eighteen of the twenty-six members were Parliamentarians; eight were Royalists. Of the eighteen Parliamentarians, sixteen would have records in 1644 and 1648. Fourteen would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; five would remain radical in 1648, five would become moderates in that year, and four would be deceased. Of the two who would be moderates

in 1644, one would remain moderate in 1648, and one would become a radical. Even if one counts only the solid radicals and solid moderates, there is a much higher ratio of radicals to moderates (five to one) on this committee than on the type as a whole.

On a second committee of the type, one directed to prevent crowds from gathering around the House (February, 1642) all eight members were Parliamentarians; seven are classified in later years. Two were future radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; one remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that year. Four were future moderates in both 1644 and 1648; one 1644 moderate would be a radical in 1648. On this second committee, the ratio is almost exactly reversed in favour of the moderates, four to one.

These two committees of the same type with such different political composition provide inviting grounds for speculation. The highly-radical dominated one to investigate the sending of armed men to Westminster, with a membership of twenty-six, represents a goodly proportion of the over-all total of its type (58). Since the other sample committee was just as heavily dominated by future moderates, one may suggest that the radical-moderate statistics for the type were derived largely from the first committee. That the later radicals were so concentrated on the one committee of this type which was most likely to involve confrontation with the King (the others were concerned with searching buildings and providing guards for Westminster) is significant.

The committees on Guns and Ammunition had the best cross section of political views. Of a total of 116 seats, 72 were held by PY's, 10 by Pyn group members, and 3 by Parliamentary Straffordians. There were 31 representations from Royalists, 16 of whom were reformers, and 3 of whom were Straffordians. Alone of all the defence types, more are not classified as later moderates or radicals on GUAR committees. Of those who are, twice as many would be radicals in 1644; but more would be moderates in 1648 (by two).

On a sample committee to draw up a Bill for regulating Arms and Ammunition (July, 1641), nineteen of the thirty-one members were Parliamentarians; twelve were Royalists. Thirteen of the nineteen Parliamentarians are classified in later years. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Of the remaining twelve, seven were radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; five would be moderates during that time. Four of the seven radicals were deceased by 1648; three remained radicals. Four of the 1644 moderates remained so in 1648; one was deceased by that year. This committee reflects the statistics of its type by having more members who were not classified in 1644 and 1648. Although its profile is somewhat distorted because four of its seven radicals were deceased by 1648, the radicals were the more numerous, though not by the same high ratio as the type, in 1644.

On another committee of the type, one to determine how the Kingdom might be furnished with powder and ammunition (December, 1641),

Twenty-three of its thirty members were Parliamentarians; seven were Royalists. Twenty-one of the twenty-three Parliamentarians are later classified. Fifteen of the twenty-one were radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; ten remained radical in 1648, three became moderates, and two were deceased by that year. Six were future 1644 moderates who remained so in 1648. This second 'sample committee,' unlike its type, had more members who were later classified than not. It does have the same two-to-one ratio of radical and moderates in 1644, but unlike its type, the future 1648 radicals outnumbered the 1648 moderates.

This study of the sample committees permits one to qualify the general statistics on GUAR committees in regard to later membership records. Although on most of these committees, more are not classified as moderates or radicals in 1644 and 1648 than are, on at least one individual committee, the reverse is true. A further modification may be made that the two-to-one radical-moderate ratio in 1644 seems to be more characteristic of committees in the later period (December, 1641). A fact which at first appears puzzling, that these committees had radical-moderate ratios of two to one in 1644, but slightly more 1648 moderates than radicals, can be explained by the biographies of some of their members. In addition to those radicals in 1644 who became moderates in 1648, there was a high incidence on these committees of radicals who were deceased by 1648: Sir Thomas Barrington, William Cage, Sir John Francklyn, Sir Samuel Rolle, and William Strode.

Nine of the ten representations on Tower of London committees were from Parliamentarians, four of them Pym supporters. One member was a reforming Royalist. Seven are classified in 1644 and 1648. Two of these representations are from the radical, Henry Marten. The five others are all classified as radicals in 1644. Of these, two would remain radicals in 1648, two would be moderates, and one would be deceased by that year. The Tower of London committees, then, had more members who are classified in 1644 and 1648, and those, as radicals.

Pym and his followers must have regarded the investigatory committees as strategic ones, for they constitute about 25% of EXIN membership, 26 out of a total of 109 representations. There were 68 seats held by Pym's, of the 15 Royalist seats, 7 were held by reformers, one by a Royalist who worked with Pym at first, and one by a Royalist Staffordian. More of the members on EXIN committees are later classified in 1644 (except in the third quarter) and in 1648. Of these, more were future radicals in 1644, but more would be moderates in 1648. On a sample committee, to draw up a Statute to compel strangers to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy (November, 1641), nine of the eleven members were Parliamentarians; two were reforming Royalists. Eight of the nine are categorized in 1644 and 1648. Five of the eight would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; all five would remain radicals in 1648. Two of the three future 1644 moderates would remain so in 1648; one became radical.

On another committee of the type, one to examine Colonel Lunsford and others (January, 1642), seven of the ten members were Parliamentarians; three were Royalists. Five of the seven Parliamentarians are classified in 1644 and 1648. Three of the five would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; two remain radicals, and one would be a moderate in 1648. Of the two who would be moderates in 1644, one would remain so in 1648, and one would become a radical. These two sample committees, unlike the type, have more future radicals than moderates in both 1644 and 1648. They are two exceptions to the statistics on their type. The discrepancy can be accounted for by a survey of the membership of other EXIN committees. These included a number of 1644 radicals, who became 1648 moderates: Sir Robert Pye, Sir Gilbert Gerard, and William Wheeler. Others, like Sir Thomas Barrington and Sir John Francklyn, were 1644 radicals who were deceased by 1648.

On the Trained Band committees, forty out of seventy-one seats were held by PY's, thirteen by members of Pym's group, and one by a Parliamentarian Straffordian. Of the seventeenth Royalist representations, eleven were from Royalists who favoured reform. More on these committees were categorized in 1644 (except in the third quarter) and in 1648. More of these were future 1644 radicals than moderates, but more would be moderates than radicals in 1648.

In one sample committee to draw up an Act concerning the Trained Bands (July, 1641), twenty-seven of the thirty-seven were Parliamentarians;

ten were Royalists. Twenty-two of the twenty-seven Parliamentarians are later categorized. Nine of the twenty-two would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; six would remain radical, one would become a moderate, and two would be deceased by 1648. Twelve would be moderates in 1644; ten would remain so in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. One member is classified as a moderate only in 1648.

On a second committee to prepare an Ordinance to put the Trained Bands in a posture of defence (November, 1641), ten of fourteen members were Parliamentarians; four were Royalists. Nine of the ten Parliamentarians are classified for later years. Five were future 1644 radicals; four would remain so in 1648, one would be deceased by that year. Four would be moderates in 1644; three would remain so in 1648, and one would become a radical.

A study of these two individual committees, some months apart, suggests that the moderates at first controlled these committees, and that the radical membership grew during the later period. The statistics for the Trained Bands show that the future 1644 radicals finally outnumbered the 1644 moderates, but only by a slight margin.

Of the ninety-three seats on Defence and Safety General committees, fifty-six were held by PY's, fifteen by followers of Pym, and one by a Straffordian. Eight of the twelve Royalist representations were from reformers. More members on these committees are categorized in 1644 and 1648, and more were radicals in both years.

On one Committee, to determine by what warrant men are levied (December, 1641), all twelve members were Parliamentarians; all are later classified. Ten would be radicals in 1644; five would remain radicals in 1648, three became moderates, and two would be deceased.

The two future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

On a second Committee, to examine the raising of forces in certain Places (January, 1642), ten of the eleven members were Parliamentarians; one was a Royalist. None of the eleven had later records. One was Henry Marten, classified only in 1648, as a

Growthian. Six were future 1644 radicals; three would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and two would be deceased by that year. Of the two future 1644 moderates, one remained so in 1648, and one became a radical.

By having more members who are categorized in 1644 and 1648, and by having more who would be radicals in both years, these two committees reflect accurately the most important facts about the composition of defiance committees: the future 1644 radicals.

Of the six defence committee types, only Guns and Ammunition committees had more who were not future members of a war or peace group. On all the types, except those of the Tower of London, the future middle party and peace party members were more numerous than the future war party members.

On DFW committees, the middle party (15) had two more representations than the peace party (13); together they outnumbered the war party (9).

On all the types, except those of the Tower of London, the future middle party and peace party members were more numerous than the future war party members.

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more than five times. The combined peace groups (27) were the most numerous on GUAR committees. With the addition of the middle party (15), they were more than four times the size of the combined war, middle and war party (10). On Tower of London committees, the 1643 groups were almost even, and the war party had its best representation as against the other two. The war, middle and war parties equalled the middle party in numbers (3), the peace party had only one less. On EXIN committees, the combined middle and peace parties was more than four times the size of the war party. On TRBA, they were more than seven times. On the former committees, the middle party (33) outnumbered the peace groups (22); on the latter, the peace groups (19) had two more representations than the middle party (17). The war party had its second-best defence committee rating on DFSG committees. On these, its representation (18) was equal to the peace groups, and the combined middle and peace parties (42) were only about twice its size.

To recall the most important facts about the membership of defence committees: the county gentry outnumbered the greater gentry on Defence and Safety General committees, and the merchants outnumbered the lesser gentry on those for providing Guns and Ammunition. The South-east was highly represented on all six types. On five of the types (the exception being those for the Defence of Parliament and Westminster), there were more stock company members than non-members. Those with the most varied commercial interests were the most numerous on those for the Trained Bands.

and Peterhouse, Cambridge had disproportionate representation on DFPW and EXIN committees because of the committee activity of Sir John Francklyn. The Inner Temple, though not to the same extent as on some Scottish committees, had high representation on Tower of London and Guns and Ammunition committees.

GUAR had the most experienced members, and the best cross-section of political views. Alone of the defence types, more of its members were not later activists. The future 1644 radicals had twice the representation of the 1644 moderates on these committees, and the peace party was the most numerous of the 1643 groups. On another committee type where the peace party were the most numerous, those on the Trained Bands, the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates only by a slight margin. The future radicals seem to have become more interested in these committees after the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion.

The future radicals in both years were more numerous than the moderates on Defence and Safety General committees, on which the middle party ranked first. The future radicals in both years held sway as well on Tower of London committees, where the middle party and war party had equal representation.

Although the future radicals in 1644 were more numerous than the future moderates in that year on all the defence types, the future radicals in both years were the more numerous on only two types, Defence

and Safety General and Tower of London committees. Notable is the fact that these were also the two types which had the best showing of war party members.

The solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates on only two of the Defence types. However, in order to retain a proper perspective on these strategic committee types, the fact should be emphasized that the radicals seemed to be increasing their strength in the later period on three other types, Guns and Ammunition, Examination and Investigation, and the Trained Bands. Further, they outnumbered the moderates five times on one Defence of Parliament and Westminster committee concerned with the Crown's use of force against Parliament.

Equally significant was the high commercial involvement of those Members who served on committees which dealt with the citizen militia, the Trained Bands.

3. Naval Committees

Navy committees in the House of Commons during this period covered three aspects of the Navy: Supply, Provision of Men and Ships, and the General State of the Navy. The merchant classes enjoyed their greatest representation on these committee types. Moreover, on the three types, members from all the social classes were among the more commercially involved; more would be politically

active as well in subsequent years. The political composition of these committees reveal that the future radicals and moderates each had their own "sphere of interest" in the Navy. The radical concentration was greatest on committees for Supply and the general direction of the Navy. The moderates retained a strong voice in naval appointments and provision of men and ships. An examination of all the detailed statistics on the Navy committees will now complete the picture.

All Navy committees had the highest showing of merchants, even higher than Trade and Commerce and Supply committees. Merchants ranked second to the greater gentry on committees for Providing Men and Ships (which also had an increase in merchant gentry) and for the General State of the Navy.

The merchants ranked third after the county gentry on Navy Supply committees. On the largest of these committees, one to prepare a Bill for tonnage and poundage for the Supply of the Navy (March, 1641), the merchants did not have such a high showing. However, on a smaller one, to view the rates of victuals for the Navy, (November, 1641) four of the six members were merchants. This last fact suggests that merchants were not the most numerous on supply committees, for the Navy or otherwise, because they were prized more highly for their knowledge of the mercantile world than as sources of funds.

The South-east and the South-west were the geographical areas with the two highest numbers on all the Navy committees. The North-east made a surprising show of third on Navy Supply and Provision of Men and Ships, which is out of proportion to the total numbers it had in Parliament. The North-east representation on these two committee types seems to have resulted from the committee service of Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Henry Cholmley and Sir John Hotham. Other members from the North-east on these committees were Sir William Allanson, Lord Fairfax, Sir Henry Anderson, Henry Benson and Thomas Hoyle.

Predictably, the most commercially active were the most represented on Naval committee types. There were more who were in stock companies than not, on all three types. Those who were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies outnumbered those who were only Irish Adventurers on Navy Supply and Provision of Men and Ships, but lost first place to them by only one representation on committees for the General State of the Navy.

Oxford outnumbered Cambridge on all the Navy committee types. On Navy Supply, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, Queens second and Pembroke third; from Cambridge, Emanuel college had the most representation. On the Provision of Men and Ships, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, Hart Hall second and Brasenose third; from Cambridge, Saint John's was first, and Emanuel second. On the General State of the Navy committees,

Pembroke, Oxford was first; from Cambridge, Queens, Caius, Christ and Kings each had one representative. The absolute numbers of colleges on the Navy committees are low. Braesnose, Oxford, for example, took third place on Navy Men and Ships with only three representations. Two of these were produced by committee seats held by Sir Henry Vane, Sr., and the third by Richard Whitehead.

On Navy Supply committees, which also had the highest percentage of barristers, Gray's Inn alumni were the most numerous. The Middle Inn and Gray's Inn were equally represented on committees for the Provision of Men and Ships. The Inner Temple comes to the fore again with disproportionate representation on General State of the Navy committees, where it had one more representation than the Middle Temple. Its five representations were produced by different members: John Bodville, Sir William Masham, Henry Marten, Sir Philip Stapleton and William Strode.

Those who had Parliamentary experience in the 1620's and in the Short Parliament had the most representation on Navy Supply, while those who had only Short Parliament experience were second. The reverse was true on the other two types. There was a relatively high number of those with no Parliamentary experience on committees for Providing Men and Ships, and on the General State of the Navy. The three Navy committee types all had more members who would belong to one of the 1643 groups. The future war and peace party

members, already with an obvious interest in the Navy, pushed the
 middle party out of its usual first place on two committee types,
 and gave it strong competition on a third. On Navy Supply, if one
 adds the war-middle to the war party, the war party had the most
 representation (15), with the middle party second (12) and the peace
 party third (9). Here the peace and middle parties together had only
 six more representations than the war party. The two peace groups (21)
 were first on Provision of Men and Ships, while the combined war and
 war-middle groups (17) were second, and the middle party placed third
 (11). On these committees, the war groups had fifteen fewer
 representations than the combined peace and middle parties. On the
 General State of the Navy committees, the parties were close: the
 war party (5) was equal in representation to the middle party, and
 the peace party had only one less. The peace and middle parties
 totaled four more than the war party. On Navy Supply committees
 be 1648 moderate and henceforth with a total of fifty-seven seats,
 forty-one were held by P's, and six by members of Pym's group. One of
 the ten Royalist representations, six were from reformers, and one,
 from a Straffordian. More of the members are categorized in 1644
 and 1648 than are not. The ratio of seats 1644 radicals to moderates
 was about four to one on Navy Supply committees, but the 1648 radicals
 outnumbered the 1648 moderates by only one. The type are derived largely
 from t.

On the committee to prepare a Bill for tonnage and poundage for supply of the navy (March, 1641) which had forty out of the total membership, type of fifty-seven, thirty-one of the forty members were Parliamentarians. Twenty-nine of the Parliamentarians are categorized in 1644 and 1648. One was the radical Henry Marten. Twenty-three were future 1644 radicals; fifteen remained radical in 1648, seven became moderates, and one was deceased by that year. The five future 1644 moderates remained so in 1648.

On a second Navy Supply committee, one to view the rates of victuals for the Navy (November, 1641), five of the six members were Parliamentarians. Four of the five had later records. All four were radicals in 1644, but three became moderates in 1648. The three were Giles Green, John Rolle, and Samuel Vassall; the member who was a radical in both years was Sir Henry Vane, Jr. This second committee shows that some of the 1644 radicals on Navy Supply committees would be 1648 moderates, and hence explains why the statistics on the type show the 1648 radicals outnumbering the 1648 moderates by only one. The firm radicals, those who would remain so in 1644 and 1648, outnumbered those who would be moderate in both years by a ratio of three-to-one on a key Navy Supply committee for tonnage and poundage. Since this committee made up the overwhelming majority of its type's membership, one may conclude that the statistics for the type are derived largely from it. The four 1644 moderates would remain so in 1648.

On the naval committees, those for the Provision of Men and Ships had the best proportion of Royalists. Out of a total of seventy-nine seats, sixty were held by Parliamentarians, eight of them by Pym followers. Of the nineteen Royalist representatives, twelve were from Royalists who favoured reform. With the exception of the third quarter of 1641, more members of these committees are categorized as moderates or radicals in 1648 than are not. Of these, more than twice as many would be 1644 radicals than moderates. However, more would be moderates in 1648.

On one NAAS committee, to prepare an Act for the better levying of mariners (May, 1641), eighteen of the twenty-eight members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen are categorized in 1644 and 1648. One of these was Henry Martin, a 1648 Cromwellian. Of the remaining fifteen, ten were future 1644 radicals; five remained radicals in 1648; three became moderates and two were deceased by that year. Four of the five 1644 moderates remained so in 1648; and one was deceased by that year.

On a second committee, one to confer with the officers of the Navy about ships (January, 1642), twenty-six of the thirty-two members were Parliamentarians. Twenty-three of the Parliamentarians had later records. Eighteen would be radicals in 1644; eight would remain radical, radicals in 1648; eight would become moderates; and two would be deceased by that year. One member, Thomas Toll, is only classified in 1648, as a radical. The four 1644 moderates would remain so in 1648.

These two sample committees mirror the 1644 and 1648 records of their committee types. They illustrate how many of the future 1644 radicals on NAMS committees became moderates in 1648, and explain the different political profiles of these committees in 1644 and 1648. A definite pattern emerges with the Naval committees. On the General State of the Navy committees, of which there were only two, there were fifteen representatives from PP's, and four from FP's; one seat was held by a Royalist representative. More of the members are categorised in 1644 and 1648 than are not. More were future 1644 radicals than moderates; the 1648 radicals outnumbered the moderates in that year by only one representative. On one committee to consider the General State of the Navy (the August, 1641), twelve of the thirteen members were Parliamentarians. Ten of the twelve had later records. Nine of the ten were radicals and three became moderates, and one was deceased by that year. The one 1644 moderate remained so in 1648. committees were very active commercially, and most would on the second committee of this type, to prepare a petition to have the Earl of Warwick command the fleet (March, 1642); all six members were Parliamentarians. Five of the six had later records. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Two were future radicals in 1648; one remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that year. Of the two 1644 moderates, one would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year.

These two committees show the radicals as the more numerous in both years; however, the radicals had the better advantage on the more general one; they held only a slight edge over the moderates on the one concerned with appointing a commander of the fleet.

A definite pattern emerges with the Naval committees. Those who would be radicals in both years had the best control of an important Naval Supply committee, and the one with comprehensive powers over the navy as a whole. The moderates, if not dominant, had their most effective representation on those committees concerned with manpower and provision of ships.

To complete this summary, one may recall some other important facts about the naval committees. The merchants ranked second to the greater gentry on committees for the Provision of Men and Ships and the General State of the Navy. On Navy Supply and Provision of Men and Ships committees, members like Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Sir John Hotham and Henry Cholmley gave disproportionate representation to the North-east. The members of naval committees were very active commercially, and most would be politically active in 1643, 1644, and 1648. Where the future radicals were strongest, so were the future war party members: on Navy Supply and General State of the Navy committees. On those committees where the moderates held their own, for the Provision of Men and Ships, the peace party was the most numerous.

The future war party members will show that the Army committees, Disbandment, the Army Plot, the Officers Ordinance, and the Defence of Hull. On these committees, in both a positive and negative way, the greater gentry again figured prominently. They had high or disproportionate representation on committees which required technical skills, and they were excluded almost totally from three important types. The members of naval committees were very active commercially, and most from the North-east served frequently on five Army committee types. The members of Army committees tended to be more politically active than only two types, those of the Army Plot and the Officers Ordinance, etc. The members of the Army committees, Disbandment, the Army Plot, the Officers Ordinance, and the Defence of Hull, were more politically active than the members of the Army committees, Disbandment, the Army Plot, the Officers Ordinance, and the Defence of Hull.

unlike those of the Navy, were more in favour of the radical branch. The control of the Navy was one of the most important factors in the English Civil War. Hence the dichotomy in the naval committees away from representation on the Army committees. Their first activity during the preparatory period was of no little significance for the future: the future radical-war faction may have controlled its finances and general policy, but the direction of its personnel and equipment devolved upon the moderate-peace party men.

some interesting results regarding the merchants and merchant gentry on

4. Army Committees

them. There was a noticeable jump in merchant representation on Army Supply Committees on the Army were concerned with one of seven topics: the lesser gentry, as they did on Navy committees. The merchants and Supply, Provision of Men and Ammunition, the General State of the Army, Disbandment, the Army Plot, the Militia Ordinance, and the Defence of Hull. On these committees, in both a positive and negative way, the merchants again figured prominently. They had high or disproportionate representation on committees which required their special skills, but they were excluded almost totally from three important types. In a break in the usual geographical distribution on these committees, members from the North-east served frequently on five Army committee types. The reasons for this will be discussed more fully in the analysis. More of the members of Army committees tended to be among the commercially and politically inactive. On only two types, those for the Army Plot and the Militia Ordinance, were more of the members both politically and economically involved. Our analysis will show that the Army committees, Ammunition. These two classes were excluded almost totally from three

unlike those on the Navy, were more moderate, than radical hands. The House leadership seemed to have engineered, the war party advocates away from representation on the Army committees. Their best showing occurred on Militia Ordinance committees, where they were outnumbered by the future middle and peace party members, two to one. As previously mentioned, the analysis of social classes on the Army committees produced some interesting results regarding the merchants and merchant gentry on them. There was a noticeable jump in merchant representation on Army Supply committees, but although they approached, they did not outnumber the lesser gentry, as they did on Naval committees. The merchants and the merchant gentry each outnumbered the lesser gentry on the Army committees for Hull. The provision and defence of Hull frequently necessitated the transportation of supplies by ship, a task naturally suited to men from the mercantile classes. The seats held by these two classes meant fewer places for the lesser gentry. The merchant gentry, fewer in total numbers than the merchants, outnumbered them on committees for the Disbandment of the Army. The merchant gentry representation on these committees was provided by the four committee seats (two each) held by Sir Henry Anderson and Sir Samuel Rolle, five very low numbers on the

On the committees dealing with the Army Plot, there was only one merchant, and one merchant gentry. There were none from either class on the committees for the Militia Ordinance or the Provision of Man and Ammunition. These two classes were excluded almost totally from three

very important types of Army committees.) To a great extent, their representation was confined to those which required special knowledge of commercial and mercantile affairs. Army committees were not strong

the. Once more, the North-east appears as an important area. Understandably, it was the most frequently represented of all areas on the committees for Hull, with the South-west second, and the South-east third. The North-east had not less representation than the first-placed South-west on committees for the General State of the Army; it placed second to the South-east on committees for the Supply of the Army and the Provision of Men and Ammunition. The North-east held third place on disbandment committees. It was not well represented, however, on the committees for the Army Plot and the Militia Ordinance.

The North-east, the second lowest of all geographical areas in five total numbers in Commons, seems disproportionately represented on five Army committee types. However, when one considers that there was an Army in the North, with which Parliament had to deal, one may safely assume that the high North-east representation on the five types resulted from the natural interest which members from that area would have in the Army. Significant, however, are their relatively low numbers on the committees for the Army Plot and the Militia Ordinance, the two Army committee types which had the most political significance. This may bespeak a mutual lack of confidence between House leaders, John Ry in particular, and members from the North-east. A check of Appendix C shows

that there were no Pym supporters (PP's), and indeed, that there was a high percentage of Royalists from that area.

In general, the members of the Army committees were not among the most commercially active, nor among those with the most varied economic investments. The most glaring example, given their nature, are the Army Supply committees, which show some unexpected figures. More of the members on these committees to raise money for the Army were not in stock companies than were. Of those who were investors, the largest numbers were subscribers to the Irish Adventurer scheme only. Those who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies shared second place in numbers with those who were stock company members, but not Irish Adventurers.

On two other committee types which had more commercially inactive than active members, ARMA and ARDB, the IA's were first in representation, the IS's second, and the SC's third.

Likewise, the committees for the General State of the Army had more non-members than members of stock companies. On these, the SC's were first, the IA's second, and IS's third. On committees for the Army

Only three of the Army types had more who were in stock companies than were not: those on Hull, the Army Plot, and the Militia Ordinance. On these, the IA's, the IS's and the SC's ranked respectively, first, second, and third in numbers. Some significance should be attached to the fact that one of the three Army committee types which had the most

was first and Saint John's second. On both committees, from financially interested members were concerned with Parliamentary
Magdalen was first, Christ Church and University second
Control of the militia. We have observed a similar correlation with
from Cambridge, Queens was first, and Hart Hall second. The
the committees on the Trained Bands.

disproportionate representation of high-ranking Christ College.
Of the two universities, Cambridge had a slight edge over Oxford
Cambridge on Disbandment, Army Plot and Hull committees; it
in representation on the Army committees; it outnumbered Oxford on
from the frequent service of their members on the
ARSY, ARGN, ARDB and ARHL committees, but on the latter three types

The two Inns which had the greatest number of alumni in law
by only one representation. Oxford had the most alumni on three types;
Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple, also had one each on the Army
ARMA, ARPL and ARMO. On Army Supply committees, from Oxford, Magdalen
committees. The Middle Temple was first on Army Supply, Army Plot and
was first, Queens second, and Hart Hall, third; from Cambridge, Queens
Militia Ordinance committees. Gray's Inn, on committees for the General
was first, Emanuel second, and the "unknowns" were third. On committees
of the Army, Disbandment, and Hull. The Inner Temple was first
for providing Men and Ammunition, from Oxford, Magdalen had the most
disproportionately represented. Four of its alumni gave it
representation, and Queens had the most from Cambridge. On the General
representation with Gray's Inn on committees for providing Men
State of the Army committees, Queens was first from Oxford; from
Commission John Hampden, Sir William Pennycuik, Sir Philip Stapleton
Cambridge, Queens was first, and Emanuel and Jesus shared second place.
and William Strode. These members, along with others like Robert Marten,
On the Disbandment committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, Exeter
Guy James, Sir Samuel Rolle, John Selden and Richard Willesham.
second, while Pembroke and Queens shared third place; from Cambridge,
second to Gray's Inn on Disbandment committees. The Inner
Christ was first, Queens and those whose colleges are unknown were
lost first place by only one representation to the Middle Temple
second; Saint John's and Emanuel were third. On committees for the Army
committees for the Army Plot and the Militia Ordinance. The members
Plot, from Oxford, Magdalen was first and Hart Hall second; from
unnamed, as well as Edmund Prideaux, Roger Hill and John Wylie from
Cambridge, Christ was first and Queens second. On Militia Ordinance
responsible for its high showing on these two types.

committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, "unknowns" were second,
the most experienced Parliamentarians were on General State of
and University and Saint John's shared third place; from Cambridge,
Gray and Disbandment committees: with both, members who had served

in the 1620's and in the Short Parliament were first in number; those

Queens was first and Saint John's second. On Hull committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, Christ Church and Pembroke shared second place; from Cambridge, Queens was first, and Christ second. The disproportionate representation of fifth-ranking Christ college, Cambridge on Disbandment, Army Plot and Hull committees resulted largely from the frequent service on them of Denzil Holles.

The two Inns which had the greatest number of alumni in the House, Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple, also had the most on the Army committees. The Middle Temple was first on Army Supply, Army Plot and Militia Ordinance committees; Gray's Inn, on those for the General State of the Army, Disbandment, and Hull. The Inner Temple was once again disproportionately represented. Four of its alumni gave it equal representation with Gray's Inn on committees for providing Men and Ammunition: John Hampden, Sir William Pennyman, Sir Philip Stapleton and William Strode. These members, along with others like Henry Marten, Sir Guy Palmes, Sir Samuel Rolle, John Selden and Richard Whitehead placed it second to Gray's Inn on Disbandment committees. The Inner Temple lost first place by only one representation to the Middle Temple on committees for the Army Plot and the Militia Ordinance. The members already named, as well as Edmund Prideaux, Roger Hill and John Wylde are responsible for its high showing on these two types.

The most experienced Parliamentarians were on General State of the Army and Disbandment committees: with both, members who had served in the 1620's and in the Short Parliament were first in numbers, those

who had sat only in the Short Parliament were second, and those who had had experience in James' reign, the 1620's and the Short Parliament, placed third. On Army Supply and Provision of Men and Ammunition, the "21SH"'s were first in representation, and the "SHRT"'s, second. The two were reversed in positions on Army Plot, Militia Ordinance, and Hull committees.

Army Supply committees, with a total of 195, had representatives from almost every political faction. Of the 129 representations from Parliamentarians, 19 were from Pym's group, and five were from Straffordians. The 66 Royalist seats included 41 reformers, 17 of them Straffordians.

More on these committees are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644 (with the exception of the third quarter). However, there were more future 1648 moderates than radicals.

On one Army Supply committee, to consider a speedy way of providing money for the King's Army (January, 1641), twenty-five of the forty-seven members were Parliamentarians. Twenty-one had later records. Thirteen would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; six would remain so in 1648, five would become moderates, and two would be deceased by that year. Eight were future 1644 moderates; seven would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that time.

On a second Army Supply committee, one to draw up an Order for paying the garrison of Portsmouth (February, 1642), thirteen of the eighteen members were Parliamentarians. Ten are categorized in 1644 and 1648. Five were future radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; two would remain so in 1648, two would be deceased by that year, and one would become a moderate. Five would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so, and one would be deceased by 1648.

These two sample committees indicate that many of the future 1644 radicals on Army Supply committees would be moderates in 1648, and explain why the statistics show almost twice as many 1648 moderates as radicals on these committees. Those who remained radical in both years were outnumbered by those who remained steadfastly moderate in 1644 and 1648.

Committees for Providing Men and Ammunition had a fair number of Royalist representations, seven; there were nine from PY's, and two from Pyn's group. More are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are, more would be moderates than radicals in both years.

The largest ARMA committee, which was directed to consider provision of shoes and clothes for the Army (May, 1641), had thirteen members. Six were Parliamentarians, five of whom had later records. One would be a radical in 1644, but deceased by 1648. Four were future 1644 moderates; three would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Because of the small total numbers on these committees, it

is possible to name the only four others on these committees who had later records: John Glyn, a moderate in both years, John Crewe, a radical in 1644, but a moderate in 1648; Robert Reynolds and Bulstrode Whitelocke, both 1644 moderates, but radicals in 1648. A complete enumeration of the radical and moderate members on ARMA committees confirms the statistics on the type, which have the future moderates more numerous than the future radicals.

The committees on the General State of the Army resemble ARMA committees in two ways: they include only two committees, which together have a small total number (28), and they had a good proportion of Royalist seats (12). More are not classified in 1644 and 1648 than are; of those who are, more were future moderates in both years.

The larger ARGN committee, one to consider the state of the Army (November, 1640), had twenty-one members. Twelve were Parliamentarians; nine had later records.⁸ Seven were future 1644 moderates; five remained so in 1648, and two were deceased by that year.⁴ Of the two who would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644, one would remain so, and one would become a moderate in 1648. On a second smaller committee, there were two with later records, Sir Philip Stapleton and Lord Fairfax, both future 1644 moderates, who would be deceased by 1648. As with ARMA committees, so with ARGN, it is possible to study all the members who were future moderates or radicals, and to reach the same conclusion, that the moderates dominated these committees.

The committees on Disbandment, like those on Supply, had a good cross-section of political views, and like ARMA and ARGN, a fair number of Royalists. Of the fifty-two Parliamentary representations, eleven were from Pym's group, and two were from Straffordians. The twenty-seven Royalist seats included fifteen held by reformers, and one by a Straffordian. More are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are, more would be radicals in 1644 (except in the third quarter, when the numbers of radicals and moderates were equal). However, there were more future 1648 moderates than radicals.

One committee, to consider the best way to disband the Army (June, 1641) had thirty-four members, twenty-three of them Parliamentarians. Nineteen are categorized in 1644 and 1648. One was the radical Henry Marten. Another, Sir John Northcote is classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the remaining seventeen, eleven would be radicals in two or more quarters of 1644: five would remain radical, three would become moderates, and three would be deceased by 1648. Six were future 1644 moderates, four of whom would remain so; two would be deceased by 1648.

On a second Disbandment committee, which prepared directions for Essex about disbandment (June, 1641), eleven of the seventeen members were Parliamentarians. Nine had later records. One was Henry Marten. Of the remaining eight, four were future 1644 radicals;

one remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and two were deceased by then. Four would be moderates in 1644; three remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that year.

This breakdown of individual committees suggests that the radical-moderate ratio on Disbandment committees was close. This is borne out when one scans the membership lists of the other Disbandment committees, where moderates like Denzil Holles and Sir Philip Stapleton were balanced off by radicals like Robert Scawen and Sir Thomas Widdrington.

On the committees for the Army Plot, there were only eight Royalist representations, six of them from reformers; the forty-two Parliamentarian seats included fourteen held by Pym group members. More are categorized in both years than are not. Of these, more were future moderates in 1644 (except in the last quarter of 1644, when the moderates and radicals were equal) and in 1648.

On one committee, to examine Sir John Suckling and other persons concerning the Army Plot (May, 1641), eight of the nine members were Parliamentarians. Six had later records. The two who were future 1644 radicals would be deceased in 1648. Four would be moderates in 1644; three would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year.

On a second committee, to present a report on an investigation into the Army Plot (November, 1641), twelve of the fifteen members were Parliamentarians. Ten had later records. One was the radical Henry Marten.

Of the remaining ninety six were future 1644 radicals who remained so in 1648. Three would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. This committee was the only one concerned with the Second Army Plot. Unlike all the others, which dealt with the First Army Plot, it had more future radicals than moderates. The significance of this can be appreciated when it is recalled that this committee was established after the Irish Rebellion had broken out, and there were strong fears that the King would use the Army required for Ireland against Parliament.

A very important qualification needs to be made to the radical-moderate statistics on the Army Plot committees. They are true for the committees on the First Army Plot, where the future moderates were more numerous than the future radicals. The reverse was true on the committee which dealt with the Second Army Plot.

Like the Army Plot committees, those on the Militia Ordinance had a low number of Royalist seats, five, three of which were held by Royalist reformers. The forty Parliamentarian representations included nine from Pym's group, and one from a Straffordian. More are classified in 1644 and in 1648 than are not. Among those who are, there were more future radicals than moderates in both years.

On one committee to draw up a Declaration defending the legality of the Militia Ordinance, there were twenty-nine members. Twenty-six were Parliamentarians, twenty-two of whom are categorized in 1644 and

1648. One was Henry Marten, the 1648 Cromwellian. Thirteen were future 1644 radicals; eleven would remain radicals, and two would become moderates in 1648. Nine would be moderates in 1644; six would remain so, two would become radicals, and one would be deceased by 1648.

On a second committee, one to consider a report from the Lords on the Militia Ordinance (March, 1642), all nine members were Parliamentarians, and all had later records. One was Henry Marten. Of the remaining eight, five were future 1644 radicals who remained so in 1648. Three would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648.

These two committees reflect the statistics for the Militia Ordinance committees in general, which show that the 1644 radicals, most of whom would remain so in 1648, were more numerous than the future moderates on them.

Twenty-five seats were held by RI's, six by PP's, seven by RY's and three by RR's on Hull committees. More are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644 and 1648.

The largest single Hull committee was one with ten members; which was directed to consider what was necessary for the preservation of Hull (March, 1642). Seven of the ten were Parliamentarians. Five are

categorized in 1644 and 1648. Three were future 1644 radicals who would remain so in 1648. Two would be moderates in 1644; one would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. The largest committee on Hull, like the type in general, had more future radicals than moderates.

Contrary to what might be expected, the future war party was not the most numerous of the 1643 groups on any of the Army committee types, even though their numbers and their interests warranted it. The statistics show that Pym and his followers were successful in keeping the more bellicose members off the Army committees; of the 1643 groups, the peace and middle party members had the most representation on the seven Army committee types. On Disbandment and Militia Ordinance committees, the future peace and middle party members had exactly the same numbers. The combined peace groups were the most numerous on committees for Army Supply, Provision of Men and Ammunition, General State of the Army, and Hull; the middle party had the most representation on the Army Plot committees.

One might consider the peace and middle parties as a unit, and compare their combined numbers on the Army committees with those of the war party. From this point of view, the war party had the best showing on Militia Ordinance committees, although they were outnumbered by the other two parties by more than two-to-one (24 to 10). On ARGN (11 to 3) and on ARHL (18 to 5) the war party was outnumbered more than three times;

on ARSY (69 to 18) almost four times; on ARDB (38 to 7) more than five times; on ARPL (33 to 3), eleven times; on ARMA (13 to 1), thirteen times.

A review of the findings on the Army committees may begin with the fact that there was some variation from the usual pattern of social class representation. The merchants were close to the lesser gentry in representation on Army Supply committees; the merchants and the merchant gentry each outnumbered the lesser gentry on Hull committees. Both were excluded, however, from those on the Militia Ordinance and Provision of Men and Ammunition. Among the geographical regions, the North-east, because of the Army there, had high representation on five Army types. That this was not the case on those for the Militia Ordinance and the Army Plot may reflect the fact that the members from that area did not sympathize with the House vanguard.

The Militia Ordinance and Army Plot committees were the only two types on which more of the members were activists in 1644 and 1648, and they both had a small number of Royalists; their membership was more tightly controlled than the others. Moreover, their members were among the most commercially active; along with Hull committees, they were the only types with more members in stock companies. Militia Ordinance and Hull committees were the only types on which the future

radicals outnumbered the future moderates; this was true as well of the one committee on the Second Army Plot. The future moderates were the more numerous on most of the Army Plot committees, and on those for Providing Men and Ammunition and the General State of the Army. Moderate and radical representation was close on Disbandment committees. On Army Supply committees, many of the 1644 radicals who outnumbered the moderates in that year would not remain radicals in 1648. There were more moderates than radicals who retained their political views in both years on these committees. Except on Army Supply, more members on Army committee types would belong to one of the 1643 parties than would not. On all the types, the future peace and middle parties were the most numerous. The future war party members had the best ratio vis à vis the dominant middle and peace groups on Militia Ordinance committees.

In general, the future radicals seem to have been weaker on the Army committees than they were on the Defence and Navy committees. The only two types on which the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates, Militia Ordinance and Hull committees, were also the only two types which were confined to the later time period (November, 1641 to March 1642). This suggests that radical influence over Army affairs grew as the relations between Charles and his Parliament worsened.

5. Committees on the King

The House established committees to communicate with the King about, or to consider his policy in, a number of areas: the Army, the Royal Family, State of Affairs, Privileges of Parliament, and

Defence and Safety, Ireland, Papists, the Bishops' Exclusion Bill, and the Militia Ordinance. As one might expect, these committee types had a very high proportion of greater gentry and Royalists. Not so predictable, nor readily explainable, were the high rate of Cantabrigians and Lincoln's Inn alumni on them. On only three types, were more members in stock companies than were not: King and Officials, King and the State of Affairs, and King and Privileges. On only two of these, were more of the members future political activists: King and Officials, and King and the State of Affairs. On most types, more of the members were future moderates than radicals. The future solid radicals succeeded in outnumbering their moderate colleagues on only one type, those which dealt with the King about "evil counselors"—King and Officials. A fuller discussion of the statistics will elaborate upon and confirm the above highlights.

All the committee types which dealt with the King had a high percentage of greater gentry. Two which were low in total numbers show an extremely uneven social distribution: the committees which communicated with the King about Ireland had only a total of four, all

of whom were greater gentry; likewise, the eight members who treated with the King about the Bishops' Exclusion Bill were all greater gentry. On a third type, King and Army committees, the greater gentry numbered sixteen out of a total of nineteen. The committee types in this group which had the widest social spread were those which were concerned with the King and the Royal Family.

The South-east was first in representation, and the South-west second, on committees for King and Ireland, King and Privileges of Parliament, King and the Bishops' Exclusion Bill, King Defence and Safety (by one) and King and Militia Ordinance (by one). The South-west was the most numerous, and the South-east, second-most, on King and Army, King and Officials, King and the Royal Family, King and the State of Affairs, and King and Papists committees. Only for the second time did Wales and the Border mirror its third rank in totals (the first being on Examination and Investigation committees) on King Defence and Safety committees. The North-east, so prominent on other committee types, placed third on three types in this group: King and Officials, and King and State of Affairs; it shared third place with the East, the Midlands, and Wales and the Border, on King and Militia Ordinance committees.

King and Officials committee members were the most commercially active in this group: those who were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies were the most numerous, and the majority of its members were in some stock company. The "IS's" were also the most numerous on King and Defence and Safety committees, but more of its members were not in stock companies than were.

Those who were Irish Adventurers only were the most numerous on seven types in this group: KGRF, where the "SC"'s were second; KGSA, KGO, and KGPA, on which the "IS"'s placed second; KGPR, where the "SC"'s and "IS"'s shared second place in numbers; on KGIR and KGBE, the "IA"'s were the only ones represented. On KGAR committees, the "SC"'s, those who were in some stock company, but not Irish Adventurers, had one more representation than the "IS"'s.

As it had done on the group of Army committee types, Cambridge fared better than Oxford on this group of committee types pertaining to the King. Cantabrigians outnumbered Oxonians on committees for the King and Royal Family, King and Defence and Safety, King and Ireland, King and the Bishops' Exclusion Bill, and King and the Army (by one). Oxford had more representation than Cambridge on King and Officials, King and the Militia Ordinance, King and Papists, and King and Privileges (by one). On none of these types did Oxford enjoy a great margin over Cambridge. The two universities had exactly the same numbers on committees for the King and the State of Affairs.

On KGAR committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first; from Cambridge, "Unknowns" and Queens shared first place. KGOF committees saw, from Oxford, Magdalen first, and Pembroke, Saint John's and University sharing second place; from Cambridge, Queens first, and Emanuel and Kings sharing

second place. On KGRF committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first, and the "unknowns", Hart Hall and Queens shared second place; from Cambridge, Emanuel placed first, and Saint John's second, while Christ and Queens shared third place. The two leading Oxford colleges on KESA committees were Magdalen and Pembroke; the two leading Cambridge ones were Queens and Emanuel. On KGPR committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first; from Cambridge, Emanuel and Queens shared first place. On KGDS committees, from Oxford, Hart Hall, Pembroke, Queens, and Exeter each had one representation; from Cambridge, Emanuel and Christ shared first place, and Saint John's was second. Christ Church, Oxford, and Saint John's, Trinity, and an "unknown" of Cambridge each had one representative on KGIR committees. On KGPA committees, from Oxford, Pembroke was first; from Cambridge, Queens and Saint John's shared first place. On KGBE committees, from Oxford, Hart Hall and Lincoln each had one; from Cambridge, Jesus had one, and there were three representations from "unknowns". On KGMU committees, from Oxford, University and Magdalen shared first place; from Cambridge, Emanuel was first, and Christ college, second.

This survey shows that Magdalen College, Oxford, consistent with its lead in total numbers, scored high, as usual, in over-all representation in this group of committee types. Again the disproportionate representation of Pembroke College on KGOR, KGSA, KGDS, and KGPA committees was produced by the activity of John Pym, and to a lesser extent, of Francis Rous.

Denzil Holles and Sir John Holland made Christ College, a non-leader in totals, one of the top three Cambridge colleges on KGDS and KGMO committees. Neither Pembroke nor Christ was high in absolute numbers on these committees; it should be recalled that their rank is relative to those of other colleges.

A very noticeable change in representation from the Inns of Court occurred on these committees. Lincoln's Inn jumped dramatically in numbers. It shared first place with Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple on King and Papists; it provided, as did the other three Inns, one representative on King and Bishops' Exclusion-Bill committees, and along with the Inner Temple, one representative on King and Ireland committees. Lincoln's Inn was second in representation on King and the Army (where Gray's Inn was first) and King and the State of Affairs (where the Middle Temple was first). Along with the Inner Temple, it ranked second to the Middle Temple on King and Officials committees.

One might suggest that there is a relationship between the predominance of greater gentry and the high representation of Lincoln's Inn on committees referring to the King; that Lincoln's Inn had a higher proportion of greater gentry among its alumni. However, a check of Appendix C disproves this theory. Gray's Inn and the Inner Temple had slightly better percentages of greater gentry among their alumni in the House. The explanation, then, does not lie in numbers or proportions, but it may be found in a consideration of interests. One may venture

to suggest that those with Lincoln's Inn backgrounds were, for some reason, interested in dealing with the King. There may be some significance in the fact that they had their highest representation on King and Papists committees.

The committees with the best percentage of barristers in this group were those for King and Officials--seven of their twenty-six members were lawyers. A commentary on Parliament's (or Pym's) view of the efficacy of legal arguments with the King on the Militia Ordinance; among the forty-three members on KGMO committees, there were only 2 barristers.

Those who had Parliamentary experience in the 1620's and in the Short Parliament were most numerous on KGAR (by one), KGOF, KGDS (by one), KGRF (by one), KGPR and KGPA; those with only Short Parliament experience were first on KGIR and KGRF committees. On KGSA and KGMO, the "21SH"'s had equal representation with the "SHRT"'s. On most of the committee types in this group, those with no Parliamentary experience were low in numbers; they had their highest representation on those for the King and Royal Family, nineteen out of a total of ninety-seven.

Of the committee types discussed thus far, the only ones which had a high percentage of Royalists were those on the General State of the Army. Not surprisingly, on three committee types which communicated with the King, the Royalists outnumbered the Parliamentarians: King and

the Army, King and Ireland, and King and the Bishops' Exclusion Bill.

There was only one King and Army committee. Of its ten Royalists, two were reformers, two were Straffordians, and one was a Straffordian reformer. The nine Parliamentarians on this committee included two from Pym's group. Seven of the nine had later records. Three were future 1644 radicals who would remain so in 1648: Sir Henry Mildmay, Oliver St. John, and Sir Henry Vane, Sr. One 1644 radical would be deceased by 1648—Sir Thomas Harrington. Two of the three who would be moderates in 1644, Lord Fairfax and Sir Christopher Wray, would be deceased by 1648. The third moderate, Denzil Holles, is classified as such in both years. The future radicals and moderates on this committee were close in numbers, four radicals to three moderates.

The four members who communicated with the King about Ireland were all Royalists; three were reformers, and one was a Straffordian.

The five Royalists on the two committees which were sent to the King about the Bishops' Exclusion Bill included two reformers and a Straffordian. Two of the three Parliamentarians on these committees had later records. One was Philip, Lord Herbert, who was a future moderate in 1644 and 1648. The other was Sir Richard Onslow, a 1644 radical who would become a moderate in 1648. The only member on KGBE committees, then, with a consistent later record was a moderate.

The Royalists did not have high representation on the remaining seven committee types which dealt with the King. Of the total of

twenty-six representations on King and Officials committees, sixteen were from PY's, and Pym's group held the same number of seats as the Royalists, five. More members on these committees are classified in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Of these, more would be radicals in 1644 and 1648. The largest of these committees include a majority (seventeen) of the type's total membership. Its members were directed to draw up a petition to the King about evil counselors (October, 1641). Twelve of the fourteen Parliamentarians on it had later records. Seven would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. Five were future 1644 moderates, four of whom would remain so in 1648, and one of whom would become a radical. This committee reflects the statistics for all the KGOF committees, which show the future radicals more numerous than the future moderates on them.

On King and the Royal Family committees, of the sixty-seven Parliamentarian representations, eight were from Pym's group, and three were from Straffordians; of the thirty Royalist seats, fourteen were held by reformers, and seven by Straffordians. More members on these committees are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are, there are more future moderates than radicals in both years. On one large KGRF committee, which was instructed to draw up an Act to confirm letters patent to the Queen (February, 1641), there were fifty members. Of its thirty-three Parliamentarians, twenty-seven are classified in 1644 and 1648. Sir Richard Wynn was one, and is only

classified in 1648, as a moderate. Another was Sir Anthony Irby, who is classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Of the remaining twenty-five, thirteen were future 1644 radicals; eight remained so in 1648, three became moderates, and two were deceased by that year. Twelve would be moderates in 1644; nine remained so in 1648, and three were deceased by that year.

On a second committee of the type, which consulted with the King about words spoken at Kensington" (December, 1641), all fourteen members were Parliamentarians. Ten had later records. Four were future 1644 radicals; two remained so in 1648, and two were moderates in that year. Six would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year.

These two sample committees show the same radical-moderate profile as their type: more future moderates than future radicals.

On committees for King and the State of Affairs, the forty-four Parliamentarian representations included eleven from Pym group members, and one from a Straffordian. Among the ten Royalist seats were five held by reformers, one by a Royalist who worked with Pym at first, and one by a Straffordian. In 1644, more members are categorized than are in 1648, the numbers of classified and unclassified members are equal. Of those who are categorized in 1644, more are moderates. But in 1648, there is one more radical than moderate.

On one such committee, which took the Grand Remonstrance to the King (November, 1641), eight of the twelve members were Parliamentarians. Six had future records. Two would be radicals in 1644, and would remain so in 1648. Four were future 1644 moderates; two would remain so in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year.

On a second committee of this type, which considered a message from the King (March, 1642), all twelve members were Parliamentarians. Ten are classified in later years. One was Henry Marten, a 1648 Cromwellian. Of the other nine, five were future radicals in two or more quarters of 1644; three would remain so in 1648, and two would be deceased by that year. Four would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, one would become a radical, and one would be deceased by 1648. This committee, unlike its type, had more future radicals than moderates. One may modify the radical-moderate statistics on KGSA committees to this extent; in general, the future moderates were more numerous than the future radicals on them; however, on one committee, the reverse was true. The reason why the statistics show one more radical than moderate in 1648 is because a number of the 1644 moderates on these committees (Sir Christopher Wray, Sir Philip Stapleton and Lord Fairfax) were deceased by 1648.

On King and Privileges committees, the twenty-seven Parliamentary seats included five held by Pym group members; among the thirteen Royalist representations, there were five from reformers, two from Straffordians, and one from a Straffordian reformer. More on these

committees are not classified in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are, more would be moderates in both years. There is a wider gap in numbers between moderates and radicals in 1648 than in 1644.

Thirty-six of the total number of forty on this type of committee were on one which held a conference with the King about a breach of Parliamentary privilege in December, 1641. Twenty-six were Parliamentarians, nineteen of whom had later records. One was Sir Anthony Ixby, with a mixed 1644 record, who was a moderate in 1648. Another was the radical Henry Marten. Of the other seventeen, eight were future 1644 radicals; four would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and three would be deceased by that year. Nine would be moderates in 1644; eight would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. This committee provides a study of most of the membership of its type, and explains why the differential between moderates and radicals is greater in 1648 than 1644: three of the 1644 radicals, Sir Samuel Browne, Sir Thomas Barrington, and William Strode were deceased by 1648.

The majority of seats on King Defence and Safety committees were held by PY's (fifteen). Pym's group representation (three) outnumbered the one from a Royalist reformer and one from a Royalist Straffordian. More on these committees are categorized in both years than are not. Among those who are, the future 1644 moderates and radicals are about equal. However, there were more future 1648 moderates than 1648 radicals.

All eleven members on one KGDS committee to consider the King's answer about a guard for Westminster (December, 1641) were Parliamentarians. Ten are classified in later years. Lord Cranborne is classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Five were future 1644 moderates who remained so in 1648. Four would be radicals in 1644; one would remain so; one would become a moderate, and two would be deceased by 1648. This committee mirrors the statistics for its type; it had about an equal number of moderates and radicals. The statistics show a greater number of moderates in 1648 because of radicals like Sir Thomas Barrington and William Stride who would be deceased by that year.

On King and Papists committees, there were seventeen representations from PY's, and five from Pym group members. Three seats were held by RY's, four by Royalist reformers, and one by a Royalist Straffordian. In 1644, there are an equal number of classified and unclassified members; in 1648, slightly more are categorized than are not. There were more future 1644 radicals than moderates, but more future 1648 moderates than radicals, among the classified.

On the one large committee of this type, which considered a message from the King about papists passing over from Ireland (February, 1642), fifteen of the nineteen members were Parliamentarians. Fourteen had later records. One, Sir John Northcote, is classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other thirteen, seven were future 1644 radicals; five

remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased by that year. Six would be moderates in 1644; five would remain so, and one is not classified in 1648. The members on the other smaller committees of this type who had later records were Edward Baynton, a radical in 1644, but a moderate in 1648; Sir Dudley North, a moderate in both years; Sir Philip Stapleton, a moderate in 1644 who was deceased by 1648; Oliver Cromwell and Henry Marten, both radicals.²⁸ Having observed all the members on these committees who had later records, one notes that if the 1644 radicals who became moderates in 1648 are discounted, the moderate-radical ratio is rather close.

On King and Militia Ordinance committees, there were thirty-four Parliamentary representations, four of which were from Pym's group. The fourteen Royalist seats included five held by reformers, and four by Staffordians. In both 1644 and 1648, more are not classified than are. Among those who are, there were more future moderates than radicals in both years.

The first committee which was sent to the King about the Militia Ordinance in January, 1642 had only three Parliamentarians to seven Royalists. The three were Sir Edward Hungerford, a future moderate in both years, and two radicals, Henry Marten and William Pierrepont.

On the last committee which dealt with the King about the Militia Ordinance (March, 1642), nine of the twelve members were Parliamentarians.

Seven had later records. One was Lord Cranborne, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Three were future 1644 moderates; two would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Three would be radicals in 1644; one would remain so, but two would become moderates in 1648. A survey of the members who had later records on the other KGMO committees shows more future moderates than radicals. The radical-moderate statistics on KGMO committees are true for all but the first one which the Commons sent to the King on the matter.

On the three committee types relating to the King which had military implications, KGAR, KGDS and KGMO, the future war party members had the best representation on KGAR, where the peace and middle party together had only one more (four) than the war-middle group. On KGDS, each of three 1643 parties had four representations, and the middle party and peace party combined had twice the numbers of the war party. On KGMO committees, the two peace groups had twelve representations, the middle party nine, and the two war groups, four. The war party on these committees was outnumbered by the others, about five-to-one.

Of the committee types which were in communication with the King on non-military topics, the war party had its best representation on King and Papists committees, where it had one more (eight) than the middle party, and where the middle and peace groups together had only five more representations. The war party also had one more representation than the middle party on King and Royal Family committees, but on these,

The committees which dealt with the King about affairs had the peace groups had twenty-one representations, so that the peace and middle parties together (thirty-two) were more than twice the size of the war party.

On the rest of the committee types in this group, either the peace or the middle party was the most numerous, and together, they outnumbered the war party by greater margins: on KGOF, eighteen to five; on KGSA, thirty to six; on KGPR, seventeen to six. The war party was not represented on KGIR and KGBE committees.

The future moderates were more numerous than the future radicals, and peace party members were the most numerous of the 1643 groups on five; on KGSA, thirty to six; on KGPR, seventeen to six. The war party was not represented on KGIR and KGBE committees.

Militia Ordinance Committee.

The committees which Parliament established to communicate with

The committees whose members conferred with the King show certain uniformities. On seven types, the most numerous general state of the kingdom, had, except for one committee, or investors were those who were Irish Adventurers only; Cantabrigians outnumbered Oxonians on five types, and on four types, the alumni of Lincoln's Inn had high representation.

King and Army, King and Ireland and King and the Bishops'

King and Defence and Safety and King and Bishops' committees had Exclusion Bill committees were all dominated by greater gentry and at almost even number of future radicals and moderates. KGSA committee Royalists. The one type on which the future war party was the most numerous of the 1643 groups, King and Army, also had about equal numbers of future radicals and moderates. On King and Ireland committees, all the members were Royalists, and one was a future peace party member.

Neither moderates nor radicals, but Royalists, were the most numerous on committees which approached the King in 1643. King and Bishops' Exclusion Bill committees had two representations from the peace party, and one from the middle party; its one member which had a consistent later record was a moderate.

relations with the King about the Royal Family, General Affairs of State,

The committees which dealt with the King about officials had the most commercially active members and the best percentage of barristers; they had an equal number of future peace and middle party members, and were the only ones in communication with the King, which had more future radicals than moderates.

The future moderates were more numerous than the future radicals, and peace party members were the most numerous of the 1643 groups on King and Royal Family, King and Privileges of Parliament, and King and Militia Ordinance committees.

The committees whose members conferred with the King about the general state of the kingdom, had, except for one committee, more future moderates than radicals. Of its members who would belong to one of the 1643 groups, the greater number would be members of the middle party.

King and Defence and Safety and King and Papists committees had an almost even number of future radicals and moderates. KGDS committees had equal representation from each of the 1643 groups; on KGPA committees, the future middle party, war party and peace party members were close in numbers.

Neither moderates nor radicals, but Royalists, were the most numerous on committees which approached the King in three vital matters: the Army, Ireland, and the Bishops' Exclusion Bill. Parliamentary relations with the King about the Royal Family, General Affairs of State,

and Privileges of Parliament were in more moderate, than radical, leads. However, the radicals lead the moderates in dealing with the King about his officials, and demonstrated the same high interest in communicating with the King about security and military affairs as they did in those subjects generally. They were close to the moderates in numbers on King and the Army, King Defence and Safety, and King and Papists (many of the latter were concerned with a possible military threat from Catholics). The fact that the first committee sent to the King about the Militia Ordinance had a preponderance of Socialists and radicals may be evidence of some interesting political maneuver which has remained unrecorded.

5. Conference Committees

The topics of Conference committees reflected the subjects which were under consideration by the House: Procedure and Privilege, Stafford's Trial, Scotland, Ireland, Officials, the Military, Defence and Safety, Religion, the Courts and Legal Reform, the King and the Royal Family, Supply, and the Affairs of the Kingdom. There were also references on Miscellaneous matters and Mixed Subjects. As was true of the committees pertaining to the King, so on these committees, which also dealt with their social superiors, the members of the House gave high representation to the greater gentry. On twelve types more members were economically involved; on eleven types, more would be active

Politically in the years 1643-1648. Conferences on Officials were the only ones which had more members who were both commercially and politically inactive. The chances were much higher that a member of a Conference committee would be an Oxonian than a Cantabrigian. The odds were also in favour of his being a future radical rather than a future moderate. Solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates on five types, were close in representation to the moderates on two types, while there were more 1644 radicals (most of whom, however, would not remain radical in 1648) than 1644 moderates on three other types. This elaboration of the membership of Conference committees may now be rounded out in detail.

We have just noted that the greater gentry played an important part in Conferences with the Lords. Although they had less than double the number of county gentry in the House, they were represented about three times as much as that class, on Conferences on Scotland, the Military, Affairs of the Kingdom, and Officials. The latter type had the greatest social imbalance, not only because of the ratio of greater to county gentry, but also because these were the only two classes which were represented on these committees. The nature of Conference committees on Officials, dealing with the Lords concerning those who were highly placed in office or in the Court, explains their domination by the upper classes. A glance at the statistics shows that those committees within the House on the King's counselors (OFFS) were not

Equally weighted. However, those which were sent to the King about officials (KGOF) drew twenty-three of their total, twenty-six, from greater and county gentry; the only other class on them were lesser gentry, with three representatives.

As was the case on two types of Scottish committees, the lesser gentry moved into second place, sharing it with the county gentry, on Legal Conferences. There were no merchants or merchant gentry on Legal Conferences, but on Supply Conferences, they outnumbered the lesser gentry, placing third after the county gentry, as they had done on Navy Supply committees.

Of the fourteen types of Conference committees, the South-west had the most representation on ten: those dealing with Strathford, Scotland, Defence and Safety, Religion, Legal Matters, the King and Royal Family, Affairs of the Kingdom, Officials, Ireland, and Miscellaneous Subjects. The South-east was first on Conferences on Privileges, the Military, Supply and "Mixed Subjects". The North-east once again had disproportionate representation, ranking third on Conferences on Defence and Safety, King and the Royal Family, Privileges, the Military, Ireland, and "Mixed Subjects". All Conference committees, however, were heavily dominated by members from the South-west and the South-east. The numbers from the North-east, third-ranking as they are, fall far below the representation from these two areas.

and the two members of stock companies.

Twelve Conference committee types had more investors than non-investors among their members. On ten of these types, the most numerous were those who were Irish Adventurers only; members who were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies were second in numbers, and those who were members of stock companies, but not Irish Adventurers, ranked third. Conferences on Scotland and Ireland deviated from this somewhat: on these two committee types, the "IA"'s were first, while the "IS"'s and "SC"'s, having the same representation, shared second place.

Only two types of Conference committees, one on which the greater gentry were very highly represented, Officials, and one on which the lower gentry had disproportionate representation, Legal Matters, had more non-members than members of stock companies, respectively.

Conferences on Strafford and Ireland merit close attention in regard to stock company membership. On Strafford Conferences, there were fifty instances of those who were Irish Adventurers only, twenty-eight who were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies, and sixteen who were members of stock companies, but not Irish Adventurers. Twenty-seven out of the total, 181, were in no stock company. Less than half the members, then, on Conferences on Strafford, were Irish Adventurers.

On Conferences on Ireland, forty-four were Irish Adventurers, and on forty-four were both Irish Adventurers and members of other stock companies, and seven were members of stock companies, but not Irish

Adventurers. Forty-nine out of a total of 134 were in no stock company. Conferences on Ireland had the same number of Irish Adventurers as those on Strafford (78), but with a lower total number on these committees, they formed more than half the membership.

The Conference committees were dominated by Oxonians. Gantabrigians were more numerous on only two Conference types, those on Supply and the Military, and on the latter, by only one representation. On two types, those on Officials, and Affairs of the Kingdom, the two universities had equal representation.

The disproportionate representation on Conference committees of two Oxford colleges, Pembroke and Hart Hall, and one Cambridge college, Christ, is an index of the constant service of their three alumni, John Pym, John Glyn, and Denzil Holles, respectively.

Pembroke college ranked first on Defence and Safety Conferences; it was second to Magdalen on Ireland, Officials, King and Royal Family, Military, "Mixed Subjects" and Miscellaneous Conferences, and shared second place with Hart Hall and Magdalen on Supply Conferences. Pembroke was third in numbers on Conferences on Privileges, and Religion, and shared third place on Strafford Conferences (with the "unknowns"), and on Scotland Conferences (with Hart Hall and Brasenose). The only Conference types, on which Pym's college did not have high representation were those on Legal Matters, and Affairs of the Kingdom.

Conferences on Privileges, Strafford, and King and the Royal Family.

Hart Hall ranked first on Legal Conferences. Besides the two types on which it shared second place with Pembroke, (Supply and Scotland), it was second on Conferences on Privileges, Religion, and Affairs of the Kingdom. John Glyn's college had the third highest numbers on Miscellaneous Conferences, and shared third place on those for Defence and Safety (with Queens), and King and the Royal Family (with Exeter).

Christ was among the top three Cambridge colleges on eleven Conference committees: it was first on Scotland, Defence and Safety, Religion, "Mixed Subjects" and Military (where it shared first place with Queens and the "unknowns"); it ranked second on Privileges, Island, and Supply Conferences (where it shared this place with Saint John's and "unknowns"); it placed third on Affairs of the Kingdom, King and Royal Family, and Miscellaneous Conferences.

The Middle Temple, which had the highest numbers in the House, also had the most representation on eleven Conferences committees, and a twelfth (CROP), shared first place with Gray's Inn. The latter, which was second-ranking in House totals, had the most numbers on two types, Military and Mixed Conferences. Lincoln's Inn came forward, to take second place on Conferences on Officials, Legal Matters, and Supply. The Inner Temple, with the least numbers in the House, was disproportionately represented on three types, where it ranked second to the Middle Temple: Conferences on Privileges, Strafford, and King and the Royal Family. Legal

Conferences were one of the two types of the entire seventy (the others were committees on the Militia Ordinance) which had more barristers (eighteen) than non-barristers (five).

On ten Conference committee types, those with Parliamentary experience in both the Short Parliament and the 1620's had the most representation, followed by those with only Short Parliament experience. On Strafford, Officials, Military and Legal Conferences, these figures were reversed. On Legal Conferences, those with only Short Parliament experience numbered fifteen out of the total, twenty-three. Conferences on Scotland had members with the most Parliamentary experience. In addition to those with Short Parliament and 1620's experience, there were fifteen representations on Conferences on Scotland from those who had sat in Parliament before 1620, during the 1620's and in the Short Parliament, eight from those who were M.P.'s in the 1620's, and three from those whose previous service was in the first three decades of the century. Conferences on Privileges, Ireland, Religion and the Military were the only four types which had members who were veterans of the late Elizabethan Parliaments. This means that on Conferences with the Lords concerning Privileges of the House, there were members with first-hand knowledge of the bold claims made by the Elizabethan House of Commons in regard to both the House of Lords and the Crown. No doubt the House found members'

Elizabethan experience in the other three matters helpful as well.

As did a number of other Conference committees, Conferences on Privileges had representatives from the entire political spectrum of 1640-1642. The 117 representations from Parliamentarians on these committees included thirty-six from Pym's group and two from Straffordians. The forty-two Royalist seats were held by twenty-two reformers, one who initially worked with Pym, four Straffordians, and one Straffordian reformer.

Except for the third quarter of 1644, more are classified in both years than are not; except for the fourth quarter, more of the classified were future moderates than radicals in 1644. However, there were more future radicals than moderates in 1648.

The first Conference committee on Privileges in November, 1640, had thirty-seven members. Sixteen of its twenty Parliamentarians are classified in 1644 and 1648. One is Lord Cranborne, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other fifteen, ten were future 1644 moderates; nine remained so, and one was deceased in 1648. Five would be radicals in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. This committee, unlike its type, shows the future moderates more numerous than the future radicals in both years, and indicates that moderate, rather than radical influence, was felt on Conferences on Privileges during the opening months of the Long Parliament.

A Conference on Privileges in the later period of January, 1642, had forty-three members. Of its thirty-two Parliamentarians, twenty-eight had later records. One was the radical Henry Marten, of the 1642. Of the remaining twenty-seven, seventeen would be radicals in 1644, and twelve would remain so in 1648; one would become a moderate, and four would be deceased by that year. Ten were future 1644 moderates, seven of whom remained so in 1648; two became radicals, and one was deceased by that year. This later committee is a reversal of the first; there are more future radicals than moderates. A survey of some of the other Conferences on Privileges shows a similar pattern. Future moderates were more numerous in the earlier period; by early 1642, there were more future radicals than moderates on these committees. This is an important clarification of the statistics on Conferences on Privileges, and provides another example of a committee type on which the radicals came to outnumber the moderates during the later period.

Conferences on Strafford were another type which had a wide distribution of political views; the 123 Parliamentarian seats included thirty-seven held by Pym followers, and five by Straffordians; there were thirty-three representations from Royalist reformers, one from a Royalist who worked originally with Pym, four from Royalist Straffordians, and three from Royalist Straffordian reformers. Out of a total membership of 181, Straffordians were represented twelve times, which is not their best rate of representation on Conferences.

More are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Except in the third quarter of 1644, more were future moderates than radicals in both years.

The House held its first Conference with the Lords on Strafford in November, 1640. Of the fifty-five members named to the committee, thirty-five were Parliamentarians. Twenty-three are classified in later years. One was Lord Cranborne, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other twenty-two, sixteen would be moderates in 1644; thirteen would remain so, one would become a radical, and two would be deceased by 1648. Six were future 1644 radicals; five remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that year.

One of the last Conferences with the Lords on Strafford was in April 1641, and of the twelve members who participated, nine were Parliamentarians. Seven had later records. Four were future 1644 moderates, three of whom remained so, and one of whom became a radical in 1648. Three would be radicals in 1644; one would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and one would be deceased by that year.

These two Conference committees on Strafford show the future moderates more numerous than the future radicals, which accords with the statistics on the type. The composition of the later one, however, shows a diminution of the original two-to-one ratio, and a narrower lead by the moderates over the radicals.

The Straffordians had the best representation not on Conferences on Strafford, but on those on Scotland, where they numbered 11 out of a total of 134. The rest of the membership consisted of ninety-seven representations from Parliamentarians, one-third of whom were from Pym's group, and twenty-seven from Royalists. More are categorized in the first three quarters of 1644 than are not; in 1648, the numbers of classified and unclassified members are equal. In the first three quarters of 1644, there are more future moderates than radicals. In the fourth quarter, when more are not classified than are, there are more future radicals than moderates. In 1648, there is one more moderate than radical.

The two largest Conferences on Scotland were one in March, 1641, which had seven members, and one in February, 1642, with eight members. Six of the seven members on the March, 1641 Conference were Parliamentarians, all of whom are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Anthony Ijby, who is classified as moderate and radical in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Of the other five, four were future 1644 radicals who remained so in 1648, and one was a future moderate in both years.

All eight members on the February, 1642 Conference were Parliamentarians. Six of them had later records. Three would be radicals in 1644; two would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased before 1648.

by that year. Three were future 1644 moderates, two of whom remained so in 1648, and one of whom was deceased by that year.

If one studies the list of all the members with later records who attended Conferences on Scotland, it becomes obvious that the number of future radicals and moderates was about even, with the moderates having a slight edge. There is no pattern of domination by either one over the time span of these Conferences (November 1640 to February, 1642).

Pym's group provided thirty-five of the 111 Parliamentarians represented on Conferences on Ireland, which included one Straffordian. The twenty-three Royalist representations were drawn from fourteen reformers, one original Pym supporter, two Straffordians, and a Straffordian reformer. More are classified in both years than are not. Of these, there are more future moderates than radicals in both years.

The largest Conference on Ireland was held on November 2, 1641, after the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion, and fifty members were named to it. Thirty-eight were Parliamentarians; thirty-five are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Henry Marten, the 1648 Cromwellian. Another was Sir Anthony Fry, with a mixed 1644 record, and classified as a moderate in 1648. Of the remaining thirty-three, nineteen were future 1644 moderates; seventeen remained so, and two became radicals in 1648. Fourteen would be radicals in 1644; eight would remain so, four would become moderates and two would be deceased by 1648.

1648

This committee shows a two-to-one lead by solid moderates over the solid radicals, which was not the case on other Conference committees on Ireland. The second largest one in August, 1641 had only seven members. All five Parliamentarians on it had later records. One was Henry Marten. Of the other four, three were future 1644 radicals, two of whom remained so, and one of whom was deceased in 1648. Sir Philip Stapleton was the only future 1644 moderate.

These two committees, so different in size, were opposites in composition as well. A survey of the other Conference committees on Ireland shows that on most, the future moderates outnumbered the future radicals, but not by the margin of the large November committee. The survey also uncovered a second Conference committee in August on which four of the five members were future radicals. The statistics on the Ireland Conferences, then, have this specific modification, the future moderates on them were more numerous than the future radicals, except on the two Conferences held in August, 1641, on which the radicals predominated.

Conferences on Officials had one of the best percentages of Royalists of any type committee; they held eleven seats out of a total of twenty-five. Of the fourteen Parliamentarian representations on these committees, three were from Pym's group. More are not categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are. Among those who are, there were more future radicals than moderates in 1644; but there were more 1648 moderates than radicals.

The largest Conference on Officials was held in July, 1641, and had only seven members. The three Parliamentarians on it had later records. Two were future 1644 radicals; one remained so, and one became a moderate in 1648. The other Parliamentarian is classified only in 1648, as a moderate. The list of other members on Conferences on Officials has more future 1644 radicals than moderates. However, a number of these 1644 radicals became moderates in 1648: John Crewe, Sir Gilbert Gerard, and Edward Baynton. A good proportion, then, of the 1644 radicals who outnumbered the moderates on Conferences on Officials would not remain so in 1648, which explains why the statistics for 1648 on these committees show more moderates than radicals in that year.

Parliamentarians were named 230 times to Conferences with the Lords on Military matters; fifty-two of them were from Pym's group, and three of them were Straffordians. A high proportion of the 106 Royalist seats were held by reformers: in addition to the one who worked with Pym at first, and the two Straffordian reformers, sixty-two were so classified. In the first two quarters of 1644, more are classified than are not; in the last two quarters, and in 1648, the reverse is true. Of those who are classified, more were future radicals in 1644 and 1648. Two individual Conference committees selected for analysis reflect these statistics by showing more future radicals than moderates in both years.

A Conference on the Military held in March, 1641 had fifteen members; eleven were Parliamentarians. Of the nine categorized in later years, six were future 1644 radicals. Three remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and two were deceased by that year. Three would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, and one would be deceased in 1648.

On a larger Conference held in May, 1641, eighteen of the twenty-one members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen are classified in 1644 and 1648. Nine would be radicals in 1644; seven would remain so, and two would be deceased in 1648. Seven were future 1644 moderates, six of whom remained so, and one of whom was deceased by 1648. A check on the membership of smaller Military Conferences held in late 1641 and early 1642 found the same: the future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates on them.

On Conferences on Defence and Safety, about one-third of the Parliamentarian representation (136) was from Pym's group (46), and four were from Straffordians. Twenty-one of the thirty-six Royalist seats were held by reformers, and one was a Straffordian. In the first two quarters of 1644, and in 1648, more are categorized than are not. In the third and fourth quarters of 1644, there is one more unclassified, than classified member. Of those who are classified, there were more future radicals (by a small lead) than moderates in 1644, except in the

third quarter, when there was one more moderate than radical. However, the future 1648 moderates numbered fifteen more than the 1648 radicals. Two sample committees illustrate and explain these statistics.

On a Defence and Safety Conference held in June 1644, eight of the ten members were Parliamentarians; five had later records. Three were future 1644 radicals; one remained so, one became a moderate, and one was deceased by 1648. Of the two who would be moderates in 1644, one would remain so, and one would be deceased in 1648. Here the radical numbers dropped in 1648, not only because of deceased members, as did the moderates, but also because one 1644 radical became a moderate in 1648.

There were thirteen members on a Defence and Safety Conference held in February, 1642, and all were Parliamentarians. Ten are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Lord Cranborne, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Another was the radical Henry Marten. Of the other eight, four were future 1644 radicals. Three remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that year. Four would be moderates in 1644; three would remain so, and one would be deceased by 1648. On this committee, the numbers of future radicals and moderates were exactly the same.

The composition of these two committees, considered along with the statistics for the type, suggests that the future radicals and moderates on Defence and Safety Conferences were close in numbers, and that the

higher moderates figures in 1648 are produced by 1644 radicals who changed their political stance in the interim.

Conferences on Religion had fifty seats held by Pym's group, and three held by Straffordians among the 170 Parliamentary representations on them. Of the forty-three Royalist seats, twenty-seven were held by reformers, two by Royalists who originally supported Pym, two by Straffordians, and one by a Straffordian reformer. More are categorized in both years than are not. Of those who are, there were more future radicals (by a good margin) than moderates in 1644, but more future moderates in 1648 (not by as large a margin).

A Conference on Religion held in January, 1641, had twenty-one members. Fourteen were Parliamentarians, twelve of whom had later records. Seven would be radicals in 1644; three would remain so in 1648, two would become moderates, and two would be deceased by that year. Five were future 1644 moderates; four remained so, and one became radical in 1648. This committee demonstrates why the statistics for the type show a radical lead in 1644, and a moderate one in 1648. As was the case with other committee types already discussed, the ranks of the 1644 radicals on these committees were depleted by members who defected to the moderates in 1648, and by death.

The above Conference on Religion was typical, but it should be noted that there were exceptions. The first Conference on Religion in

seventeen Parliamentarian representation on conference

The November, 1640, had twenty-two members. Ten were Parliamentarians; six of them had later records. One was Lord Cranborne, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Four were future 1644 moderates; three remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that year. One would be a radical in 1644 and 1648. On this committee, the future moderates in both years were more numerous than the future radicals.

On a Conference in January, 1642, twelve of the fifteen members were Parliamentarians. Eleven are classified in 1644 and 1648. Eight were future 1644 radicals; seven remained so, and one is not classified in 1648. Three would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. The make-up of this Conference was the opposite of the November one: the future radicals in both years were more numerous than the moderates.

Having considered some sample committees, one may comment on the statistics on Conferences on Religion. As a whole, there were more 1644 radicals than 1644 moderates on these committees. Enough of these radicals became moderates or were deceased by 1648, so that the statistics show more 1648 moderates. There were individual Conferences, however, on which the future moderates in both years were the more numerous, and also Conferences on which future 1644 radicals, who remained so in 1648, outnumbered the moderates.

The seventeen Parliamentarian representations on Conferences on Legal Matters included three from Pym's group, and one from a Straffordian.

The six Royalist seats were held by four reformers, one who originally worked with Byn, and a Royalist Straffordian reformer. More are categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Among the classified, the number of future radicals and moderates in 1644 varied. In the first quarter, there were more future moderates than radicals; in the second quarter, the numbers were equal; in the third and fourth quarters, there were more radicals than moderates. There were more who would be radicals than moderates in 1648.

A Legal Conference held in June, 1641, was the largest of its type; it had fifteen members. Eleven were Parliamentarians, ten of whom had later records. Six were future 1644 radicals, all of whom remained so in 1648. Four would be moderates in 1644; two would remain so, and two would become radicals in 1648. On this Conference, which was concerned with Bills to abolish the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission, the future radicals outnumbered the future moderates. Two later and smaller Conferences on the same subject had a combined membership of five. One was Sir John Culpepper, and there were two representations each from John Glyn, a moderate and Edmund Prideaux, a radical. The only other Legal Conference was on the President and Council of the North, and was held in April, 1641. Its membership included Edward Hyde and two moderates, Henry Cholmley and Sir Walter Erle. The radical Henry Marten, of the 1644 radicals, three remained so, and two

This enumeration of the membership clarifies the statistics on Legal Conferences considerably. In general, there were more future radicals than moderates. The radicals were concentrated, however, on the longest Conference, whose subject was the Star Chamber and High Commission Courts. Moderates and radicals each had one representation on the two smaller Conferences on the same topic. On the one Conference on the Council of the North, only the future moderates were represented.

Parliamentarians completely dominated Conferences on the King and Royal Family; they held 283 seats out of a total of 332. Seventy-three were held by Pym's group, and six by Straffordians. Of the forty-nine Royalist representations, thirty-five were from reformers, and two were from Straffordians. More are categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Among those who are classified, there were more future 1644 radicals than moderates, but the future 1648 moderates outnumbered the 1648 radicals by three representations. Some individual committees show that although the future 1644 radicals were more numerous than the moderates in general, the moderates outnumbered the radicals on at least one committee.

The first one of these Conferences was held in June, 1641, and included eleven members. The eight Parliamentarians on it are all classified in later years. One was the radical Harry Marten. Of the other seven, five were future 1644 radicals; three remained so, and two

became moderates in 1648. Two would be moderates in 1644; one would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. Although their numbers were less in 1648, the radicals in both years were more numerous than the moderates on this committee. Although the margin in c

Another Conference held in July, 1641, had twenty-one members. Eighteen were Parliamentarians, fourteen of whom had later records. One was Lord Granborne, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Another was Sir Anthony Irby, with a mixed 1644 record, classified in 1648 as a moderate. Of the other twelve, five were future 1644 radicals; three remained so, one became a moderate, and one was deceased in 1648. Seven would be moderates in 1644; six would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. This committee had more future moderates than radicals.

All twenty-six on a Conference in February, 1642, were Parliamentarians. Twenty had later records. Two of these were Henry Marten and Sir Anthony Irby. Of the other eighteen, thirteen were future 1644 radicals; eight remained so in 1648, two became moderates, and three were deceased by that year. Five would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year. On this committee, the radicals were more numerous than the future moderates in both years.

On a fourth Conference in March, 1642, there were eighteen members. Fifteen were Parliamentarians; fifteen had later records. Sir Anthony Irby and Henry Marten made another appearance. Of the other thirteen,

seven were future 1644 radicals; five remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased by that year. Six would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so, one would become a radical, and one would be deceased in 1648. Here again, although the margin is closer, the radicals were more numerous in both years.

Having analyzed these committees, and scanned the membership of a number of others, one may conclude that most of these committees had more future 1644 radicals than future 1644 moderates. As was true of a number of other committee types, the moderate lead in 1648 is a result of 1644 radicals who became moderate in 1648, and of radicals like Sir Thomas Barrington, Sir Samuel Rolle, and William Strode, who were deceased in 1648 (these three members held a total of twenty-seven committee seats on King and Royal Family Conferences).

Thirty of the thirty-six seats on Supply Conferences were held by Parliamentarians; six of these, by Pym's group. Five of the six Royalist representations were from reformers. More are categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Among those classified, more would be moderates than radicals in the first two quarters of 1644; in the third and fourth quarters, there were more radicals than moderates. The 1648 moderates outnumbered the 1648 radicals.

One Conference on Supply held in July, 1644, had eight members. Six were Parliamentarians, and all had later records. Five were future 1644 moderates; four remained so in 1648, and one was deceased by that

year. One member would be a radical in 1644 and 1648. This committee is in accord with the statistics on the types, which show more future moderates than radicals, committees as well.

In a later period (March, 1642) the largest Supply Conference was held, with nineteen members. Seventeen were Parliamentarians; all had later records. One was Henry Marten. Another was Sir John Northcote, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Two other members, Sir Anthony Irby and Sir Thomas Dacres, had mixed records in 1644, and are classified as moderates in 1648. Of the other thirteen, five were future moderates in 1644 and 1648. Eight would be radicals in 1644; three would remain so in 1648, three would become moderates, and two would be deceased by that year. On this later Conference, the future 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates, although some of these radicals would themselves become moderates in 1648.

There were only two other Supply Conferences. On the first one, which had seven members, three of the four with later records would be moderates in both years. The fourth was the 1644 radical, Sir Thomas Harrington, who would be deceased by 1648. The second Conference had only two members, John Glyn, a future moderate in both years, and William Wheeler, a 1644 radical who would become a moderate in 1648.

In general, the future moderates were more numerous than the future radicals on Supply Conferences. But on one held in March, 1642, the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates. However, some of these

radicals changed their political views in 1648, and if one considers only those who remained unchanged in both years, the moderates were more numerous on this committee as well.

The fifty-six Parliamentary representations on Conferences on Affairs of the Kingdom included eleven from Pym's group, and one Straffordian; among the eighteen Royalist seats, fifteen were held by Reformers, and one by a Straffordian. In 1644 and 1648, more are categorized than are not. Among those who are classified, there were more future radicals than moderates in 1644 and 1648.

The largest Conference on Affairs of the Kingdom was held in June, 1641, and had forty-three members. Thirty-two were Parliamentarians, and eleven of whom are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was the radical, Henry Marten. There were seventeen who would be radicals in 1644; nine would remain so in 1648, five would become moderates, and three would be deceased by that year. Nine were future moderates in 1644; seven remained so, and two were deceased by 1648.

The last Conference of this type was held in March, 1642, and had twenty members. All were Parliamentarians, and eight had later records. In addition to Henry Marten, there were four 1644 radicals who remained radicals in 1648. Of the three who would be moderates in 1644, two would remain so in 1648, and one would be a radical by that year.

These two committees reflect the statistics for the type, which show more future radicals than moderates on them. There were two Conferences on Affairs of the Kingdom, however, which were exceptions. On one, the future radicals and moderates were equal in number; on the second, the future moderates outnumbered the future radicals. The statistics on CFAK committees, then, are true for the type, but do not apply to every individual committee included within the type.

On Miscellaneous Conferences, there were eighty-six seats held by Parliamentarians; sixty-five "PY"'s, nineteen from Pym's group, and two Straffordians. Six were held by "RY"'s, twelve by Royalist reformers, and one by a Royalist Straffordian. More are categorized in both years than are not; among those who are classified, there were more future radicals than moderates in both years. In 1644, the radicals outnumbered the moderates by a good margin, but in 1648, they lead by only one representation. The radical-moderate composition of two sample committees shows the same radical lead, and explains why the number of radicals dropped in 1648.

One Miscellaneous Conference in August, 1641, had ten members. Seven were Parliamentarians, six of whom had later records. Five were future 1644 radicals; four remained so in 1648, and one was deceased in that year. One member would be a moderate in 1644 and 1648.

but the radical strength in 1648 is less, and the

considers the radical strength in 1648 is less, and the

Another Conference in March, 1642, had nineteen Parliamentarians among its twenty-two members. Seventeen of the Parliamentarians are classified in 1644 and 1648. Twelve would be radicals in 1644; six would remain so in 1648, three would become moderates, and three would be deceased by that year. Five were future 1644 moderates who remained so in 1648.

The future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates on Miscellaneous Conferences. As has been observed with other committee types, a number of the 1644 radicals would become moderates or would be deceased in 1648, diminishing the radical lead over the moderates in that year to one representation. Conferences on Mixed Subjects had ninety-five Parliamentarian seats, including twenty-eight held by Pym's group, and one held by a Straffordian. Twenty-three of the thirty-one Royalist seats were held by reformers. More are not categorized in both years than are. Among those who are classified, there was an equal number of moderates and radicals in the first quarter of 1644; the future radicals in the second and fourth quarters were more numerous than the moderates; the future moderates outnumbered the radicals in the third quarter of 1644. In 1648, the radicals had one more representation than the moderates. Two individual committees chosen for analysis show more future 1644 radicals than moderates. But the radical strength in 1648 is less, and for the same reasons as with Miscellaneous Conferences.

One Mixed Conference in May, 1641, had twenty-six members; twenty were Parliamentarians, seventeen of whom had later records. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Of the other sixteen, eleven were future 1644 radicals; five remained so in 1648, three became moderates, and three were deceased by that year. Five would be moderates in 1644 and 1648.

There were seven members on a Mixed Conference in September, 1641. Three of the four Parliamentarians on it are classified in later years. One was Henry Marten. Another was Sir Thomas Barrington, a radical in 1644, who would be deceased by 1648. The third classified member was Sir John Clotworthy, a moderate in 1644 and 1648. A check of the membership of other Mixed Conferences shows in general more future radicals than moderates. However, there were individual Conferences on which the future moderates were more numerous, or equal to, the future radicals.

With remarkable regularity, the Conference committees show the middle party first, the peace party second, and the war party third in representation. The few exceptions were Conferences on Officials, where, if the peace-middle is considered part of the peace party, it outnumbered the middle party by one; and Conferences on Scotland, Military, Supply, and Affairs of the Kingdom, where, if the same is done, the peace party equalled the middle party. As they did with Army committees, the House leaders seemed to have deliberately kept

the war parties off Defence and Military Conferences. In total numbers in the House, the combined middle and peace parties were less than twice the size of the two war groups. However, on Military Conferences, the combined peace and middle groups (158) were almost three times the size of the combined war parties (53); on Conferences on Defence and Safety, the ratio was more than five times: the peace and middle parties totaled 108 to the war parties' twenty.

The Conference committees displayed a greater uniformity than other committee groups, which enables one to summarize their common characteristics: more involvement by the greater gentry, a high rate of representation from the South-west, more investors than non-investors in stock companies, a predominance of Oxonians and Middle Temple men, most members with experience in the Short Parliament and the 1620's, and a high percentage of future middle party members. More who served on Conference committees were later politically active. On eleven Conference types, more members are classified in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Only on three types, those of Strafford, Officials and Mixed Subjects, are more of the members not categorized in those years. On four Conference types the future moderates were more numerous than the future radicals: Privileges, Strafford, Ireland and Supply. On two types, the future radicals and moderates were close in numbers: Scotland, and Defence and Safety. On five types, more members would be

and the high number of lesser gentry on Elections committees, on all radicals than moderates in 1644 and 1648: Military, Legal, Affairs except the latter type, more of the members had Oxford educations, and of the Kingdom, Miscellaneous and Mixed Subjects. On three types, and were politically and commercially involved. On all five years, the Middle Temple had the most representation of the four Inns of Court become moderates in, 1648, to give the lead to the latter in that year: Officials, Religion, and King and Royal Family.

lend more than usual significance to the members' political standing, Notable is the fact that while the radicals seemed to have been which most often had been in the Middle Temple. On all five years, 164 radicals were more numerous than 1644 moderates. On only one occasion about Officials, the Conference committees on the "arch evil counselor", however, were these radicals solid. Privileges and Discipline of Strafford, were controlled by moderates. We shall find this to be true Non-Members. The above facts provide an outline by which one may also of the Strafford committees within the House, and when they are more closely the statistics of the business of the House committees discussed, we shall suggest some possible explanations. The theme of

For the most part, representation from the social classes is radical interest in the military is sounded once again in the Conference the usual sequence, with the greater gentry having the highest numbers, committees. Moreover, radical representation on Legal Conferences followed by the county gentry with about half as many, and the remainder should be marked for future comparisons with committees on the distributed among the lesser gentry, merchants, and merchant gentry. prerogative courts.

The few exceptions were the committees for Disciplining Members of

7. Committees on House Business

Parliament, where the greater gentry outnumbered the county gentry by

only five (seventeen to twelve), and Privileges committees, on which

there were four more merchant gentry than merchants (sixteen to twelve).

Privileges, Elections, Procedure and Precedent, Discipline of Members, it should also be pointed out that Election committees had a higher and Discipline of Non-Members. These committee types do not show

proportion of lesser gentry than the others in this group, striking deviations from the usual patterns of social representation.

Among geographical areas, the south-west was represented most on The minor exceptions were the somewhat disproportionate representation

Privileges, Elections, and Discipline of Members, the south-east, of the county gentry on committees for Disciplining Members of Parliament, committees for Procedure and Precedent, and Discipline of Non-Members,

and the high number of lesser gentry on Elections committees. On all except the latter type, more of the members had Oxford educations, and were politically and commercially involved. On all five types, the Middle Temple had the most representation of the four Inns of Court. The nature of these committees, which often had to decide legal questions, lends more than usual significance to their members' juridical training, which most often had been in the Middle Temple. On all five types, 1644 radicals were more numerous than 1644 moderates. On only two types, however, were these radicals solid: Privileges and Discipline of Non-Members. The above facts provide an outline by which one may study more closely the statistics on the Business of the House committees.

For the most part, representation from the social classes followed the usual sequence, with the greater gentry having the highest numbers, followed by the county gentry with about half as many, and the remainder distributed among the lesser gentry, merchants, and merchant gentry. The few exceptions were the committees for Disciplining Members of Parliament, where the greater gentry outnumbered the county gentry by only five (seventeen to twelve), and Privileges committees, on which there were four more merchant gentry than merchants (sixteen to twelve). It should also be pointed out that Election committees had a higher proportion of lesser gentry than the others in this group.

Among geographical areas, the South-west was represented most on Privileges, Elections, and Discipline of Members; the South-east, on committees for Procedure and Precedent, and Discipline of Non-Members.

Among the Oxford Colleges, Queens was first on Elections, Magdalen Third place in this group fell not to the North-east, but to the East, was the leader on Procedure and Precedent, and Discipline of Members of Parliament, Hart Hall on Privileges, Elections, Procedure and Precedent, and to the Midlands on the two "Discipline" committees.

Oriel, Oxford made an unaccustomed showing on committees for Discipline of Non-Members, where it shared second place with Magdalen. Its three numerous stock company members those who were Irish Adventurers only. On three types, Privileges, Discipline of Non-Members, and Procedure House, and were produced on the two committee seats held by Sir Robert Harley, and one by Richard King. Adventurers and members of other stock companies, and third place to

The Middle Temple had the most representation on all the House business committees. In second place, on Privileges and Discipline of Members of Parliament, the "SC"s displaced the "IS"s. Members of Parliament was the Inner Temple; on Election and Procedure and Precedent, Gray's Inn; on Discipline of Non-Members, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn shared that rank. Of the five committee types in this group, those on Privileges had the best percentage of lawyers.

The only committee type in this group which had a majority of members not in stock companies was Elections. It was also the only type on which Cambridge was represented more than Oxford. One of the

Those who sat in the Short Parliament and in the parliaments of the Cambridge colleges, Christ, was the leading representative from both universities on Election committees. The seventeen representations

in the Short Parliament were second, on all the committee types in this group, except those on Discipline of Non-Members, where the positions were reversed. Of the group, committees on Privileges had members with the widest range of Parliamentary experience, extending back from the Short

The first-ranking Cambridge college in House totals along with Saint Johns was Emanuel, and it had the same rank on the four other types in

The only committee types in the business of the House which did not have representatives from all political views were those on Discipline of Members of Parliament, and Discipline of Non-Members.

Members, which had no Strafordians. Seven of their thirty-one

Among the Oxford Colleges, Queens was first on Elections; Magdalen was the leader on Procedure and Precedent, and Discipline of Members of Parliament; Hart Hall on Privileges, and Discipline of Non-Members.

Oriel, Oxford made an unaccustomed showing on committees for Discipline of Non-Members, where it shared second place with Magdalen: its three representations on these committees were equal to its total numbers in the House, and were produced by the two committee seats held by Sir Robert Harley, and one by Richard King.

The Middle Temple had the most representation on all the House business committees. In second place, on Privileges and Discipline of Members of Parliament was the Inner Temple; on Elections and Procedure and Precedent, Gray's Inn; on Discipline of Non-Members, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn shared that rank. Of the five committee types in this group, those on Privileges had the best percentage of lawyers.

Those who sat in the Short Parliament and in the parliaments of the 1620's were first in representation, and those whose only experience was in the Short Parliament were second, on all the committee types in this group, except those on Discipline of Non-Members, where the positions were reversed. Of the group, committees on Privileges had members with the widest range of Parliamentary experience, extending back from the Short Parliament through James I's reign to the late Elizabethan period.

The only committee types on the business of the House which did not have representatives from all political views were those on Discipline of Members, which had no Straffordians. Seven of their thirty-one

Parliamentarian representations were from Pym's group, three of their six Royalist seats were held by reformers, and one Royalist had initially worked with Pym.

Except in the first quarter of 1644, more members on committees for Discipline of Members of Parliament are categorized in 1644 and 1648. Of those who are, an equal number would be moderates and radicals in the first quarter of 1644; in the last three quarters of that year, more would be radicals. However, the future 1648 moderates outnumbered the future 1648 radicals.

The first committee to deal with discipline of members was named in November, 1640, and had sixteen members. Ten of the thirteen Parliamentarians on it had later records. Four would be radicals in 1644, and remain so in 1648. Likewise, the six future 1644 moderates all remained so in 1648.

The last committee of this type, with ten members, was in March, 1642. There were nine Parliamentarians, seven of whom are classified in later years. Sir John Northcote is classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Two others would be moderates in 1644 and 1648. Four were future 1644 radicals; two remained so, one became a moderate, and one was deceased in 1648.

The first committee, unlike the type in general, had more future moderates in both years. The last one conforms to the statistics for its type: more 1644 radicals than moderates, but the reverse in 1648. The list of other members on these committees who had later records shows more 1644 radicals than moderates.³ However,¹ a number of 1644 radicals like Sir Robert Pye,² William Wheeler,⁴ and Anthony Nichols became moderates

in 1648. Again one finds the familiar pattern of 1644 moderates being outnumbered by radicals who were to change their stance by 1648.

The committees on Elections had the best percentage of Royalist seats in this group, 80, as opposed to 157 held by Parliamentarians. The reforming Royalist representation outnumbered that from Pym's group, 37 to 23; Staffordians were represented 19 times out of a total of 239. More are not categorized in both years than are. Of those who are, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644, except in the third quarter of that year. There were more future 1648 moderates than radicals.

The first committee on Elections was established in November, 1640. Twenty of its thirty members were Parliamentarians; fifteen had later records. Eight were future 1644 radicals; five remained so, two became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Seven would be moderates in 1644; six would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased by that year.

The last committee on elections was in December, 1641, and it had thirteen members. Seven of the eight Parliamentarians on it are classified in later years. Six would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so, and one would be deceased in 1648. The one moderate on the committee is so classified in both years.

The first committee analyzed reflects the statistics for the type, but the last one was atypical--the future radicals on it far outnumbered the future moderates in both years. A study of the membership of other

members would be moderates in 1644, twelve would remain so, and four Election committees reveals only one other committee (November, 1640) would be deceased in 1648. One member, Benjamin Valentine, is classified on which there were more future radicals in both years, and they did only in 1648, as a radical. Seventeen were future radicals in 1644; not enjoy the large margin of the December, 1641, committee. There eleven remained so in 1648, four became moderates, and two were deceased were also two committees on which there were more future moderates in that year.

in both years.

A Privilege committee in February, 1647, had fifteen members. Eleven

In general, the Election committees had more who would be radicals of the twelve Parliamentarians on it had later records. One was Henry in 1644, but more who would be moderates in 1648. However, four Hadden, the 1638 Cromwellian. Of the other ten, nine would be radicals in committees were exceptions to this rule, and particularly noteworthy 1644; six would remain so in 1648, two would become moderates, and one is the last committee named for Elections in December, 1641, heavily would be deceased by that year. There was only one future radical on the committee, John Olyn.

Committees on Privileges were the second type in this group on

The first Privileges committee had more future radicals, but soon which the Royalist reformers (46) outnumbered Pym's group (44). In who would be moderates in 1648. The second one analyzed had a preponderance addition to these and the "PY"'s, which formed the majority, there of future radicals among its Parliamentarians. These two committees, as were eight representations from Parliamentary Straffordians, two well as a sampling of the other Privileges committees, indicate that many from Royalists who at first supported Pym, six from Royalist Straffordians, of the 1644 radicals on earlier Privileges committees, would not remain so and three from Royalist Straffordian reformers.

in 1648. The 1644 radicals on later committees, however, would also

In the first two quarters of 1644, and in 1648, more are categorized radicals in 1648. The earlier Privileges committees, then, are an exception than are not. Of those who are classified, there were more future to the statistics for the type, which show more radicals than moderates in radicals than moderates in both years.

On the first Privileges committee, (November, 1640) there were On Procedure and Precedent committees, out of 709 Parliamentarian eighty-two members. Forty-seven were Parliamentarians, thirty-five of representations, there were 42 from Pym's group, and 8 from Straffordians; whom are classified in later years. One was Sir Anthony Irby, classified of the 53 Royalist seats, 27 were held by reformers, two by early workers as both radical and moderate in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Sixteen with Pym, two by Straffordians, and three by Straffordian reformers.

members would be moderates in 1644; twelve would remain so, and four would be deceased in 1648. One member, Benjamin Valentine, is classified only in 1648, as a radical. Seventeen were future radicals in 1644; eleven remained so in 1648, four became moderates, and two were deceased in that year.

A Privilege committee in February, 1642, had fifteen members. Eleven of the twelve Parliamentarians on it had later records. One was Henry Marten, the 1648 Cromwellian. Of the other ten, nine would be radicals in 1644; six would remain so in 1648, two would become moderates, and one would be deceased by that year. There was only one future 1644 moderate on the committee, John Glyn.

The first Privileges committee had more future 1644 radicals, but more who would be moderates in 1648. The second one analyzed had a preponderance of future radicals among its Parliamentarians. These two committees, as well as a sampling of the other Privileges committees, indicate that many of the 1644 radicals on earlier Privileges committees, would not remain so in 1648. The 1644 radicals on later committees, however, would also be radicals in 1648. The earlier Privileges committees, then, are an exception to the statistics for the type, which show more radicals than moderates in both years.

On Procedure and Precedent committees, out of 208 Parliamentarian Representations, there were 42 from Pym's group, and 8 from Straffordians; of the 53 Royalist seats, 37 were held by reformers, two by early workers with Pym, two by Straffordians, and three by Straffordian reformers.

layer records. On was Sir John Northcole, classified only in 1648, as a ~~member of the third quarter of 1644, when there is an equal~~ number of classified and unclassified members, more are categorized in both years than are not. There were more who would be radicals than moderates in 1644, but in 1648, more would be moderates than radicals.

An early committee on Precedent and Procedure in November, 1640, had fifteen members. Twelve were Parliamentarians, seven of whom had later records. Three were future 1644 radicals; two would remain so in 1648, and one would be deceased in that year. Four were future moderates in 1644 and 1648. This committee raises the question whether the moderates were more numerous on these committees in the earlier period. The membership lists of other POPR committees in November and December, 1640 provide a negative answer: on some, there were more radicals in both years. originally supported Pop, one was a ~~traff~~

A January, 1642 committee had twenty-seven Parliamentarians among its thirty members. Twenty-three of the Parliamentarians are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Of the other twenty-two, sixteen would be radicals in 1644; seven would remain so, five would be deceased, and four would become moderates in 1648. Six were future 1644 moderates; five remained so, and one became a radical in 1648. This committee had more 1644 radicals than moderates, but an equal number of the two in 1648.

Another committee in January, 1642 does reflect the statistics for the type. Ten of its twelve members were Parliamentarians; eight had

later records. One was Sir John Northcote, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other seven, four would be radicals in 1644. Two would remain so, one would be deceased, and one would become a moderate in 1648. Three were future 1644 moderates; two remained so and one became a radical in 1648. The radical-moderate composition of this committee demonstrates what the statistics show occurred on most (although as our sample committees indicate, not all) of the Procedure and Precedent committees. We have seen the same pattern repeated on many committee types. Only a portion of their members who would be radicals in 1644 would remain of the same persuasion in 1648.

Seven of the thirty-five Parliamentary representations on committees for the Discipline of Non-Members were from Pym's group, and one was a Straffordian; seven of the thirteen Royalist seats were held by reformers, one originally supported Pym, one was a Straffordian, and one, a Straffordian reformer.

More are classified than are not in the first quarter of 1644 and 1648. There are more unclassified members in the second, third and fourth quarters of 1644. Of those who are classified, more were future radicals in both years.

The first committee named for Discipline of Non-Members was in January, 1641 and it had six members. Four of the five Parliamentarians on it had later records. Two were future 1644 moderates who remained so

in 1648; two were future radicals in the same years. Another committee in the same month also had an equal number of future radicals and moderates. A study of the three other committees of this type, all set up in the Fall of 1641 or early 1642, shows that they had more future radicals than moderates. The largest of them, in November, 1641 had twenty-six members. Fourteen of its seventeen Parliamentarians are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Benjamin Valentine, classified only in 1648 as a radical. Of the other thirteen, eight would be radicals in 1644; five would remain so, two would become moderates, and one would be deceased in 1648. Five were future 1644 moderates; four remained so, and one became a radical in 1648. The same is found on the other two committees; more future radicals than moderates in both years. This modification may be made of the statistics on the committees for Discipline of Non-Members: on the first two committees of the type, there were an equal number of future radicals and moderates. The radicals outnumbered the moderates on the three later ones, established between October, 1641 and January, 1642.

Elections committees were the only ones on which more members did not belong to one of the 1643 groups than did. They were one of three types (the other two being Privileges and Procedure and Precedent) on which the combined peace and peace-middle parties were the most numerous; the middle party was second in numbers, and the war and war-middle groups, third. The middle party placed first on one type, those for Discipline

would be radicals, that moderates in 1641 and by only one representation over the
 of Members of Parliament, and that by only one representation over the
 They were also similar to others in having the committees for
 peace and war parties, which shared second place. On committees for
 as the most numerous of the 1641-1642 types.
 the Discipline of Non-Members, the combined war groups were the most
 numerous, followed by the peace parties in second place, and the middle
 Procedure and Precedent had the same political complexion as Elections
 party in third.

In reviewing the most important facts about the House Business
 committees, a good many of their characteristics are uniformities. On
 committees, one might begin by mentioning certain uniformities. On
 all five types, those who were Irish Adventurers only were the most
 numerous stock company members, and Middle Temple Alumni had the highest
 representation. On four types (the exception being Elections Committees)
 Oxonians were more numerous than Cantabrigians. Also on four types,
 those who had Parliamentary experience in the 1620's and in the Short
 Parliament were the most numerous (the exception being Discipline of
 Non-Members). It was one of two types in this
 group which had more members who would be radical in 1648.

Of the five committee types, those on Elections had the most
 unusual membership profile. They had a better percentage of lesser
 numbers on the old committee type, with more future Royalists.
 Not only were they the only types which had more Cantabrigians than
 Oxonians, but they were also the only ones with more members not in
 stock companies, more members not in one of the 1643 groups, and more
 members not categorized in 1644 and 1648. Elections committees were
 similar to others in the group, however, in having more members who
 the committee or Discipline of Non-Members, the moderates held their

would be radicals than moderates in 1644, and the reverse in 1648. They were also similar to others in having the combined peace groups as the most numerous of the 1643 parties.

Committees for the Discipline of Members of Parliament and Procedure and Precedent had the same political complexion as Elections committees: a good many of their more numerous 1644 radicals would subscribe to moderate views in 1648. POPR committees bore a second resemblance to Elections committees—their future peace party members outnumbered the future middle and war party members. Discipline of Members of Parliament committees were the only type on which the future middle party ranked first.

Committees on Privileges had the best percentage of lawyers and the most experienced Parliamentarians. The future peace party had the highest claim on its membership. It was one of two types in this group which had more members who would be radicals in 1644 and 1648.

Those who would advocate a war policy in 1643 had first place in numbers on the second committee type with more future radicals in both years, those for the Discipline of Non-Members. On these committees, as well as those on Privileges, the radicals strengthened their influence over time. On Privileges, many of the radicals on the earlier committees would not endure as such until 1648; it was the committees in the later period which had the most committed radicals. On the first two committees for Discipline of Non-Members, the moderates held their

Economic Committees
own against the radicals. However, the radicals outnumbered them on three committees in a later period.

By way of final comment on this group of committee types, the composition of Election committees is of no little significance, and should be emphasized. In cases of disputed elections, their members decided whether candidates favourable to the Court or to Pym, whether moderates or radicals, should sit. In short, they had considerable power in determining the political complexion of the House. Yet, on the whole, one may describe their membership as disinterested. More members had no commercial stake in society in the form of stock companies; more would not partake in later political activities of the Revolution. Among the minority who would, the more numerous radicals were not the most committed. Better than half their representation came from Royalists. One may say that these key committees were impartially, even blandly, constituted.

We have found another area of radical dominance in the House Business committees. On both types where the radicals were solid, Discipline of Non-Members and Privileges, they increased their strength with the passage of time. The same pattern occurred on Conferences on Privileges; for whatever reason, radical interest in Privilege committees was belatedly aroused. On Land committees, they were less than twice the county gentry. Although not overwhelmingly dominated by the greater gentry, Land committees were

8 Economic Committees

weighted in favour of the three gentry classes: the combined representation of greater, county, and lesser gentry was more than five aspects of the country's economy came under the purview of House committees: Land, Taxes, Supply, Trade and Commerce, and London. This is somewhat higher than the ratio of the three gentry classes to the two merchant classes in House seats, it does not reflect class values. Land committees had a higher proportion of greater gentry than the House in general. The merchant classes had their highest

representation not on "purely financial" committees such as Taxes or Supply, but on those for Trade and Commerce. This bears out our earlier observation that the merchants were viewed more in a professional, than an economic light. On all of the economic types except Land, more of the lesser gentry (71 to 55). Together, the merchants and lesser gentry held 95 seats, which was between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total number of seats, 445. On Supply committees, the two merchant classes constituted between a fifth and a sixth of the total. On London and economic committees drew a large number of radicals who would abandon their extreme views by 1648.

In examining these five types of committees which are grouped together for this statistic. The merchants and lesser gentry had the least representation on Tax committees, where they were one-eleventh of the total. The geographical area with the most representation is the House of Commons, and London, but where one might expect them to predominate, the South-west also had the most representation on four committees. Although in this group, those on Land, Trade and Commerce, Supply and Taxes were not overwhelmingly dominated by the greater gentry, Land committees were

weighted in favour of the three gentry classes: the combined representation of greater, county and lesser gentry was more than eight and a half times the combined numbers of merchants and merchant gentry. This is somewhat higher than the ratio of the three gentry classes to the two merchant classes in House totals, in which the former outnumbered the latter about six and a half times.

In this group of economic committees, the rate of merchant membership is of considerable interest. The merchants and merchant gentry had the best rate of representation on Trade and Commerce committees, where the merchant seats alone outnumbered those held by the lesser gentry (71 to 55). Together, the merchants and merchant gentry held 95 seats, which was between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total number of seats, 445. On Supply committees, the two merchant classes constituted between a fifth and a sixth of the total. On London committees, they had a smaller percentage, about one-seventh, but the merchants outnumbered the lesser gentry (41 to 7). The frequent practice of naming London's merchant M.P.'s to committees on the City accounts for this statistic. The merchants and merchant gentry had the least representation on Tax committees, where they were one-eleventh of the total. The geographical area with the most representation in the House, the South-west, also had the most representation on four committee types in this group, those on Land, Trade and Commerce, Supply and Taxes.

Understandably, the second-ranking South-east placed first on London committees. As with the committees on the Business of the House, the East and the Midlands were the third-ranking geographical areas. On Land committees, it was the East; on Taxes, Supply and London, it was the Midlands, while the two areas shared third place on Trade and Commerce committees.

The economic committees had a uniform pattern of representation from stock companies: on all five, those who were Irish Adventurers only were the most numerous, those who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies were second, and those who were in stock companies, but not Irish Adventurers, were third. On four committee types, more were members of some stock company than were not. The one exception was Land committees, on which the non-investors (299) outnumbered the investors (250).

Cambridge bested Oxford in representation on Land, Taxes and Supply; Oxford outnumbered Cambridge on Trade and Commerce and London committees. Among the Oxford colleges, Magdalen, Hart Hall and Queens took the lead as usual. This is understandable when one recalls that many of these colleges were founded with small total numbers in Parliament appear with high rates of representation on these committees, because of the activity of certain alumni. Brasenose, with only eight members in the House, ranked fourth on Land committees largely because of a 1620 award by Richard Whitehead (seven) and Richard Shuttleworth of Preston (five). Balliol had one less member in the House than

Brasenose, yet it had the same representation (nine) on Supply committees as Exeter, which had twice as many members in the House. Eight of the nine representations were the result of the committee service of John Wykes, committees on Supply, and Trade and Finance and the Bar range of the Cambridge colleges, Emanuel, Queens and Saint John's commanded the first three ranks on all the committee types in this group. Christ college came forward again with disproportionate representation. With only nine members in the House, it took second place on Taxes, by virtue of the six committee seats held by Denzil Holles, three by Sir Thomas Widdrington, and two by Geoffrey Palmer. On London committees, Denzil Holles (three) and Sir Thomas Widdrington, (one) gave Christ college equal representation with leaders like Queens and Saint John's, 72 from The Middle Temple had the most representation, Gray's Inn was second, 7 and the Inner Temple third on all the types of economic committees with two exceptions. One was Tax committees, on which Gray's Inn led by the margin of a single seat. The second was London committees, where third place went to Lincoln's Inn. Tax committees had the best percentage of barristers. This is understandable when one recalls that many of these committees were concerned with the illegality of notorious taxes like ship money. Twenty-six were Parliamentarians; twenty-six class. Those who sat in both the Short Parliament and the parliaments of the 1620's were the most numerous, and those who sat only in the Short, the second most numerous, on committees for Land, Taxes and Supply. Those

with only Short Parliament experience were first, and the "21st's" second, on Trade and Commerce, and London. Although Land committees had six representations from those with experience in late Elizabethan parliaments, committees on Supply, and Trade and Commerce had the best range of parliamentary experience, with records spanning the late Elizabethan years, the parliaments of the 1620's, and the Short Parliament. A committee named in a later period (February, 1642) had fifteen members. Just as some committee types had members with a wider range of previous parliamentary experience, so some drew a greater sampling from the various political factions. Land committees were one of two types which had representatives from every one of the eight groups in, 1640-1642. Of the 391 Parliamentary representations on them, 72 were from Pym's group, and 8 were from Straffordians; of the 158 Royalist seats, 74 were held by reformers, 17 by Straffordians, 8 by Straffordian reformers, and one had originally supported Pym. More are not categorized in 1644 than are; in 1648, the reverse is true. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals in 1644, more would be moderates in 1648.

The first Land committee was named in December, 1640 and had thirty-one members. Twenty-six were Parliamentarians; twenty are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Anthony Irby, classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Another was Sir Thomas Parker, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other

year. Pym supporters, ten were Straffordians, four were
eighteen, a fine were future 1644 moderates; seven remained so, one
became a radical, and one was deceased in 1648. Nine would be radicals
in 1644; three would remain so, five would become moderates, and one
would be deceased by 1648. This committee had an equal number of
future 1644 radicals and moderates, but a very high percentage of
the radicals would become moderates in 1648. 1640, had 11 members.

Ten. A committee named in a later period (February, 1642) had fifteen
members. Twelve were Parliamentarians; nine of them had later records.
One was Sir Anthony Foby, with a mixed 1644 record, who is classified
as a moderate in 1648. Of the other eight, seven would be radicals
in 1644, only one would remain so in 1648, three would become moderates,
and three would be deceased by that year. One member is classified as
a moderate in both years. The number of 1648 radicals on this committee
was reduced equally by death and by changes of political views on the
part of 1644 radicals. The two committees together illustrate how the
membership of Land committees resembled those of many other types: most
of its members who would be radicals in 1644, would not be numbered
among the 1648 radicals. be drawn from the statistics for the type and
from Trade and Commerce committees were the second type in this group
which had spokesmen from all the 1640-42 factions. Of 303 Parliamentarian
seats, 58 were held by Pym group members, and five by Straffordians;
72 of the 140 Royalist representation were from reformers, four were
Loyalist seats, had slightly more representation than Pym's group,
which provided 24 of the 56 Parliamentarian representations. There

from early Pym supporters, ten were from Straffordians, and four were from Straffordian reformers. More are not categorized in both years than are. Of those who are, twice as many would be radicals as moderates in 1644; but in 1648, more would be moderates than radicals. Two committees widely separated in time provide concrete examples of this wide discrepancy between the statistics for 1644 and 1648.

A committee established in December, 1640, had thirteen members. Ten were Parliamentarians; seven had later records. Six were future 1644 radicals; two remained so, two became moderates, one was deceased, and one is unclassified in 1648. One member would be a moderate in 1644 and 1648. The radical-moderate ratio of six to one in 1644 changes dramatically to a three-to-two moderate lead in 1648.

Another committee in March, 1642, had eleven members. Nine were Parliamentarians, six of whom had later records. Five were future 1644 radicals; one remained so, and four became moderates in 1648. The one member who would be moderate in 1644 would remain so in 1648. On this committee, the radical lead and radical figures in 1644 became those for the moderates in 1648.

The conclusion may be drawn from the statistics for the type, and from these sample committees that Trade and Commerce committees had an unusually high percentage of future 1644 radicals who would become moderates in 1648.

On Tax committees, the Royalist reformers, holding 28 of the 47 Royalist seats, had slightly more representation than Pym's group, which provided 24 of the 156 Parliamentarian representations. There

were six seats held by Parliamentary Straffordians, and four by some political profile. There was also a committee (December, 1640) Royalist Straffordian reformers. There was one Royalist Straffordian on which there was an equal number of future radicals and moderates who was not a reformer. More are categorized in both years than are a survey of all the tax committees shows, as do the statistics, not. Of those who are, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644; that more of their members would be radicals than moderates in 1648, the future 1648 moderates outnumbered the 1648 radicals by one.

Forty-four members were named to the first Tax committee in in 1648, so that the statistics show one more moderate than radical November, 1640. Twenty-six were Parliamentarians; twenty are in that year. The percentage, however, of those radicals who did not classified in later years. Ten were future 1644 radicals; seven was lower than in most other committee types on which this occurred. remained so in 1648, two became moderates, and one was deceased in

In Supply committees, 53 of the 295 Parliamentary representatives that year. Ten would be moderates in 1644; nine would remain so, and were from Pym's group, and six were from Straffordians; of the 102 one would become a radical in 1648. This committee had an equal number Royalist seats, sixty five were held by reformers, none by Straffordians, of future 1644 radicals and moderates, but more 1648 moderates than and two by Straffordian reformers. In the first the quarters of 1644, radicals.

and in 1648, more are categorized than are not, in the third and fourth The last Tax committee was established a year later in November, quarters of 1644, the reverse is true. Of those who are categorized, 1641. Eighteen of its nineteen members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen there were twice as many who would be radicals as moderates in 1644; are classified in 1644 and 1648. Eleven were future 1644 radicals; however, in 1648, eleven more would be moderates than radicals.

eight remained so, two became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. The first Supply committee in November, 1640 had twenty-nine members, Five would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so in 1648, and one twenty-one of whom were Parliamentarians. Fifteen are classified in 1644 is not classified in that year, This committee had more future radicals and 1648. One was Sir Edward Baynton, classified in 1648 as a radical. than moderates in both years.

Of the other fourteen, seven were future 1644 radicals; five remained There was no particular pattern to Tax committees. The November, 1640 in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased in that year, 1641 committee was not the only one which had more members who would be those would be moderates in 1644; six would remain so, and one would radicals in 1644 and 1648. There were two others in June, 1641 with the

same political profile. This committee had an equal number of moderates and radicals.

The second Supply committee shows, as do the statistics, that more of its members would be radicals than moderates in 1644. Enough of these later radicals would be deceased or would become moderates in 1648, so that the statistics show one more moderate than radical in that year. The percentage, however, of those radicals who did so was lower than on most other committee types on which this occurred.

On Supply committees, 55 of the 295 Parliamentary representations were from Pym's group, and 114 were from Straffordians, of the 102 Royalist seats, sixty-five were held by reformers, nine by Straffordians, and two by Straffordian radicals. In the first two quarters of 1644, and in 1648, more are categorized than are not; in the third and fourth quarters of 1644, the reverse is true. Of those who are categorized, there were twice as many who would be radicals as moderates in 1644; however, in 1648, eleven more would be moderates than radicals.

The first Supply committee in November, 1640 had twenty-nine members, twenty-one of whom were Parliamentarians. Fifteen are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Edward Baynton, classified in 1648 as a radical. Of the radicals and moderates, seven were future 1644 radicals; five remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased in that year. Seven would be moderates in 1648; six would remain so, and one would be deceased. On some of the future radicals and moderates

become a radical in 1648. This committee had an equal number of future moderates and radicals. The second Supply committee was not established until February, 1641. Eighteen of its twenty-two members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen had later records. Eleven were future 1644 radicals; eight remained so, two became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Five would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. On this committee, the two-to-one radical lead in 1644 is considerably reduced in 1648. Fourteen of the fifteen members on a Supply committee, in March, 1642 were Parliamentarians. Thirteen are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Thomas Toll, classified only in 1648, as a radical. Of the other twelve, eleven would be radicals in 1644; six would remain so, three would become moderates, and two would be deceased in 1648. One member was a future moderate in 1644 and 1648. This committee had a much higher proportion of radicals, although their number was somewhat reduced in 1648. The radicals did not dominate all the later Supply committees. The last one named in March, 1642, for example, had an equal number of future radicals and moderates. A committee in December, 1641 had more members who would be moderates than radicals in both years. It must be borne in mind that there was some variation in the composition of the individual Supply committees. On some, the future radicals and moderates

were equal in number; on others, either the radicals or the moderates dominated. One established in July, 1641, however, comes close to reflecting what the statistics show occurred on most: there were eleven future 1644 radicals to a three 1644 moderates; in 1648, however, because of death and defection to the moderates, the number of radicals and moderates were equal on a ten-to-seven moderate one in 1648.

On London committees, the eighty-eight Parliamentary representations included twenty-two from Pym group members; but none from Straffordians. Nine of the fifteen Royalist seats were held by reformers, and three by Straffordians. One Royalist originally supported Pym, and one was a Straffordian reformer. More are categorized in both years than are not. Of those who are classified, almost twice as many would be radicals as moderates in 1644; but in 1648, nine more would be moderates than radicals. statistics, one may comment on the membership of London committees. A committee on London in May, 1641 had nineteen members; seventeen were Parliamentarians. Thirteen had later records; one was Sir John Northcote, who is classified only in 1648 as a moderate. Of the other twelve, eight would be radicals in 1644; two remained so, four became moderates, and two were deceased in 1648. Four were future 1644 moderates; three remained so, and one became a radical in 1648. On this committee, an eight-to-three radical had become an eight-to-four moderate one in 1648. the most numerous, and the middle party was second to three types

of committees: Land, Taxes and Trade and Commerce. The peace parties
 A November, 1641 committee shows a similar composition. Fourteen
 were first, and the combined war parties second, on Supply committees,
 of its eighteen members were Parliamentarians, and all had later
 The middle party placed first on only one type, Supply, were the
 records. Seven would be radicals in 1644; three would remain so,
 peace groups had the second-highest representation.
 three would become moderates, and one would be deceased in 1648.

What follows is a recapitulation of the findings on the five
 Seven were future moderates in 1644 and 1648. Here the seven-to-three
 economic committee types. The combined gentry classes on Land
 radical lead in 1644 becomes a ten-to-seven moderate one in 1648.

committees outnumbered the merchant classes by a somewhat higher ratio.
 This moderate increase in 1648 did not occur on all the London
 than in the House as a whole. The merchants and merchant gentry had
 committees, however, which is why the statistics show only nine more
 their best rate of representation on Trade and Commerce committees, and
 moderates than radicals in 1648. One committee in March, 1641, and
 their worst on Tax committees. The South-west was the most represented
 another a year later in March, 1642 had more future radicals in both
 geographical areas on four types, the exception being London committees,
 years (although on both committees the radical lead in 1648 was only
 on which the South-east moved into first place. Land committees were
 by one).

the only type with more non-investors than investors. On all five types.
 Having studied some of the individual committees as well as the
 those who were "Irish Adventurers only" were the most numerous stock
 general statistics, one may comment on the membership of London
 company members. Of the two Universities, Cambridge had the most
 committees to this effect: the future 1644 radicals on them who were
 representation on three types, Land, Taxes and Supply; Oxford, on two
 about twice as numerous as the 1644 moderates, declined in numbers in
 types, Trade and Commerce, and London. Three colleges had disproportionate
 1648 to a varying extent on different committees. On some, the 1648
 representation on these committees, Balliol and Brasenose, Oxford, and
 radicals barely outnumbered the moderates; on others, they surrendered
 Christ College, Cambridge. The only committee type on which the radicals
 the lead to the moderates in that year.

people did not have the most alumni on Tax committees, where that
 More members on Supply, Taxes and London committees would belong
 distinction went to Gray's Inn. The only type on which the future
 to one of the 1643 groups than would not. The combined peace parties
 peace party members were not the most numerous were those on Supply,
 were the most numerous, and the middle party was second on three types
 on these committees, the future middle party members outnumbered those

of committees: Land, Taxes, and Trade and Commerce. The peace parties from the other 1643 groups. On all five types, the 1644 radicals were first, and the combined war parties second, on London committees. outnumbered the 1644 moderates. On four types, the ratio was about two-to-one. Taxes, Supply, Trade and Commerce, and London. Many peace groups had the second-highest representation. of the 1644 radicals on these committees would remain radical.

What follows is a recapitulation of the findings on the five in 1648; some would be deceased, many more would become moderates economic committee types. The combined gentry classes on Land The rate of numerical decline among radicals in 1648 was highest on committees outnumbered the merchant classes by a somewhat higher ratio Trade and Commerce committees, and lowest on Tax committees. The than in the House as a whole. The merchants and merchant gentry had future 1644 radicals fared less well on Land committees. On these, their best rate of representation on Trade and Commerce committees, and they outnumbered the 1644 moderates by a smaller margin than on their their worst on Tax committees. The South-west was the most represented other four committee types, and suffered about the same rate of geographical area on four types, the exception being London committees, attrition in 1648 as those in Trade and Commerce committees, on which the South-east moved into first place. Land committees were The more committed radicals concentrated on other areas, and the only type with more non-investors than investors. On all five types, left the economic field to their more lukewarm brethren, in so doing, those who were "Irish Adventurers" only" were the most numerous stock they seemed to have scanted somewhat the importance of the "power of company members. Of the two Universities, Cambridge had the most the purse" lodged in Supply committees, and the significance of London's representation on three types, Land, Taxes and Supply; Oxford, on two help to the Parliamentary cause. Of various economic considerations, types, Trade and Commerce, and London. Three colleges had disproportionate they appear to have given precedence to the abolition of such hated representation on these committees, Balliol and Brasenose, Oxford, and taxes, for these committees had the highest proportion of committed Christ College, Cambridge. The only committee type on which the Middle radicals in the economic group. However, it is unlikely that the Temple did not have the most alumni was Tax committees, where that strategic London and Supply committees escaped the interest of the distinction went to Gray's Inn. The only type on which the future solid radicals. The probability is high that there was an effort by peace party members were not the most numerous were those on Supply; the less extreme members to exclude them. Whatever the reason, these on these committees, the future middle party members outnumbered those were two committee types which were not in the hands of agitators.

From the ~~other~~ 1643 Ireland. On all five types, the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates. On four types, the ratio was about two-to-one: Taxes, Supply, Trade and Commerce, and London. Many affairs involving the Military, Supply, Defence and Safety, and of the 1644 radicals on these committees would not remain radicals Miscellaneous matters. The most important social statistic on the in 1648; some would be deceased, many more would become moderates. Ireland committees ours on those for Supply: a small group of The rate of numerical decline among radicals in 1648 was highest on county gentry had high interest in that country's finances. As any Trade and Commerce committees, and lowest on Tax committees. The might expect, Ireland Supply committees were, as well, one of the future 1644 radicals fared less well on Land committees. On these, the types which had more economically involved members, and the one they outnumbered the 1644 moderates by a smaller margin than on the type with the highest proportion of subscribers to the 1644 signature other four committee types, and suffered about the same rate of attrition in 1648 as those on Trade and Commerce committees. Supply committees as the prime means of safeguarding their investments.

The more committed radicals concentrated on other areas, and for they sat less frequently on the Irish committees for military and defence. Although the commercially inclined members were concentrated left the economic field to their more lukewarm brethren. In so doing, they seemed to have scanted somewhat the importance of the "power of the purse" lodged in Supply committees, and the significance of London's politically active in the future. Various aspects of Irish affairs help to the Parliamentary cause. Of various economic considerations, felt different political influence. The moderates controlled the large committees for the general direction of the Army; the radicals, the taxes, for these committees had the highest proportion of committed smaller ones concerned with military appointments. The radical group radicals in the economic group. However, it is unlikely that the directed the fund-raising committees for Ireland, achieving more success on these than on the general Supply committees. Curiously, there was a solid radicals. The probability is high that there was an effort by correlation between the size and political orientation of Ireland Defence the less extreme members to exclude them. Whatever the reason, these and Safety committees: the large ones belonged to the moderates, the were two committee types which were not in the hands of zealots.

9. **Committees on Ireland** Radicals also appeared in greater force

than moderates on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. Having summarized

The House, through the appropriate committees, handled Irish the most important data on the Ireland committees, we may now attend affairs involving the Military, Supply, Defence and Safety, and to a fuller consideration of them.

Miscellaneous matters. The most important social statistic on the On the majority of committee types, the ratio of greater to

Ireland committees occurs on those for Supply: a small group of county gentry was about two-to-one, which accords with their total county gentry had high interest in that country's finances. As one numbers to the House. This was the case on three of the four committee

might expect, Ireland Supply committees were, as well, one of the types on Ireland: Military, Defence and Safety and Miscellaneous. The

two types which had more economically involved members, and the one exceptions were the committees for the Supply of Ireland. The

type with the highest proportion of subscribers to the Irish Adventurer county gentry (sixty-four) outnumbered the greater gentry (thirty-seven).

scheme. Members who were Irish Adventurers seemed to have viewed the Upon consulting Appendix C, one learns that the sixty-four representatives

Supply committees as the prime means of safeguarding their investments, were produced by the committee service of twenty-two different members

for they sat less frequently on the Irish committees for military and who were county gentry. Many of these were named to Ireland Supply

defence. Although the commercially involved members were concentrated committees only once or twice. However, forty-five of the sixty-four

on two types, all four types on Ireland had more members who would be representatives were the result of committee seats held by Sir Walter

politically active in the future. Various aspects of Irish affairs Frie (eight), Sir Robert Pye (seven), Robert Reynolds (seven), John

felt different political influence. The moderates controlled the large Wyld (six), Colstrode Whitelocke (five), and Sir John Clifforth,

committees for the general direction of the Army; the radicals, the Sir Henry Mildmay, and John Pym (four each). From this, one concludes

smaller ones concerned with military appointments. The radicals also that the committees for the Supply of Ireland held special interest not

directed the fund-raising committees for Ireland, achieving more success for the county gentry as a class, but for a small nucleus within that class.

on these than on the general Supply committees. Curiously, there was a The question arises whether the county gentry concentrated their

correlation between the size and political orientation of Ireland Defence efforts on committees for the Irish Adventurer scheme. A check on their

and Safety committees: the large ones belonged to the moderates; the

small ones, to the radicals. Radicals also appeared in greater force than moderates on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. Having summarized about a third of the sixty-four county gentry representations on the most important data on the Ireland committees, we may now attend to a fuller consideration of them.

These were distributed among fifteen different members. On the majority of committee types, the ratio of greater to county gentry was about two-to-one, which accords with their total numbers in the House. This was the case on three of the four committee types on Ireland: Military, Defence and Safety and Miscellaneous. The exceptions were the committees for the Supply of Ireland, on which the county gentry (sixty-four) outnumbered the greater gentry (fifty-nine). Upon consulting Appendix C, one learns that the sixty-four representations were produced by the committee service of twenty-two different members who were county gentry. Many of these were named to Ireland Supply committees only once or twice. However, forty-five of the sixty-four representations were the result of committee seats held by Sir Walter Erle (eight), Sir Robert Pye (seven), Robert Reynolds (seven), John Wylde (six), Bulstrode Whitelocks (five), and Sir John Clotworthy, Sir Henry Mildmay, and John Pym (four each). From this, one concludes that the committees for the Supply of Ireland held special interest not for the county gentry as a class, but for a small nucleus within that class.

The question arises whether the county gentry concentrated their efforts on committees for the Irish Adventurer scheme. A check of their The South-west was the most represented of all the geographical committees. The North-east was in third place on Military committees for

committee records proves this not to be the case. Twenty-three, or about a third, of the sixty-four county gentry representations on Ireland Supply committees were seats on Irish Adventurer committees. These were distributed among fifteen different members. In other words, two-thirds of the county gentry committee service on Ireland Supply committees, was not concerned with the Irish Adventurer scheme, but with the general raising of funds for Ireland.

Of the other social classes on Ireland Supply, the lesser gentry had proportional representation (twenty-one), but the merchants (seventeen) and the merchant-gentry (nine) were somewhat higher than their total in the House warranted. Nevertheless, Ireland Supply committees, of the four Ireland types, had the widest social spread.

Ireland Military committees had the lesser gentry (thirteen) close to the county gentry (eighteen) and the two merchant classes with only token representation (two each). On Ireland Defence and Safety committees, the lesser gentry and the merchants had minuscule numbers (three each) and the merchant gentry had none. The lesser gentry and the merchants each had four representations on Ireland Miscellaneous committees, and the merchant-gentry had one.

The South-west was the most represented of all the geographical areas on Ireland committees for the Military, Supply, and Defence and Safety. The South-east ranked first in numbers on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. The North-east was in third place on Military committees for

Ireland, while the East was third on those for Defence and Safety. Wales and the Border placed third on Ireland 'Supply' and Ireland Miscellaneous committees, achieving for the fourth and fifth time (the first three being on EXIN, KGDS, and CFMI committees), the same rank as it had in the totals.

On all four committee types on Ireland, the combined representation of those who were Irish Adventurers only, and of those who were Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies was far higher than the number of those who were in stock companies, but were not Irish Adventurers. On the two types which had more members who were not in stock companies than were, Military, and Defence and Safety, the Irish Adventurers formed less than half the membership. On Ireland Military committees, which had a total of seventy-five members, the "IA"s, and "IS"s together numbered thirty-two, and the "SC"s, three. Ireland Defence and Safety committees had a total of fifty-eight; twenty-six were "IA"s or "IS"s, and two were "SC"s.

Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous committees, both with more members in stock companies, had a higher percentage of Irish Adventurers. On Ireland Miscellaneous committees, the Irish Adventurers were a little better than half—thirty-two out of a total of sixty-one; three were "SC"s. The Irish Adventurers represented three-fifths of the total membership on Ireland Supply committees: the "IA"s and "IS"s combined had 102, and the "SC"s had eight representations, out of a total membership of 170.

Oxonians dominated the Ireland committees. They were the most numerous on three types: Ireland Supply, Ireland Military and Ireland Defence and Safety. On one type, Ireland Miscellaneous, there was one more Cantabrigian than Oxonian.

Of the Oxford colleges, the usual leaders captured first place on three types. Magdalen had the most numbers on Ireland Defence and Safety and Ireland Miscellaneous; Queens placed first on Ireland Supply committees. However, on Ireland Military committees, fourth-ranking Exeter had the most representation, and the second-most on Ireland Supply, where another, small college, Balliol, was in third place. The six representations which gave Exeter first place on Ireland Military committees were produced by three alumni, John Maynard, Sir Samuel Rolle, and William Strode, each of whom held two seats on these committees. The nine representations which put Exeter in second place on Ireland Supply committees were the work of three members, Sir Samuel Rolle (five), Sir John Northcote (three) and Sir Richard Rose (one). There may be some connection between its high rank on these committees, and the fact that Exeter served the west of England, an area with a traditional interest in Ireland. Balliol had less than half the numbers of Exeter in the House, yet it ranked third after that college on Ireland Supply committees because of the six seats held by John Wylde, and the two by Sir Robert Parkhurst.

The leading Cambridge colleges reflected their House totals on two Ireland committee types. On Ireland Supply committees, Emanuel and Queens shared first place; on Ireland Miscellaneous, Emanuel, Saint John's and Queens were in first, second and third place, respectively. However, on the two types with Military implications, Ireland Military and Ireland Defence and Safety, fifth-ranking Christ college was in first place. Its seven representations on Ireland Military and its six on Ireland Defence and Safety committees were largely the result of the committee activity of Denzil Holles, Sir John Holland, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and to a lesser extent, of Sir Sidney Montagu and William Ellis.

The Middle Temple had the most alumni on three committee types, Ireland Military, Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous. On Ireland Defence and Safety, Gray's Inn had the most representation, and the Middle Temple fell to second place. The Inner Temple, with the least alumni in the House, had the second highest numbers on Ireland Military and Ireland Supply committees. Eleven different alumni gave it sixteen representations on Ireland Military committees. Eight of the eleven were also on Ireland Supply committees: John Bodville, Roger Hill, Henry Marten, Herbert Morley, Edmund Prideaux, Sir Samuel Rolle, Sir Philip Stapleton, and John Wylde. These, plus six other Inner Temple men, gave that institution thirty-one representations on Ireland Supply committees. The disproportionate representation, then, of the Inner Temple on two Ireland committee types, was the work of seventeen of its sixty alumni in the House.

For the most part, the members on Ireland committees were somewhat less experienced than those on other types. On Ireland Military, Ireland Supply, and Ireland Defence and Safety, the most numerous were those with only Short Parliament experience; in second place were those with both Short and 1620's experience. The two positions were reversed on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. On two types, exactly one-fifth of the total had no previous Parliamentary experience: Ireland Military (fifteen) and Ireland Supply (thirty-four). Consistent with this inexperience, there was only one veteran of the late Elizabethan Parliaments on all the Ireland committees--Sir Sidney Montagu, who served on a Military committee.

The fifty-nine Parliamentary representations on Ireland Military committees included eight from Pym's group and three from Straffordians. Among the sixteen Royalist seats, there were seven held by reformers, and one by a Straffordian. More are categorized than are not in the first and fourth quarters of 1644, and in 1648. Of those who are classified, more would be moderates than radicals in the first quarter of 1644, and in 1648; in the last three quarters of 1644, more would be radicals than moderates.

On the first Ireland Military committee in November, 1641 there were thirty-five members. Twenty-five were Parliamentarians; twenty-two are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Richard Wynn, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other twenty-one, eight would be

moderates in 1644 and 1648. Thirteen were future 1644 radicals; six remained so, five became moderates, and two were deceased in 1648. A high percentage of the 1644 radicals on this committee would be moderates in 1648. If one considers those who remained steadily moderate or radical in both years, the future moderates on this committee slightly outstripped the future radicals.

A committee in January, 1642, had seventeen members, all of them Parliamentarians. Sixteen are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Of the other fifteen, eight were future 1644 radicals; four remained so, two became moderates, and two were deceased in 1648. Seven would be moderates in 1644; six would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. The rate of 1644 radicals who became moderates in 1648 was not as high on this committee as on the first. However, enough of its 1644 radicals moderated their views or were deceased in 1648 to give the lead to the moderates in that year. One notes again that the "solid" moderates had a slight edge over the "solid" radicals.

The third largest Ireland Military committee (December, 1641) had eight members, and on this, there were two solid moderates to one solid radical. However, a perusal of the other smaller committees, which had two or three members apiece, discloses more who would be radicals in both years than moderates. These committees were concerned

with more specific missions than the larger ones--for example, seeking commissions for certain persons in Ireland.

One may then amend the statistics on Ireland Military committees in this fashion: the future solid moderates had a slight advantage over the future solid radicals on the three largest committees of a more general nature. The future radicals in both years were more numerous on those smaller committees with a more specific purpose.

Of the 144 Parliamentarian seats on Ireland Supply committees, twenty-five were held by Pym group members, and two by Straffordians. Six of the twenty-six Royalist representations were from reformers, and three, from Straffordians. More are classified than are not in both years. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals in 1644 and 1648. In 1644, the difference in representation between radicals and moderates varies with the quarter: twenty-four in the first, thirty-four in the second, fourteen in the third, and thirty-two in the fourth. In 1648, there are six more radicals than moderates.

The first sizeable committee for Ireland Supply was established in December 1641. Eight of its ten members were Parliamentarians, and all had later records. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Of the other seven, three would be moderates in 1644 and 1648. Four were future 1644 radicals; two remained so in 1648; one became a moderate, and one was deceased in that year. There were more future 1644 radicals than moderates on this committee, but more future 1648 moderates than radicals.

As we shall see after observing some other committees, this one is an exception to the pattern of other Ireland Supply committees. Two smaller committees in the same period had more radicals than moderates in both years. Perhaps the purpose of the December, 1641 committee provides an explanation: unlike most of the others, it was charged with raising money for refugees from Ireland.

On the committee to consider the Bill for the Irish Adventurer scheme in March, 1642 there were twenty-seven members. Twenty-three were Parliamentarians; twenty-one are classified in later years. Two of them were Henry Marten and Viscount Mounson, both classified as Cromwellians in 1648. Of the other nineteen, fourteen were future 1644 radicals; nine remained so, four became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Five would be moderates in 1644, four would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. This committee mirrors the statistics for the type in having the radicals outnumber the moderates by a great margin in 1644, and maintaining that lead by a smaller one in 1648.

There were three other committees in March, 1642 which bore on the Irish Adventurer scheme, and two had more future radicals than moderates in both years. A third, which was directed to consider the recommitted Bill for the Irish Adventurer scheme, had six members with later records: Sir Robert Pye, a radical in 1644 and a moderate in 1648; Robert Reynolds, a moderate in 1644 and a radical in 1648; Sir John Northcote, classified only in 1648, as a moderate; John Glyn, a moderate

both years; Edmund Prideaux and John Wylda, both radicals in 1644 and Cromwellians in 1648. On this committee, the moderates had about equal strength with the radicals, which may indicate an attempt by the future moderates to offset radical influence over the Irish Adventurer scheme. We will discuss this further in relation to a similar development on Policy committees.

A final brief comment may be sufficient on the committees for the Army of Ireland. Although not all their members who would be radicals in 1644 would remain so in 1648, enough of them would, to give most of these committees more radicals than moderates in both years. This applies to three of the four committees on the Irish Adventurer scheme.

Ireland Defence and Safety committees had fifty Parliamentarian representations, fourteen from members who belonged to Pym's group. Of the eight Royalist seats were held by reformers. There were no Cordians on these committees. More are categorized in both years than are not. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals in 1644. However, twice as many would be moderates as radicals in 1648.

The first sizeable committee on Ireland Defence and Safety was established in November, 1641, with sixteen members. Twelve were Parliamentarians; nine had later records. Four were future 1644 radicals; one remained so, two became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. The five who would be moderates in 1644 would remain so in 1648.

These radicals were among those who would continue to advocate further

The second largest Ireland Defence and Safety committee in December, 1641 had eight members. Seven were Parliamentarians; the one was classified in 1644 and 1648. Four were future 1644 moderates who would remain so in 1648. The two who would be radicals in 1644 would become moderates in 1648.

These two committees, the largest of their type, had more who would be moderates in both years. The statistics, however, show more radicals than moderates in 1644. An analysis of the membership lists of the nine smaller IRDS committees shows that seven of these had more future 1644 radicals than moderates. On four of the seven committees, most of the 1644 radicals would become moderates or would be deceased in 1648. This fact explains why the statistics show twice as many moderates as radicals in 1648. On three committees, the 1644 radicals would remain radicals in 1648. As with Ireland Military, so with Ireland Defence and Safety, the future radicals were concentrated in the smaller committees. It should be noted, however, that unlike IRMY committees, IRDS committees differed in size, but not in scope: there were none with general powers; large and small alike had specifically defined purposes.

Here, then, is a refinement of the statistics on Ireland Defence and Safety committees: on the two largest ones, the future moderates in both years were more numerous; on most of the smaller ones, the future 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates, and on three of these, the 1644 radicals were among those who would continue to advocate extreme views in 1648.

On Ireland Miscellaneous committees, fourteen of the forty-seven Parliamentarian representations were from Pym's group. Six of the fourteen Royalist seats were held by reformers, and two by Straffordians. More are classified in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644; in 1648, more would be moderates than radicals.

The first Ireland Miscellaneous committee was established in September, 1641 with twenty-two members. Fourteen were Parliamentarians; thirteen had later records. Ten were future 1644 radicals; six remained so in 1648, two became moderates, and two were deceased in 1648. The three who would be moderates in 1644 would remain so in 1648. On this committee, the future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates in both years.

The last Ireland Miscellaneous committee in February, 1642 had twelve members. Eleven were Parliamentarians; nine are classified in 1644 and 1648. Five were future 1644 radicals; two remained so in 1648, and three were deceased in that year. Four would be moderates in 1644 and 1648. On this committee, the death of three of the 1644 radicals results in a moderate lead in 1648.

There were only three other individual Ireland Miscellaneous committees, all in the January-February, 1642 period. One resembled the first Ireland Miscellaneous committee by having more future radicals in both years. The other two were like the last IRMI committee: more radicals than moderates in 1644, but the reverse in 1648.

An elucidation of the statistics on Ireland Miscellaneous committees now presents itself. Two of these committees had more future radicals in both years. Three had more 1644 radicals, whose numbers would be reduced in 1648 through death and conversion to a moderate viewpoint, thereby giving the lead up to the moderates in that year.

On all four Ireland committee types, more members would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would not. On two types, Ireland Military and Ireland Miscellaneous, the future middle party members were the most numerous, and the combined peace groups were in second place. On two types, Ireland Supply and Ireland Defence and Safety, the combined peace groups took first place (though on the latter type by only one) and the middle party was second. On the two types which would have held the most interest for the future 1643 groups, Ireland Military and Ireland Defence and Safety, the figures were almost exactly the same. On IRMSD committees, the middle party had eighteen, the combined peace groups fifteen, and the combined war groups, ten representations. On IRDS committees, the combined peace parties had seventeen, the middle party sixteen, and the two war groups, nine representations. On both types, the war parties were outnumbered more than three times by the combined peace and middle parties. This was higher than in the House totals, where the two other parties together were a little less than twice the size of the war parties.

We have seen that a small group of county gentry had disproportionate representation on committees for the Supply of Ireland. They were by no means concentrated on the committees for the Irish Adventurer scheme; two-thirds of their seats were on other Supply committees. Aside from being weighted with county gentry, Ireland Supply committees had the best social balance of the four types.

The South-west had the most representatives on three types; the exceptions were Ireland Miscellaneous committees, where the South-east placed first.

The two military types, IRMY and IRDS, had more non-investors than investors. Three-fifths of the members on Ireland Supply committees were subscribers to the Irish Adventurer scheme.

Oxford had the most representation on three of the four Ireland types, and lost by only one to Cambridge on Ireland Miscellaneous committees. Because of the committee activity of five alumni, Exeter college, Oxford had disproportionate representation on Ireland Military and Ireland Supply committees. The same number of alumni put Christ college, Cambridge in first place on Ireland Military and Ireland Defence and Safety committees.

The Middle Temple ranked first on three types, losing to Gray's Inn on Ireland Defence and Safety committees. Seventeen alumni were responsible for giving the fourth-ranking Inner Temple second place on Ireland Military and Ireland Supply committees.

a On Ireland Military committees, where the future middle party members were the most numerous of the 1643 groups, and where the peace and middle parties together outnumbered the future war groups more than three times, the future moderates in 1644 and 1648 outnumbered the future radicals on the largest committees of a more general nature. The future radicals in both years controlled the smaller committees, which had more limited objectives.

The future peace parties had the most representation on Ireland Supply; added to the middle party, they outnumbered the future war parties more than twice. On most of the committees, the future radicals outnumbered the moderates in 1644 and 1648. There were exceptions, however, and the most important was the committee on the recommended Bill for the Irish Adventurer scheme, where the future moderates held their own against the future radicals. In only one case, however

b On Ireland Defence and Safety committees, of the 1643 groups, the combined peace parties had only one more than the middle party, and together they were more than three times the size of the war groups. Like Ireland Military committees, the largest IRDS committees had more future moderates than radicals in 1644 and 1648, leaving the future radicals to cluster in the smaller committees, winning the

c There was no correlation between the size and political composition of Ireland Miscellaneous committees. Two committees, one

large and one small, had more future radicals than moderates in 1644 and 1648. Three committees of varying size had a 1644 radical lead which gave way for the usual reasons to a moderate one in 1648. Those who would be middle party members in 1643 had the most representation on these committees; joined with the future peace groups, they were almost three times as numerous as those who would advocate war policy in 1643.

Although in general the members of Ireland committees had less Parliamentary experience than those on some other committee types, they would be politically active in the future. On all four types, more members would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would not. On all four types, more members would be classified as moderates or radicals in 1644 and 1648 than would not. On all four types, there were more 1644 radicals than moderates. On only one type, however, Ireland Supply committees, would most of these members remain committed in 1648. The latter type has the most positive profile of the four. They drew more politically and commercially active members, including a small group of county gentry, and a large number of Irish Adventurers and committed radicals. One may conclude that these members gave the highest priority to basic economic factors in winning the war in Ireland, and hence saw the Supply committees as the key to the conquest of that country.

10. Committees on the Rights of the Subject

A number of committees were formed for the purpose of drawing up general statements of the subject's rights and acting as executive committees (Policy) as well as for defending and investigating specific rights of Englishmen (Liberties). Of the two types, the one with broader powers (Policy) had representation from a wider social and legal background. Their membership composition closely mirrored class distribution in the House, and for interpretation of the common law could draw equally upon alumni of the four Inns of Court. Liberties, the type with more specific terms of reference, were heavily weighted in favour of the gentry classes, and of these, had the most disproportionate representation from the lesser gentry. Liberties committees also knew whatever constitutional theories found favour in that institution. The members of Liberties committees came from a narrower segment of society, but they were the more experienced Parliamentarians and more of them were lawyers than on Policy committees. More members on both types were economically involved in stock companies, and would be politically active in later years. With some important exceptions which we shall discuss in the course of our analysis, radicals served more frequently than moderates on both types; however, the more committed radicals seemed most interested in certain Liberties committees.

The two types of committees which were concerned with the rights of the subject, Policy and Liberties, were somewhat different in social make-up. Policy committees had fair representation from all the social classes; Liberties committees were much more socially uneven. On Liberties committees, the lesser gentry had only ten fewer (twenty-three) representations than the county gentry; the combined numbers of the three gentry classes (133) were more than twenty-two times those of the merchant and merchant gentry taken together (six). This is far higher than on Land committees, where, it will be recalled, the ratio between the gentry and merchant classes was more than eight-to-one. It surpasses even more the difference between the two class groups in House totals, which was more than six-to-one. A partial explanation of this may be that the gentry classes had the required educational background, which the merchant classes lacked.

The South-east, the South-west and the Midlands were the three most numerous areas on Policy committees. The South-west, the South-east and the East were the leading ones on Liberties.

On both Policy and Liberties committees, more members were in stock companies than were not. On Policy committees, those who were "Irish Adventurers only" were the most numerous; those who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies were second in numbers, and those who were in a stock company, but were not Irish Adventurers,

placed third. The "IA"'s also had the most representation on Liberties committees, while the "SC"'s and "IS"'s, having equal numbers, shared second place. The Policy committees, on which Oxford scored one more than Cambridge, show no surprising results in representations from colleges. The usual leaders took the first three places: from Oxford, Magdalen, Hart Hall and Queens were in first, second, and third place, respectively; from Cambridge, these ranks were filled by Emanuel, Saint John's and Queens. Liberties committees had twenty more representations from Cambridge than Oxford. Of the Oxford colleges, fourth-ranking Exeter shared first place with Hart Hall; Magdalen was in second place, and Pembroke shared third place with Queens and the "unknowns". Of the Cambridge colleges, Emanuel ranked first, Saint John's and Christ shared second place, and Queens was third. The disproportionate representation of Hart Hall was produced by the committee seats held by John Glynné (four) and John Selden (three), of Exeter, by the work of John Maynard (three), William Stode (three), and Sir Samuel Rolle (one). Pembroke's four representations came John Pym (two) and Francis Rous (two). A larger number of alumni put fifth-ranking Christ college in second place: Denzil Holles (three), Sir John Holland (two), Sir Thomas Widdrington (two), Miles Corbet, Sir Sidney Montagu and Geoffrey Palmer (one each).

The four Inns of Court were close in representation on Policy committees: Gray's Inn was equal to the Middle Temple with thirty-eight representations, while Lincoln's Inn had thirty-two, and the Inner Temple, thirty-one. On Liberties, the Middle Temple was first, and the Inner Temple was second; Gray's Inn placed third, and Lincoln's Inn, fourth.

The Inner Temple, of the four Inns, had the least numbers in the House. Its second place on Liberties committees was disproportionate, and was the result of the committee service of fifteen different alumni, ten of whom had done the same for their alma mater on Ireland Military and Ireland Supply committees. Almost half the Inner Temple's twenty-seven representations on Liberties committees came from four alumni: Edmund Prideaux (four), John Selden (three), William Strode (three) and John Wylde (three). The remainder came about evenly from eleven other members.

Those who had sat both in the Short Parliament and in the parliaments of the 1620's were first, and those who had sat only in the Short Parliament were second; in representation on both Policy and Liberties committees. The members of Liberties committees were the most experienced—there were fewer of them who had no previous parliamentary experience, one of them was a veteran of the late Elizabethan years, and more of them had begun their parliamentary careers in the early Stuart period, and had been M.P.'s in the 1620's.

All political persuasions in 1640-42 found a voice on both Policy and Liberties committees. On Policy committees, Pym's group of twenty-seven was between a fifth and a sixth of all the Parliamentary representation (152) on these committees. Of the thirty-seven Royalist seats, twenty were held by reformers. Of the 110 Parliamentary seats on Liberties, eighteen, or about one-sixth, were held by Pym's group. Of the twenty-nine Royalist representations, seventeen were from reformers. Both committee types had identical representation from the minority factions: four seats held by Royalist Straffordians, three by Royalist Straffordian reformers, three by Parliamentary Straffordians, and one by a Royalist who was an early supporter of Pym.

On both Policy and Liberties committees, more would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would not. The future peace parties figure importantly on both types. They were the most numerous on Liberties committees, and lost first place to the future middle party by only one, on Policy committees.

On Policy committees, more are categorized in both years than are not. Of those who are classified, an average of twenty more would be radicals than moderates in 1644. In 1648, eleven more would be moderates than radicals.

The first Policy committee, whose purpose was to draw up a Declaration on the State of the Kingdom (November, 1640), contained

more than one-third of the total membership of the type, sixty-six members. Forty-nine were Parliamentarians, forty-one had later records. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Another was Thomas Parker, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other thirty-nine, fourteen would be moderates in 1644; thirteen would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. Twenty-five were future 1644 radicals; thirteen remained so, nine became moderates, and three were deceased in 1648. This committee had almost twice as many future 1644 radicals as moderates, but more moderates in 1648. Although this is a higher percentage of 1644 radicals than the statistics show for the type, the numbers of those who would remain moderate or radical in both years were equal.

In the later period, the largest Policy committee was the Grocers-Guildhall committee. Established early, in 1642, after the King's descent on the House, it had twenty-five members. Nineteen were Parliamentarians. Eighteen are classified in 1644 and 1648. Eleven were future 1644 moderates; eight remained so in 1648, one became a radical, and two were deceased in that year. Seven would be radicals in 1644; four would remain so, one would become a moderate, and two would be deceased in 1648. This committee, unlike the statistics for the type, had more future moderates in both years.

A week later, a committee concerned with preparing a Declaration from the Guildhall committee for print, had more future moderates than

radicals in 1644, and an equal number of the two in 1648. Another committee with a similar task later in the month had more future 1644 radicals, but more who would be moderates in 1648. (If one discounts the 1644 radicals of it who would become moderates or be deceased in 1648, the solid radicals were outnumbered by the solid moderates). The Grocers-Guildhall committees seem to have been in moderate hands until the February-March, 1642 period when their Declaration was recommitted twice to committees which had more future radicals than moderates in both years. For whatever reasons, the radicals were given a chance to recast a document with which they were obviously dissatisfied. Whether by coincidence or by a negotiated trade-off, the later committee was established five days after the Bill for the Irish Adventurer scheme, hitherto in the hands of radicals, was recommitted to a body which had at least as much moderate as radical representation. In addition to these two committees, there were also more future radicals in both years on the September, 1641 recess committee.

The political composition of Policy committees now appears in sharper focus. In general, they had more future 1644 radicals than moderates. There were exceptions, however: the Guildhall-Grocers Hall committee, which had more future moderates in both years, and one concerned with a Declaration of that body, which had more 1644 moderates, and an equal number of moderates and radicals in 1648. The recess

committee, and two others which studied the recommitment of the Grocers' Hall Declaration, had more future radicals in both years.

On Liberties committees, more are classified in both years than are not. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals in both years.

An analysis shows that most of the radicals were concentrated in three Liberties committees. One was to consider an Act to enforce the Protestation (May, 1641). Twenty-nine of its thirty-nine members were Parliamentarians; twenty-five had later records. Twenty were future 1644 radicals; sixteen remained so, three were deceased, and one became a moderate in 1648. Five would be moderates in 1644 and 1648.

Curiously, the committee established three days earlier to draw up the Protestation had more future moderates in both years. This may mean that it was a radical policy to enforce the Protestation by legislation.

The second committee on which the future radicals were the more numerous (but not by the large margin of the other) was concerned with printing. It was directed to consider an Act concerning the Printing and Importing of Books (July, 1641) and was joined in the next month with an earlier committee (February, 1641) to investigate abuses in the licensing and suppressing of books. Twenty-six of the thirty members were Parliamentarians; twenty-three are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Anthony Irby, classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, and as a moderate in 1648. Of the other twenty-two, fourteen would be

radicals in 1644; eleven would remain so, one would become a moderate, and two would be deceased in 1648. There were eight who would be moderates in 1644 and 1648. A third committee, with only three members, was established in March, 1642 to draw up a Bill for the licensing and reprinting of Sir Edward Coke's books. Two of the three would be radicals in both years.

A committee set up in December, 1640 to inquire into the seizure of Coke's books, had more future moderates in both years, as did one in January, 1642 to investigate the printing of petitions from Hertfordshire and Cambridge University.

The statistics on the Liberties committees, which show more future radicals in both years, are largely derived from, and are more true of, the committee to enact the Protestation by statute, and a combined committee with broad general powers to investigate the matter of censorship.

Liberties committees were different from Policy committees in more than political composition. The former had one of the highest concentrations of the gentry classes of any committee type, while the latter were socially balanced. The South-west was the most represented area on Liberties; the South-east, on Policy committees. Cambridge and the Middle Temple had the most alumni on Liberties; Oxford and both Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple had the most representatives on Policy committees. Liberties, unlike Policy committees, had disproportionate

representation from three colleges, Hart Hall, Exeter, and Christ, and from the Inner Temple. Liberties had the more experienced members, and the best percentage of barristers.

The two types also had some similarities. On Both, more members were in stock companies than were not, and the most numerous of these were "IA"'s. More members on both types are classified in 1643, 1644 and 1648 than are not. Both had more future 1644 radicals, but Liberties committees had more who would also be radical in 1648.

One important fact which emerges from these statistics is that the opening months of the Long Parliament were one of the many times in history when radicals were deeply involved in the consideration of civil liberties. That they controlled the September, 1641 recess committee, which executed all House business for some six weeks, is also of great importance. An interesting fact, however, is that the moderates dominated the executive committee set up in the Grocers and Guildhalls during the potentially explosive situation of early January, 1642. When it is recalled that the committees dealing with Scottish-Parliamentary relationships during this same period also had a moderate bent, one may only conclude that the moderates came to the fore to effect a temperate course of action, and to prevent a violent rupture between the King and Parliament at this time. In this, they did not succeed for long. The Declaration of the Guildhall-Grocers Hall committee was re-worded to suit the radicals in February and March, 1642, presaging future events.

11. Committees on Officials

Although committees on Strafford might have been subsumed under Officials, they were deemed important enough to be classified separately. The statistics confirm this judgment, for they show that Strafford committees differed markedly from Officials committees in a number of respects. While Officials committees reflected the class representation in the House, Strafford committees had a disproportionate number of gentry, especially lesser gentry. Officials committees attracted the radicals, and in the later period, the more committed ones. Only select Strafford committees had strong radical representation; most had a preponderance of moderates.

The two types also had an important similarity. Surprisingly, given the highly charged political overtones of both types, more of their members were politically and economically inactive. A fuller discussion will better enable us to comment on the significance of these findings.

The contrast in social composition between Strafford and Officials committees parallels that between Policy and Liberties committees. Officials committees had proportional representation from all the social classes; Strafford committees had disproportionate representation from the lesser gentry in particular, and from the three gentry classes in general. In total House figures, the lesser gentry

were outnumbered by the county gentry by forty-six; on Strafford committees, they had two more representations than the latter, produced by the committee service of twelve of the eighty-two lesser gentry in the House. Almost half was the work of three men: John Maynard (five), Geoffrey Palmer (five) and Oliver St. John (four). The Strafford committees were weighted almost as heavily as the Liberties committees in favour of the gentry classes. The combined numbers of greater, county and lesser gentry was 131, more than twenty-one times the six representations from the two merchant classes.

On both Strafford and Officials committees, the South-west was the most represented area, and the South-east was second, reflecting their standing in House totals. On Officials, the Midlands placed third; on Strafford committees, Wales and the Border repeated the third place showing which it had on Ireland Supply and Ireland Miscellaneous committees.

Strafford and Officials committees both had members who were not the most active commercially; on the two types, there were more who were not in stock companies than were. On both, those who were "Irish Adventurers only" were the most numerous. On Strafford committees, those who were in a stock company, but were not Irish Adventurers were second, and those who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies, were third. On Officials committees, the "IS"'s placed second, and the "SC"'s, third.

Oxford had more representation than Cambridge on both Strafford and Officials committees. On Officials committees, from Oxford, Magdalen was first in numbers, Hart Hall was second, and Queens shared third place with the "unknowns". From Cambridge, Emanuel placed first, Queens second, and Saint John's, third. There were noticeable changes in college representation on the Strafford committees. Of the Oxford colleges, Queens had the highest number of representations, Christ Church and Exeter shared second place with Magdalen. From Cambridge, Christ was most frequently represented. Emanuel was second highest in numbers, while Queens and the "unknowns" shared third place.

In each case, the disproportionate representation of the small colleges on Strafford committees was produced by four alumni: for Christ Church, Sir Henry Anderson (two); Sir William Pearsman (two), Henry Perry (one) and John Vaughan (three); for Exeter, William Chadwell (one), Sir Thomas Heale (one); John Maynard (five), and William Strode (one); for Christ, Sir John Holland (one), Denzil Holles (two), Geoffrey Palmer (five) and Sir Thomas Widdington (one).

The Middle Temple was the most represented on Strafford committees. Gray's Inn came in second, the Inner Temple third, and Lincoln's Inn, fourth. On Officials committees, the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn shared first place, followed by the Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Of the two types, Officials committees had the more experienced members: those who had sat in both the Short Parliament and in the Parliaments of the 1620's were first in numbers, and those whose career had begun with the Short Parliament, were second. On Strafford committees, the two reversed positions. Officials committees counted late Elizabethan parliamentarians among their members, which Strafford committees did not.

¹⁶⁴⁴ On Strafford committees, Royalists had good representation, sixty-two out of a total of 137. Pym's group of twenty constituted more than a fourth of the Parliamentarian seats, and nearly one-seventh of the total committee membership. There were sixteen seats held by Straffordians, twelve of whom were Royalists, on these committees.

Officials committees did not have the high representation from Straffordians and Royalists which the Strafford committees knew. They did, however, have about the same percentage from Pym's group. From a total of 436, the Royalists held 124 seats; more than half of these (63) were reformers. There were 312 representations from Parliamentarians, 58 of them from Pym's group. With more than three times the total of Strafford committees, Officials had only nine more Straffordians, twenty-five.

Both Strafford and Officials committees had more members who would not belong to one of the 1643 groups than would. On Strafford committees the combined peace parties had almost twice the representation of the

future middle party, which was, in turn, more than twice the size of the combined war parties. These proportions did not obtain on Officials committees, where the middle party placed first, the two peace groups second, and the war and war-middle parties, third.

One might expect the Strafford committees to have engaged those who were politically active in later years; the statistics, however, show otherwise. More of their members are not classified in 1644 and 1648 than are. Of those who are categorized, more would be moderates than radicals in both years.

The two most important committees on Strafford were the one assigned to draw up the charges against him, and the one which represented the House at his trial in the House of Lords.

The committee to draw up the charges against Strafford may be regarded as comprised of three parts: first, the original members named in November, 1640; second, the members added for the same purpose in January and March, 1641; and third, members assigned to the committee in the first three months of 1641, who were not to concern themselves directly with the charges, but with other matters bearing on Strafford's case. Each of the three parts may be analyzed separately.

Initially, eight members were assigned on November 11, 1640 to present the House's case against Strafford. Three are unclassified in 1644 and 1648: Lord Digby, a Royalist, John Hampden and John Pym,

both of whom would be deceased by 1644. Of the five who are classified, three were future moderates in both years: Sir John Clotworthy, Harbottle Grimston (who replaced Denzil Holles on November 12) and Sir Walter Erle. The two future radicals were Oliver St. John and William Strode.

Four members were added in January, 1641: Geoffrey Palmer, a Royalist; John Maynard, a future moderate in both years; Bulstrode Whitefocke, a moderate in 1644 and a radical in 1648; John Selden, a future radical in both years. Finally in March, two radicals were added, Henry Marten and William Pierrepont. In an interesting development, the later additions changed the slight moderate lead to an even balance between radicals and moderates.

The thirty-eight members who were added for various other purposes in early 1641 included seventeen Parliamentarians. Fourteen are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Richard Wynn, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Another was Sir Anthony Irby, with a mixed 1644 record, and classified as moderate in 1648. Of the other twelve, five were future 1644 radicals; one remained so in 1648, two became moderates, and two were deceased in that year. Six would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so, and two would be deceased in 1648. On this third part of the committee, which may be regarded as the non-core group, there were more future moderates than radicals.

moderates in 1644; these were those who would be moderate in 1648 and
in 1648.

In early April, 1641 sixteen members were named to take part in Strafford's trial. Eight were Parliamentarians, six of whom had later records. Four would be radicals in 1644; two would remain so, one would be deceased, and one would become a moderate in 1648. Two were future moderates in 1644 and 1648.

On this committee, the future radicals were more numerous than the future moderates. However, note should be taken of the fact that half the committee were Royalists, and half of them, in turn, were Straffordians. Possibly, there had been pressure to people the committee with members favourable to the Crown and to Strafford, and the better to offset this influence, more members with radical than moderate inclinations were named.

In general, there were more future moderates than radicals in both years on the Strafford committees. However, the slight moderate lead on the committee to draw up the charges fell to a parity by the addition of radical members. There were also more future radicals on the Trial committee, which may be related to its high percentage of Royalists. In any case, the future radicals were well represented on the two most important Strafford committees.

On Officials committees, there are more who are not categorized than are in 1644; in 1648, there are more classified than unclassified members. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644; there were more who would be moderates than radicals in 1648.

The first committee on Officials was named in November, 1640 and had fifteen members. Twelve were Parliamentarians; nine are classified in 1644 and 1648. Five would be radicals in 1644; three would remain so in 1648, one would become a moderate, and one would be deceased in that year. Four were future 1644 moderates; three remained so, and one was deceased in 1648. On this committee, one radical death and one change of political view gave the lead to the moderates in 1648. But the number of solid moderates and solid radicals was equal. Three weeks later, a large committee (fifty-one members) had more future moderates than radicals in both years. In the later period (March, 1642) a committee with thirteen members had eleven Parliamentarians, ten of them with later records. One was a radical, Henry Marten. Of the other nine, seven were future radicals in 1644 and 1648; two would be moderates in those years. This committee with more future radicals in both years, raises the question whether the radicals served more frequently on the committees in the later period. The membership lists of the committees established then provides an affirmative answer. Seven out of eight of them had more future radicals than moderates in both years.

A survey of some individual committees enables one to amend the statistics on Officials committees. In general, there were more future 1644 radicals on them. However, on at least two in the earlier period, the solid moderates equalled and outnumbered the solid radicals. In the

later period, members who are classified as radicals in 1644 and 1648 moved in on these committees, outnumbering the future moderates on them. The membership of Strafford and Officials committees was alike in some respects. The same geographical areas, the South-west and the South-east, had the highest representation on them. Both had more Oxonians than Cantabrigians, and more alumni of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn. The members of both types were among the more commercially and politically inactive; on both Strafford and Officials committees, more would not belong to one of the 1643 groups, and would not be moderates or radicals in 1644 and 1648.

But the two types, one of which (Strafford) might be considered a sub-division of the other (Officials), were disparate in social and political composition. Strafford committees, unlike Officials, were socially imbalanced, a dozen lesser gentry giving their class disproportionate representation, and the three gentry classes far exceeding the merchant classes. With the important exceptions which have been noted, the future moderates were more numerous on Strafford committees, and the 1644 radicals on Officials committees.

That the officials of the King became a prime target of the committed radicals was to be expected; that the chief "evil counselor", Strafford, seems to have escaped that distinction, requires some explanation. First, it needs to be borne in mind that the radicals

had equal or better representation than the moderates on the two committees which determined Strafford's fate. The majority of Strafford committees on which the moderates outnumbered the radicals were only indirectly related to the Earl's cause. Perhaps these were meant to provide a screen of moderation for the radicals' efforts. But the greater probability is that the radicals concentrated on the decisive committees. Secondly, in contrasting the political composition of Strafford and Officials committees, it should be noted that Strafford committees were confined to the earlier period, while Officials committees extended into early 1642, when radical strength increased on a number of committee types.

12. Committees on Religion

The House had committees to attend to the General Reform of Religion as well as to more specific ecclesiastical problems: Bishops, Lower Clergy, Church Property, and Papists. Three of these types reflect definite class interests. Committees on the Lower Clergy had a higher percentage of greater gentry than those on the Bishops. The most likely reason for this was that the greater gentry were the patrons of the local ministers; the bishops were under the control of the Crown. To judge from the statistics, it was the gentry classes who were concerned with the reform of religion; the merchants seemed more interested in the financial and administrative aspects of the church.

This social differentiation was the main one among the five types of religion committees. Otherwise, the members who served on them were remarkably homogeneous, not only in geographical and educational background, but also in commercial investments, parliamentary experience, and later political views. In regard to the latter, more of the members of all five types were future radicals than 1644 moderates. On two types, Bishops and Papists, these radicals were solid ones, who remained committed in 1648. Two other types, those on Administration and Church Reform, also began to draw more committed radicals in later months. Having given a précis of the statistics on religion committees, we may now proceed to a closer examination of the one-sixth which they had in House totals.

Each of the five committee types on religion had a distinctive social coloration. On Papists, the ratio between the three gentry west second, in frequency of representation, in House totals. However, Bishops committees, where the South-west was first and the South-east second, on four types one, from the merchant gentry. The

The greater gentry had their best representation of this group in Mid-lands placed third, not, as one might expect, on committees for Bishops, but on those

for the Lower Clergy. On these, they were more than three times the county gentry, and formed more than half of the total committee membership. The lesser gentry had a good proportion of the remainder, with only two fewer representations than the county gentry.

On both Bishops and Reform of Religion committees, the greater gentry had more than twice the representation of the county gentry, and the lesser gentry had proportionately higher numbers. Bishops

Four of the five types had more representation from Cambridge than Oxford. The exceptions were committees on the Lower Clergy where Oxford outnumbered Cambridge by two representatives. In all five types, the three gentry classes outnumbered the two merchant classes more than fifteen times.

The mercantile classes seemed more interested in committees for Administration and Church Property, for on these, the merchants alone with only eight members in the House, placed second on Church Property and outnumbered the lesser gentry, and the combined numbers of merchants and merchant gentry was more than one-fourth of the gentry representation, as opposed to the one-sixth which they had in House totals.

The leading geographical areas had the appropriate representation on the five types. On four, the South-east was first, and the South-west second, in frequency of representation. The exceptions were the Bishops committees, where the South-west was first, and the South-east, second. On four types, the East was third-ranking in numbers. The exceptions in this regard were the committees on Papiests, where the Midlands placed third.

The five religion committee types had a uniform pattern of representation from stock companies. On all of them, more were members of stock companies than were not, those who were "Irish Adventurers only" representation and second place on Church Property committees because of Richard

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.

Four of the five types had more representation from Cambridge than Oxford. The exceptions were committees on the Lower Clergy, where Oxford outnumbered Cambridge by two representations. On all five types, two perennial Oxford leaders, Magdalen and Hart Hall, were among the top three colleges. Fourth-ranking Exeter was also a leader on Papists, Lower Clergy and Bishops committees; Brasenose with only eight members in the House, placed second on Church Property and Administration committees.

The leading Cambridge colleges on all five types included the three which had top ranks in House totals, Emanuel, Queens, and Saint John's. But two small colleges also came forward, Christ, on Reform of Religion, Lower Clergy, and Bishops committees, and Sidney Sussex, on Church Property and Administration committees.

Again a small group of alumni were responsible for the disproportionate representation of the small colleges. Exeter's rank on Papists and Bishops committees was largely the result of John Maynard's and William Strode's activity, and on Lower Clergy committees, mainly John Maynard's, and to a lesser extent, that of William Strode, Sir John Northcote, John Nutt and Richard Rose. Brasenose had 100% representation and second place on CHPA committees because of Richard

Whitehead (three), Richard Shuttleworth (three), and Edward Bagshawe (two). On Reform of Religion committees, Christ ranked third mainly because of Denzil Hollis' and Sir Thomas Widdrington's work; these two members, along with Miles Corbet and Geoffrey Palmer, helped to give it the same rank on Bishops committees. Miles Corbet, Denzil Hollis and Sir Thomas Widdrington produced ten of its fourteen representations on Lower Clergy committees. The committee service of Sir William Armine, Sir Edward Ayscough, Ralph Asheton (Lancashire) Francis Buller and Lord Grey of Ruthyn put Sidney Sussex in third place on CHPA committees; simplified, more would be radicals than non-radicals.

There was a certain regularity in the representation from the four Inns of Court on the five religion committee types. On four types, the Middle Temple had the most alumni, and Gray's Inn, the second-most, on Church Property and Administration, the two exchanged ranks. The Inner Temple was third on all except those for the Lower Clergy where it ranked fourth after Lincoln's Inn. The Committees on Bishops had the best percentage of barristers in this group. Twelve

The members of religion committees displayed a common pattern of previous parliamentary experience: those who had sat in the parliaments of the 1620's as well as in the Short Parliament were first in numbers, those who had sat only in the Short Parliament were second, and those with no previous parliamentary experience were third. As well, all five types had representatives of the late Elizabethan period. Committees become radicals in 1648.

on the Lower Clergy and the Bishops had the most — four. Those for the Reform of Religion had three, and Papists and Church Property and Administration each had one.

On Papists Committees, about one-fifth of the Parliamentarian total (374) were from Pym's group, and five seats were held by Parliamentarian Straffordians. Of the 98 Royalist representations, more than half were from reformers (95); five were from Royalists who had worked with Pym at first, and four were from Royalist Straffordians. More are categorized in 1644 and 1648 than are not. Of those who were classified, more would be radicals than moderates in both years.

The first Committee on Papists was established in November 1640 and had sixty-two members. Forty-five were Parliamentarians; thirty-nine had later records. One was Sir Anthony Asby, classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, and as a moderate in 1648. Of the other thirty-eight, twenty-six were future 1644 radicals; sixteen remained so, seven became moderates, and three were deceased in 1648. Twelve would be moderates in 1644; nine would remain so in 1648, two would become radicals, and one would be deceased in that year.

A committee in the later period had eleven members. Nine of its ten Parliamentarians had later records. Six were future 1644 radicals; three remained so, one became a moderate, and two were deceased in 1648. Three would be moderates in 1644; one would remain so, and two would become radicals in 1648.

Both committees, one in the earlier, and one in the later period, had a clear radical lead in both years. A perusal of some other committees indicates that this was true of most of the others, and that the statistics on the committees for Papists need no modification: they had more future radicals than moderates in both years (the other eight Pym's group was less than a fifth of all the Parliamentary representation (164) on committees for the Lower Clergy, and there was only one Parliamentary Straffordian. Better than half the Royalist seats (36) were held by reformers (19); four were held by Royalists who at first worked with Pym; two were held by Royalist Straffordians, and two by Royalist Straffordian reformers. Except in the third quarter of 1644, none are categorized 'thurs' are not in both years. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644; however, there were more future 1648 moderates than radicals. statistics on the committee first committee on the Lower Clergy was established in November, 1640. sixteen of its twenty-two members were Parliamentarians; thirteen of them are classified in 1644 and 1648. Eight were future 1644 radicals; four remained so; two became moderates, and two were deceased in 1648. Five would be moderates in 1644; four would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. This committee, like the statistics for the type, shows more radicals in 1644, and for the usual reasons, more moderates in 1648. (202) included thirty-three from Pym's group, and five from Straffordians. Thirty-four of the sixty Royalist

The last committee on the Lower Clergy in March, 1642 had twenty-five members, twenty-two of whom were Parliamentarians. Twenty are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Another was Sir Thomas Dacres, classified as both radical and moderate in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Of the other eighteen, thirteen were future 1644 radicals; nine remained so, three became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Five would be moderates in 1644, four would remain so, and one would be a radical in 1648. This committee with more future radicals than moderates in both years, is an exception to the type, as is the second-latest one in December, 1641. The latter had seven members, five of whom were Parliamentarians. The four who had later records were all 1644 radicals; two remained so, one became a moderate, and one was deceased in 1648.

One may make the following annotation to the statistics on the committee for the Lower Clergy. On most, the more numerous 1644 radicals were reduced by the familiar combination of death and desertion to the moderate cause, so that the 1648 moderates were the more numerous. On two committees in the later period, however, there were more who would be radicals in 1644 and 1648. This was one committee type, which after the first year, drew more attention from the solid radicals.

On the committees for the Reform of Religion, the total Parliamentary representation (202) included thirty-three from Pym's group, and five from Straffordians. Thirty-four of the sixty Royalist

seats were held by reformers, thirteen by Royalist Straffordians, and one by a Royalist who was an early supporter of Pym. More are moderates in both years. The same is true of those who are classified, more would be radicals than moderates in 1644, but there were more future 1648 moderates than radicals.

Fifty-nine members were named to the first committee on the Reform of Religion in February, 1641. Thirty-six of its forty-five members in the later period, however, in 1644 and 1648. One was Sir Anthony Irbby, with a mixed 1644 record, and a moderate in 1648. Of the other thirty-five, twenty were future 1644 radicals, fifteen remained so in 1648, four became moderates, and one was deceased in that year. Fifteen would be moderates in 1644, twelve would remain so, and three would be deceased in 1648. This committee illustrates what the statistics show occurred on most Reform of Religion committees: more and two by Royalists who originally worked with 1644 radicals than moderates, but the reverse in 1648.

A committee established in February, 1642 had thirty-seven members; twenty-three from Pym's group, and two from Strafford. The thirty-three with later records included the radical, Henry Marten, and Sir Thomas Dacres and Sir Anthony Irbby, both with mixed 1644 records, and classified as moderates in 1648. Of the other thirty, twenty were future 1644 radicals; sixteen remained so, three became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Ten would be moderates in 1644 and 1648. This committee had more future radicals than moderates in both years.

The membership lists of the three other committees in the February-March, 1642 period, also have more future radicals than moderates in both years. The same comment may be made of the committees for the Reform of Religion as for those of the Lower Clergy. Although the 1644 radicals were more numerous than the moderates on committees in the earlier period, most of these radicals would not remain committed in 1648. On the committees in the later period, however, the 1644 radicals would remain radicals in 1648, and they outnumbered the moderates in both years. One Church Property and Administration committee was the only one of this group which did not draw members from every political section in 1640-42, for they had no Royalist or Straffordians. In addition, the Royalist representation was somewhat unbalanced: fourteen of the twenty-two Royalists had been held by reformers, and two by Royalists who originally worked with Pym. As usual, the Parliamentarians were mostly Pym's, of their 162 representations, twenty-three came from Pym's group, and two from Straffordians. In the first quarter of 1644, more are not classified than are; in the third quarter, there is an equal number of classified and unclassified members; in the second and fourth quarters of 1644 and in 1648, more are categorized than are not. Of these who are classified, there were more future radicals than moderates in 1644; but in 1648, more would be moderates than radicals.

The first committee in April, 1641 had twenty-nine members; twenty-four were Parliamentarians. Twenty-one of them had later records. Fourteen would be radicals in 1644; six would remain so in 1648, four would be moderates, and four would be deceased in that year. Seven were future 1644 moderates; five remained so, and two were deceased in 1648. This committee had more future 1644 radicals, but more who would be moderates in 1648.

A committee in June, 1641 had thirty-one members. Twenty-seven were Parliamentarians; twenty-one are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Henry Marten, the 1648 Cromwellian. Another was Francis Gerard, who became a moderate in 1648, and was classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other nineteen, fourteen were future 1644 radicals; seven remained so, four became moderates, and three were deceased in 1648. Five would be moderates in 1644 and 1648. This committee, like the first, had more future 1644 radicals, but more moderates than radicals in 1648. Both committees reflect the statistics for the type in general, and allow one to conclude that no modification of the figures are necessary. It should be noted that Church Property and Administration committees had a narrow time range; they were all set up between April, 1641 and the recess in September of that year. None were established during the later period, when the solid radicals seem to have become stronger on some committee types. In 1644, eleven would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648. On this committee, the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1648 moderates by

On Bishops committees, the 342 Parliamentary representations
 included 74 from Pym's group, and two from Straffordians. Among the
 ninety-six Royalist seats, fifty-five were held by reformers, and
 eleven by Straffordians. More are classified in both years than are
 not. Among the classified, more would be radicals than moderates in
 1644 and 1648.

The first committee on Bishops was established in December,
 1640 to draw up the charges against Archbishop Laud. Twenty-four of
 its thirty-seven members were Parliamentarians; twenty had later
 records. Ten were future 1644 radicals; eight remained so in 1648,
 one became a moderate, and one was deceased in that year. Ten would
 be moderates in 1644; nine would remain so, and one would become a
 radical in 1648. This committee had an equal number of moderates and
 radicals in 1644, and one more 1648 moderate than radical. Further,
 the solid moderates outnumbered the solid radicals.
 A committee in the next month to deal with complaints against
 the Bishop of Ely had thirty-eight members. Thirty were Parliamentarians;
 twenty-six are classified in 1644 and 1648. One was Benjamin Valentine,
 classified only in 1648, as a Cromwellian. Of the other twenty-five,
 thirteen were future 1644 radicals; ten remained so, two became
 moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Twelve would be moderates in
 1644; eleven would remain so, and one would become a radical in 1648.
 On this committee, the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates by

one; although in general, there were more future radicals than moderates in both years on the Bishops committee. As on the first committee, the future moderates in 1644 and 1648 numbered one more than the future radicals in both years. Actually, the future moderates and radicals in both years on these committees were close in numbers, with the moderates having a slight advantage.

One of the last Bishops committees was one to consider an Act for the forfeiture of the Bishops' estates in February, 1642. Forty most members, and the middle party placed second. On the list of the forty-five members were Parliamentarians; thirty-six had later records. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Another was Sir Anthony Irby, classified as both moderate and radical in 1644, and as a moderate in 1648. Of the other thirty-four, twenty-four

were future 1644 radicals; seventeen remained so, four became moderates, and three were deceased in 1648. Ten would be moderates in 1644; eight would remain so, one would become a radical, and one would be deceased in 1648. On this committee, the future radicals were more numerous in both years.

The five committee types on religion, shared several common patterns.

Not all the committees in this later period had such a clear radical lead. The last committee on the Bishops in March, 1642 was small, and had one solid moderate, one solid radical, and two future 1644 moderates who would be radicals in 1648. There was also a committee in January, 1642 on which there were more solid moderates than solid radicals.

Although in general, there were more future radicals than moderates in both years on the Bishops committees, there were some individual committees in both the earlier and the later period on which the moderates in both years equaled or outnumbered the radicals in both years. On three of the committee types on religion, more would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would not. On two of these types, Papists and Reform of Religion, the combined peace groups had the most numbers, and the middle party placed second. On the third type, Bishops, the middle party numbered one more than the combined peace groups. The war party figured prominently on the two types which had more members who would not belong to one of the 1643 groups than would. The combined war groups placed first on Church Property and Administration committees, having three more representations than the middle party. On committees for the Lower Clergy, they took second place to the middle party five types, more are classified in 1644 and 1649 than are not. The five committee types on religion shared several common patterns. On all five types, there was uniformity in representation from stock companies, and in the parliamentary background of members. On all, there were more investors than non-investors and the order of representation was "H" first, "IS" second, and "SC" third. On all, the "SH" were most numerous, followed in second place by the "SHRT".

political profile applies as well to all Church Property and Administration committees, confined as they were to the earlier time span.

There was conformity of representation from geographical areas, universities, and the Inns of Court on four types. The South-east had the highest representation on all types except Bishops committees, where the South-west had the most members. Cantabrigians outnumbered Oxonians on all except one type, committees on the Lower Clergy. The Middle Temple held first place on four types; it gave way to Gray's Inn on Church Property and Administration committees. The five committee types on religion were dissimilar in social composition. Notable was the high representation from the greater gentry on committees for the Lower Clergy, the three gentry classes on those for the Reform of Religion, and the merchant and merchant gentry on Church Property and Administration committees. However, there were similarities among the five types in political composition: On three types, Papists, Reform of Religion and Bishops, more would belong to one of the 1649 groups than would not. On all five types, more are classified in 1644 and 1648 than are not. On most of the Papists and Bishops committees, the members who were future moderates were outnumbered by the later hard core radicals. The latter became interested also in committees on the Lower Clergy and Reform of Religion, but not until the later period. Before that time, a high percentage of the radicals on them, though more numerous than the moderates, were not among the most committed. This earlier political profile applies as well to all Church Property and Administration committees, confined as they were to the earlier time span.

From this discussion, one may draw a number of conclusions. First, members who were interested in religion tended to come from similar backgrounds, and to share the same political and economic inclinations. Secondly, the gentry and merchant classes proved to have different areas of interest in church affairs. Thirdly, religion was another radical endeavour. The committed radicals gave priority to discovering and punishing papists, and investigating the bishops, and turned only later to the lower clergy and to general reform.

representative John Selden, Joseph Jane, George Ward and Lawrence
13. Committees on the Legal System

Whitaker. The lesser gentry representation on Courts committees

The juridical work of the House was executed by committees which dealt with either the Courts or Legal Reform. These committees had high or disproportionate representation from the lesser gentry, providing further evidence of that class's interest in jurisprudence.

The legal education of Courts and Legal Reform committees holds particular interest. The traditions of the Middle Temple had the most representation on both types: those of the Inner Temple enjoyed a disproportionate second place on Legal Reform committees. On both Courts and Legal Reform committees, more of the members were not commercially involved, but they would be politically active in 1644 and 1648. More of them were future solid radicals who showed keen interest in stock companies. Those who were in stock companies, but were not Irish Adventurers, had the least representation.

The "Irish Adventurers only" were won first on Legal Reform interest in the committees on the Courts from the opening days of committees. However, those who were stock company members, but not the Long Parliament; the radical concern for Legal Reform was not Irish Adventurers, had one more representation than members who were so pronounced, and dwindled with time.

Both Irish Adventurers and other stock companies. The greater and county gentry had the same ratio on both Courts and Legal Reform committees as in the House totals, less than two to one. Both types had a high proportion of lesser gentry, but Legal Reform had the most disproportionate share--the lesser gentry had only three fewer representations than the county gentry, the work of eleven members, four of whom produced more than half the representation: John Selden, Joseph Jane, George Peard and Lawrence Whitaker. The lesser gentry representation on Courts committees was the work of twenty-six different members, eight of whom were also on Legal Reform committees. On the latter, the quantitative relationship between the three gentry classes and the two merchant classes was the same as in the House totals, six-to-one; whereas on Courts committees, the gap was wider: eleven-to-one.

The same areas had the three highest representations on the two committee types: Southwest, South-east and East. More members on both Courts and Legal Reform committees were not in any stock company than were. On Courts committees, those who were Irish Adventurers only won first place by virtue of thirty representations over those in second place, members who were Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies. Those who were in stock companies, but were not Irish Adventurers, had the least representation.

There were more Cambridge than Oxonian on Courts and Legal Reform committees, while Oxford had one more than Cambridge on Legal Reform committees. On Courts committees, from Oxford, Hart Hall had the most numerous representation, Magdalen was second, and the unknown were third. From Cambridge, Emanuel ranked first, and Christ and Trinity, each with three representations, shared second place.

John Glynné and John Selden produced most of the representation same as in the House totals, six-to-one; whereas on Courts committees, for Hart Hall on the two cases. Seven alumni put Christ in second place on Courts committees, but the bulk of the representation was from Sir Thomas Widdrington, Daniel Holles, and Miles Corbet. Christ's three representations on Legal Reform committees came from Sir John Holland, Sir Sidney Montagu, and Sir Thomas Widdrington. Likewise, in any stock company than were. On Courts committees, those who were three alumni gave Trinity the same representation and rank. Sir Gilbert Oswald, Ralph Goodwin, and Robert Sutton. The third-ranking over those in second place, members who were Irish Adventurers and in Oxford College on Legal Reform committees, University, and its place to two alumni, Henry Merton and Sir Humphrey Jotson.

The "Irish Adventurers only" were also first on Legal Reform committees. However, those who were stock company members, but not Irish Adventurers, had one more representation than members who were both Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies.

There were more Cantabrigians than Oxonians on Courts committees, while Oxford had one more than Cambridge on Legal Reform committees. On Courts committees, from Oxford, Hart Hall had the most numerous representation, Magdalen was second, and the "unknowns" were third. From Cambridge, Emanuel ranked first, and Christ and Saint John's placed second and third, respectively.

The three Oxford leaders on Legal Reform committees were Magdalen, Hart Hall and University. Saint John's had the most representation of the Cambridge colleges, while Queens, Christ and Trinity, each with three representations, shared second place.

John Glynne and John Selden produced most of the representation for Hart Hall on the two types. Seven alumni put Christ in second place on Courts committees, but the bulk of the representation was from Sir Thomas Widdrington, Denzil Holles, and Miles Corbet. Christ's three representations on Legal Reform committees came from Sir John Holland, Sir Sidney Montagu, and Sir Thomas Widdrington. Likewise, three alumni gave Trinity the same representation and rank: Sir Gilbert Gerard, Ralph Goodwin, and Robert Sutton. The third-ranking Oxford college on Legal Reform committees, University, owed its place to two alumni, Henry Marten and Sir Humphrey Tufton.

and twenty-four by Straffordians. On Legal Reform committees, among the sixty-one Parliamentary representations, there were seven from Gray's Inn had the second-highest numbers on Courts, and the Inner Temple, on Legal Reform. The sixteen representations which gave the Royalist seats were held by reformers, and three, by Straffordians, fourth-ranking Inner Temple second place on Legal Reform committees

On Courts committees, there are categorized there are not in the were committee seats held by eleven of its sixty alumni in the House, second and fourth quarters of 1644, and in 1648. In the first and four of whom contributed more than half: John Selden (three) and third quarters of 1644, more are unclassified than classified. Of Sir Robert Crane, Henry Marten, and Sir Guy Palmes (two each). Because those who are more radical than moderates in both of the legal nature of the two types, their percentage of barristers is significant. Of the two, Courts had slightly more lawyers proportionately;

A study of the committees on the Courts indicates that the future they formed about one-third of its total, as opposed to one-fourth of radicals had the greatest interest in the eight committees on the Courts the membership of Legal Reform committees.

of Star Chamber and High Commission. On all of these, the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates; on four of them, by a ratio of two-to-one. Those with both Short Parliament and 1620's experience and those with only Short Parliament experience shared first place on Courts committees. Next in numbers were those with no previous experience.

The first committee was one to consider several legislative proposals. On Legal Reform committees, the "LISH"'s were first, those with no the Court of Star Chamber. Established in the opening days of the long previous parliamentary experience were second, and the "SHRT"'s dropped Parliament, it had thirty-nine members. Thirty-one were Parliamentary to third place. There was only one member on the two types, and that twenty-six are classified in 1644 and 1648. Three of these were Sir John one on Legal Reform committees, who had been an M.P. in late Elizabethan Northcote, classified only in 1648, as a moderate; Benjamin Valentine, and early Stuart parliaments.

classified in the same year as a radical; and Sir Anthony Irby, with Forty-three of the 278 Parliamentary representations on Courts a mixed record in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Of the other twenty-three, committees were from Pym's group, and nine were from Straffordians. sixteen were future 1644 radicals, fourteen remained so in 1648. one Fifty-seven of the ninety-five Royalist seats were held by reformers, became a moderate, and one was deceased in that year. Seven would be

and twenty-four, by Straffordians. On Legal Reform committees, among the sixty-one Parliamentary representations, there were seven from Eyn's group, and three from Straffordians. Ten of the twenty-one Royalist seats were held by reformers, and three by Straffordians.

Second On Courts committees, more are categorized than are not in the second and fourth quarters of 1644, and in 1648. In the first and third quarters of 1644, more are unclassified than classified. Of those who are classified, there are more radicals than moderates in both years. Although they were the only ones on which they enjoyed a two-to-one

A study of the committees on the Courts indicates that the future radicals had the greatest interest in the eight committees on the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. On all of these, the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates; on four of them, by a ratio of two-to-one.

Sixteen had later records. It was Sir Richard Symonds. The first committee was one to consider several petitions against the Court of Star Chamber. Established in the opening days of the Long Parliament, it had thirty-nine members. Thirty-one were Parliamentarians; twenty-six are classified in 1644 and 1648. Three of these were Sir John Northcote, classified only in 1648, as a moderate; Benjamin Valentine, classified in the same year as a radical; and Sir Anthony Ixby, with a mixed record in 1644, and a moderate in 1648. Of the other twenty-three, sixteen were future 1644 radicals, fourteen remained so in 1648, one became a moderate, and one was deceased in that year. Seven would be

moderates in 1644, six would remain so, and one would be deceased in 1648. This committee had twice as many solid radicals as solid moderates, as did three others: one to review the jurisdiction of the Courts of Star Chambers and High Commission (December, 1640), a second to consider an Act to reform abuses in ecclesiastical courts (April, 1641), and a third concerned with amendments to the Bills of Star Chamber and High Commission Courts returned from the Lords (June, 1641).

Although they were the only ones on which they enjoyed a two-to-one ratio, the radical lead was not confined to committees on the Star Chamber and High Commission Courts. The last sizeable committee on the Courts was one to consider an Act to abolish the Court of the Marches of Wales in August, 1641. Seventeen of its twenty members were Parliamentarians. Sixteen had later records. One was Sir Richard Wynn, classified only in 1648, as a moderate. Of the other fifteen, eight were future 1644 radicals; six remained so, and two were deceased in 1648. Seven would be moderates in 1644; five would remain so, and two would become radicals in that year. On this committee, the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates by only a margin of one. The solid radicals had a similarly close lead on a committee to consider an Act to reverse a decree in Chancery in February, 1641.

The solid moderates were more numerous than the solid radicals on three committees. They had the largest lead on a committee concerned

With the High Constable and Earl Marshal's Court (November, 1640), where they outnumbered the future radicals, two-to-one. On two other committees, there were more future 1644 radicals, but the solid moderates outnumbered the solid radicals by a slight edge: one to consider the jurisdiction of the Court of York and Marches of Wales (December, 1640) and another concerned with abuses in the Court of Wards (February, 1641). Finally, among five members on a committee to prepare an Order concerning the Court of York in November, 1641, there was one who would be a moderate in 1644 and 1648, and one who would be a radical in both years.

One is now able to make the statistics on the Courts' committees more specific. The future solid radicals were more numerous on ten out of fourteen, having their greatest lead on those on the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. On three committees, the future solid moderates were more numerous, and on one, the moderates and radicals were equally represented.

On Legal Reform committees, more are categorized in 1644 (with the exception of the third quarter) and 1648 than are not. Of those who are classified, more would be radicals in 1644; but there was one more moderate than radical in 1648.

This committee had the largest lead of the future radicals. The first committee on Legal Reform was instructed to consider an Act to limit Michaelmas Term in January, 1641. Twenty-one of its twenty-nine members were Parliamentarians; seventeen are classified in five of the seats were occupied by Sir Robert Pye and William Wheeler.

1644 and 1648. One was the radical, Henry Marten. Of the other sixteen, ten were future 1644 radicals; five remained so, and five became moderates in 1648. Six would be moderates in 1644, four would remain so in 1648, and two would be deceased in that year. On this committee, although the radical lead is diminished in 1648, it is maintained, and the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates.

Having studied all the committees on Legal Reform, one may now clarify the same pattern recurs on the committee to consider an Act to abolish Trial by Battle (March, 1641) which had thirty-five members. Twenty of its twenty-four Parliamentarians had later records. Fourteen would be radicals in 1644; seven would remain so, three would become moderates, and four would be deceased in 1648. Six were future 1644 moderates; four remained so, one became a radical, and one was deceased in 1648.

Legal Reform committees, none would not belong. The last Legal Reform committee of any size was directed to consider petitions from prisoners in City jails. Named in August, 1641, eight of its nine members were Parliamentarians, and all are classified in later years. One was Henry Marten. Of the other seven, five were future radicals in 1644 and 1648, and two were future moderates in those years. This committee had the largest radical lead of the three.

There were eight seats on three small committees in November-December, 1641 concerned with removing various citizens from jails. Five of the seats were occupied by Sir Robert Pye and William Wheeler,

both radicals in 1644, and moderates in 1648. The other three were held by John Glynne, a moderate in both years; Isaac Pennington, a radical in 1644 and 1648; and George Paard, deceased by 1644. The statistics for the type show one more moderate than radical in 1648 because of the high incidence on these later committees of 1644 among radicals who became moderates in 1648 were involved in the politics of 1644. Having studied all the committees on Legal Reform, one may now clarify the statistics. Although not by the same high ratios seen in the Courts committees, the solid radicals outnumbered the solid moderates on the three largest between January and August, 1641. The radicals on the committees in the November-December, 1641 period were also more numerous than the moderates, but for the most part, both they were not members who would remain radicals in 1648. On both Courts and Legal Reform committees, more would not belong to one of the 1643 groups than would. Among those who would, on both types, the combined peace groups had the most representation, the combined war groups had the second-highest, and the middle party placed third. The war parties' second place standing may be related to the high number of future radicals on both types.

14. Members Who Were on the Committees

Courts and Legal Reform committees, related as they were in subject matter, had several elements in common: a proportionate number of greater and county gentry, but high representation from the lesser gentry, the same geographical areas most represented, the Middle Temple

with the most alumni of the four Inns of Court, more non-investors than investors (the "IX" with the highest numbers among the latter), and more who would not be in one of the 1643 groups than would (among the latter, high representation from the war party). Although their members were not among the more commercially active, nor counted among the politically active in 1643, they were involved in the politics of 1644 and 1648, and more of them were solid radicals than solid moderates.

To reiterate the most important points about the two types of legal committees: whatever distinctive attitude the lesser gentry may have brought to the reform of law, whatever legal currents flowed from the Inns of Court, both found a disproportionate voice on Legal Reform committees. Notable also was the pattern of radical domination on both types. The committees on the prerogative courts, especially those on the Star Chamber and High Commission, had a solid radical bias from the start. The abolition of these two courts seems to have been the paramount concern of the radicals. In the cognate field of Legal Reform, and contrary to their practice in other areas, solid radical interest diminished as the months passed.

in the House, three to one. In short, among those who were named

14. Members Who Were on No Committees

to no committees, there were proportionally more from the lower stratum

of society and the members who served on no committees show a completely negative

profile. Their most striking feature was their absence from the present

economic, and later political picture. Their social, educational and

professional background was also negative, although to a lesser degree. These non-committee members did not represent any particular political camp. More of them, but not a great many more, were Royalists than Parliamentarians. Among the minority who would be political activists in 1644 and 1648, the number of future radicals and moderates was close. Political views, it seems, were not the determinant of whether a member would have a committee record. Rather, the touchstone was a lack of commitment of any kind, political or otherwise.

The 110 members who were named to no committees were from all social classes, and were closer to one another in numbers than in their House totals. However, the "lower orders" represented a higher percentage of their class in the House than did their social superiors. The thirty-seven greater gentry were about one-sixth of all the greater gentry in the Commons; the thirty-one county gentry, and eighteen lesser gentry were each one-fourth of their total membership; the seventeen merchants formed one-third, and the seven merchant gentry, nearly a half of their respective classes. As one might expect, the ratio between the three gentry and the two merchant classes was lower than in the House, three to one. In short, among those who were named to no committees there were proportionately more from the lower stratum of society.

The three areas with the highest numbers in House totals, the South-west, South-east, and Wales and the Border, were also the most

represented among those with no committee records, with the slight
 variation that the South-east, with a small lead over the South-west,
 took first, instead of second, place. However, the fourth and fifth
 ranks were occupied by the two areas with the least members in the
 House, the North-west and North-east, a disproportion which suggests
 a tendency of members from these areas to be inactive in the House.
 The ratio of non-stock members to stock company members in the
 House alone was more than two-to-one. However, among those who
 were on no committees, almost five times as many were not in any
 stock company (ninety-one) as were (nineteen) in a stock company.
 This does not prove a relationship between political and commercial
 activity. Of those who were in stock companies, most were not Irish
 Adventurers ("SC" 8 eleven), five ("IA" 11) were and three were both
 Irish Adventurers and in other stock companies ("IS" 11).
 The statistics for university attendance on the part of those
 with no committee records is the reverse of members in general; more
 had not enrolled at a University than had. Of those with university
 backgrounds, more than twice as many had attended Oxford (thirty-seven)
 as Cambridge (fifteen). Although not in the same order, and with one
 exception from each university, the leading colleges in House totals
 are also represented here. Not as great as our first object. Forty-
 five to highest in numbers from Oxford were those whose colleges are
 unknown, and Magdalen shared second place with Christ Church at Exeter.

Hart Hall, Queens and University all had the same representation and rank, third. The one non-leader in House totals from Oxford was University college. Of the Cambridge colleges, Emanuel was not represented, but three other leaders were: Saint John's shared first place with Sidney Sussex, and Queens shared second place with Saint Catherine's, the latter being the only non-leader in totals. More members in the House were alumni of the Inns of Court than were not; however, among those who served on no committees, there were two more who had not attended an Inn of Court than had. The representation from the Inns of Court mirrored their totals in the House, with the exception that the Middle Temple shared first place with Gray's Inn. The non-barristers outnumbered the barristers in the House more than five to one; among those with no committee records, the ratio was more than eight to one. As might be expected, these non-committee members had limited parliamentary experience. More than a third (forty-three) had none; of the remaining sixty-seven, thirty-four had sat only in the Short Parliament, and two were radical, and if one takes them into account. The numerical difference between Parliamentarians and Royalists who were on no committees was not as great as one might expect: forty-five to fifty-nine. Six of the 110 died too early to be classified as either. Most did not belong to a minority faction. Forty-four of the proportionately more of them who were from the lower classes, who were

Forty-five Parliamentarians were "P's", and one was from Pym's group; there were no Parliamentarian Straffordians. Forty-one of the fifty-nine Royalists were "R's", four were reformers, and fourteen were Royalist Straffordians.

In the House as a whole, more than twice as many members were not classified in 1644 as were. Among those who were on no committees, there were four times as many unclassified as classified members in 1644. Appendix C clarifies the statistics, which may be misleading in regard to the numbers classified in 1644, because they are divided into quarters, and do not indicate the number of different members involved. Twenty-two are classified in both 1644 and 1648.

Thirteen were future radicals; nine of them remained so, three became moderates, and one was deceased in 1648. Nine would be moderates during the first seventeen months of the Long Parliament, as well as in 1644; eight of them would remain so, and one would become a radical those members who were on none. enables one to answer the question in 1648. Although the 1644 radicals outnumbered the 1644 moderates by posed at the outset. Two main themes emerge from the statistics: first, four, there was one more moderate than radical in 1648. However, the a relationship between committee membership and economic role of solid radicals numbered one more than the solid moderates. There were involvement, second, special interest groups at work on well also nine members who were inactive in 1644 and classified only in 1648, committees. We will discuss each of these in detail. seven as moderates, and two as radicals, and if one takes them into account, there were more future moderates than radicals among non-committee political records, i.e., classification in 1643, 1644 and 1648, the members.

figures are most revealing when they are cast against the down class.

The members who did not serve on any committee had much about in the House almost four times as many would not subscribe to one of them that was as negative as their committee records. There were proportionately more of them who were from the lower classes, who were

the ... of peace ... 1643 ... Yet on fifty-three non-investors, who were non-barristers, and who were not graduates of university, or an Inn of Court. The majority of them were not seasoned Parliamentarians, and would retain a negative political profile during the later crucial years of the Puritan Revolution. These facts are a negative version of the findings on the committee types, which indicate that there was a general correlation between a member's committee service and the extent to which he took part in political, economic and intellectual life. We may now attempt an overview and a synthesis of these results in the Conclusion.

Our study has also shown a correspondence between committee

membership, commercial activity, and later political involvement. In

forty-seven of the sixty-nine committee types, more members were in

A detailed study of the membership of all the committee types stock companies than were not. On all but two of these, more of the during the first seventeen months of the Long Parliament, as well as members would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would be on all those members who were on none, enables one to answer the questions but eight, more of the members were future moderates or radicals in posed at the outset. Two main themes emerge from the statistics: first, 1644 and 1648 than were not

a relationship between committee membership and economic and political

Conversely, there were twenty-one committee types in which more involvement; second, special interest groups at work on various members were not in stock companies than were. On eight of these, more committees. We will discuss each of these in turn.

of the members had no later records in 1643, 1644 or 1648. Four types

In regard to the correlation between committee service and later had more members not classified in 1644 and 1648; four others had more political records, i.e., classification in 1643, 1644 and 1648, the members with deficient records in one of the three years. On only five figures are most revealing when they are cast against the House totals.

of the twenty-one types had none of the members' records in 1643, 1644

In the House, almost four times as many would not subscribe to one of

the war or peace factions in 1643 as would. Yet on fifty-three committee types, more members would take a stand on war or peace than would not. In the House, more of the members would not be partisans in 1644 and 1648. However, on forty-nine committee types, the reverse is true: more of the members were future radicals or moderates in 1644 and 1648. Unlike members in general, those who served on committees in the early months of the Long Parliament were likely to be politically involved in later years. This demonstrates that those who were most engaged in the later years of the King and Parliament conflict were also the most active at its inception.

Our study has also shown a correspondence between committee membership, commercial activity, and later political involvement. On forty-seven of the sixty-nine committee types, more members were in stock companies than were not. On all but two of these, more of the members would belong to one of the 1643 groups than would not; on all but eight, more of the members were future moderates or radicals in 1644 and 1648 than were not.

Conversely, there were twenty-one committee types on which more members were not in stock companies than were. On eight of these, more of the members had no later records in 1643, 1644 or 1648. Four types had more members not classified in 1644 and 1648; four others had more members with deficient records in one of the three years. On only five of the twenty-one types did more of the members have records in 1643, 1644 and 1648.

The most compelling evidence, however, is the statistics on those who were on no committees, among whom there were five times as many non-investors as investors. This is double the ratio in the House totals. Not surprisingly, only a small number of them were active in 1643, 1644 and 1648.

These statistics prove that there was a definite relationship between committee service, economic involvement, and later political activity. The question whether those members who held financial interests were among the more politically active in the House, and whether those who were commercially uncommitted tended to affect the same stance in politics may now be answered in the affirmative.

We may turn to the second theme, and consider the nature of some of the special influences brought to bear on the committee types.

Social and political interests were the most significant and pervasive ones to find voice on the committees. Patterns occur which indicate that group interest and expertise were given consideration when committee appointments were made, a practice often regarded as more characteristic of contemporary legislative bodies.

Each of the social classes, for example, had disproportionate representation on some committee types. In some cases, it reflected class interests; in others, it indicated the concern of a small nucleus within that class. Whichever of the two situations held true, the effect

was the same: the best interests, the world-view, as well as the prejudices of a certain class were brought to bear on subjects under consideration by the House. The explanation is not immediately obvious. The greater gentry, quite understandably, had their highest numbers on the Conference committees with the Lords, and on those committee types which dealt with the King. On some of these types, the greater gentry outnumbered the county gentry twice as much as in the House totals. No doubt it was thought appropriate to name members from the first rank of society to these committees, which dealt with one's social superiors, a fact which reflects as much on the social structure of seventeenth century England as it does on parliamentary politics. The greater gentry had less interest in their social peers. There were only two types other than "King" and Conference committees on which the greater gentry had similar representation. One was the General Staff of the Army committees, which included only two individual ones. Their nature explains their high representation of greater gentry: one was directed "to consider the state of the King's Army; and what commanders and other inferior officers are to be appointed" (November 31, 1660) and the second was "to confer with my Lord Chamberlain about the militia of Yorkshire" (February 15, 1642). Both committees required communication and interaction with those in high offices, a fact which appears disproportionate only because of a lack of county gentry.

The second type on which the greater gentry had disproportionate representation were those on the Lower Clergy. This is the more interesting of the two because the explanation is not immediately obvious. According to previous observations, the greater gentry should have dominated not the committees on the Lower Clergy, but those on the Bishops, which they did not. Appendix 6 shows that greater gentry representation on Lower Clergy committees was the work of about one-fourth of that class in the House, a figure large enough to suggest widespread interest on the part of the greater gentry in the ministerial profession. This was probably rooted in the custom which allowed the local lord to influence, support and sometimes choose, parish ministers. The greater gentry had less interest in their social peers, the bishops, because they could not exert the same control over them. One is presented in this instance with class interest taking precedence over traditional social considerations.

In Ireland the second stratum of society, the county gentry, made a negative impression on the committees on Scotland. Only on those for the Supply of Scotland did they have proportionate representation. This tends to give a distorted impression of lesser gentry interest. The latter's representation was greater than that of the county gentry, on three Scottish committee types, but their absolute numbers, which were not high, appear disproportionate only because of a lack of county gentry. The greater gentry's influence was strong on committee types with legal

Lesser gentry outweighed county gentry influence on these committees, not so much as a result of the former's interest, as of the latter's disinterest. The county gentry had a total of twenty-three members, all from the gentry classes.

The county gentry, whether interested or not, found themselves in appropriate numbers on committees for the Supply of Scotland, which may simply reflect a decision to make these fund-raising committees as representative as possible. On legal and foreign committees, the lesser gentry had only three

representations. However, on another Supply type, those for Ireland, the county gentry had five more representations than the greater gentry. These were produced by twenty-two of the 128 county gentry in the House.

A small group of county gentry, then, had special interest in raising money for Ireland. The disproportion is only in relation to the greater gentry.

A group of county gentry of similar size, eighteen, gave their class more representation than the greater gentry on committees concerned with General Defence and Safety. Ten of the eighteen had also served on Ireland Supply committees; eight of the ten had been among the most active.

This may justify some speculation about an interconnection between financial interests in Ireland and a readiness "to put the Kingdom in a posture of defence" as most of these committees were instructed during the crucial period between December, 1641 and March, 1642. One may also conclude that a high proportion of lesser gentry had disproportionate representation on these committee types, which had high representation elsewhere. We have already observed the influence exerted by default on three Scottish committee types. Besides these, lesser gentry influence was strong on committee types with legal

interest. It seems for their knowledge of the mercantile world that a lesser gentry influence for their most disproportionate representation was not

implications. They had high, but not disproportionate representation on Supply committees of any kind. Their highest rank was on Committees on Elections and Courts committees. On Legal Conferences with the Lord Provost of Men and Ships, the General State of the Navy, and Lords, which had a total of twenty-three members, all from the gentry providing accommodations for the Scots Commissioners in London, on all classes, the lesser gentry had equal representation with the county gentry of which they had the second highest numbers after the great gentry. The six representations which made this possible were from the merchants did not have similar representation (although they had different members).

On Legal Reform committees, the lesser gentry had only three fewer representations than the county gentry; this was the work of eleven of the eighty-two lesser gentry in the House. The lesser gentry had their most disproportionate representation on Strafford committees, where a dozen lesser gentry gave their class two more representations than the county gentry. The disproportion is only in relation to the county gentry, for the greater gentry had, as their numbers required, the most representation.

For the most part, it was not the same group of lesser gentry at work on these committees. Overall, about two dozen lesser gentry were involved, nearly one-third of all the lesser gentry in the House. One may safely conclude that a high proportion of lesser gentry had special interest in legal matters.

Merchants had high, but not disproportionate representation, on eleven committee types concerned with fund-raising supply in general, and had high representation on three others. They were valued more, it seems, for their knowledge of the mercantile world than as sources of funds, for their most disproportionate representation was not fact that in the five economic types, the merchants had their worst representation on Taxes.

on Supply committees of any kind. Their highest rank was on committees for Providing Men and Ships, the General State of the Navy, and providing accommodations for the Scots Commissioners in London, on all of which they had the second highest numbers after the greater gentry. The merchants did not have similar representation (although they did outnumber the lesser gentry) on London committees, but then, many of these were concerned with obtaining funds from the City. In addition to naval Merchants had the lesser distinction of outnumbering the lesser gentry on the committees for the Supply of the Navy, Conferences on Supply, Hull, Trade and Commerce, London, Defence of Parliament and Westminster, Guns and Ammunition, and Church Property and Administration. The reasons for the last three types, which are not as obvious as the others, have been explained elsewhere. One final point, however, should be made in regard to the last type. Of the five committee types on religion, the merchants had their most disproportionate representation on those for the Administration of the Church and its Property. This is some indication that there were strong economic undercurrents to this class's interest in religion as moderate in 1644; there were twenty-six. The merchants had high, but not disproportionate representation, on three committee types concerned with fund-raising: Supply in general, Supply for the Army and Supply for Ireland. On these, they were close to the lesser gentry in representation. Of some interest also is the fact that of the five economic types, the merchants had their worst representation on Taxes.

One may now pinpoint the particular class interests which were represented on the committee types. The greater gentry seem to have had one area of special concern—the lower clergy. A small group of county gentry brought their influence heavily to bear in raising money for Ireland, and in a probably related matter, general preparations for war. The lesser gentry devoted their greatest attention to those committees which had legal overtones. The merchants, in addition to naval and mercantile affairs, had a great deal to say about the disposal of church property.

In political composition, the general thrust of the committees went strongly against the Royalists, who were outnumbered on all except the three types which approached the King about the Army, Ireland, and the Bishops' Exclusion Bill. Among the dominant Parliamentarians on the committee types, the proportion of future radicals and moderates indicates the direction in which the House was pointed at this early stage.

A proper evaluation of the radical/moderate divide on the committee types must be based on their respective numbers in the House. Almost twice as many would be radicals as moderates in 1644; there were twenty-six more moderates than radicals in 1648. Therefore, those committee types which had more 1644 radicals, but more 1648 moderates only reflect the political alignments of the House. The most significant political profile occurs on committee types that had the same factional lead in both years, which is the real touchstone of partisan control. A delineation of

those committee types, as well as some individual ones on which this obtained, will highlight the political configuration in the House of Commons while the Puritan Revolution was in its infancy. If one may be permitted a generalization, with important qualifications to be added subsequently, most of the committee types were in the hands of future radicals. In some crucial areas of military and defence, more of the members were future radicals in 1644 and 1648. This was true on Militia Ordinance and Hull committees, on those for the Second Army Plot, for the Supply and General State of the Navy, as well as Conferences with the Lords on military matters. They controlled the first committee sent to the King about the Militia Ordinance, but thereafter the future moderates in both years took over. The latter had the numerical advantage as well on the committees for the First Army Plot, the General State of the Army, and Providing Men and Ammunition, and it is probable that these were the committee types concerned with the present state of the Army, which was therefore a moderate domain of the committees on which the radicals held forth. Those on the Militia Ordinance were taken over, aiming at future control of the Army. Further, the committees on Hull involved shipping, and were probably related to the radical control of the Navy. The Second Army Plot was a special matter which was involved with the radicals' interest in Ireland. However, the House leaders preferred a moderate approach

The moderates were weak on the Navy committees, but they had
 respectable showing on committees for Providing Men and Ships.
 The solid moderates held none of the Defence committee types;
 rather, their radical counterparts did: those for the Tower of London,
 General Defence and Safety, and after the Irish Rebellion, the committees
 on the Trained Bands. The visit to the House resulted in a brief moderate
 surge. One important military committee remains to be added to the
 radical list—the one which approached the King about the Army. On
 one other type dealing with the King, about Officials, the future
 radicals in both years outnumbered the moderates. However, the latter
 edged out the radicals in communication with the King about the Royal
 Family and Privileges. Obviously, it was thought the wisest course
 to have the moderates also deal with the King about the Bishops' ¹
 Exclusion Bill and the Militia Ordinance. The latter two topics loomed
 large in Crown and Parliament's relationship, and were indeed, the major
 bones of contention before the outbreak of the war. ²
 The neighbouring countries of Scotland and Ireland were important
 factors in the struggle for power. The Conference committees with the
 Lords concerning each country bore a moderate stamp, but the House
 committees which dealt with the Scots Treaty, the Supply of Scotland, ¹⁶⁴¹ and
 the Scots Commissioners had more solid radicals among their numbers than
 solid moderates. However, the House leaders preferred a moderate approach
 have supported a policy of enforcing the Protestation by statute, for

to the delicate matter of the Scots' relationship to the King and Parliament in early 1642, for they appointed Sir Philip Stapleton more frequently to these missions than Sir Henry Vane, Jr. The

Guildhall committee, which was established at this time, was also in moderate hands. This is interesting evidence that the crisis produced by the King's minatory visit to the House resulted in a brief moderate surge.

The solid moderates extended their influence from the Army in England to the large general committees on the Military in Ireland.

However, the radicals had a large voice in making military appointments in Ireland, and were more numerous on the committees for raising funds for that country, including most on the Irish Adventurer scheme. In

what appears to be a trade-off, the Bill for the Irish Adventurer scheme was resubmitted to a committee evenly weighted with radicals and moderates about the same time that the policy statement of the Guildhall committee, formerly under moderate auspices, was recommitted to a group which consisted of more future radicals than moderates. The radicals, probably in return for concessions in Ireland, were thus able to alter the moderate declaration of one executive committee. They had the most numerical strength from the outset, on another, the September, 1641 recess committee.

Those who would hold the more extreme views in 1644 and 1648 must have supported a policy of enforcing the Protestation by statute, for

they far surpassed the moderates on the committee for that purpose, while the latter prevailed on the one to draw up the Protestation itself. There were more radical than moderate seats on a committee to investigate printing and censorship in general; and for the licensing and reprinting of Sir Edward Coke's books, if there was not a deliberate abstention on the part of the moderates. On the internal business of the House, the solid moderates could not claim numerical superiority on any of the committee types, but the radicals did on two: Privileges and Discipline of Non-Members. The important committees on Elections, most of which decided on disputed seats, were controlled by neither. It is safe here to assume not a lack of interest, but a deliberate compromise so that neither faction prevailed.

whether by purpose or by default, economics was the only sphere which totally escaped domination by the committee of either faction. Although the 1644 radicals swarmed onto the economic committee types (on Trade and Commerce, London, and Supply committees in twice the numbers of the moderates) a very high percentage of them would not remain radicals in 1646. Tax committees had the highest percentage of those who would.

The 1644 radicals who manned the Supply committees within the House seemed to have thought it more effective to have moderate members communicate with the Lords about finances. In the later period, the

The solid moderates outstripped the radicals on House and Conference committees which were fraught with political import, those on Strafford. For so it must have seemed to most observers, for they had their greatest strength on committees dealing with matters peripheral to Strafford's case. One wonders if there was not a deliberate attempt made to create a general impression of moderation surrounding the House's handling of Strafford's case, while leaving the key committees in the hands of radicals. The evolution of the committee to draw up the charges against Strafford from a moderate body in November 1640 to one with healthy radical representation in early 1641 leads credence to this theory, as does the fact that there were more radicals than moderates named to represent the House at Strafford's trial.

There were a host of officials and courtiers of lesser magnitude than Strafford to be dealt with, and on the committee for them, the members who would remain consistently radical through 1648 appeared in large numbers only in the later period, 1641. The committee charged with the state of the Church, as well as those whom many considered to be its worst enemies, the papists, rested during this period with future radicals. Papists and Bishops felt the full brunt of the radical zeal, for most of the extremists who sat on these committees were not among those who would temper their views by 1648. In the later period, this was of the Bishops' Exclusion Bill and the Militia Ordinance. The next

Solid radicals began to move in as well on the committees for the
 Reform of Religion and of the Royal Energy. That they did not do so on
 those for the Administration of the Church and its Property was most
 likely because none were established during the time when the solid
 radicals were gaining momentum on other religious types. Relationship with
 the King and the committee about the military, greater numbers than the
 moderates on the committees on the Courts, and drew so from the opening
 of the Long Parliament. They held the greatest margin over the moderates
 on the ones which presumably held the greatest interest for them, those
 on the Star Chamber and High Commission Courts. They exerted their
 influence as well on the largest conferences with the Lords concerning
 the Bills to abolish them. One can only conclude that these two
 prerogative courts were a main target of the radicals. Their
 Their legal interests were not confined to the courts, but
 extended to those for legal reform as well. In a reversal of the usual
 radical pattern, the solid ones held forth on the three largest in the
 earlier period, between January and August, 1641. The committees charged
 with removing prisoners from various jails in November-December, 1641
 were left to radicals who would be moderates in 1648.

Here, then is the picture that emerges. The solid moderates held
 fast in only a few areas, which however, were of no little significance,
 mainly the Army and negotiations with the King about the crucial matters
 of the Bishops' Exclusion Bill and the Militia Ordinance. Whether most

... to the Committee Codes on Members' Charts,
of them realized it or not, the moderates performed a major task
with their Committee Codes in parentheses.

by providing a screen of reasonableness around the Strafford matter.

But some of the most vital subjects received direction from the

"fiery spirits"--the Militia Ordinance, the Navy, the Tower of London

and general preparations for defence. The Commons' relationship with

the King and the Lords about the military received radical impress, as

did most Scottish matters, Supply and military commissions for Ireland,

the crucial committees on Strafford, and juridical and religious

reform. The chronology of some of the committees invited the

supposition that judicial and legal reforms had the highest priority

with the radicals, and that after these had been completed in the spring

and summer of 1641, the radicals were free to broaden and strengthen

their attacks on the Church and the King's officials, and to consolidate

their control of the Trained Bands.

The committee activity of the more extreme members in the House

during the first seventeen months of the Long Parliament left the

Puritan Revolution with a radical birthmark.

To draw up a declaration of the State of

the Kingdom--often referred to as "the

committee of twenty-four", later

(February 9, 1641) after the addition of

six members, was ordered to consider the

ministers' remonstrance and the London

petition, after this sometimes referred

to as the Committee "for the popish

hierarchy"

Conference with the Lords about a breach

of privilege

APPENDIX A

- (STRA) Key to the Committee Codes on Members' Charts,
With Their Computer Codes in Parentheses.
- (All pagination refers to Volume II of the Commons Journal)
- (STRA) to consider sending Sir Sir George Villiers
(POPR) "to view the Orders of the last Parliament,
touching a fast" November 6, 1640, p.20.
- (PRVL) Privileges November 6, 1640, p.21.
- (POPR) "to peruse the Journals and Records of this
House and to see what State they are in"
...."also to consider of some certain Place,
for the constant keeping of the Records of
this House" November 7, 1640, p.22
- (CFRL) Conference with the Lords about a Fast Day November 9, 1640, p.23.
- (DIMP) To oversee the members' partaking of
Communion November 9, 1640, p.24.
- (GRTS) To consider the petitions of Mr. Deighton,
Peter Smart, Dr. Cousins, et al;
Complaints against the Court of Star
Chamber November 9, 1640, p.24.
- (PAPS) To make inquiry about popish recusants,
priests, Jesuits; also charges against
Secretary Windebanke. This committee was
later (March 2, 1641) joined with IR and
thereafter the Combined Committees are
listed as IGR November 9, 1640, p.24.
- (PLCY) To draw up a declaration of the State of
the Kingdom often referred to as "the
committee of twenty-four"; later
(February 9, 1641) after the addition of
six members, was ordered to consider the
ministers' remonstrance and the London
petition, after this sometimes referred
to as the Committee "for the popish
hierarchy," November 10, 1640, p.25.
- (CFPP) Conference with the Lords about a breach
of privilege November 10, 1640, p.25.

- (STRA) To draw up the charge against the Earl of Strafford by Thomas Rich against Sir George November 11, 1640, p.26.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a Conference with the Lords about the Scots November 12, 1640, p.27.
- (STRA) To consider sending for Sir George Ratcliffe and Sir Robert Kings from Ireland November 22, 1640, p.27.
- (ELCT) To investigate election irregularities on the part of Mr. Corriton and Sir Richard Buller November 14, 1640, p.29
- (TRCO) Monopolies November 16, 1640, p.30.
- (STRA) To search the Records of Attainder in the King's Bench in reference to charges against the Earl of Strafford November 19, 1640, p.31.
- (ARSY) To prepare a Bill for a grant of a hundred thousand pounds for the supply of the King's Army and Mr. Hobbes November 19, 1640, p.31.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a meeting of the English and Scots Commissioners - Customs November 20, 1640, p.32.
- (PAPS) To prepare the charges against Sir Henry Spiller, Margaret Kirke, et al November 21, 1640, p.33.
- (ARGN) To consider the State of the King's Army November 21, 1640, p.34.
- (CRTS) To consider petitions concerning the High Constable and Earl-Marshall's Court November 23, 1640, p.34.
- (PAPS) To investigate the attack upon Mr. Haywood by a papist, John James November 23, 1640, p.34.
- (OFFS) To consider the complaints of the parishioners of St. Gregoire's by St. Paul's Surveyor; Inigo's Jorag November 25, 1640, p.36.
- (TAXS) Ship-money, Tonnage and Poundage, Charge against the Lord Keeper and the Judges November 27, 1640, p.38.

- (POPR) To view the precedents in a case involving a petition by Thomas Rich against Mr. George
November 24, 1640, p.38.
- (STRA) To collect reasons to be used by the House for members to be present in the Lords during the examination of witnesses involved in the charges against Strafford
November 28, 1640, p.39.
- (ELCT) To consider the petitions against Mr. Serjeant Hyde and Mr. J. George (involved, disputed elections)
November 30, 1640, p.39.
- (CFST) To consider the petitions on behalf of A conference with the Lords about the examination of their members in the Earl of Strafford case
November 30, 1640, p.39.
- (LRCL) To consider Mr. Walker's Petition (which concerned ministers)
November 30, 1640, p.40.
- (ELCT) To consider the election between Mr. Borlacy and Mr. Hobby
December 1, 1640, p.41.
- (OFFS) To consider Mr. Chambers' Petition and the complaints of Mr. Vassall (concerned the farmers of the Customs)
December 2, 1640, p.43.
- (LAND) To consider the Petitions of Dr. Tomson, Mrs. Margaret Kirby, et al. (concerned the draining of the fens)
December 3, 1640, p.44.
- (CRTS) To consider the jurisdiction of the Courts of High Commission and Star Chamber
December 3, 1640, p.44.
- (LAND) To set the bounds of the forest
December 4, 1640, p.45.
- (CFSC) Reporters of the Conference with the Lords concerning peace with Scotland
December 4, 1640, p.45.
- (TAXS) To consider a petition against Thomas Connisby from the inhabitants of Watford for the former's "rigorous levying of ship money"
December 5, 1640, p.45.
- (LIBT) To investigate the seizing of Sir Edward Coke's books and papers
December 5, 1640, p.45-46.

- (TAXS) To ask the judges if they were threatened into giving their decisions on ship-money and to acquaint the judges of that day's vote on ship money December 7, 1640, p.46.
- (LRCL) To examine the basis of the authority of the last Convocation December 9, 1640, p.48.
(Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
- To peruse a Petition found on Salisbury Plain (contents not disclosed) December 10, 1640, p.48.
- (TRCO) To consider the petitions on behalf of the prisoners of Algeria December 10, 1640, p.48.
- (ELCT) To consider the case of Tewxbury "and to prepare a Bill to prevent Inconveniencies in Elections here" December 11, 1640, p.49.
- (POPR) To sort out petitions and assign them to committees December 12, 1640, pp.49-50.
- (BISH) To consider all petitions that concern the Bishop of Bath and Welles December 12, 1640, p.50.
- (OFFS) To examine the misdemeanours of the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, and the levying of coat and conduct money December 14, 1640, p.50.
(Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
- "for Mr. Poole's business" December 16, 1640, p.51.
- (BISH) To examine the Archbishop of Canterbury's role "in the great design of the Subversion of the Laws of the Realm and of the Religion; and to prepare and draw up a Charge against Him. L." December 16, 1640, p.52.
(Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
- To consider a petition about the violation of the laws and statutes of Emanuel College, Cambridge December 17, 1640, p.52.
- (CRTS) To consider the petition of Dr. John Bastwick (concerned the Court of High Commission) December 17, 1640, p.52.

- (TRCO) To examine witnesses in the Business concerning Starch" (monopolies) December 17, 1640, pp.52-53.
- (CPMI) Reporters of the Conference with the Lords (subject not disclosed) December 17, 1640, p.53.
- (PRVL) To consider the breaches of the privileges of Parliament, "both the last Parliament, and the Parliament 3rd Caroli" December 18, 1640, pp.53-54.
- (TRCO) To consider the petition of the planters and adventurers of Virginia December 18, 1640, p.54.
- (LRCL) To consider the problem of maintaining preaching ministers December 19, 1640, p.54.
- (LRCL) To consider some way of removing scandalous ministers and putting others in their place December 19, 1640, p.54.
- (CRTS) To consider Sir Richard Grenville's petition—see Clarendon, Book VIII, paragraph 137—Macray edition December 19, 1640, p.55.
- (OFFS) To consider the misdemeanours of the farmers and officers of the Customs December 21, 1640, p.55.
- (RLRF) To consider the abuses of the universities in matters of religion December 22, 1640, p.55.
- (BISH) To receive all petitions and complaints against the Bishop of Ely December 22, 1640, p.56.
- (BISH) To examine all complaints concerning religion in the Diocese of Lincoln December 22, 1640, p.56.
- (CRTS) To consider the jurisdiction of the Court of York and of the Court of the Council of the Marches December 23, 1640, p.57.
- (TAXS) To consider the levying of money by Musqueteers and the unlawful levying of ship-timber money December 24, 1640, p.58.
- (LAND) An Act "for the making good" of copyhold estates of the King's tenants in Lancaster County December 30, 1640, p.59.

- (BISH) To consider Lady Hatten's petition (concerned the Bishop of Ely) December 30, 1640, p.60.
- (POPR) To consider an Act for the Yearly Holding of Parliaments December 30, 1640, p.60.
- (ELCT) To consider the petitions of Sir Lewis Dives, Knight, et al. (concerned disputed elections) January 25, 1641, p.73.
- (CFRL) To prepare for a conference with the Lords about the execution of the laws against December 31, 1640, p.60.
- (ELCT) To consider an Act for M.P.'s for Durham January 14, 1641, p.61.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Treaty with Scotland January 2, 1641, p.62.
- (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the state of the Irish Army January 4, 1641, p.62.
- (CFOF) Managers of "a free conference" with the Lords concerning the declaration of the Scots commissioners on Strafford and the Archbishop of Canterbury January 4, 1641, p.62.
- (CFST) To prepare a way to represent to the Lords the causes of Lord Montmorris, Lord Dillon, Lord Viscount Ely and the Earl of Kildare, (involved Strafford) January 6, 1641, p.64.
- (TRCO) To consider an Act for the naturalization of Peter Heren, et al. January 7, 1641, p.64.
- (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords "concerning the safety of this Kingdom" January 7, 1641, p.65.
- (POPR) A committee on committees (show) and sub-committee of 12 (Strafford) on the January 8, 1641, p.65.
- (ARSY) To consider a way to raise money for the King's Army January 11, 1641, p.66.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the Treaty with Scotland January 12, 1641, p.67.
- (DINM) To consider those in the serjeant's custody, and to give directions for bail January 16, 1641, p.69.

- (CFRL) To prepare Heads for a Conference with the Lords concerning the reprieve of Thomas Goodman, a Jesuit January 23, 1641, p.72.
- (CFRL) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about the previous conference (on Thomas Goodman) January 25, 1641, p.73.
- (CFRL) To prepare for a conference with the Lords about the execution of the laws against priests and Jesuits January 26, 1641, p.73.
- (LGRF) To consider an Act for the limitations of Michaelmas Term January 27, 1641, p.73.
- (LAND) To consider an Act to declare the Common Law concerning salt marshes January 27, 1641, p.73.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the matter between John James and Mr. Hayward January 27, 1641, p.74.
- (RLRF) To consider an Act for the... January 27, 1641, p.74.
- (DINM) To examine a stranger, Mr. Best, who wandered into the House January 28, 1641, p.74.
- (PAPS) To prepare questions for Sir Kenelm Digby, Mr. Mountague and others about papist recusants raising money for the Northern Expedition January 28, 1641, p.74.
- (TRCO) An Act office of the clerk of the market January 29, 1641, p.75.
- (TRCO) To consider an Act against the exporting and transporting of wools February 3, 1641, p.77.
- (PAPS) A committee combining 4F (above) and a sub-committee of 1J (Strafford) on the Earl of Worcester February 4, 1641, p.78.
- (KCM) To consider an Act... Queen
- (STRA) A committee combining 3R (to prepare the causes Lord Montmorris, et al. for the Lords) and a sub-committee on Lord Mountmorris February 4, 1641, p.78.
- (LRCL) To move the Lord Keeper and the Chancellor of the Duchy to remove all the clergy from the Commission of the peace February 5, 1641, p.79.

- (ARSL) To consider amendments to Army Supply Bill from the Lords February 6, 1641, p.80.
- (PRVL) To investigate the unauthorized printing of members' speeches February 6, 1641, p.80.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the Treaty with Scotland February 6, 1641, p.80.
- (ORFS) To investigate the abuses of postmasters February 10, 1641, p.81.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Treaty with Scotland February 11, 1641, p.83.
- (CFPP) Conference with the Lords over the Triennial Bill February 12, 1641, pp.83-84
- (LIBT) To investigate the abuses of printing in general February 13, 1641, p.84.
- (RLRF) To consider an Act for abolishing superstition and idolatry, and reforming church services February 13, 1641, p.84.
- (CRTS) To consider an Act to reverse a decree made in the Chancery Court February 15, 1641, p.85.
- (KCAR) To go to the King to ask him to assent to the Bill for the relief of the Army February 15, 1641, p.86.
- (CFST) To prepare heads for a conference with the Lords concerning Strafford February 16, 1641, p.86.
- (CRTS) To consider the abuses in the Court of Wards February 16, 1641, p.87.
- (KGRF) To consider an Act to confirm letters patent to the Queen February 17, 1641, p.87.
- (CFST) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the sequestering of the Earl of Strafford from his office" February 18, 1641, p.88.
- (STRA) To consider the rights of the Commons in the proceedings in the Lords against Strafford February 18, 1641, p.88.

- (BISH) To consider complaints against Bishop Mainwaring (because the latter had Exclusion Bill) February 23, 1641, p.91.
March 8, 1641, p.92.
- (CFRL) Managers of a Conference with the Lords over February 23, 1641, p.91.
March 9, 1641, p.92.
- (CFSC) Disbanding the Irish army, disarming recusants and removing papists from Court Scotland February 23, 1641, p.91.
March 9, 1641, p.92.
- (SPLY) To treat with merchants for loans February 23, 1641, p.91.
- (OFFS) To consider the abuses of the farmers of the Customs February 24, 1641, p.92.
- (ARSY) To provide security for loans for the Army February 24, 1641, p.92.
- (LAND) To consider an Act on enclosures February 25, 1641, p.92.
March 1, 1641, p.93.
- (CFST) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about Strafford February 25, 1641, p.93.
- (BISH) To consider the matter of Dr. Eden (involved, the imposition of oaths by bishops) February 26, 1641, p.93.
- (LAND) To consider an Act to settle the Estate of William Copley, Esquire February 26, 1641, p.93.
- (LAND) To consider an Act to settle the Estate of the Earl of Winchelsea February 27, 1641, p.94.
March 23, 1641, p.95.
- (LOAN) To go to the City about a loan of £200,000 March 1, 1641, p.94.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords
- (CFRL) To prepare for a conference with the Lords about putting clergymen out of the Commission for the peace March 1, 1641, p.95.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
- (POPR) To consider and prepare a Bill for the continuance and repeal of statutes March 3, 1641, p.95.
- (ARSY) To prepare a Bill for the levying of a tax
- (CFML) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the garrisons of Berwick and Carlyle" March 3, 1641, p.96.
- (STRA) To arrange for the seating of members at the
- (ARSY) To draw up an Order concerning the payment of dead and run-away soldiers March 5, 1641, p.96.
- (TRAC) To consider an Act against usury
- (CFST) To meet with a committee of the Lords concerning the trial of Strafford with the Lord about the Army March 6, 1641, p.98.
March 23, 1641, p.99.

- (BISH) To consider an Act to deprive clergy of temporal office (became the later Bishops' Exclusion Bill) March 7, 1641, p.110.
March 8, 1641, p.99.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
(CFSC) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords over renewal of cessation of arms with Scotland" March 9, 1641, p.100.
March 23, 1641, p.101.
- (PRVL) To consider the quarrel between Sir Henry Herbert and Serjeant Wilde, members of the House March 9, 1641, p.100.
- (RLRF) To consider an Act against pluralities of benefices, recusants March 10, 1641, p.100.
March 20, 1641, p.101.
- (LGRF) To consider an Act to abolish Trial by Battle March 11, 1641, p.101.
March 30, 1641, p.110.
- (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
- (STRA) To consider an Act to establish the Hospital of St. Leonard's upon the Countess Dowager of Exeter April 2, 1641, p.115.
March 12, 1641, p.102.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
(CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on Scotland March 12, 1641, p.103.
- (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords
(LAND) To consider an Act to enable the Marquis of Winton to make leases of twenty-one years while "reserving" the old rent April 9, 1641, p.117.
March 13, 1641, p.103.
- (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords
(CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the charge against Dr. Cousins (a clergyman) at a conference with the Lords in the cessation of arms" March 16, 1641, p.105.
April 9, 1641, p.110.
- (CFSC) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the affairs of both kingdoms" March 17, 1641, p.106.
- (NASY) To prepare a Bill for the levying of tonnage and poundage for the supply of the Navy March 18, 1641, p.107.
- (STRA) To arrange for the seating of members at the Earl of Strafford's trial March 19, 1641, p.107.
- (TRCO) To consider an Act against usury with the Lords concerning Strafford March 19, 1641, p.108.
April 1, 1641, p.110.
- (CFML) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about the Army March 20, 1641, p.109.
March 26, 1641, p.110.

- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Scots March 22, 1641, p.110.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the Army March 23, 1641, p.111.
- (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning Scotland March 24, 1641, p.112.
- (LOBN) With some Lords, to go to the City about a loan^{at Newark} March 25, 1641, p.113.
- (PAPS) To consider an Act to prevent danger from Popish recusants^{at Strafford} March 26, 1641, p.113.
- (BLGT) To consider an Act to reform election abuses^{concerning the legality of the writ under against Strafford} March 30, 1641, p.114.
- (STRA) Members to take part in the trial of Strafford^{to write a witness paper for} April 2, 1641, p.115.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the Navy^{petition from London, Strafford} April 6, 1641, p.116.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over disbanding the Irish Army and disarming recusants^{see Recusants} April 8, 1641, p.117.
- (CFST) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the Trial of Strafford April 9, 1641, p.117.
- (CFML) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the cessation of Arms"^{April 9} April 9, 1641, p.118.
- (PAPS) To examine Bgowae, a priest^{members of both Convocations} April 12, 1641, p.221.
- (RLRF) To consider an Act "for the more free Passage of the Gospel"^{the settling of the} April 12, 1641, p.119.
- (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the Treaty with Scotland^{Report Imprisoned of Westminster upon} April 14, 1641, p.120.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over^{April 10, 1641, p.119} April 15, 1641, p.121.
- (CFST) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning Strafford^{April 30, 1641, p.120-} April 16, 1641, p.122.
- (SPIN) To draw up instructions for the commissioners^{April 30, 1641, p.120-} April 16, 1641, p.122.

- (CFRL) To draw Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning a Fast Day April 17, 1641, p.122.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about Berwick April 19, 1641, p.123.
- (OFFS) To go to the Lord Keeper and the Judges about evidence in the trial of Bensted April 19, 1641, p.123.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about Berwick April 22, 1641, p.125.
- (CFDS) To prepare Heads for a free conference with the Lords about Strafford April 22, 1641, p.126.
- (CFST) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning the legality of the attainder against Strafford April 22, 1641, p.126.
- (PRVL) To investigate a missing paper of Pym's April 23, 1641, p.127.
- (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a petition from London, Strafford and Recusants April 24, 1641, p.127.
- (CFMG) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the Council of the North April 26, 1641, p.128.
- (CRTS) To consider an Act to reform abuses in ecclesiastical Courts April 27, 1641, p.128.
- (PAPS) To consider an Act for the forfeiture of the Estate of John James, a papist April 27, 1641, p.128.
- (LPL) To consider an Act to punish members of both Convocations April 27, 1641, p.129.
- (CHPA) To consider an Act for the settling of the Rectory Improprite of Wolstanton upon Ralph Sneyde etc. (the prohibition) April 28, 1641, p.129.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the votes on the new Canons April 30, 1641, p.130.
- (SPLY) To draw up instructions for the commissioners of the subsidies April 30, 1641, pp.130-131

- (ARSK) To insert a clause into the Army Supply Bill May 1, 1641, p.131.
- (ARMA) To consider the provision of clothing for the Army in an account of the substance May 3, 1641, pp.131-132.
- (LIBT) To draw up a Declaration of the defence of the established religion, the King's person and the liberty of the subject (the Protestation) May 3, 1641, p.132.
- (CFDS) Managers of a Conference with the Lords over the safety of the kingdom May 3, 1641, p.133.
- (DIMP) To draw up lists of those who made the Protestation and those who did not May 4, 1641, pp.133-134.
- (CRTS) To review "the enormous sentences of the Court of Star Chamber" May 4, 1641, p.134.
- (ARPL) To examine Sir John Suckling et al. (about the Army Plot) May 4, 1641, p.134.
- (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords (the topic is not mentioned) May 4, 1641, p.134.
- (PAPS) To go to the justices of the peace for Middlesex about discovering papists in the City, and enforcing the laws against recusants in general May 4, 1641, p.134.
- (GFML) "To prepare Heads for a Message to be sent to the Lords concerning seducing the King's Army" May 5, 1641, p.135.
- (PRVL) To consider the printing of the protestation, the Lord Digby's last speech, and other unauthorized printing of House business May 5, 1641, p.136.
- (LIBT) To consider an Act for the security of the true religion etc. (the Protestation) May 6, 1641, p.136.
- (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the non-appearance of persons summoned to the House of Commons May 6, 1641, p.136.
- (CFMI) To prepare Heads for a Conference with the Lords (the topic is not mentioned) May 6, 1641, p.137.

7X	(CFMX)	"Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords about a number of Bills"	May 7, 1641, p.139.
7Y	(SPLY)	To bring in an account of the subsidies	May 7, 1641, p.139.
7Z	(PAPS)	To consider an Act to repeal a proviso in a statute concerning papists	May 8, 1641, p.139.
8A	(NAMS)	To consider an Act "for the better levying of mariners"	May 8, 1641, p.139.
8B	(CFDS)	To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about the safety of land and sea	May 8, 1641, p.139.
8C	(CFAK)	"Reporters of a conference with the Lords on great and weighty Affairs of the Kingdom"	May 8, 1641, p.139.
8D	(CFMX)	"Managers of a conference with the Lords over the dissolution of Parliament and mariners"	May 8, 1641, p.140.
8E	(CFML)	To meet with the Lords about the pressing of mariners	May 8, 1641, p.140.
8F	(DEFW)	To search the Parliament buildings for "persons ill-affected"	May 10, 1641, p.141.
8G	(CFMI)	Reporters of a conference with the Lords (the topic is not mentioned)	May 10, 1641, p.142.
8H	(CFDS)	"Managers of a conference with the Lords over closing the ports"	May 11, 1641, p.142.
8I	(SPLY)	To treat with certain persons about a loan	May 11, 1641, p.143.
8J	(CFMX)	To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about the Queen Mother and tumults in the kingdom	May 14, 1641, p.143.
8K	(EXIN)	To search the house of Lady Shelley and interrogate her servants	May 14, 1641, p.144.
8L	(PAPS)	To consider "dangerous words spoken by recusants" and to send for those who have remained in London "in contempt of the King's Proclamation"	May 14, 1641, p.147.

- (CFML) "Managers of a conference with the Lords
(CWA) about Mr. Piercy" [Percy] (concerns the
consider an Army Plot) May 15, 1641, p.147
- (CEAK) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords
(TR) over great and weighty affairs of the
Kingdom" May 15, 1641, p.147.
- (CFBS) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords
(TAPS) on the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey" May 17, 1641, p.148.
- (CFRL) Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out)
(CHPA) To answer the petition of Sir John Brooke
(TAXS) (subject matter not disclosed) May 18, 1641, p.149.
- (CHPA) To consider an Act to confirm Letters Patent
(TAXS) to Plymouth for the building of a new
Church May 20, 1641, p.151.
- (LAND) To consider an Act to confirm certain lands
(LAND) on Edmund Duncombe, Esquire May 20, 1641, p.151.
- (CFML) To meet at a "free conference" about the
(CFML) disbanding of the Armies May 20, 1641, p.152.
- (TRCQ) To consider an Act to add to two statutes
(TRCQ) concerning trade on the Thames River May 21, 1641, p.152.
- (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords
(CFML) about the disbanding of the Armies May 21, 1641, p.153.
- (CEOF) To carry up to the Lords the charges against
(CEOF) the Judges May 22, 1641, p.154.
- (CHPA) To consider an Act to divide the parish of
(CHPA) Wigan May 24, 1641, p.155.
- (CHPA) To consider an Act for making a chapel in
(CHPA) the Isle of Wight a parish church May 24, 1641, p.155.
- (SCTY) To consider the eleventh article in the
(SCTY) Scots Treaty June 1, 1641, p.156.
- (PRVL) To consider an "Act to restrain the
(PRVL) Multiplicity of Parliament Protections" May 25, 1641, p.156.

(LAND)	To consider an Act to settle the Estate of Fitzwilliam Coningsby	May 25, 1641, p.156.
(CHPA)	To consider an Act to make the church and inhabitants of Covent Garden parochial	May 25, 1641, p.156.
(SPLY)	To treat with persons concerning wine	
(TRCO)	To examine who benefitted from the tax on wines (Monopolies)	May 26, 1641, p.157.
(TAXS)	To the Lord Keeper to remove the illegal tax on wine	May 26, 1641, p.157.
(PAPS)	To offer to Sir Kenelme Digby et al. the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy for removing Bishops from temporal affairs	May 26, 1641, p.158.
(CFRL)	Reporters of a conference with the Lords over a Bill for abolishing episcopacy	May 27, 1641, p.159.
(TAXS)	To prepare a Preamble and an addition to the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage	May 27, 1641, p.159.
(LAND)	To consider an Act to settle the Estate of Fitzwilliam Coningsby	May 28, 1641, p.160.
(LAND)	To consider an Act to settle Sir Robert Strode's Estate	May 29, 1641, p.160.
(LODN)	To consider an Act to provide London with water	May 29, 1641, p.161.
(SPLY)	To speak to the farmers of the Customs about their rates	May 29, 1641, p.161.
(OFFS)	To go to the judges about releasing recusants	May 31, 1641, pp.161-162
(LAND)	To consider an Act to settle William Byerley's Estate	June 1, 1641, p.164.
(SPLY)	(Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')	
(CFRL)	To consider the petition of Thomas Pawlett (subject matter not disclosed)	June 1, 1641, p.164.
(SPLY)	(Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')	
(SPLY)	To consider an Act for erecting a free school near Alton by John Edgar	June 2, 1641, p.164.

- (LAND) To consider an Act to settle Sir Alexander Denton's Estate June 2, 1641, p.164.
- (SPLY) To treat with persons concerning rates as commissioners of the subsidy of tonnage and poundage June 2, 1641, p.165.
- (ARDB) To go to the committee for the... June 2, 1641, p.165.
- (RLRF) To consider an Act to restrain bargemen and others from working on Sunday June 3, 1641, p.165.
- (SPLY) To draw a bill for the levying of money June 3, 1641, p.165.
- (CFRL) To prepare answers, for a conference with the Lords, to objections to the Bill for removing Bishops from temporal affairs June 3, 1641, p.165.
- (TAXS) To prepare additional reasons for Bishops not voting in Parliament June 4, 1641, p.167.
- (LAND) Managers of a conference with the Lords about excluding bishops and others from temporal affairs June 4, 1641, p.167.
- (CFRL) To settle some... June 4, 1641, p.167.
- (PAPR) To consider "Mr. Smart's business" (Involved the Court of High Commission) June 7, 1641, p.169.
- (CFMX) Reporters of a Conference with the Lords concerning the Scots Treaty and disbanding of the Army June 7, 1641, p.170.
- (SPLY) To prepare a Bill for the coining of plate June 8, 1641, p.170.
- (TAXS) To amend the Bill for Tonnage and Poundage June 10, 1641, p.172.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords June 10, 1641, p.172.
- (ARDB) To consider the best way to disband the armies June 10, 1641, p.172.
- (CFKP) To meet with a Committee of the Lords about June 10, 1641, p.172.
- (ARPL) To go to the Earl of Northumberland about his brother (Percy - involved in the Army Plot) June 12, 1641, p.174.
- (ARDB) Heads for objections to the... June 12, 1641, p.174.
- (CFML) "Reporters and Managers of a Conference with the Lords over disbanding part of the Army" June 14, 1641, p.175.
- (ARPL) To draw up a letter to the Army (concerning the Army Plot) June 14, 1641, p.175.

98A	(CHPA)	To consider an Act to divide the parish of St. Andrew's Holborne in London	June 17, 1641, p.177.
98B	(TAXS)	To consider the Tonnage and Poundage clause at the end of the Petition of Right	June 17, 1641, p.178.
98C	(ARDB)	To go to the Lord General concerning the disbanding of five regiments	June 18, 1641, p.179.
98D	(SPLY)	To draw a Bill "for the levying of monies upon several Persons"	June 18, 1641, p.180.
98E	(TAXS)	To consider an Act to make ship-money illegal	June 19, 1641, p.181.
98F	(LAND)	To consider an Act to settle the Estate of Richard Rod and Richard Escourt	June 21, 1641, p.182.
98G	(SCSY)	To dispense money to the Scots	June 22, 1641, p.182.
98H	(PAPS)	To seize some priests "housed here hard by"	June 24, 1641, p.184.
98I	(CFDS)	A conference with the Lords "concerning affairs of great importance that concern the safety of the Kingdom"	June 24, 1641, p.185.
98J	(SPLY)	To receive money from members of the House	June 24, 1641, p.186.
98K	(LAND)	To consider an Act to establish enclosures in a manor in County Doncaster	June 25, 1641, pp.186.
98L	(CFML)	Reporters of a conference with the Lords about disbanding the Armies	June 25, 1641, p.187.
98M	(CFKF)	To meet with a Committee of the Lords about a message from the King	June 25, 1641, p.187.
98N	(ARDB)	To prepare Heads for directions to the Lord General about disbanding the Army	June 25, 1641, p.188.
98O	(CFKF)	A conference with the Lords "touching the time of the King's going into Scotland"	June 26, 1641, p.189.
98P	(CFLG)	Managers of a Conference with the Lords on the Bill concerning the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission	June 26, 1641, p.189.

100	(CFAK)	A conference with the Lords about the ten propositions of Pym	June 28, 1641, p.190.
101	(SPLY)	To draw up a proviso for charging the bishops in the Supply Bill	June 28, 1641, p.191.
102	(CRTS)	To consider the Lords' Amendments to the Bills of Star Chamber and High Commission	June 28, 1641, p.191.
103	(CFKF)	"Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the King's going to Scotland"	June 29, 1641, p.192.
104	(CFML)	Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords about the provision of money, disbanding the armies, and settling the peace of the Kingdom.	June 30, 1641, p.193.
105	(CFLG)	Managers of a conference with the Lords over the Bills for Star Chamber and High Commission	June 30, 1641, p.194.
106	(BRVL)	To investigate the dispute between two members, Mr. Ashburnham and Mr. Long	July 1, 1641, pp.194-195
107	(CFLG)	Managers of a conference with the Lords about the Bill of Star Chamber	July 1, 1641, p.195.
108	(CRTS)	To draw up an amendment to the Bill of Star Chamber	July 1, 1641, p.195.
109	(CFSY)	To consider an Act to establish fellowships at University College, Oxford	July 2, 1641, p.195.
110	(CFMK)	Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords about the speedy raising of money	July 2, 1641, p.196.
111	(POPR)	To consider the pay of the officers and servants of the House	July 2, 1641, p.196.
112	(ARSY)	To consider an Act to secure billet money for the inhabitants of York	July 2, 1641, p.196.
113	(CFMI)	Reporters of a conference with the Lords	

- (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
on honours July 2, 1641, p.196.
- (PAPS) To inquire after the arrears of recusants
(Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out') July 2, 1641, p.197.
- (CFKI) To consider an Act to confirm the statutes
of Emanuel College, Cambridge July 2, 1641, p.197.
- (SPLY) To consider what rates should be allowed to
the collectors of the subsidies July 3, 1641, p.198.
- (CFOF) To carry up the articles of impeachment
against the judges July 3, 1641, p.198.
- (LIBT) To consider an Act to better enable members
to discharge their consciences in
parliamentary proceedings July 3, 1641, p.198.
- (SPLY) To collect assessments from the members of
the House July 5, 1641, p.198.
- (SPLY) To consider some way to raise ~~10,000~~
for the Queen Mother's journey July 5, 1641, p.199.
- (KGRF) To consider the restoration of the Elector
Palatine July 5, 1641, p.199.
- (OFFS) To consider an Act against unjust exactions
of fees from sheriffs July 6, 1641, p.200.
- (OFFS) To inquire into procured money for Francis
Windebanke, Sir John Sackling; et al. July 7, 1641, p.201.
- (ARDB) To go to the Earl of Essex about disbanding
the Army July 7, 1641, p.201.
- (CFIR) Reporters and managers of a conference with
the Lords over the Earl of Leicester's
letters July 8, 1641, p.203.
- (CFVL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over
July 8, 1641, p.203.
- (PAPS) To examine Peter de Fountaine about
harboring a priest July 9, 1641, p.204.
- (FRVL) To examine the business between
July 9, 1641, p.204.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
over disbanding of the Army July 9, 1641, p.205.

- 115 (OFFS) To go to the judges about Peter de Fountaine and his priest July 10, 1641, p.205.
- 116 (SPLY) To go to the Lord Keeper to issue commissions for the speedy raising of money July 10, 1641, p.206.
- 117 (CFKF) To meet with a committee of the Lords over whether to move the King further on the Manifesto for the Palatinate July 12, 1641, p.207.
- 118 (POPR) To expedite the business before the House July 12, 1641, p.208.
- 119 (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the King's answer to a message July 12, 1641, p.208.
- 120 (PAPS) To examine Mrs. Miller about harboring priests and Jesuits July 13, 1641, p.208.
- 121 (CFPP) To Prepare votes concerning Lord Digby for the Lords (Lord Digby published a speech without authorization) July 13, 1641, p.209.
- 122 (CFKF) To prepare Heads for a conference on the Queen's journey July 14, 1641, p.210.
- 123 (TRCO) To consider the patents granted to the Merchant Adventurers concerning wool July 14, 1641, p.210.
- 124 (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Queen's journey July 14, 1641, p.211.
- 125 (GUAR) To prepare Heads for a Bill regulating arms, ammunition and the Trained Bands July 15, 1641, p.212.
- 126 (SPLY) To prepare an Order for taking the accounts of collectors of the subsidy July 16, 1641, p.214.
- 127 (LAND) To consider an Act to settle the Earl of Bedford's Estate July 17, 1641, p.215.
- 128 (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the disarming of recusants July 19, 1641, p.216.
- 129 (PRVL) To examine the "business" between Sir James Thynne and his brother July 20, 1641, p.217.

- 118 (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over a message from the King July 20, 1641, p.217.
- 119 (DIMP) To take the names of those who remained in the Painted Chamber and ignored the roll call July 20, 1641, p.217.
- 121 (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over a message from the Queen July 21, 1641, p.219.
- 122 (GUAR) To consider an Act for importing gunpowder July 21, 1641, p.219.
- 123 (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords over adjournment July 22, 1641, p.220.
- 124 (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords over disbanding the armies July 22, 1641, p.220.
- 125 (SPLY) To inquire about the delivery of Commissions for the Bill of pill-money July 23, 1641, p.221.
- 126 (LIBT) To consider an Act about the printing and importing of books (joined with 4M and 4R August 3, 1641, thereafter coded as 12MOR) July 24, 1641, p.222.
- 127 (TRBA) To consider an Act concerning the trained bands and ammunition July 24, 1641, p.223.
- 128 (CFSY) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about borrowing money from London July 24, 1641, p.223.
- 129 (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a message from the King July 28, 1641, p.227.
- 130 (POPR) To consider what is fit to present to the House while the King is in Scotland July 28, 1641, p.227.
- 131 (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords over disbanding the army July 28, 1641, p.228.
- 132 (ARSY) To consider an Act to explain ambiguities in the Act for the supply of the Army July 28, 1641, p.228.
- 133 (LAND) To consider an Act to settle Sir Francis Popham's Estate July 29, 1641, p.228.

- 117 (ARSY) To adjust the accounts of the budget for the Army July 29, 1641, p.229.
- 118 (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords over disbandment of the Army July 29, 1641, p.229.
- 119 (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the King's journey to Scotland July 29, 1641, p.230.
- 120 (CFI) (BISH) To prepare the impeachment charges against the bishops July 30, 1641, p.230.
- 121 (DIMP) To prepare a Bill excluding any member who will not take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy from voting on matters of religion and church government July 30, 1641, p.230.
- 122 (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the Scots Commissioners' answer to the disbanding of the armies July 31, 1641, p.232.
- 123 (SGSY) To prepare a Bill to secure money for the Scots August 2, 1641, p.232.
- 124 (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords "touching a printed Paper, concerning the Protestation" August 2, 1641, p.232.
- 125 (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the last conference August 2, 1641, p.232.
- 126 (LRGL) To search the records of the last Convocation August 3, 1641, p.233.
- 127 (DIMP) To take the names of members who remained in the Painted Chamber and ignored the roll call August 3, 1641, p.233.
- 128 (CFOP) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the judges impeached by the House August 3, 1641, p.233.
- 129 (CLCY) To bring in the Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom and of the Church August 3, 1641, p.234.
- 130 (LODN) To the City to urge the collection of poll money August 4, 1641, p.235.

- 12K (PAPS) To consider Peter Heywood's petition August 4, 1641, p.235.
- 12L (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the disbanding of the armies August 4, 1641, p.235.
- 12M (CFOF) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the judges August 5, 1641, p.237.
- 12N (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over a custos regni while the King is in Scotland August 5, 1641, p.238.
- 12O (CFML) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about disbanding the armies August 5, 1641, p.239.
- 12P (SCSY) To consider an Act to secure "Brotherly Assistance" for the Scots August 5, 1641, p.239.
- 12Q (LAND) To consider an Act for the disafforesting of lands of Sir James Thynne August 6, 1641, p.239.
- 12R (CFML) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning disbanding the armies August 6, 1641, p.240.
- 12S (CFMX) Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords over the Treaty and soldiers in Ireland August 6, 1641, p.240.
- 12T (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords over a custos regni August 6, 1641, p.242.
- 12U (ARDB) To draw up a letter to the Lord General about disbanding the troops of horse August 7, 1641, p.243.
- 12V (CFKF) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning the King's journey to Scotland August 7, 1641, p.243.
- 12W (CFKF) Managers and Reporters of a conference with the Lords over a custos regni August 7, 1641, p.243.
- 12X (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the last free conference August 7, 1641, p.245.
- 12Y (CFSC) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about relations with Scotland August 8, 1641, p.245.

- 13Z (CFKF) Reporters of a conference about an Act to enable commissioners to grant royal assent in King's absence August 9, 1641, p.247.
- 14A (SCTY) To examine the Bill concerning the Scots Treaty August 9, 1641, p.248.
- 14B (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the Treaty with Scotland August 9, 1641, p.248.
- 14C (SCTY) To consider the Scots Treaty and the Bill concerning it August 10, 1641, p.249.
- 14D (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the Bill for the Scots Treaty August 10, 1641, p.249.
- 14E (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over disbanding the armies August 10, 1641, p.250.
- 14F (ARDB) To draw up a letter to the Lord General about disbanding the army August 10, 1641, p.250.
- 14G (LAND) To consider an Act to settle Hobart's Estate August 11, 1641, p.250.
- 14H (Miscellaneous-not on the computer "print-out")
To consider the petition of James Beverly against Sir William Bryers August 11, 1641, p.250.
- 14I (TRCO) To consider the Merchant Strangers' petition August 11, 1641, p.251.
- 14J (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the impeachment of the bishops August 11, 1641, p.251.
- 14K (SPLY) To receive money collected for the public service August 11, 1641, pp.251-252
- 14L (CFRL) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning the impeachment of the bishops August 11, 1641, p.252.
- 14M (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over the Scots army August 11, 1641, p.252.

- 136 (PLCY) To bring in a Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom August 12, 1641, p.253.
- 137* (PLCY) To bring in a Remonstrance of the State of the Church August 12, 1641, p.253.
- 138 (CRTS) To consider an Act to abolish the Court of the Marches of Wales August 13, 1641, p.253.
- 139 (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the Scots Treaty August 13, 1641, p.254.
- 140 (CFML) Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords over soldiers needed by the French and Spanish King August 13, 1641, p.254.
- 141 (STRA) To prepare the Transmission of Lord Loftus' case August 13, 1641, p. 255.
- 142 (SCCO) To be commissioners to Scotland August 14, 1641, p.256.
- 143 (SCCO) To draw up Heads for instructions to the Commissioners to Scotland August 14, 1641, p.256.
- 144 (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the Spanish ambassador transporting men out of Ireland August 14, 1641, p.257.
- 145 (CFDS) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about "putting the kingdom in a posture of defence" August 14, 1641, p.257.
- 146 (QFES) To inquire who have been removed from the offices of commission of the peace and the commission for poll-money, and by whose authority August 14, 1641, p.257.
- 147 (ARDB) To prepare a letter to the Lord General about disbanding the army August 16, 1641, p.258.
- 148 (PAPS) To consider the petition of tradesmen and artificers about papist trading in London August 16, 1641, p.258.
- 149 (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a letter from the Lord General concerning disbandment of the army August 16, 1641, p.258.

- 15A (CFML) To meet with a committee of the Lords about the security of Hull August 16, 1641, p.259.
- 15B (OFFS) To go to the Lord Keeper about putting Mrs. Price out of the commission of the peace August 17, 1641, pp.260-261.
- 15C (CFRL) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about disarming recusants August 17, 1641, p.261.
- 15D (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the defence of the kingdom August 17, 1641, p.261.
- 15E (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over Treaty and the petition to the King concerning Scotland August 18, 1641, p.262.
- 15F (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on securing the Tower August 18, 1641, p.262.
- 15G (KGRF) To go to the Queen for instructions concerning the commissioners to Scotland August 18, 1641, p.263.
- 15H (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning disbanding the army August 19, 1641, p.264.
- 15I (ARDB) To go to the North about disbanding the army August 19, 1641, p.264.
- 15J (CFML) To meet with a committee of the Lords about disbanding the army August 19, 1641, p.264.
- 15K (ARDB) To draw up a letter to the Lord General about disbanding the army August 19, 1641, p.265.
- 15L (IRDS) To examine Mr. Walsh about forces raised in Ireland August 20, 1641, p.266.
- 15M (SCCO) To prepare the warrant for the commissioners to Scotland August 20, 1641, p.265.
- 15N (ARDB) To draw an Order to the Lord General "that both Houses want speedy disbanding of the Army" August 20, 1641, p.267.

- (CFRL) Reporters of a conference with the Lords over disarming recusants August 21, 1641, p.267.
- (PAPS) To put the Ordinance of Parliament for the disarming of recusants into execution August 21, 1641, p.267.
- (PAPS) To prepare an Ordinance of Parliament for the disarming of recusants August 21, 1641, p.268.
- (SPLY) To prepare letters to sheriffs urging the speedy collection of poll-money August 23, 1641, p.268.
- (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about some letters, propositions about Hull and the Queen's priests August 24, 1641, p.269.
- (ARSY) To draw up a list of Reformado officers and the pay due to them August 24, 1641, p.270.
- (CFML) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the providing and sending of monies for disbanding the King's Army...." August 24, 1641, p.270.
- (SPLY) To prepare an Order for the review of the assessments of poll-money August 24, 1641, p.270.
- (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a letter from the Lord General August 25, 1641, p.271.
- (NAGN) "...to take the whole State of the Navy into consideration...." August 25, 1641, p.271.
- (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about preserving the saltpetre mines August 26, 1641, p.273.
- (NASY) To see the commissioners of the Treasury about tonnage and poundage for the Navy August 26, 1641, p.273.
- (CFMI) To meet with a committee of the Lords to prepare an Order for a public Thanksgiving August 26, 1641, p.273.
- (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the recess August 27, 1641, p.274.

- 16C (LGRF) To consider the petitions from prisoners in London and vicinity August 28, 1641, p.274.
- 16D (CFMX) Managers and reporters of a conference on the office of the Ordinance, the votes on the Court of York, levies of men in Ireland for Spanish King and the votes on the Tower August 28, 1641, p.275.
- 16E (CFKF) To meet with a committee of the Lords to prepare a message to the King concerning the French and Spanish King levy of men in Ireland August 28, 1641, p.275.
- 16F (BISH) To consider the petition from Hertford County (concerned episcopacy) August 30, 1641, p.276.
- 16G (TRCO) To consider the petition of merchants for erecting a Company for America and Africa August 30, 1641, p.276.
- 16H (CFKF) "Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords about a message from the King" August 30, 1641, p.276.
- 16I (GFPP) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords over adjournment till Monday next" August 30, 1641, p.276.
- 16J (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter from the Lord General August 30, 1641, p.277.
- 16K (RLRF) To consider the religious innovations in the universities and the Inns of Court August 31, 1641, p.278.
- 16L (IRMI) To consider the petitions of "Sir Frederick Hambleton" and the "Widow Linche" (concerned Ireland) October 30, 1641, p.280.
September 1, 1641, p.280.
- 16M (CFMI) To meet with a committee of the Lords about an Order concerning the plague October 21, 1641, p.280.
September 6, 1641, p.280.
- 16N (NASY) To disburse money for the Supply of the Navy September 6, 1641, p.280.
- 16O (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords (topic not mentioned) September 6, 1641, p.281.
- 16P (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a letter from "Mr. Secretary Vane and the Lord Howard" September 8, 1641, p.282.

- 16Q (LAND) To prepare a letter to the sheriffs concerning the preservation of deer in the Forest of Windsor September 8, 1641, p.282.
- 16R (CFMI) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter from Lord Maitland about the plague September 8, 1641, p.283.
- 16S (CHPA) To consider new buildings for the parish of St. Clement Danes* September 9, 1641, p.284
- 16T (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords about limiting forces in the employ of foreign Princes and instructions to the commissioners to Scotland September 9, 1641, p.285.
- 16U (CFIR) "Managers of a conference with the Lords about the Transmission of some Irish Causes" September 9, 1641, p.286.
- 16V (CFRL) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about the performance of divine service September 9, 1641, p.286.
- 16W (RLRF) To prepare the vote of the House concerning the performance of divine service "with the Narrative of the whole Matter" to be printed by the House September 9, 1641, p.287.
- 16X (PLCY) To meet during the recess to direct the business of Parliament September 9, 1641, pp.288-289
- 16Y (CFDS) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about "securing the Kingdom and Parliament" October 20, 1641, p.290.
- 16Z (CFDS) To meet with a committee of the Lords about the safety of the Kingdom October 21, 1641, p.291.
- 17A (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about disbanding the army October 23, 1641, p.294.
- 17B (DFPW) To consider a dry place for the guards for Westminster to Stand in, and to furnish them with powder and bullets October 25, 1641, p.294.
- 17C (TRCO) To speak to the Postmaster about the Petition of merchants trading to Holland and Flanders October 25, 1641, p.294.

- 17D (CFIR) To prepare and transmit the votes concerning Londonderry to the Lords October 25, 1641, p.294.
- 17E (ARSY) To investigate the complaints of the Troops concerning the captains' detaining conduct-money October 25, 1641, p.294.
- 17F (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a letter from the King to the Lord Keeper October 26, 1641, p.295.
- 17G (EXIN) To examine Mrs. Mordant about a threatening letter to Pym October 26, 1641, p.295.
- 17H (CFRL) To prepare Heads for a conference "concerning the Sequestering the Bishops from their Votes in Parliament...." October 26, 1641, p.295.
- 17I (TRCO) To draw a Bill "to inhibit" the importing of currants October 27, 1641, p.295.
- 17J (POPR) To draw up an Order that no committee will sit without a new Order from the House October 27, 1641, p.296.
- 17K (KGOF) To prepare Heads for a petition to the King about evil counsellors October 28, 1641, p.297.
- 17L (ARSY) To peruse the state of the accounts of the paymaster of Carlile October 28, 1641, p.297.
- 17M (CFPP) To prepare the transmission of the cause of Holles, Selden, Valentine and Strode, for the Lords (concerned breaches of privilege) October 28, 1641, p.298.
- 17N (SPLY) To review the collection of poll-money October 29, 1641, p.298.
- 17O (DINM) To draw up a list of those voted delinquent by the House October 29, 1641, p.298.
- 17P (CFKF) To prepare Heads for a conference about a joint petition to King to stay the making of five bishops October 29, 1641, p.298.

- 170 (POPR) To keep St. Margaret's Church free for members to hear a Sermon October 30, 1641, p.299.
- 171 (CFIR) Managers of a Conference with the Lords about the rebellion in Ireland November 1, 1641, p.300.
- 172 (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the last conference (Ireland) November 1, 1641, p.301.
- 173 (CFSY) With a Committee of the Lords, to go to London about a loan November 2, 1641, p.302.
- 174 (CFIR) To meet with a committee of the Lords "to consider of the State of the Irish Affairs" November 2, 1641, p.302.
- 175 (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a rumour about the Prince of Wales and guards for Parliament November 2, 1641, p.302.
- 176 (ARSY) To consider what recompense is to be given to the soldiers, "and in what manner" November 2, 1641, p.303.
- 177 (SPLY) To go to the Chamber of London and to the commissioners for the poll-money to have the creditors postpone the receipt of their money November 3, 1641, p.304.
- 178 (TWRL) To go to the Tower to administer the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all strangers there November 3, 1641, p.304.
- 179 (EXIN) To consider the statute for taking the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and what to do with strangers who refuse the oath November 4, 1641, p.305.
- 180 (IRMY) To consider a Bill for raising soldiers for Ireland November 4, 1641, p.305.
- 181 (EXIN) To examine Mr. Steward "touching the Information given in of words spoken by him;...." November 5, 1641, p.306.
- 182 (DFPW) To arrange for a "strong and sufficient Watch" for Westminster November 6, 1641, p.306.
- 183 (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords about Earl of Essex commanding forces "this side of the Trent" and the answer of the Scots November 6, 1641, p.306.

- 18E (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning instructions to the committees in Scotland November 9, 1641, p.308.
- 18F (TRCO) To consider the propositions of the merchants to transport Spanish money into Ireland November 9, 1641, p.309.
- 18G (TRBA) To deliver to the Earl of Essex, Holland and Dorset the petition of the Trained Bands November 10, 1641, p.310.
- 18H (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords over Irish affairs November 10, 1641, p.310.
- 18I (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning letters from the Lord Justices and Privy Councilors (concerned Ireland) November 11, 1641, pp.311-312.
- 18J (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords about Ireland and instructions to the committees in Scotland November 11, 1641, p.312.
- 18K (LODN) To go to London about raising 200,000 November 12, 1641, p.313.
- 18L (EXIN) To examine Mr. Roberts. November 12, 1641, p.313.
- 18M (SPLY) To draw up an Order concerning the defaulters on the payment of poll-money (On November 26, 1641 joined to 17N and thereafter referred to as 18MN) November 13, 1641, p.314.
- 18N (DINM) To consider the outrage to the Duke of Florence's agent by those employed by the House for apprehending priests November 13, 1641, p.314.
- 18O (BISH) To consider the plea and demurrer of the twelve bishops November 13, 1641, p.314.
- 18P (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords about instructions to the committees in Scotland November 13, 1641, p.315.
- 18Q (CRIS) To prepare an Order concerning the Court at Yorke November 15, 1641, p.315.

- 182 (TRBA) To prepare an Ordinance for putting the Trained Bands into a "Posture of Defence" November 15, 1641, p.316.
- 183 (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords about examining witnesses with information about the peace of the kingdom and the safety of members of Parliament November 15, 1641, p.316.
- 184 (EXIN) To set a guard upon and search the Houses of the Earl of Worcester and Sir Basil Brooke November 16, 1641, p.317.
- 185 (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the public safety November 16, 1641, p.317.
- 186 (EXIN) To set a guard upon and search the house of Lord Petre November 16, 1641, p.317.
- 187 (DFPW) To appoint guards for the safety of Parliament November 17, 1641, p.318.
- 188 (ARPL) To examine O'Neal and others (concerned the Army Plot) November 17, 1641, p.318.
- 189 (CFRL) To prepare reasons at a conference concerning the securing of papists November 17, 1641, p.318.
- 190 (PAPS) To examine Sherborne "Yesterday sent for by the Serjeant at Arms" (papists) November 18, 1641, p.319.
- 191 (IRSY) To prepare an Ordinance for security to London for the money advanced for Ireland November 18, 1641, p.319.
- 192 (PRVL) To investigate letters written to some merchants of London (concerned privileges of Parliament) November 18, 1641, p.319.
- 193 (NASY) To view the rates of the victuals of the Navy November 19, 1641, p.320.
- 194 (EXIN) To examine Mr. Le Russell about his remarks on the rebellion in Ireland November 19, 1641, p.321.
- 195 (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on a number of topics, one of them on custody of the Isle of Wight November 19, 1641, p.321.

- 19I (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
over a letter read in the House
(concerned Ireland) November 20, 1641, p.321.
- 19J (ARHL) To examine what shipping is available to
transport the magazine at Hull November 22, 1641, p.322.
- 19K (SCCO) To go to the Lord Mayor about a house for
the Scots Commissioner November 22, 1641, p.322.
- 19L (IRDS) To examine the Irish lately taken upon
suspicion by Order of this House November 24, 1641, p.324.
- 19M (CFDS) "Reporters of a conference with the Lords
about the Guards outside Parliament" November 26, 1641, p.325.
- 19N (LGRF) To go to the Justices of the King's Bench
to have Adam Courtney, a prisoner in
Aylesbury jail, removed by a writ of
Habeas Corpus November 27, 1641, p.325.
- 19O (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
about the King's answer concerning a
guard for Parliament November 27, 1641, p.326.
- 19P (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords
over a Bill for securing papists and
security to London for a loan November 29, 1641, p.327.
- 19Q (KGSA) To take the Remonstrance to the King at
Hampton Court November 30, 1641, p.327.
- 19R (TAXS) To consider the tax on salt and wine November 30, 1641, p.327.
- 19S (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
about the security to London for the loan,
and apprehending papists November 30, 1641, p.327.
- 19T (DFPW) To have the High Constable of Westminster
replace the dismissed guards for Parliament November 30, 1641, p.328.
- 19U (SCCO) To provide a "well-furnished" house for
the Scots Commissioners in London December 1, 1641, p.328.
- 19V (CFRL) "Managers of a Conference with the Lords
concerning the Proceedings against the
thirteen Bishops and their message on
Ro. Phillips the Priest" December 1, 1641, p.329.

- (BISH) To prepare the charge against the thirteen bishops December 1, 1641, p.329.
- (PAPS) To prepare a Bill for the disarming of recusants December 3, 1641, p.330.
- (CFPP) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about their consenting to Certain Bills and to inform them that the Commons is the representative body of the whole kingdom "and their Lordships being but as particular Persons..." December 3, 1641, p.330.
- (CFIR) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords over Ireland and transporting ammunition and ships there December 3, 1641, p.331.
- (PAPS) To consider the reasons for maintaining the Commons' amendments to the Bill for apprehending papists December 3, 1641, p.331.
- (SCCO) To be the commissioners to deal with the commissioners of Scotland December 3, 1641, p.331.
- (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the Bill of Protections and privileges of Parliament December 3, 1641, p.331.
- (SPLY) To review the accounts of the commission of the subsidies for Middlesex December 6, 1641, p.332.
- (ELECT) To suggest to the House ways of preventing election abuses December 6, 1641, p.333.
- (BISH) To consider some matter (the exact nature is not mentioned) in the proceedings against the bishops December 6, 1641, p.333.
- (PRVL) To consider the recommitted Bill of Protections "with Amendments, Alterations and Additions" December 7, 1641, p.334.
- (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a message from the Queen concerning Philips and the Bill for pressing soldiers December 7, 1641, p.335.

- 20F (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about instructions to the Scots commissioners and the French Ambassador's request to the King about priests December 8, 1641, p.335.
- 20G (NASY) To prepare an Order for the commissioner of the Treasury and the officers of the receipt not to dispose of money from tonnage and poundage until provision is made for the defence of the seas. December 8, 1641, p.335.
- 20H (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords about instructions to the Scots commissioners on Ireland December 8, 1641, p.336.
- 20I (PAPS) To examine some priests "upon such questions and matters as they shall think fit;" December 10, 1641, p.337.
- 20J (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords about amendments to the Bill for pressing soldiers December 10, 1641, p.338.
- 20K (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about the Bill for pressing soldiers December 10, 1641, p.338.
- 20L (LAND) To consider the petition from Wisbich (concerned the draining of the fens) December 11, 1641, p.338.
- 20M (SPLY) To acquaint the Barons of the Exchequer with an Order that they shall pay the collectors of the subsidies December 13, 1641, p.340.
- 20N (DFPW) To examine the sending of armed men to the palace at Westminster December 13, 1641, p.340.
- 20O (IRSY) To consider Mr. Jesson's proposition for providing clothing for the soldiers in Ireland December 13, 1641, p.340.
- 20P (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the thirteen bishops December 13, 1641, p.341.
- 20Q (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the Commissioner to deal with the Scots commissioners December 13, 1641, p.341.

- 198 (CFRL) "Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the Condemned Priests" December 13, 1641, p.341.
- 199 (CFRL) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords on the priests December 13, 1641, p.341.
- 200 (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords about privileges of Parliament December 14, 1641, p.342.
- 201 (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the priests and a letter from Ireland December 14, 1641, p.343.
- 202 (CFML) Managers of a free conference over the Bill for pressing of soldiers December 14, 1641, p.343.
- 203 (CFKE) To meet with a committee of the Lords to prepare a statement to the King about breach of privileges of Parliament December 14, 1641, p.343.
- 204 (IRSY) To collect contributions from members for the relief of refugees from Ireland December 16, 1641, p.344.
- 205 (PAPS) To go to the Lord Keeper to have him issue Commissions to the Mayor of Berwick, Hull and Newcastle to enable them to tender oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to papists December 16, 1641, p.346.
- 20Z (KGPR) To go to the King with a statement concerning breach of privilege of Parliament December 16, 1641, p.346.
- 21A (IRMY) To go to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for commissions for Lord Dungarvon Lord Conway, Sir John Clotworthy, et al. December 17, 1641, p.347.
- 21B (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning propositions from the House on Ireland December 17, 1641, p.348.
- 21C (POPR) To arrange to have the Church of St. Margaret's Westminster available for members December 17, 1641, p.348.

- 208 (RLRF) To prepare a declaration for the justices of the peace to put the laws against swearers, drunkards and Sabbath-breakers into execution December 17, 1641, p.348.
- 209 (EXIN) To peruse the letters that are in the custody of Mr. Speaker that have come from France December 18, 1641, p.348.
- 210 (SCCO) To examine the house for the Scots commissioners and to inform the owners that the House will defray the charges December 18, 1641, p.349.
- 211 (IRSY) To prepare a Bill for contributions throughout the kingdom for the relief of Irish refugees December 18, 1641, p.349.
- 212 (CFIR) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords on the Parliament in Ireland December 18, 1641, p.349.
- 213 (PAPS) To consider an Act for the disarming of Romish recusants December 20, 1641, p.349.
- 214 (OFFS) To repair to the King's Attorneys to ask them about their interrogations of certain persons December 20, 1641, p.350.
- 215 (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning a Treaty with the Scots December 20, 1641, p.350.
- 216 (IRSY) To insert a clause providing commissioners into the Bill for the relief of Irish refugees December 21, 1641, p.352.
- 217 (SCCO) To provide Furnishings for the House for the Scots Commissioners December 21, 1641, p.352.
- 218 (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the affairs of Ireland December 21, 1641, p.353.
- 219 (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the matter of the last conference December 21, 1641, p.353.
- 220 (POPR) To thank the ministers Mr. Calamy and Mr. Marshall for their Sermons yesterday and to think of a way to raise £20 apiece for them December 23, 1641, p.353.

- 21Q (PAPS) To require the sheriff and justices of the peace for Bedfordshire to assist them in apprehending papists in that county and securing its magazine December 23, 1641, p.354.
- 21R (TWRL) To inquire "in what Hands the Tower of London now is..." December 23, 1641, p.354.
- 21S (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the impeachment of Daniel O'Neal December 23, 1641, p.354.
- 21T (CFSC) Managers of a conference with the Lords about a Treaty with the Scots December 23, 1641, p.354.
- 21U (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the safety of the Kingdom and the City of London December 23, 1641, p.355.
- 21V (RLRF) To bring in a Bill against Sabbath-breakers, swearers and drunkards, "and to prevent the increase, and suppress the great Number of Alehouses and Tippling Houses December 24, 1641, p.356.
- 21W (CFDS) To prepare Heads for a conference concerning the safety of the Tower and the kingdom December 24, 1641, p.356.
- 21X (LRCL) To consider and give their opinion to this House on Mr. Williamson's sermon preached at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields December 24, 1641, p.356.
- 21Y (IRSY) To treat with the Merchant Adventurers about a loan December 24, 1641, p.357.
- 21Z (IRSY) To speak to the Master of the Ordnance about providing arms and ammunition for the Army in Ireland December 24, 1641, p.357.
- 22A (TWRL) To repair to the Constable of the Tower and ask him "to lodge and reside within the Tower, and take the Custody and Guard of that Place" December 24, 1641, p.357.
- 22B (IRDS) To examine the Lord Dillon and Colonel Toff and to seize their papers (concerned the rebellion in Ireland) December 24, 1641, p.357.
- 22C (SPLY) To inquire what monies raised for the public service still remain in the hands of officials December 27, 1641, p.357.

- 22D (IRSY) To consider Mr. Jepson's report on the State of Munster and all propositions for supplying that province December 27, 1641, p.357.
- 22E (CFOF) To go to the Lords for copies of the proceedings against the Earl of Bristol December 27, 1641, p.358.
- 22F (CFPP) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a scandal involving members of both Houses December 27, 1641, p.358.
- 22G (CFKE) To meet with a committee of the Lords to prepare a petition to the King to discover the informers of the scandal December 27, 1641, p.358.
- 22H (LGRF) To inquire by whose authority certain citizens are committed to the Gatehouse "and to discharge them if they shall see Cause" December 27, 1641, p.358.
- 22I (CFDS) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about the crowds surrounding Parliament December 27, 1641, p.358.
- 22J (KGRF) With a committee of the Lords to attend the King at Whitehall concerning a petition about words spoken at Kensington (concerned rumours about Parliament taking the Prince of Wales into custody) December 29, 1641, p.360.
- 22K (IRMY) To go to the Lord Lieutenant to have him appoint Owen O'Connelly as commander of a troop of dragoons December 29, 1641, pp.360-361.
- 22L (IRMY) To prepare an Order for the raising of forces for Munster December 29, 1641, p.361.
- 22M (LGRF) To examine the authority by which some apprentices were committed to jail December 29, 1641, p.361.
- 22N (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about a message from the King on Ireland and propositions by the Earl of Warwick to transport men to Ireland December 29, 1641, p.361.

- 220 (IRMY) To prepare a Declaration "concerning the Obstructions in the Affairs of Ireland, and the Causes thereof," also to consider the removal of the Earl of Bristol from the King and Council December 29, 1641, p.362.
- 221 (CFPP) Reporters of a conference about a petition from the bishops to the King and the House of Lords December 30, 1641, p.362.
- 222 (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the safety of the kingdom and both Houses of Parliament December 30, 1641, p.363.
- 223 (IRSY) To prepare an Ordinance of Parliament for the security of the Merchant Adventurer loan (for Ireland) December 30, 1641, p.363.
- 224 (DFPW) To supervise the placing of "sufficiently armed" guards for Parliament December 30, 1641, p.364.
- 225 (PAPS) To peruse letters directed to several people in Rome December 31, 1641, p.364.
- 226 (IRMY) To go to the Lord Lieutenant to recommend Sir Faithful Fortescue for a post, and to order officers to take the Protestation and the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy December 31, 1641, p.364.
- 227 (GUAR) To consider how the Kingdom may be furnished with powder and arms December 31, 1641, p.364.
- 228 (BISH) To consider whether anything need be added for the impeachment of the bishops, and how to hasten the trial December 31, 1641, p.364.
- 229 (KGDS) To go to the King to ask for a guard of the Trained Bands for Parliament December 31, 1641, p.365.
- 230 (DFSG) To inquire by what warrant men are levied December 31, 1641, p.365.
- 231 (KGDS) To deliver a message to the King concerning a guard for Parliament December 31, 1641, p.365.

- 23A (KGDS) To consider the King's reply to a request
for a guard for Parliament December 31, 1641, p.365.
- 23B (SCMI) ^{to draw} To go to the Scots Commissioners about the
^{Committ} release of Captain Wintour's boy January 3, 1642, p.366.
- 23C (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords
concerning a breach of privilege of
Parliament January 3, 1642, p.367.
- 23D (KGPR) To the King about his message on the five
members January 3, 1642, p.367.
- 23E (CFPP) Managers of a ^{manit} conference with the Lords
concerning the last conference January 3, 1642, p.367.
- 23F (EX) ^{ne} (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
To the Inns of Court about their
communications with the King's Court January 4, 1642, p.367.
- 23G (LODN) To repair to ^{the} the Common Council of London
and warn them "in what Danger the
Parliament, the Kingdom and City, is in" January 4, 1642, pp.367-
368
- 23H (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords
concerning the removal of guards near
Parliament January 4, 1642, p.368.
- 23I (EXIN) To search the House of the Marquis de
Vieu Ville for ammunition January 4, 1642, p.368.
- 23J (PRVL) To consider "some way for vindicating the
Privileges of Parliament" January 5, 1642, p.368.
- 23K (PLCY) To consider and resolve "of all Things that
may concern the Good and Safety of the City
and Kingdom;" (Guildhall-Grocers' Hall
committee) January 5, 1642, p.368.
- 23L (POPR) To consider an Act "for enabling the Lords
and Commons to adjourn this present
Parliament, from Place to Place, as they
shall see cause." January 11, 1642, p.370.
- 23M (CFDS) To prepare Heads for a Conference with the
Lords about the assembling of horse at
Kingston, the Tower of London and the
magazine at Hull January 12, 1642, p.372.

- 23N (DFSG) To draw up a letter to the Kingdom to be in a "posture of defence" January 12, 1642, p.372.
- 23O (PLCY) To draw up the declaration from the Committee at Guildhall and Grocers' Hall into one, and prepare it for print January 12, 1642, p.374.
- 23P (KGIR) To attend the King to have him grant a warrant to the Master of the Ordnance for delivery of arms and ammunition for Ireland January 12, 1642, p.375.
- 23Q (EXIN) To search the house of Sir James Hambleton for arms or ammunition, and to apprehend the persons there January 12, 1642, p.375.
- 23R (EXIN) To peruse the letters "brought from the Milaners in the Exchange being sent out of France" January 13, 1642, p.375.
- 23S (POPR) To sort out the information that comes to the House, to acquaint the House with what is important and dismiss the rest January 13, 1642, p.375.
- 23T (ARHL) To draw up the message of the previous day concerning Hull into an Order January 13, 1642, p.375.
- 23U (NAMS) To go to the Lord Admiral to urge him to capture the four ships full of ammunition from Dunkirk January 13, 1642, p.375.
- 23V (GUAR) To go to the Surveyor of the Ordnance "to see in what State the Stores are, and what these Provisions are;...in the Minorities: and are to acquaint the House." January 13, 1642, p.375.
- 23W (ARSY) To speak with Commissioners of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer about arrears to the garrison of Portsmouth, and to determine how much money is available for Portsmouth from the customers January 13, 1642, p.376.
- 23X (DFSG) To draw into the form of an Order the votes of the Grocers' Hall Committee on the safety of the kingdom January 13, 1642, p.376.

- 232 (CFPP) To consider some Heads for a conference concerning the impeachment of some members of Commons in the Lords, involving breach of privilege January 13, 1642, p.376.
- 233 (DINM) To consider the bail and persons bailed from commitment by the House January 13, 1642, p.376.
- 234 (TWRL) To examine the officers of the Tower about persons committed there and have them take the Protestation January 13, 1642, p.377.
- 235 (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the impeachment of the five members January 13, 1642, p.377.
- 236 (NAMS) To confer with the officers of the Navy about the number of ships ready by summer and to treat with merchants and owners of ships about provision of the same January 14, 1642, p.378.
- 237 (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the peace and safety of the Kingdom January 14, 1642, p.379.
- 238 (DFSG) To consider of some Heads, and present them to the House, for putting the Kingdom in a "Posture of Defence" January 14, 1642, p.379.
- 239 (CFDS) Managers of a conference with the Lords about the Lieutenant of the Tower January 15, 1642, p.381.
- 240 (EKIN) To examine witnesses in the "Business of Windesore" (concerned a report of the King's transporting arms near there - Gardiner, volume X, p.156) January 15, 1642, p.381.
- 241 (IRSY) To see the executors of Sir James Campbell's Estate about diverting the portion of his Estate left to charity for maintaining the war in Ireland January 15, 1642, p.381.
- 242 (DFSG) To search officers for commissions, or warrants to any person for the levying of men January 15, 1642, p.382.
- 243 (OFFS) To prepare a charge against Mr. Attorney January 15, 1642, p.382.

- 24K (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords
"about the Gentlemen mentioned in the
King's Messages to both Houses"
(concerned the five members) January 15, 1642, p.382.
- 24L (SCMI) To thank the Scots Commissioners for their
good affections to Parliament and to ask
them what advice they gave to the King January 15, 1642, p.383.
- 24M (ARHL) To examine Captain Legg concerning the
commission and instructions about securing
the magazine of Hull January 17, 1642, p.383.
- 24N (CFPP) To meet with a committee of the Lords
concerning the privileges of Parliament
and a petition to the King about the same January 17, 1642, p.384.
- 24O (CFRL) To be present in the Lords' House at the
twelve bishops' answer to the impeachment
of the House of Commons January 17, 1642, p.385.
- 24P (SCMI) To thank the Scots for their advice to the
King and their concern for the safety of
the Kingdom January 17, 1642, p.386.
- 24Q (EXIN) To attend the Lord Keeper for Commissions
for certain town officials to administer
the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to
suspected persons January 20, 1642, p.387.
- 24R (PAPS) To consider of some Order for putting into
execution an Ordinance of Parliament for
the disarming of recusants January 20, 1642, p.387.
- 24S (CFKF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords
concerning a message from the King January 20, 1642, p.388.
- 24T (KGSA) To consider the King's message, and to draw
up a reply January 20, 1642, p.388.
- 24U (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords
concerning Hull January 20, 1642, p.388.
- 24V (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
To consider Colonel Hill's petition (the
subject matter not mentioned) January 24, 1642, p.390.

- 240 (TRBA) To acquaint the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex with an Order to make Mr. Cecil head of the Trained Bands there January 24, 1642, p.390.
- 241 (IRMY) To consider what obstacles have hindered aid to the war in Ireland January 24, 1642, p.391.
- 242 (IRMY) To go to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with information about troops delayed at Chester, to get his reply and report it to the House January 24, 1642, p.391.
- 243 (IRSY) To draw up an Order for the payment of money for victuals and other supplies for Ireland January 24, 1642, p.392.
- 254 (EXIN) To examine Captain Winter and his servants January 24, 1642, p.392.
- 258 (SCCO) To consider how the House may execute the propositions made by the Scots Commissioners January 24, 1642, p.392.
- 250 (LIBT) To consider who were the authors and printers of the petition from Hertfordshire and the University of Cambridge January 25, 1642, p.393.
- 251 (NAMS) To treat with the merchants that propose to provide ships for the navy January 25, 1642, p.393.
- 252 (SCSY) To disburse £10,000 from the Merchant Adventurers to the Scotch Commissioners toward the Brotherly Assistance, and for the transportation of men to Ireland January 25, 1642, p.393.
- 257 (CFMX) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords on Petitions from London and other places January 25, 1642, p.393.
- 250 (TRCO) To be the committee for the relief of the captives in Algeria January 25, 1642, p.394.
- 252 (CFMX) To read the petitions to the Lords from London, Hertford, Essex and Middlesex January 25, 1642, p.394.
- 251 (KGMO) To go to the King with a petition about putting the Kingdom into a posture of defence and the forts into safe hands January 25, 1642, p.394.

- (EXIN) To examine Colonel Lunseford, Sir J. Pennington, Sir Wm. Elemyn, and Sir Wm. Killigrew January 25, 1642, p.394.
- (BISH) To prepare the interrogation, to present during the examination, and prepare the charges against the twelve bishops January 25, 1642, p.394.
- (IRMI) To prepare an Order for the staying of Irish papists that come into England January 25, 1642, p.394.
- (DFSG) To examine the wounding of citizens at Whitehall January 25, 1642, p.395.
- (LODN) To move the Lord Mayor to urge the citizens to bring in the remainder of the 50,000 pounds January 25, 1642, p.396.
- (DFSG) To consider the crowds visiting those in jail or under bail "for Designs against the Parliament" and the raising of forces in several places January 25, 1642, p.396.
- (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the affairs of Ireland January 26, 1642, p.398.
- (PRVL) To consider the petition of both Houses concerning the members of each House mentioned in that petition, and to report their opinions on it January 26, 1642, p.398.
- (PLCY) To compare the Declaration now presented with the printed one, and to make this one a Preamble to the second January 27, 1642, p.398.
- (EXIN) To search the trunks of Sir Basil Brooke and to try to apprehend his servant January 27, 1642, p.398.
- (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the Scots propositions and the affairs of Ireland January 27, 1642, p.399.
- (CFKF) To meet with a committee of the Lords to consider the King's reply to the third proposition of the Scots commissioners concerning Carrickfergus January 27, 1642, p.400.

- (SCTY) To consider the draught of the commission for the granting of Carrickfergus to the Scots according to the Treaty
February 1, 1642, pp.406-407
- (ARHL) To consider the form of a letter to be sent from Mr. Speaker to the Mayor of Hull to provide lodgings for Sir John Hotham's regiment
February 1, 1642, p. 407.
- (CFKF) To meet with a committee of the Lords to draw up a petition to the King on the militia
February 1, 1642, p.409.
- (TEBA) To acquaint the Earl of Holland and the Earl of Dorset with the desire of the House to have Mr. Cecil replace Endymion Porter as Captain of the Trained Bands at St. Martin's
February 2, 1642, p.409.
- (CFML) To attend the Lords with various petitions about the militia
February 2, 1642, p. 410.
- (PAPS) To go to the Lord Keeper with the Order of the House to issue commissions to the justices of the peace of Dorset to enable them to administer the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to every recusant; and imprison them if they refuse
February 4, 1642, p.411.
- (SCTY) To peruse the Commission and insert a clause to tender and receive the oath of the Governor of Carrickfergus
February 4, 1642, p.412.
- (POPR) To draw up an Order for the manner of presenting petitions
February 4, 1642, p.412.
- (IRDS) To speak with the men who saw three hundred barrels of gunpowder in John Daniel's bark, to be transported to Ireland
February 4, 1642, p.412.
- (LIBT) To go out to the petitioners from London, and tell them that the House has read their petition and will do its best to remedy their complaints
February 4, 1642, p.413.

- 162 (DFPW) To consider how to prevent crowds of people from gathering outside Parliament February 5, 1642, p.415.
- 163 (DPLY) To peruse the draught of the commission from the Lords to accompany the Bill of Contribution, and to consider whether anything should be added to it. February 7, 1642, p.415.
- 164 (ARHL) To direct that arms be seized at Hull and to determine where the horses and arms came from and to determine the same concerning Newcastle February 7, 1642, p.415.
- 165 (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the Scots propositions and a message from the King on the militia February 7, 1642, p.419.
- 166 (CIRSY) (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out') To examine the complaints in the petition from the inhabitants of Monmouthshire February 7, 1642, p.419.
- 167 (CFML) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the Bill for pressing of soldiers February 7, 1642, p.419.
- 168 (CFKF) To consider reasons to present to the Lords at a conference to offer to the King to pass the Bill for depriving Bishops of temporalities February 8, 1642, p.419.
- 169 (KGPA) To consider the message of the King concerning Papists passing over by his Majesty's warrant February 8, 1642, p.420.
- 170 (CFMX) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the militia and the Bill for removing Bishops February 8, 1642, p.421.
- 171A (PRVL) To examine Lord Falkland's sending messages and other matters of Parliament to be published February 8, 1642, p.421.
- 171B (KGBE) To attend the King with reasons for disabling those in Holy Orders from temporal jurisdiction February 8, 1642, p.421.
- 171C (CFML) Managers of a free conference with the Lords on their amendments to the Militia Ordinance February 8, 1642, p.421.

- 17D (TRCO) To consider the petition of the merchants trading with the subjects of the King of Spain in bullion and coin February 9, 1642, p.422.
- 17E (KGPA) To attend the King with a reply to his answer to Pym's statement about papists getting by February 9, 1642, p.423.
- 17F (LAND) To consider an Act concerning the settling of Heskett's Estate February 10, 1642, p.423.
- 17G (CFDS) To meet with a committee of the Lords concerning the opening of letters stayed by the searcher of London February 10, 1642, p.424.
- 17H (IRMI) To go to the Lord Primate of Ireland for the two Papist catechisms February 10, 1642, p.425.
- 17I (IRSY) To consider "of such a discharge as may be sufficient for the Treasurers of the Subsidies" for the payment of five thousand pounds for the relief of Dublin, and to consider how more money may be raised February 11, 1642, p.425.
- 17J (PRV) (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
To prepare letters to the universities about pressing subscriptions on young Graduates upon taking their degrees February 11, 1642, p.425.
- 17K (IRMI) To peruse the Irish catechism and report their opinions to the House February 11, 1642, p.427.
- 17L (RLRF) To prepare a Bill for taking away innovations in religion and concerning lecturers February 12, 1642, p.427.
- 17M (TRCO) To consider the obstructions to the sale of cloth in Turkey, and what remedies may be applied February 14, 1642, p.429.
- 17N (KGBE) To go to the King to thank him for his assent to the Bishop's Exclusion Bill February 14, 1642, p.430.
- 17O (OFFS) To be present at the opening of the letters from Lord Digby to Sir Edward Nicholas February 14, 1642, p.431.

- (BISH) To prepare the evidence against the bishops and to consider how to manage it February 14, 1642, p.431.
- (RLRF) To consider the amended Bill on pluralities February 14, 1642, p.431.
- (KGMO) To take the Militia Ordinance to the King February 14, 1642, p.431.
- (CFOF) Managers and reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning a letter from Digby to the Queen February 14, 1642, p.432.
- (PLCY) To make an addition to the Declaration of the Grocers' Hall Committee "according to the present conditions of the times" February 15, 1642, p.432.
- (ARGN) To confer with the Lord Chamberlain about the militia of Yorkshire and to prepare a letter from Mr. Speaker to the sheriff of Yorkshire February 15, 1642, p.433.
- (OFFS) To peruse the letters written by Lord Digby and consider other information that concerns him and present their opinion to the House February 15, 1642, p.433.
- (CFIR) To present the propositions on reducing Ireland into a form for the Lords February 16, 1642, p.436.
- (PRVL) To consider an Act to clear Lord Kimbolton, Denzil Holles, Sir Arthur Haselrig, John Pym, John Hampden and William Strode of accusations of high treason February 16, 1642, p.436.
- (CFIR) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the propositions for reducing Ireland February 16, 1642, p.437.
- (RLRF) To consider an Act for the suppression of innovations in church services for the due observance of the Sabbath, and the advancement of the preaching of God's Word February 17, 1642, p.437.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords on amendments to the Bill of Pluralities February 17, 1642, p.438.
- (IRDS) To go with some of the Lords to the Spanish Ambassador to stay ships from Dunkirk to Ireland February 17, 1642, p.438.

- 18C (KGOF) To prepare an answer to the King's message concerning Lord Digby February 18, 1642, p.439.
- 18D (KGIR) To take the propositions concerning Ireland to the King February 18, 1642, p.440.
- 18E (OF) (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out') To consider the petition of the barristers and students of Gray's Inn February 18, 1642, p.440.
- 18F (KGOF) To go to the King with a reply to his message concerning Lord Digby February 19, 1642, p.441.
- 18G (ARSY) To prepare an Order for the payment of billet money to Lincolnshire February 19, 1642, p.441.
- 18H (DFSG) To go to Lord Marquis Hamilton to have him forbear to grant licences for transporting horses in times of danger February 19, 1642, p.441.
- 18I (LAND) To consider an Act to enable the Lord Viscount Castleton to sell certain lands February 19, 1642, p.441.
- 18J (GUAR) To view the salt-petre ship just come in and report the value of it to the House February 19, 1642, p.442.
- 18K (TRCO) To consider the complaints against the Bill for the relief of the Captives of Algeria February 21, 1642, p.446.
- 18L (PAPS) To prepare a letter from Mr. Speaker to the justices of the peace of Lancaster to apprehend a gentleman who harbours priests February 21, 1642, p.446.
- 18M (KGM) To consider the King's messages concerning the Militia Ordinance and to suggest to the House what should be done on the matter February 21, 1642, p.446.
- 18N (IRMI) To consider how to prevent Irish papists from coming out of Ireland into England February 21, 1642, p.447.
- 18O (EXIN) To examine Mr. Urmpten and seize and search his trunks February 21, 1642, p.447.

- 287 (KQMO) To go to the King with the answer of both Houses to his message on the Militia Ordinance February 21, 1642, p.447.
- 288 (BISH) To consider an Act for the forfeiture of the bishops' estates February 22, 1642, p.448.
- 289 (OFFS) To be present at the answer of the Attorney General to impeachment charges February 22, 1642, p.449.
- 290 (IRDS) To prepare a message to the French ambassador similar to the one to the Spanish ambassador (about ships to Ireland) February 22, 1642, p.449.
- 291 (EXIN) To search the trunks of Mr. Urupsten in the Inner Temple February 22, 1642, p.449.
- 292 (SCCO) To prepare an answer to the Scots Commissioners' proposal to come to England at this time February 22, 1642, p.449.
- 293 (CFSC) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the Commission from the Marquis of Argyle and the propositions of the Scots Commissioners February 22, 1642, p.450.
- 294 (CFMX) Reporters and managers of a conference with the Lords on the Prince and King's answer to the propositions of both Houses on the affairs of Ireland February 24, 1642, p.450.
- 295 (KGRF) To attend the King with the Resolutions of both Houses on the Prince February 24, 1642, p.451.
- 296 (SCTY) To peruse the Articles and the Bond to be entered into by the Mayor of Carrickfergus and to report their opinions to the House February 24, 1642, pp.451-452.
- 297 (ARSY) To compare the payments of the Scots Army to those of the English Army February 24, 1642, p.452.
- 298 (POPR) To thank Mr. Marshall and Mr. Calamy for their sermons on the last Fast Day and to ask them to print their sermons February 24, 1642, p.452.

- (IRDS) To peruse the letters taken in Cornwall on the way to Ireland and to collect matter for evidence at the trial of persons involved February 24, 1642, p.453.
- (IRSY) To be commissioners for the speeding of the business for Ireland February 24, 1642, p.453.
- (IRSY) To prepare a Bill concerning the propositions for the relief of Ireland February 25, 1642, p.456.
- (PAPS) To peruse the statutes now in force against priests and Jesuits February 26, 1642, p.456.
- (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
To go presently to Denmark House February 26, 1642, p.456.
- (ARSY) To draw an Order for the payment of the garrison of Portsmouth and to consider the demands of Colonel Goring for the security of the garrison February 26, 1642, p.457.
- (KGRF) To go to the King with certain Lords with an Order concerning the Prince February 26, 1642, p.457.
- (CFOF) Reporters of a conference with the Lords concerning the impeachment of Digby February 26, 1642, p.458.
- (PAPS) To request the French Ambassador to send the Capuchins away February 26, 1642, p.458.
- (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the King's reply on the Militia February 28, 1642, p.460.
- (IRDS) To open some letters addressed to the President of Munster February 28, 1642, p.460.
- (IRSY) To prepare an Order concerning the propositions made for the relief of Ireland February 28, 1642, p.461.
- (CFKF) To meet with a committee of the Lords over the last conference (the King's answer on the militia) February 28, 1642, p.461.
- (TRCO) To consider an Act concerning brewers February 28, 1642, p.461.

- (ARSY) To be the persons to whom the Lord Mayor of York and the Commissioners of the poll money pay funds which the former will distribute in Northumberland for payment of the Scots Army February 28, 1642, p.461.
- (KGM0) To go to the King with a committee of the Lords about the Militia Ordinance March 1, 1642, p.462.
- (OFFS) To manage the evidence at the trial of Mr. Attorney March 2, 1642, p.464.
- (ARMO) To consider the Militia Ordinance and bring it in March 2, 1642, p.465.
- (PLCY) To consider the ninth clause of the Grocers' Hall Declaration March 5, 1642, p.467.
- (IRSY) To thank the inhabitants of Lyme Regis for the eighty pounds collected for the relief of refugees from Ireland March 5, 1642, p.467.
- (IRSY) To draw up an Order to give the four commissioners of London power to receive money raised for Ireland March 5, 1642, p.467.
- (ARSY) To consider some way to raise money for the payment of soldiers at Hull March 5, 1642, p.468.
- (IRSY) To consider an Act for the speedy reducing of the rebels in Ireland March 5, 1642, p.468.
- (CFAK) Managers of a free conference with the Lords concerning the Declaration (of the Committee at Guildhall) March 5, 1642, p.468.
- (LAND) To prepare an Order to suppress the tumults in Durham over enclosures March 7, 1642, p.469.
- (KGSA) To go to the King with the Declaration of Guildhall March 7, 1642, p.469.
- (KGSA) To prepare a message to the King with reasons for him to come near to Parliament March 7, 1642, p.469.

- (NAMS) To move the Lord Admiral to direct Sir J. Pennington to bring the rest of the ships that transported the Queen to Holland to the Downes March 7, 1642, p.470.
- (LIBT) To draw a Bill for the licensing of Sir Edward Coke's books, and for the reprinting of them March 7, 1642, p.470.
- (GUAR) To be the ones to whom the officers of the port at Chester will deliver the gunpowder which they seized March 7, 1642, p.470.
- (PAPS) To prepare a Bill for securing the persons of recusants March 7, 1642, p.470.
- (PAPS) To prepare an Order for the counties based on statutes for confining recusants March 7, 1642, p.470.
- (POPR) To ask Dr. Burgess and Mr. Simeon to preach before the House of Commons on the next Fast Day March 10, 1642, p.473.
- (SPLY) To take an account of the money received by the Chamber of London and by the Treasurers of the poll money and all other money raised by the kingdom; to inquire to whom the money has been paid and to make a perfect state of the receipts and debts of the kingdom and present them to the House; to pay those who have collected the money March 10, 1642, p.474.
- (IRSY) To consider the recommitted Bill for reducing the rebels in Ireland March 10, 1642, p.474.
- (LODN) To inform the Common Council of London that the House approves of the men recommended by them to govern the City militia March 10, 1642, p.474.
- (Miscellaneous-not on the computer 'print-out')
- To consider the petition of William Newton March 10, 1642, p.475.
- (RLRF) To consider the recommitted Bill concerning Innovations March 12, 1642, p.476.

- 298 (LODN) To go to the Lord Mayor to urge him to settle the militia of the City and to do so by deputy if illness prevents him March 12, 1642, p.476.
- 299 (ARMA) To review the statutes on pressing soldiers and those who desert after receiving press money and report their opinions to the House March 12, 1642, p.477.
- 300 (SPLY) To treat with those ready to lend and to ask what security they desire March 12, 1642, p.477.
- 301 (IRDS) To prepare an extract out of the letters from Ireland with the most important material to be printed March 14, 1642, p.477.
- 302 (CFSY) To review the Statute for the Contribution Money and to prepare a message for the Lords based on it March 14, 1642, p.478.
- 303 (ARMO) To prepare Heads for a Declaration to the Kingdom explaining the legal basis of the Militia Ordinance March 14, 1642, p.478.
- 304 (LODN) To consider the grievance this day presented by the Common Council of London March 15, 1642, p.479.
- 305 (ARMO) To draw up a letter to be sent by Mr. Speaker to the County of Yorkshire, thanking them for their petition (in support of the Militia Ordinance) March 15, 1642, p.479.
- 306 (KCPA) To carry the committee's answer to the King's reply on persons passing into Ireland to the King March 15, 1642, p.479.
- 307 (PRVL) To examine Peter Lord and John James (about printing petitions and messages of Parliament without authorization) March 16, 1642, p.480.
- 308 (IRDS) To prepare an Order to prevent the Irish from coming into England, and for sending back those that have already come March 16, 1642, p.480.

- (CFKF) Managers and reporters of a free conference with the Lords over a message from the King on the privileges of Parliament and the safety of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland March 16, 1642, p.480.
- (DFSG) To consider the wounding of persons at Whitehall March 16, 1642, p.481.
- (IRDS) To examine Mr. Noland, an Irishman, and if necessary commit him to the serjeant's custody March 16, 1642, p.482.
- (TRCO) To oversee the printing of the Book of Rates March 17, 1642, p.483.
- (OFFS) To peruse the examinations and informations against Mr. Recorder of London; abbreviate it, and put it in the form of a charge to be presented to the House March 17, 1642, p.484.
- (CFKF) To meet with a committee of the Lords to examine where the King's last message was framed and who were the advisors thereof March 17, 1642, p.484.
- (CFDS) To prepare Heads for a conference with the Lords about the preparations at Elsinor, a message to the King, and an express to Hull's governor not to allow in any forces without the consent of King and Parliament March 18, 1642, p.484.
- (ARMO) To consider the report from the Lords on the vote of the House on the Militia Ordinance March 18, 1642, p.485.
- (CFSY) To meet with a committee of the Lords concerning the disposing of money from the Act of Contribution March 19, 1642, p.486.
- (EXIN) To examine the Frenchman lately come from Denmark March 19, 1642, p.487.
- (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords about a message to the King March 19, 1642, p.487.

- (CFKF) Managers of a conference with the Lords concerning the proposition made at the last conference March 19, 1642, p.489.
- (IRMY) To peruse the draught of the commission on managing Irish affairs March 19, 1642, p.489.
- (ARHL) To draw into the form of an Order the matters agreed upon concerning Hull March 21, 1642, p.490.
- (KGS A) To go with a message to the King (the nature of the message is not mentioned) March 22, 1642, p.491.
- (TRCO) To consider the petition of the Merchant Strangers of Dover March 22, 1642, p.491.
- (PRVL) To prepare a report against Mr. Benyon (Mr. Benyon drew up a petition against the Militia Ordinance) March 22, 1642, p.492.
- (ARSY) To take the account of Mr. Walker and Sir Nicholas Byron and present the state of it to the House (the two men were paymasters to the Army) March 22, 1642, p.492.
- (OFFS) To prepare the charges against Recorder Gardiner of London March 22, 1642, p.492.
- (IRSY) To prepare an Ordinance that those who subscribed to the Irish Adventurers after March 20, may, for a time, enjoy the same benefit as those who subscribed before the twentieth of March March 22, 1642, p.493.
- (CFRL) Managers of a conference with the Lords over the Bill of Pluralities March 23, 1642, p.493.
- (IRSY) To consider an Act to explain certain clauses in another Act for reducing the rebels in Ireland March 23, 1642, p.493.
- (KGRF) To inquire whether the Crown Jewels have been transported out of the Kingdom March 24, 1642, p.495.

- (CFMX) Reporters of a conference with the Lords about letters from the King and a letter to the Lord Admiral March 24, 1642, p.495.
- (NAGN) To prepare a petition that the Earl of Warwick be named Commander of the summer's Fleet March 24, 1642, p.495.
- (LODN) To go to the Common Council of London to borrow money for Ireland March 24, 1642, p.496.
- (TRCO) To go to the Portugese Ambassador to thank him for his expressions of respect to this House and to ask him to mediate with his King about removing impositions on English merchants and goods March 24, 1642, p.496.
- (DIMP) To draw up an attendance list, with the names of those absent with or without leave, and to recommend punishment for those absent without permission March 25, 1642, p.496.
- (LRCL) To consider an Act "for the better Maintenance of the Ministry" March 25, 1642, pp.496-497
- (NAMS) To inform the Lord Admiral that the House has placed the two frigates at Dover in the service of the Commonwealth March 25, 1642, p.497.
- (OFFS) To prepare a Bill to excuse the sheriffs from paying fees in passing their accounts March 25, 1642, p.497.
- (ARHL) To consider what is necessary for the safety and preservation of Hull March 25, 1642, p.497.
- (PRVL) To consider the message from the Lords about passing the Bill for providing four hundred thousand pounds and to consider how to preserve the privileges of the House March 25, 1642, p.497.
- (CPMI) To meet with a committee of the Lords to consider the Merchant Strangers petition March 26, 1642, p.499.
- (BISH) To draw up the charges against the Archbishop of Canterbury March 26, 1642, p.499.

- 300 (OFFS) To prepare the examination of Justice Mallett March 28, 1642, p.501.
- 301 (OFFS) To examine the High Sheriff of Northamptonshire who is under the Restraint of this House March 28, 1642, p.501.
- 302 (CFMI) To meet with a committee of the Lords concerning the business of Kent (the exact nature of the matter is not mentioned) March 28, 1642, p.501.
- 303 (GUAR) To provide "132 lasts of powder upon the best Terms they can" March 28, 1642, p.502.
- 304 (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the affairs of Ireland March 29, 1642, p.503.
- 305 (CFPP) To consider some Heads for a conference with the Lords concerning the King's sending warrants to sheriffs to publish the proceedings of Parliament March 29, 1642, p.503.
- 306 (SPLY) To consider what fee should be paid to sheriffs for collecting money raised for the public service March 29, 1642, p.504.
- 307 (OFFS) To manage the evidence at the trial of Judge Bartlett March 29, 1642, p.504.
- 308 (KGSA) To consider the King's last Declaration and the message from Parliament to the King at Newmarket and clarify the latter March 29, 1642, p.504.
- 309 (CFIR) Reporters of a conference with the Lords on the affairs of Ireland March 29, 1642, p.504.
- 310 (CFML) Managers of a conference with the Lords on the Bill of Explanations and the Order for settling the London militia March 29, 1642, p.505.
- 311 (LAND) To consider an Act to enable Sir Christopher Wray to sell part of his estate March 31, 1642, p.505.

- BT (CFPP) Managers of a conference with the Lords
over Mr. Benyon March 31, 1642, p.505.
- BT (CFKE) Managers of a conference with the Lords
over a message from the King March 31, 1642, p.506.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

November 1840 December 1840 January 1841 February 1841 March 1841

1 Peter Hays	(Guilford)								
2 Peter Elliott	(Richmond)								
3 Allingham, Richard	(Allingham)								
4 Allport, Geo Stuart	(Guilford)								
5 Allport, John	(Guilford)								
6 Allerson, Geo William	(York)	12							
7 Alkington, William	(Kent)								
8 Anderson, Geo Henry	(Newcastle)								
9 Anderson, Geo Henry	(Newcastle)	12 28							
10 Arnold, Geo William	(Newcastle)								
11 Arnold, John	(Newcastle)								
12 Arnold, Richard	(Newcastle)								
13 Arnold, Thomas	(Newcastle)								
14 Astle, John	(Newcastle)								
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16 Astle, Edward	(Newcastle)								
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30 Bennett, Richard (Carlisle)
 31 Bennett, William (Bath)
 32 Bennett, Geo Stuart (Newcastle)
 33 Bennett, Geo Stuart (Newcastle)
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 40 Bennett, Geo Stuart (Newcastle)

	November 1890	December 1890	January 1891	February 1891	March, 1891
45 Bonville John	(Caryburg) 18 16 17 20	24	22 1/20	44	59 64 61 65
46 Bond Lewis	(Pulaski) 18 16 17 20	22	40 47 24		
47 Bonville Herbert	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22 25 28 31 34	34		64 66 65
48 Bourque, LePhre	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22			
49 Bourque, LePhre	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22			
50 Boyle, Edw. Wm. Burgess	(Cape Girardeau) 10 12 20	22 25	46		
51 Boyle, Edw. Wm. Burgess	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22 25	46		
52 Bradley, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 15 28	25 26 27 28 31 32	46		
53 Burt, Henry	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22	46		
54 Burt, Henry	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22	46		
55 Burt, Henry	(Benton) 14 15 16 20	22	46		
56 Brown, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
57 Brown, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
58 Brown, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
59 Brown, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
60 Brown, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
61 Butler, Francis	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
62 Butler, Henry	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
63 Butler, Henry	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
64 Burdette, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
65 Burdette, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
66 Burdette, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
67 Burdette, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
68 Burdette, Le Williams	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
69 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
70 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
71 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
72 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
73 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
74 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
75 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
76 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
77 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
78 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
79 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
80 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
81 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
82 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
83 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
84 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
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86 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
87 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
88 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
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99 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		
100 Campbell, James	(Cape Girardeau) 18 16 17 20	22	46		

	November 1840	December 1840	January 1841	February 1841	March 1841
138 Eves, Thomas	IT				
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199 Jansen, Robert	(Crittfield)				
200 Jennings, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)	18 19	2N	4C	6T
201 J. G. Jackson, William	(Westbury)				
202 Jennings, L. J. & Co	(Bay St. Louis)	16 17 20	2F	30	6C
203 Jennings, Thomas	(Bay St. Louis)			30	
204 Jennings, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)			30	
205 Jennings, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)			30	
206 Jennings, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)			30	
207 Jones, William	(Westbury)			1C	
208 Jones, William	(W. Albany)				
209 Jones, William	(W. Albany)				
210 Jones, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)				
211 Jones, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)				
212 Jones, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)				
213 Jones, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)				
214 Jones, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)				
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300 Jones, L. J. & Co	(W. Albany)				

	November 1890	December 1890	January 1891	February 1891	March 1891
336 Nichols, Robert	(Beijing)				
337 Nichols, Anthony	(Beijing)	1M			
338 Nicks, Michael	(Yukon)				
339 Nicks, Robert	(Yukon)	1T 1S 3A	2E 2F 3A	2S 2P 3A	4T 5I 5F
340 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)	1V	2E 2F 1A 2A 3A 3B 3C 3F	4A	4S 4T 4U 4X 3V
341 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)	1B 2A	1V	3A	4S 4X 5A 2V 4W 5T 4S
342 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)			3A	
343 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)			3A	
344 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)			3A	
345 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)			3V 1A 2A	
346 North, Benjamin	(Yukon)				
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	November 1840	December 1840	January 1841	February 1841	March, 1841
378 Palantole, John (Troying)	1M	25 2M?	1E		
379 Pate, Edward (Boston Street)	1I 1M 1L	26 20 2R 3B 3K 3M	4H 40 4I 4K	6C	
379 Pate, William (Dunster)					
380 Popham, Alexander (Bath)	1P		40		
381 Popham, W. Francis (Wentland)	1d 1I		40		
382 Potts, Edmund (Austwick)			40		
383 Potters, Le. William (Townton)			40		
384 Potts, Ralph (Plymouth)	1V	2E 2N 2U 3B 3K 3L	40 4H 4S 4T 4W 5F	52 5Y 6C 6J	
385 Potts, John (Weymouth)					
386 Poulter, Sir John (Immist)	1B	2V	35 1900? 1900? 1900?	4L 4X	6B
387 Pries, Charles (Ramsbury)					
388 Pries, Richard (Bacon)					
389 Pries, William (Wentland)					
390 Pries, William (Wentland)	1E 1N	16 1M 2V 3L	3R 3S	4L 4V 4W 5A 5E 40	19m 5P 5Q 5T 5U 5X 6A
391 Pries, William (Wentland)	1E 1G 1S	2i 1R 2U 2L	4B 2G 4C	4T 4W 5A 5F	5G 5T
392 Pries, Thomas (Wentland)					
393 Pries, Thomas (Wentland)					
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November 1840 December 1840 January 1841 February 1841 March 1841

415 Linnell, Peter (Trenton)
 416 E. J. & B. B. Bunting (Burlington)
 417 J. J. & J. J. Oliver (Trotter)

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
 1A 1B 1C 1D 1E 1F 1G 1H 1I 1J 1K 1L 1M 1N 1O 1P 1Q 1R 1S 1T 1U 1V 1W 1X 1Y 1Z

418 Seligson, John (Eliz.)
 419 Seligson, Benjamin (Meredith)
 420 Seligson, E. H. (Coburn)
 421 Seligson, Samuel (Burlington)
 422 Seligson, Thomas (Boston)

423 Seligson, William (Boston)
 424 Seligson, Li. William (Allston)
 425 Seligson, Robert (Boston)
 426 Seligson, Richard (Boston)
 427 Seligson, Henry (Boston)

428 Seligson, Edward (Boston)
 429 Seligson, Li. Francis (Boston)
 430 Seligson, Henry (Boston)
 431 Seligson, John (Boston)

432 Seligson, Peter (Boston)
 433 Seligson, Li. Francis (Boston)
 434 Seligson, Henry (Boston)
 435 Seligson, Robert (Boston)

436 Seligson, Li. William (Boston)
 437 Seligson, Richard (Boston)
 438 Seligson, Henry (Boston)
 439 Seligson, Edward (Boston)

440 Seligson, Li. Francis (Boston)
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 443 Seligson, Henry (Boston)

444 Seligson, Robert (Boston)
 445 Seligson, Richard (Boston)
 446 Seligson, Edward (Boston)
 447 Seligson, Li. William (Boston)

448 Seligson, Henry (Boston)
 449 Seligson, Peter (Boston)
 450 Seligson, John (Boston)
 451 Seligson, Henry (Boston)

452 Seligson, Robert (Boston)
 453 Seligson, Richard (Boston)
 454 Seligson, Edward (Boston)
 455 Seligson, Li. William (Boston)

	November 1640	December 1640	January 1641	February 1641	March 1641
459 Seyler, Matthew	(Manding)	21 25 3A	31		ci c5
460 Stogny, Le Pew	(Pawpaw)				1H c5
461 Stovell, Le Wey	(Mingy)	18			5P 5P 5P 5S 5T 5X 5Z
462 Sturgis, Mice	(Bridg)	18 11 16 18 17 15 2A	30 3P 4A 4C 4E 4E	4H 4X	6B 1W 6E c5
463 Sturgis, Le Pew	(Mingy)				5U
464 Swinland, Robert	(Manding)				5P 5U 6d
465 Swinland, Le Pew	(Manding)	15 15 14 10 12 2A	35 4A 4C 4D 4E 4E	4V 5A 5J	5P 5T 5U 5V 5W 5X 5Y 5Z
466 Swinland, William	(Manding)				
467 Swinland, Robert	(Manding)				
468 Swinland, Le Pew	(Manding)				
469 Swinland, Le Pew	(Manding)				
470 Taylor, William	(Manding)				
471 Temple, Le Pew	(Manding)				
472 Temple, Le Pew	(Manding)				
473 Temple, Le Pew	(Manding)				
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499 Temple, Le Pew
500 Temple, Le Pew

	November 1840	December 1840	January 1841	February 1841	March 1841
502 Walter, in Williams	(Graham)				
503 Walter, in Henry	(Pomplun)	34			
504 Walter, Robert	(Graham)	34			
505 Walter, in Thomas	(Robert)	13			
506 Walter, Valentine	(Pomplun)	34			
507 Walter, Michael	(Graham)				
508 Walter, Oliver	(Newbury)	2d 3d			
509 Walter, John	(Pomplun)				
510 Walter, Robert	(Newbury)				
511 Walter, Thomas	(Newbury)				
512 Walter, Thomas	(Pomplun)	1d 1E 2A			
513 Walter, in Henry	(Graham)				
514 Walter, in Henry	(Newbury)				
515 Walter, in Henry	(Newbury)				
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	December 1840	December 1840	January 1841	February 1841	March 1841
578 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)				
579 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)	1N 1P			
580 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)	2A			
581 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)		3H	4C 1P	5J
582 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)		3L		4W 4X
583 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)		2S 2T 3L	4C 2S	4S 4T 5F 5J
584 Wm. B. Lin P. Ten.	(Bridgeway)				5M 5T 1P 6A

April 1841 May 1841 June 1841 July 1841 August 1841

1 Water, Perry	(Toronto)								
2 Carter, Edward	(Baltimore)								
3 Callahan, Richard	(Washington)								
4 Callahan, Lewis	(Baltimore)								
5 Callahan, John	(London)								
6 Callahan, John	(York)								
7 Callahan, William	(Perry)								
8 Callahan, John	(Perry)								
9 Callahan, John	(New York)								
10 Callahan, John	(Baltimore)								
11 Callahan, John	(Baltimore)								
12 Callahan, Richard	(Baltimore)								
13 Callahan, Thomas	(York)								
14 Callahan, John	(Perry)								
15 Callahan, William	(Perry)								
16 Callahan, Edward	(Perry)								
17 Callahan, John	(Perry)								
18 Callahan, William	(Perry)								
19 Callahan, Robert	(Perry)								
20 Callahan, Robert	(Perry)								
21 Callahan, Lewis	(Perry)								
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	April, 1841	May 1841	June 1841	July 1841	August 1841
43 DeLott's Peter (Newbury)	7d	85	82		138
44 Muller's Thomas (Rogers)				11c 11e 11f 11g 11h 11i 11j 11k 11l 11m 11n 11o 11p 11q 11r 11s 11t 11u 11v 11w 11x 11y 11z	138P 140 141 142
45 Butcher's John (Cary)	7c 7d	3v		11y 12i 12x	146 147 148
46 Bond's Lewis (Carter)		45 75 85	10B	11v 12i 12x	154 149 148 147 146
47 Bonds, Estley (Mumford)	14 ⁺			102 11f	138 139 140 141 142
48 Bonds, Estley (Mumford)	69 71			11f 12h	139 140 141 142
49 Bonds, Estley (Mumford)				12d	139 140 141 142
50 Bonds, Estley (Mumford)	7d 7e 7f	94	94 PE	11m 12c?	140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

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	April, 1841	May, 1841	June, 1841	July, 1841	August, 1841
53 Clebsy, In Thomas (Nassau)		72 77	106	111 120 121	151
54 Clebsy William (Anson)		84	101?	110?	15X?
55 Clebsy Thomas (Anson)	68 7C	7K 7U 7B 7E 85 8U 9A	101?	11C 110? 12L 12P 12T	13K 13L 15X?
56 Clebsy, Henry (New Mills)	6K	7P 7S	90 9W 10P		15P
57 Clebsy, In Hope (Anson)	7E		9K?	110 11F 11Y 12S	13T 14P 15C 15V 15Y
58 Clebsy, In Hope (Anson)	6M 6T		9T?		
59 Cole, Henry (Anson)					
60 Cole, In Hope (Anson)					
61 Cole, Thomas (Anson)					
62 Cringy, In Hope (Anson)	69 7I		9M	111 3H	13G
63 Cringy, In Hope (Anson)				126 12V	
64 Cringy, In Hope (Anson)					
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	April, 1841	May, 1841	June, 1841	July, 1841	August, 1841
124 Beers, Sir Thomas (Leaking)	69 7d 7f 7L	70 74 7L 8R 82 9H	9C 10G 10E 10M 10P 10L 10A	11F 11L 11W 11V 11Y 11S 11W 11E 11K 10F 11C 10F 11K	
123 Light, George Lee (Spout)	69				
121 Popham, John (Priming)					
120 Jones, Thomas (Pentment)					
119 Thomas, John (Country)					
117 Goble, Thomas (Country)					
116 Goble, Sir William (Country)					
115 Goble, Sir John (Country)					
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April 16 41 May 16 41 June 16 41 July 16 41 August 16 41

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101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

April, 1641 May, 1641 June, 1641 July, 1641 August, 1641

304 McGowan, John (Gawny) 305 McGowan, John (Gawny)	7E 7F 7E 7F			7L 7M 7O 7T 7U 9F	2P 2T 9U 10P 15 9L 10S 10U	102 12C 12E 12P 3V 12S 12Z 13K 13G 13W 14G 15I 15J
306 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7Z 3U P2 2T	10Q 18 10T 9M 3F 10d 10E	11C 11L 11L 11G 11Y 12C 12J 13d 13K 13P 12J 13W 14G 15I	
307 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7A 7T 7Y 1F 9A	5C 7L	11C 12A 12K 12P 11C	
308 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7L 7M 7O 7T 7U 9F	2P 2T 9U 10P 15 9L 10S 10U	102 12C 12E 12P 3V 12S 12Z 13K 13G 13W 14G 15I 15J	
309 McGowan, John (Gawny)	6S 6T 7A 7E 7H		7L 7M 7O 7T 7U 9F	2P 2T 9U 10P 15 9L 10S 10U	102 12C 12E 12P 3V 12S 12Z 13K 13G 13W 14G 15I 15J	
310 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7K 7B 7S	9W 10N	12C 11C 11V 12C 12C	13R 14V 15A 16G
311 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
312 McGowan, John (Gawny)	6G 6W 7F		7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
313 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
314 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
315 McGowan, John (Gawny)	6K 6U 7d 7E 7F		7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S

316 McGowan, John (Gawny)	7E 7F		7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
317 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
318 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
319 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
320 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
321 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
322 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
323 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S
324 McGowan, John (Gawny)			7U 7E 7I 7J 7H	9O	11C 12C 12C	12M 13P 14I 14P 14S 15A 15S

325 McGowan, John (Gawny)
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 334 McGowan, John (Gawny)

	April, 16 Y1	May, 16 Y1	June, 16 Y1	July, 16 Y1	August, 16 Y1
329 Mountain, S. E. (Mopolly)	69 2d 7E 7F 7G 7I	70 8d 9H	9K 9L 10A 10E 30 10G	11C 11E 11H 12C 12E 20 12H 15X 16A	
329 Mountain, N. W. (Mopolly)					
330 Monte, S. W. (Mopolly)					
331 Mountain, E. W. (Mopolly)					
332 Region West (Mopolly)					
333 Region E. West (Mopolly)					
334 West, S. W. (Mopolly)					
335 Region, F. W. (Mopolly)					
336 Mountain, West (Mopolly)					
337 North, West (Mopolly)	1K 1B 7L	7T	8L 9K	11H 11I	136 14H
338 North, West (Mopolly)					
339 North, West (Mopolly)					
340 North, S. W. (Mopolly)	1H 7	72 8T 8P 8I 9A	9L 9W	12C 12F 12P 12R 12S	13F
341 North, S. W. (Mopolly)	6P 7F	72 8T 8P 8I 9A	9L 9W	12C 12E	
342 Mountain, S. W. (Mopolly)					
343 North, S. W. (Mopolly)					
344 North, S. W. (Mopolly)					
345 North, S. W. (Mopolly)					
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April 1841
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 August, 1841

322 Quernford, Williams (Mud Hole)	60 69 6Y 7F	70 70T 74 75 7C 7E 7I	70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200
323 (Payson) Van Meter (Cotton)				
324 (Payton) Williams (Mud Hole)				
325 (Payton) Rupp (Buckets)				
326 (Payton) Rupp (Buckets)	7I			
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	April, 1841	May, 1841	June, 1841	July, 1841	August, 1841
410 Roll, John (Trainer)	7F	8P	5E 10E 303 P2	120? 14C 14T 14Y 16C 16N?	130? 14C 14T 14Y 16C 16N?
411 Roll, Geo Samuel (Penning)	7d 7c	7U 7V 7W 7X 7Y	9K 9W 10A 9C? 10B 3B?	11C 11E 11H 11U 11V 11Z 12C 12E 12H	13K 13P 13T 14C 14H
412 Roe, Richard	8Yme Bay	7U 7Z 7S 7L 7T	10A? 8Z?	12I 16C 10A? 14T?	12I 16C 10A? 14T?
413 Rowe, Francis (Trainer)	6U 1H 7d 7F	8J	100 16P	11T 11K 11L 11V	15X 16A 16C
414 Ruyter, Jan Rog. (Miller)	6P	9E 9J	9P 9Q 9S 10F	14M 120	13H 140 15A 16C 16E
415 Ruyter, Peter (Trainer)		9F	10E 10P	3V	
416 Russell, William (Trainer)		9E 9D 9E	9K 9L 9M 9N 9O 9P 9Q 9R 9S 9T 9U 9V 9W 9X 9Y 10A 10B 10C 10D 10E 10F 10G 10H 10P	11U? 12E?	14H
417 Sabatini, Rose (Rud) (Trainer)				12J	13C 13I 13M 13Q 13W 14J 14L
418 Searles, Peter (Trainer)					14Y 14Z 150 15W 16B 16K
419 S. J. van, de Braut (Trainer)	7F				14W
420 S. J. van, Olav (Trainer)	6S				8L
421 Saluberry, John (Elite)					
422 Saluberry, Joseph (Trainer)	5P 7i				
423 Sargent, Geo. Thomas (Trainer)					
424 Sargent, Samuel (Trainer)		9F			
425 Sargent, Thomas (Trainer)					
426 Sargent, William (Trainer)					
427 Searles, Geo. William (Trainer)					
428 Searles, Robert (Trainer)		9E 9A			
429 Seaton, Robert (Trainer)		9F			
430 Seale, George (Trainer)					
431 Seale, John (Trainer)					
432 Seymour, Edward (Trainer)					
433 Seymour, Geo. Francis (Trainer)					
434 Shelley, Henry (Trainer)					
435 Shuckburgh, R. (Trainer)					
436 Shuttleworth, R. (Trainer)					
437 Shuttleworth, R. (Trainer)	76				
438 Selby, Peter L. (Trainer)					
439 Selby, George (Trainer)					
440 Selby, Geo. Thomas (Trainer)					
441 Selby, Geo. Thomas (Trainer)					
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500 Selby, Geo. Thomas (Trainer)					

	April, 1841	May, 1841	June, 1841	July, 1841	August, 1841
458 Seaside, Thomas (Pawnee)					
453 Seaside, Fink (Pawnee)					
454 Seaside, Miller (Pawnee)					
455 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)	7A 7B 7C	7D 7E 7F 7G 7H 7I	7J 7K 7L 7M 7N 7O 7P 7Q 7R 7S	7T 7U 7V 7W 7X 7Y 7Z	8A 8B 8C 8D 8E 8F 8G 8H 8I 8J 8K 8L 8M 8N 8O 8P 8Q 8R 8S 8T 8U 8V 8W 8X 8Y 8Z
456 Seaside, Easton (Pawnee)					
457 Seaside, Smith (Pawnee)					
458 Seaside, Green (Pawnee)					
459 Seaside, White (Pawnee)					
460 Seaside, Lee R. (Pawnee)					
461 Seaside, Jr E. (Pawnee)					
462 Seaside, H. (Pawnee)					
463 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
464 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
465 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
466 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
467 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
468 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
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483 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					
484 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee)					

490 Seaside, Sr R. (Pawnee) 6L 7F?

9A 9B 9C 9D 9E 9F 9G 9H 9I 9J 9K 9L 9M 9N 9O 9P 9Q 9R 9S 9T 9U 9V 9W 9X 9Y 9Z

10A 10B 10C 10D 10E 10F 10G 10H 10I 10J 10K 10L 10M 10N 10O 10P 10Q 10R 10S 10T 10U 10V 10W 10X 10Y 10Z

11A 11B 11C 11D 11E 11F 11G 11H 11I 11J 11K 11L 11M 11N 11O 11P 11Q 11R 11S 11T 11U 11V 11W 11X 11Y 11Z

12A 12B 12C 12D 12E 12F 12G 12H 12I 12J 12K 12L 12M 12N 12O 12P 12Q 12R 12S 12T 12U 12V 12W 12X 12Y 12Z

13A 13B 13C 13D 13E 13F 13G 13H 13I 13J 13K 13L 13M 13N 13O 13P 13Q 13R 13S 13T 13U 13V 13W 13X 13Y 13Z

14A 14B 14C 14D 14E 14F 14G 14H 14I 14J 14K 14L 14M 14N 14O 14P 14Q 14R 14S 14T 14U 14V 14W 14X 14Y 14Z

	April, 1641	May, 1641	June, 1641	July, 1641	August, 1641
491 Vassell, Samuel (London)					
492 Vaughan, John (Cambridge)	PA PE 70	PE 70	SC 10E	12V	14Y 15X 16Z
493 Vaughan, John (Cambridge)	70 70	70 70	10E 10E	115 120 12P?	124 132 140 14R?
494 Venables, Peter (London)				115 120 12P?	120 132 140 14R?
495 Ven, Peter (London)					15P
496 Verney, John (Wycombe)	7F		3L	12W	14Y 15X
497 Verney, Ralph (Wycombe)		PR 9A	9N	11Y 11Z	
498 Verney, John (Wycombe)		BR	9N		
499 Verney, John (Wycombe)		PR 9A	10i	12V	
500 Valler, Samuel (Woking)					
501 Valler, Samuel (Woking)		JS PV	CA? 9S 10E 100	11H 11M	13P 150 152 14? 14P?
502 Valler, John (Woking)					150 132 14 14?
503 Valler, John (Woking)					
504 Valler, Peter (Woking)	7F 7i				
505 Valler, Peter (Woking)					
506 Valler, Robert (Woking)				120	
507 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
508 Valler, Robert (Woking)	7F			11C	
509 Valler, Robert (Woking)		BR		11C	
510 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
511 Valler, Robert (Woking)				11C 1	
512 Valler, Robert (Woking)				11C 2	
513 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
514 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
515 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
516 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
517 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
518 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
519 Valler, Robert (Woking)					
520 Valler, Robert (Woking)	6P 7F 7L	70? 70? 70?	70? 70? 70?	1FV? 1FV? 1FV?	
521 Valler, Robert (Woking)	5P 6P 6S 6T	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	13F 12 14 14 14 15X
522 Valler, Robert (Woking)	14M? 7L	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
523 Valler, Robert (Woking)	14M? 7L	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
524 Valler, Robert (Woking)	5P 6P 7P 7F?	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
525 Valler, Robert (Woking)	5P 6P 7P 7F?	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
526 Valler, Robert (Woking)	6P 7L	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
527 Valler, Robert (Woking)	6S	70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
528 Valler, Robert (Woking)		70 70 70	70 70 70	11E 11E 11E	15F
529 Valler, Robert (Woking)	6P 6R 6L 7L 7F 7I	70 70 70 70 70 70	70 70 70 70 70 70	11E 11E 11E 11E 11E 11E	15F 15F 15F 15F 15F 15F

	April 1841	May 1841	June 1841	July 1841	August 1841
532 Wilson, Henry (Tomawoy)		7K 8B 8S			
533 Whitland, J. F. (Coke Caddy)				12C 12V	14H
534 Whipple, Ebenezer (Wallbury)				12P	
535 Whinnard, Peter (Newbury)					
536 Wise, Thomas (Buckley)				11M 12V	
537 Woodhouse, J. T. (Blakely)					
538 Wogary, Peter (Pondbury)		8WT			
539 Whaley, W. Henry (Murray 1846)				11C 11G	14V 16F?
540 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)	7F 7G				15G 16F?
541 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)		1F 8L 8P		11C 11M 11V 11Z 4MR	
542 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)			75 ^T 101	12d	
543 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)	7G 7F 7I	7J 7U 7H 7E 3V 7P 8T	9P 9L 10d 10E 10F 10P	10Y 11i 11S 12L 12K 12O	12Y 13P 14T 14L 14B 14W
544 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)		5d 8L 9E 9L	10L	11F 12L	15G 16L 16F 16G 16H 16K
545 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)					140
546 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)	7F		9K 10E 7I ^T 10i 10M 10P	12K	
547 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)			5C	19	
548 Wemy, J. A. (Hornby)					

September 1841 October 1841 November 1841 December 1841 January 1842

1 Albert, George (Willport)									
2 Curtis, George (Bridport)									
3 Allsbrook, Edward (Allsbrook)									
4 Albert, Sir Edward (Purcell)									
5 Albert, John (London)									
6 Allmond, Sir William (York)									
7 Allsbrook, William (Purcell)									
8 Allmond, John (New York)									
9 Anderson, Sir Henry (New York)									
10 Armitage, Sir William (London)									
11 Armitage, John (London)									
12 Armitage, Richard (London)									
13 Armitage, Thomas (London)									
14 Armitage, John (London)									
15 Armitage, William (London)									
16 Armitage, Edward (London)									
17 Armitage, John (London)									
18 Armitage, William (London)									
19 Armitage, Robert (London)									
20 Armitage, Robert (London)									
21 Armitage, Sir Edward (London)									
22 Armitage, Sir Henry (London)									
23 Armitage, Edward (London)									
24 Armitage, Robert (London)									
25 Armitage, John (London)									
26 Armitage, John (London)									
27 Armitage, Sir Henry (London)									
28 Armitage, Sir F. (London)									
29 Armitage, Sir T. (London)									
30 Armitage, Richard (London)									
31 Armitage, William (London)									
32 Armitage, Sir E. (London)									
33 Armitage, Edward (London)									
34 Armitage, John (London)									
35 Armitage, John (London)									
36 Armitage, Sir Henry (London)									
37 Armitage, Sir F. (London)									
38 Armitage, Sir T. (London)									
39 Armitage, Richard (London)									
40 Armitage, William (London)									
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42 Armitage, Sir H. (London)									
43 Armitage, Edward (London)									
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45 Armitage, John (London)									
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47 Armitage, Sir F. (London)									
48 Armitage, Sir T. (London)									
49 Armitage, Richard (London)									
50 Armitage, William (London)									
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52 Armitage, Sir H. (London)									
53 Armitage, Edward (London)									
54 Armitage, John (London)									
55 Armitage, John (London)									
56 Armitage, Sir Henry (London)									
57 Armitage, Sir F. (London)									
58 Armitage, Sir T. (London)									
59 Armitage, Richard (London)									
60 Armitage, William (London)									

16X
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17K? 17O?
17N 17P
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17T? 17U 17V? 17W 17X
17Y? 17Z? 18A? 18B?
17W
20L 20M 20N
20P 20Q 20R 20S 20T 20U 20V 20W 20X 20Y 20Z
21A 21B 21C 21D 21E 21F 21G 21H 21I 21J 21K 21L 21M 21N 21O 21P 21Q 21R 21S 21T 21U 21V 21W 21X 21Y 21Z
22A 22B 22C 22D 22E 22F 22G 22H 22I 22J 22K 22L 22M 22N 22O 22P 22Q 22R 22S 22T 22U 22V 22W 22X 22Y 22Z
23A 23B 23C 23D 23E 23F 23G 23H 23I 23J 23K 23L 23M 23N 23O 23P 23Q 23R 23S 23T 23U 23V 23W 23X 23Y 23Z
24A 24B 24C 24D 24E 24F 24G 24H 24I 24J 24K 24L 24M 24N 24O 24P 24Q 24R 24S 24T 24U 24V 24W 24X 24Y 24Z
25A 25B 25C 25D 25E 25F 25G 25H 25I 25J 25K 25L 25M 25N 25O 25P 25Q 25R 25S 25T 25U 25V 25W 25X 25Y 25Z
26A 26B 26C 26D 26E 26F 26G 26H 26I 26J 26K 26L 26M 26N 26O 26P 26Q 26R 26S 26T 26U 26V 26W 26X 26Y 26Z
27A 27B 27C 27D 27E 27F 27G 27H 27I 27J 27K 27L 27M 27N 27O 27P 27Q 27R 27S 27T 27U 27V 27W 27X 27Y 27Z
28A 28B 28C 28D 28E 28F 28G 28H 28I 28J 28K 28L 28M 28N 28O 28P 28Q 28R 28S 28T 28U 28V 28W 28X 28Y 28Z
29A 29B 29C 29D 29E 29F 29G 29H 29I 29J 29K 29L 29M 29N 29O 29P 29Q 29R 29S 29T 29U 29V 29W 29X 29Y 29Z
30A 30B 30C 30D 30E 30F 30G 30H 30I 30J 30K 30L 30M 30N 30O 30P 30Q 30R 30S 30T 30U 30V 30W 30X 30Y 30Z
31A 31B 31C 31D 31E 31F 31G 31H 31I 31J 31K 31L 31M 31N 31O 31P 31Q 31R 31S 31T 31U 31V 31W 31X 31Y 31Z
32A 32B 32C 32D 32E 32F 32G 32H 32I 32J 32K 32L 32M 32N 32O 32P 32Q 32R 32S 32T 32U 32V 32W 32X 32Y 32Z
33A 33B 33C 33D 33E 33F 33G 33H 33I 33J 33K 33L 33M 33N 33O 33P 33Q 33R 33S 33T 33U 33V 33W 33X 33Y 33Z
34A 34B 34C 34D 34E 34F 34G 34H 34I 34J 34K 34L 34M 34N 34O 34P 34Q 34R 34S 34T 34U 34V 34W 34X 34Y 34Z
35A 35B 35C 35D 35E 35F 35G 35H 35I 35J 35K 35L 35M 35N 35O 35P 35Q 35R 35S 35T 35U 35V 35W 35X 35Y 35Z
36A 36B 36C 36D 36E 36F 36G 36H 36I 36J 36K 36L 36M 36N 36O 36P 36Q 36R 36S 36T 36U 36V 36W 36X 36Y 36Z
37A 37B 37C 37D 37E 37F 37G 37H 37I 37J 37K 37L 37M 37N 37O 37P 37Q 37R 37S 37T 37U 37V 37W 37X 37Y 37Z
38A 38B 38C 38D 38E 38F 38G 38H 38I 38J 38K 38L 38M 38N 38O 38P 38Q 38R 38S 38T 38U 38V 38W 38X 38Y 38Z
39A 39B 39C 39D 39E 39F 39G 39H 39I 39J 39K 39L 39M 39N 39O 39P 39Q 39R 39S 39T 39U 39V 39W 39X 39Y 39Z
40A 40B 40C 40D 40E 40F 40G 40H 40I 40J 40K 40L 40M 40N 40O 40P 40Q 40R 40S 40T 40U 40V 40W 40X 40Y 40Z
41A 41B 41C 41D 41E 41F 41G 41H 41I 41J 41K 41L 41M 41N 41O 41P 41Q 41R 41S 41T 41U 41V 41W 41X 41Y 41Z
42A 42B 42C 42D 42E 42F 42G 42H 42I 42J 42K 42L 42M 42N 42O 42P 42Q 42R 42S 42T 42U 42V 42W 42X 42Y 42Z
43A 43B 43C 43D 43E 43F 43G 43H 43I 43J 43K 43L 43M 43N 43O 43P 43Q 43R 43S 43T 43U 43V 43W 43X 43Y 43Z
44A 44B 44C 44D 44E 44F 44G 44H 44I 44J 44K 44L 44M 44N 44O 44P 44Q 44R 44S 44T 44U 44V 44W 44X 44Y 44Z
45A 45B 45C 45D 45E 45F 45G 45H 45I 45J 45K 45L 45M 45N 45O 45P 45Q 45R 45S 45T 45U 45V 45W 45X 45Y 45Z
46A 46B 46C 46D 46E 46F 46G 46H 46I 46J 46K 46L 46M 46N 46O 46P 46Q 46R 46S 46T 46U 46V 46W 46X 46Y 46Z
47A 47B 47C 47D 47E 47F 47G 47H 47I 47J 47K 47L 47M 47N 47O 47P 47Q 47R 47S 47T 47U 47V 47W 47X 47Y 47Z
48A 48B 48C 48D 48E 48F 48G 48H 48I 48J 48K 48L 48M 48N 48O 48P 48Q 48R 48S 48T 48U 48V 48W 48X 48Y 48Z
49A 49B 49C 49D 49E 49F 49G 49H 49I 49J 49K 49L 49M 49N 49O 49P 49Q 49R 49S 49T 49U 49V 49W 49X 49Y 49Z
50A 50B 50C 50D 50E 50F 50G 50H 50I 50J 50K 50L 50M 50N 50O 50P 50Q 50R 50S 50T 50U 50V 50W 50X 50Y 50Z
51A 51B 51C 51D 51E 51F 51G 51H 51I 51J 51K 51L 51M 51N 51O 51P 51Q 51R 51S 51T 51U 51V 51W 51X 51Y 51Z
52A 52B 52C 52D 52E 52F 52G 52H 52I 52J 52K 52L 52M 52N 52O 52P 52Q 52R 52S 52T 52U 52V 52W 52X 52Y 52Z
53A 53B 53C 53D 53E 53F 53G 53H 53I 53J 53K 53L 53M 53N 53O 53P 53Q 53R 53S 53T 53U 53V 53W 53X 53Y 53Z
54A 54B 54C 54D 54E 54F 54G 54H 54I 54J 54K 54L 54M 54N 54O 54P 54Q 54R 54S 54T 54U 54V 54W 54X 54Y 54Z
55A 55B 55C 55D 55E 55F 55G 55H 55I 55J 55K 55L 55M 55N 55O 55P 55Q 55R 55S 55T 55U 55V 55W 55X 55Y 55Z
56A 56B 56C 56D 56E 56F 56G 56H 56I 56J 56K 56L 56M 56N 56O 56P 56Q 56R 56S 56T 56U 56V 56W 56X 56Y 56Z
57A 57B 57C 57D 57E 57F 57G 57H 57I 57J 57K 57L 57M 57N 57O 57P 57Q 57R 57S 57T 57U 57V 57W 57X 57Y 57Z
58A 58B 58C 58D 58E 58F 58G 58H 58I 58J 58K 58L 58M 58N 58O 58P 58Q 58R 58S 58T 58U 58V 58W 58X 58Y 58Z
59A 59B 59C 59D 59E 59F 59G 59H 59I 59J 59K 59L 59M 59N 59O 59P 59Q 59R 59S 59T 59U 59V 59W 59X 59Y 59Z
60A 60B 60C 60D 60E 60F 60G 60H 60I 60J 60K 60L 60M 60N 60O 60P 60Q 60R 60S 60T 60U 60V 60W 60X 60Y 60Z

September 1841 October 1841 November 1841 December 1841 January 1842

41 Bennett, Thomas (Nixford)									
42 Brown, Henry (Kranston)	16X								
43 DeLotto, Peter (New on Top)									
44 Buckley, Linn Thomas (Rupert)	16L								
45 DeWille, John (Cayley)									
46 Brn, Dennis (Preston)									
47 Braille, Anthony (Maurice)									
48 Brown, Linn Thomas (Branks)	16M 16P 16E 16X								
49 Brown, Linn Thomas (Cayley)									
50 Byles, R. W. (Cayley)									
51 Bays, Linn Thomas (Bays)									
52 Brant, Linn Thomas (Creston)									
53 Bratt, Henry (Maurice)									
54 Burtner, Charles (Dyke)	16L 16U 16X								
55 Brodie, Linn Thomas (Cayley)									
56 Brown, Linn Thomas (Cayley)									
57 Brown, John (Creston)									

58 Brown, Richard (New Range)

59 Brown, Samuel (Preston)

60 Bragdon, John (Creston)									
61 Butler, Francis (Creston)									
62 Butler, George (Creston)									
63 Butler, Linn Thomas (Creston)									
64 Bragdon, Linn Thomas (Creston)									
65 Bragdon, John (Creston)									
66 Bratt, Henry (Creston)									
67 Bratt, Henry (Creston)									
68 Bratt, Henry (Creston)									
69 Campbell, James (Creston)									
70 Campbell, Henry (Creston)									
71 Campbell, Henry (Creston)									
72 Campbell, Henry (Creston)									
73 Campbell, Henry (Creston)									
74 Campbell, Henry (Creston)									

75 Campbell, Henry (Creston)

76 Campbell, Henry (Creston)

77 Campbell, Henry (Creston)

78 Campbell, Henry (Creston)

	September 1841	October 1841	November 1841	December 1841	January 1842
116 Derby, Sir Thomas (Rutland)					
117 Parley, Henry (Northampton)				22Y	24V
118 Lewis, Matthew (Durham)				20L	
119 Bentinck, Sir John (Bedford)			17N 18N 19N	21I	
120 Spring, Sir George (Kent)					
121 Sturtevant, Sir Robert (Yorkshire)				20d 20Z 22C 22T	23R 24X 25T 25P
122 Deane, Sir James (Wiltshire)	16L 16O 16X	17K 17P	17U 17V 17W 18A 18M 18O		
123 Light, George (Gloucester)					
124 Light, John (Northampton)					
125 Lewis, Edward (Northampton)					
126 Lewis, John (Northampton)					
127 Lewis, Francis (Northampton)					
128 Lewis, Sir William (Northampton)	16X				
129 Langens, Sir John (Northampton)					
130 Linnell, Edmund (Northampton)					
131 Luttrell, John (Northampton)		17P			
132 Eaton, Thomas (Northampton)					
133 Edgewood, Richard (Northampton)					
134 Edgewood, Richard (Northampton)					
135 Edler, William (Northampton)					
136 Ewing, Robert (Northampton)					
137 Ede, Thomas (Northampton)					
138 Ede, Sir Walter (Northampton)					
139 Ede, Leonard (Northampton)					
140 Ede, Sir John (Northampton)					
141 Ede, John (Northampton)					
142 Ede, Thomas (Northampton)					
143 Ede, Edward (Northampton)					
144 Fairley, Sir John (Northampton)					
145 Fairley, George (Northampton)					
146 Fairley, Sir Thomas (Northampton)					
147 Fairley, Thomas (Northampton)					
148 Fairley, Thomas (Northampton)					
149 Fairley, Thomas (Northampton)					
150 Fairley, Sir John (Northampton)					
151 Fairley, Richard (Northampton)					
152 Fairley, Sir John (Northampton)					
153 Fairley, Sir John (Northampton)					

19Y? 20F1 21T? 22P? 23G? 23C? 23E? 23H? 25T?
 24A? 27T? 28G? 28V? 29P?
 29T? 30G? 30C? 30E? 30H? 30T?
 31A? 31T? 31G? 31V? 31P?

	September, 1841	October, 1841	November, 1841	December, 1841	January, 1842
187 <u>Wright, Peter</u>	16L				
188 <u>Burns, Jr Robert</u>					
189 <u>Evans, Robert</u>			180	131	237 23T 23N 230 23X 24N 240 23S 25U 24C
190 <u>Went, John</u>	16L 16M 16X				
191 <u>Went, Jr Edward</u>					
192 <u>Went, William</u>					
193 <u>Went, John</u>					
194 <u>Went, Richard</u>	16L 16M 16E	170	17U 14F 14N	19W 20Y 20Z	25d 24C
195 <u>Went, Jr Robert</u>					
196 <u>Went, Robert</u>					
197 <u>Went, John</u>		171			
198 <u>Went, John</u>					
199 <u>Went, John</u>					
200 <u>Went, William</u>					
201 <u>Went, George</u>					
202 <u>Went, John</u>					
203 <u>Went, Jr Thomas</u>		17K 170 17P	17T 17U 18N 190	19W 20N 21I 22Y	23S 24C
204 <u>Went, Thomas</u>					
205 <u>Went, Jr Thomas</u>					
206 <u>Went, Jr Robert</u>					
207 <u>Went, William</u>					
208 <u>Went, Jr Thomas</u>					
209 <u>Went, Jr Thomas</u>					
210 <u>Went, George</u>		17N	17P	20L 21C 21I 21L	
211 <u>Went, Jr Henry</u>					
212 <u>Went, Henry</u>					
213 <u>Went, Philip</u>					
214 <u>Went, Robert</u>					
215 <u>Went, William</u>					
216 <u>Went, William</u>					
217 <u>Went, William</u>					
218 <u>Went, Henry</u>					
219 <u>Went, Jr Edward</u>		17P	17N		23N 24C 25C 26U 25S 26E
220 <u>Went, Robert</u>		17P	17L 180	15X 21I 22W	23E 23Y 24I 24T 23N 24N 24R 24X 25C 25U 23F 25V
221 <u>Went, Jr John</u>	16M	17B	17W 18T 18W		
222 <u>Went, Jr Thomas</u>					
223 <u>Went, Jr Thomas</u>					

187 Wright, Peter
 188 Burns, Jr Robert
 189 Evans, Robert
 190 Went, John
 191 Went, Jr Edward
 192 Went, William
 193 Went, John
 194 Went, Richard
 195 Went, Jr Robert
 196 Went, Robert
 197 Went, John
 198 Went, John
 199 Went, John
 200 Went, William
 201 Went, George
 202 Went, John
 203 Went, Jr Thomas
 204 Went, Thomas
 205 Went, Jr Thomas
 206 Went, Jr Robert
 207 Went, William
 208 Went, Jr Thomas
 209 Went, Jr Thomas
 210 Went, George
 211 Went, Jr Henry
 212 Went, Henry
 213 Went, Philip
 214 Went, Robert
 215 Went, William
 216 Went, William
 217 Went, William
 218 Went, Henry
 219 Went, Jr Edward
 220 Went, Robert
 221 Went, Jr John
 222 Went, Jr Thomas
 223 Went, Jr Thomas

	August 1841	October 1841	November 1841	December 1841	January 1842
226 Yellow, Lin. juv	(Castle Ring)				
227 Yellow, Sensil	(Sensil)	162? 17F? 17H? 17K?	17R? 17L? 17U? 17V? 17W? 17X? 17Y? 17Z?	18A? 18B? 18C? 18D? 18E? 18F? 18G? 18H? 18I? 18J? 18K? 18L? 18M? 18N? 18O? 18P? 18Q? 18R? 18S? 18T? 18U? 18V? 18W? 18X? 18Y? 18Z?	19A? 19B? 19C? 19D? 19E? 19F? 19G? 19H? 19I? 19J? 19K? 19L? 19M? 19N? 19O? 19P? 19Q? 19R? 19S? 19T? 19U? 19V? 19W? 19X? 19Y? 19Z?
228 Yellow, Worme	(Sensil)	162? 17F? 17H? ? 17J?	17R? 17S? 17T? 17U? 17V? 17W? 17X? 17Y? 17Z?	18A? 18B? 18C? 18D? 18E? 18F? 18G? 18H? 18I? 18J? 18K? 18L? 18M? 18N? 18O? 18P? 18Q? 18R? 18S? 18T? 18U? 18V? 18W? 18X? 18Y? 18Z?	19A? 19B? 19C? 19D? 19E? 19F? 19G? 19H? 19I? 19J? 19K? 19L? 19M? 19N? 19O? 19P? 19Q? 19R? 19S? 19T? 19U? 19V? 19W? 19X? 19Y? 19Z?
229 Purple, Nymph	(Sensil)				
230 Purple, Lin. juv	(Sensil)				
231 Purple, Lin. juv	(Sensil)	17E 17L 17M	17U 17V 17W 17X 17Y 17Z	18A 18B 18C 18D 18E 18F 18G 18H 18I 18J 18K 18L 18M 18N 18O 18P 18Q 18R 18S 18T 18U 18V 18W 18X 18Y 18Z	19A 19B 19C 19D 19E 19F 19G 19H 19I 19J 19K 19L 19M 19N 19O 19P 19Q 19R 19S 19T 19U 19V 19W 19X 19Y 19Z
232 Yellow, Worme	(Sensil)				
233 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
234 Purple, Lin. juv	(Sensil)				
235 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
236 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
237 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
238 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
239 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
240 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
241 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
242 Purple, Worme	(Sensil)				
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	Leg. Endeavour 1841	Cutler, 1841	November, 1841	December, 1841	January, 1842
286 James, Williams (Creeping)				200 22C	251
287 Juan, Adams (Mottled)				202 22d	256
288 Callaghan, Henry (N. Shore)					
289 King, Richard (May 2 MR.)	170		20T 140		
290 (Lilly, Roger) (General)					
291 (Catehull, J. M.) (New Emory)			170	22C	24C 250
292 (Mighty, Rich.) (Gastropod)					
293 (Madley, J. S.) (Rarity)					
294 (Kratky, E. F.) (Rarity)					
295 (Fyfe, Walter) (Feminity)					
296 (Fyfe, Edmund) (Melinof)			170 18N	26L	24N 23S
297 (Ware, Thomas) (W. Shore)					
298 (Lee, Richard) (Kangaroo)					
299 (Lee, Richard) (Caucasus)					
300 (Gardner, Demas) (Stagnant)					
301 (Fay, Peter) (Mute)					
302 (Fay, Peter) (Gardner)					
303 (Fay, Peter) (New 1842)					
304 (Lambert, William) (Newland)					
305 (Lambert, J. R.) (Newland)					
306 (Lambert, J. R.) (Newland)					
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377 (Lambert, J. R.) (Newland)					
378 (Lambert, J. R.) (Newland)					
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399 (Lambert, J. R.) (Newland)					
400 (Lambert, J. R.) (Newland)					

287 Young, Henry (Celine)
 288 Young, Thomas (S. Shore)
 289 Young, John (Caucasus)
 290 Young, Henry (Caucasus)
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	Sept Embled 1641	October 1641	November 1641	December 1641	January 1642
297 Myrland, Lin. N.	16X				
298 Myrland, John					
299 Myrland, William					
300 Myrland, William					
301 Myrland, John					
302 Myrland, William	160 16E	16T 16X	17E 17H 17P	170 17N 17Y 17Q 17S 17I	17T 17U
303 Myrland, Henry					
304 Myrland, Lin. N.	16L				
305 Myrland, Lin. S.					
306 Myrland, John					
307 Myrland, Thomas					
308 Myrland, John					
309 Myrland, John					
310 Myrland, Lin. N.					
311 Myrland, John					
312 Myrland, John					
313 Myrland, Lin. N.					
314 Myrland, Thomas					
315 Myrland, Lin. N.	16W 16Y 16X				
316 Myrland, John					
317 Myrland, John					
318 Myrland, John					
319 Myrland, Lin. N.					
320 Myrland, John					
321 Myrland, John					
322 Myrland, John					
323 Myrland, John					
324 Myrland, John					
325 Myrland, John	16X				
326 Myrland, John					
327 Myrland, John	16L				
328 Myrland, John					
329 Myrland, John					
330 Myrland, John					
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	September, 1891	October, 1891	November, 1891	December, 1891	January, 1892
337 Nichols, Eastern (Brenniss)					
338 Notts, Midlands (Lill Hill)			17U		23N 25P 24C
339 Nolly, Bayland (Putland)					24V
340 Notts, Lincoln (Contracting)			17U		
341 Notts, Lincoln (Eggs)					
342 Notts, Lincoln (Waltham)					
343 Notts, Lincoln (Contracting)					
344 Notts, Lincoln (Contracting)					
345 Ogle, Lincoln (Contracting)					
346 Ollivant, Midlands (Albany)					
347 Ollivant, Midlands (Albany)					
348 Ollivant, Midlands (Albany)					
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400 Ollivant, Midlands (Albany)					

	September 1871	October 1871	November 1871	December 1871	January, 1872
413 Rowe, Francis (Truro)	16L				
414 Rountree, Sir Bay (Wilton)		16Y 16Z	17P 190	20X 21I	24W 26E
415 Russell, John (Tombury)			18K 18W	20L 22C	23T 24N 25U
416 Russell, William Esq (Tombury)				20Z	25V
417 Sackville, R. L. (Rushway) Esq (Rushway)					
418 Sackville, R. L. (Rushway) Esq (Rushway)					
419 St. John, Sir Rowland (Rushway)	16L 16P 16Q 16R 16X 16Y 16Z 17H 17K		17U 18N	18V 20C 20D 20L 20P	21W 24E 24N 24O 24T
420 St. John, Oliver (Tombury)			17U 17Z 180	18V 18X	21W 20C 20D 20L 20P
421 Salterbury, John (Eland)					
422 Salterbury, William (Worthing)					
423 Sanford, Sir John (Culmstock)					
424 Sanford, Samuel (Aston)			180?	180?	
425 Sanford, Thomas (Hallow)			180?	180?	
426 Sandys, William (Culmstock)					
427 Saville, Sir William (St. Leonards)					
428 Seamer, Robert (Barnard)	16X		18A		20L
429 Seamer, Robert (Barnard)					
430 Seate, Henry (Tombury)	16P				
431 Seaton, John (Oxford)		16T 16Z			
432 Seymour, Edward (Barnard)					
433 Seymour, Sir Francis (Worthing)					
434 Shelley, Henry (Cranley)					
435 Shuttleworth, Richard (Worthing)			190?		
436 Shuttleworth, Richard (Worthing)			190?		
437 Shuttleworth, Richard (Worthing)			190?		
438 Slaney, Philip Esq (Worthing)					
439 Slaney, Thomas (Worthing)					
440 Slaney, Thomas (Worthing)					
441 Slingsby, Sir Henry (Worthing)					
442 Smith, John (Worthing)			18A?		23F? 24I?
443 Smith, Philip (Worthing)			18A?		23F? 24I? 23J
444 Smith, Sir William (Worthing)			18A?	200	20X
445 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					23F? 24I?
446 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)			18A?		23F? 24I?
447 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
448 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
449 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
450 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)	16X		18F 18W 19C 19H	21Y	23C 24C 25D 26D
451 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)	16X	17C 17I	17X 18F	19N 20C 21F 21M	25E
452 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
453 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
454 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
455 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
456 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
457 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
458 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
459 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					
460 Smith, Thomas (Worthing)					

	September 1841	October 1841	November 1841	December 1841	January 1842
455 England, Jim Day (Bromberg)				19V 14Y 20L 20P 20L 202 21W 21W 210 21W 21L 235 22W 230	25B 23C 23D 23E 23H 23T 23K 23T 24E 24C 24W 24M 24W 24P 24T 24U 25D 25D 25E 25P 25Q 25R 25T 25U 26A 26E 26F
456 Kaylor, Anthony (Linn)				20W 20L 20Q 20L	26? 26?
457 Kaylor, John (Linn)				19V 14W 20B 20D 20L 20W 20W 202 21I 21T 21W 226 220 23A 20L	23L 23W 23S 24W 24U 25F 25U 26C 24M 25I 26E
458 Kaylor, Anthony (Linn)				17U 170 17A 17E 17L 17W	24M 25I 26E
459 Kaylor, Edward (Wabasha)				17U 170	
460 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
461 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
462 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
463 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
464 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
465 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
466 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
467 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
468 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
469 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
470 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
471 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
472 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
473 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
474 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
475 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
476 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
477 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
478 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
479 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
480 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
481 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
482 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
483 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
484 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
485 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
486 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
487 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
488 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
489 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
490 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
491 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
492 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
493 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
494 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
495 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
496 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
497 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
498 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
499 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	
500 Kaylor, John (Wabasha)				17U 170	

20L 20W 210? 202 21B?
21B? 21W? 21Q? 21P? 21C?
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21V? 21W? 21X? 21Y? 21Z?
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49I? 49J? 49K? 49L?
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49Q? 49R? 49S? 49T?
49U? 49V? 49W? 49X?
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	Sept 1841	October 1841	November 1841	December 1841	January 1842
527 Williams, Gold (Buckley)		171 175 177 17K	17R 17E 17U 17V 17Z	19E 20A 20S 20K 211	235 25K 25L 23N 23O 23X 24J 24R 24M 24R 24X 25T 25L 25G 25U 25X 26C 26C
528 Williams, Thomas (Bainbridge)					23N 24O
529 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					25J
530 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					26C
531 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					25C
532 Williams, Henry (Bainbridge)					
533 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)	16X		190	190	190
534 Williams, Edward (Bainbridge)	16X		190	190	190
535 Williams, Robert (New York)					
536 Williams, James (Bainbridge)					
537 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					
538 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					
539 Williams, Li T. (New York)					
540 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					
541 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					
542 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)	16X				
543 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)	16L 16O 16E 16U 16X	17A 17H 17I 17K 17P	17U 17A 17Z 17M 18O	19L 19K 20C 20T 20K 21J 23N 23O 23X 20L 20P 20V 20W 20L 24G 24U 24L 24T 21A 21I 21L 21L 21V 24W 24O 25G 25U 26C	
544 Williams, Edward (Bainbridge)					
545 Williams, Li T. (Bainbridge)					
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	February			March		
	16	17	18	16	17	18
153 Elgar, Dora (Cantbury)						
154 Elgar, Dora (Cantbury)						
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190 Elgar, Dora (Cantbury)						

February 1892 March 1892

171	Huntington Farm (Misses)																				
172	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
173	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
174	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27L	27P	28i?	28g	28f?	29N														
175	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	260	26i?	26a?																	
176	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
177	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27P	27Z	28i?																	
178	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
179	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	29G																			
180	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
181	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27d																			
182	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
183	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	11E	27R	28i?																	
184	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	28f?																			
185	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
186	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
187	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
188	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
189	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	260	27A	27C																	
190	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
191	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27B	28i	290																	
192	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
193	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	26J	26N	26R	26X	27A	27L	27J	27K	27T											
194	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27V	27Z	28E	28U	28V	28Z	29G	29N												
195	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
196	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27d	27F	27J	27P	27A	27G	29C													
197	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
198	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
199	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	290	10A																		
200	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
201	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
202	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
203	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	28J	29Y	27M	27Z	28E	28X	28W	28P	290											
204	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)	27K	27M																		
205	Hollyhock Farm (Misses)																				
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February, 1892

March, 1892

258	Kellgren, Henry (N. York)									
259	King, Richard (W. York)									
260	Kirby, Roger (Pennsylvania)	27F	272	28L	280					
261	Kirby, Wm. (New York)	272								
262	Kirby, Rose (Pennsylvania)									
263	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
264	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
265	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
266	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
267	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)	26L								
268	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
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275	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
276	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)	264	11E	26R	26Y	27G	270	18X	274	272
277	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)	28C	28F	28V	29G	29G	29W			
278	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
279	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									
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310	Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania)									

297 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 298 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 299 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 300 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 301 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 302 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 303 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 304 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 305 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 306 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 307 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 308 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 309 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N
 310 Kirby, L. F. (Pennsylvania) 28M 28N

P. L. Lacey, 1642

M. L. Lacey, 1642

302 Marshall, Miss (London)

26W 26X 27D 27F 27G 27I 27X 18X

27E 27J 29T 29Y 30C 30L 22Y 30S 31D 31F 31G 31W

303 Martin, Henry (London)

28C 28M 28P 23A 29C 29W

31P 31T 31V 31W 32A 32E 32H 32M 32P

304 Madam, M. (Geneva)

11E 29N

27Z 22V 30Z 32A 32J

305 Madam, E. (London)

27M

29X 31B 31W

306 Madam, E. (London)

26R 27P 27Z 28P

32A? 32F 30T? 32A? 30T? 32A 32J

307 Madam, E. (London)

29C 29G

30A 31C 31U 31X 32A 32J

308 Madam, E. (London)

26J 26L 270 28V

30L

309 Madam, E. (London)

27P 28P

32A 24V? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

310 Madam, E. (London)

11E 26T? 27F 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

311 Madam, E. (London)

290? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

312 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

313 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

314 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

315 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

316 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

317 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

318 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

319 Madam, E. (London)

26T? 27Z? 28K? 28L? 28N? 29O? 10A?

24Y? 28P? 30Z? 31D? 31G? 32A? 32J

	February				March, 1642			
345 Gale, Sir William (Windsor)	290							
346 Alderman, M (Windsor)	276							
347 Cradock, J. Esq. (Windsor)	277	288	290					
348 Cradock, Sir Robt. (Windsor)	269	278						
349 Cradock, Hugh (Windsor)	270							
350 Curfield, James (Windsor)								
351 Currier, Edward (Windsor)								
352 Parkington, Edw. (Windsor)								
353 Palmer, Geoffrey (Windsor)								
354 Palmer, Sir E. (Windsor)								
355 Palmer, Sir G. (Windsor)	281							
356 Parker, Sir Reg. (Windsor)								
357 Parker, Sir Thomas (Windsor)								
358 Parkhurst, Sir R. (Windsor)	290							
359 Parry, George (Windsor)								
360 Partridge, Sir G. (Windsor)	11E	27A	27M	28I				
361 Peart, George (Windsor)	27F	27X	28E	28I	28N	28R	29E	290
362 Peckham, Henry (Windsor)	290?							
363 Peckham, George (Windsor)	290?							
364 Peckham, Sir J. (Windsor)								
365 Pennington, John (Windsor)	26P	27D	290					
366 Pennington, Sir R. (Windsor)	28d							
367 Pennington, John (Windsor)								
368 Pennington, John (Windsor)								
369 Pennington, Sir J. (Windsor)								
370 Pennington, Sir J. (Windsor)								
371 Pennington, Sir H. (Windsor)	28E							
372 Pennington, Sir H. (Windsor)	26J	26U	26X	26Z	27A	27C	27Y	27Z
373 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)	28Y	29N						
374 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
375 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
376 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
377 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
378 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
379 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
380 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
381 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
382 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
383 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
384 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
385 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)	270							
386 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
387 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
388 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
389 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
390 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
391 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
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394 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
395 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
396 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
397 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
398 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
399 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								
400 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)								

112 Pennington, Sir W. (Windsor)

Friday, 16 42

Monday, 16 42

389 Davis, W. (M...)	389 Davis, W. (M...)
390 Davis, William (M...)	390 Davis, William (M...)
391 Breckenridge, Emma (S...)	391 Breckenridge, Emma (S...)
392 Brumby, William (M...)	392 Brumby, William (M...)
393 ...	393 ...
394 ...	394 ...
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396 ...	396 ...
397 ...	397 ...
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421 ...	421 ...
422 ...	422 ...
423 ...	423 ...
424 ...	424 ...
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426 ...	426 ...
427 ...	427 ...
428 ...	428 ...

26N 27P 28Q 29R 30S
 27Q 28R 29S 30T 31U
 28R 29S 30T 31U 32V
 29S 30T 31U 32V 33W
 30T 31U 32V 33W 34X
 31U 32V 33W 34X 35Y
 32V 33W 34X 35Y 36Z
 33W 34X 35Y 36Z 37A
 34X 35Y 36Z 37A 38B
 35Y 36Z 37A 38B 39C
 36Z 37A 38B 39C 40D
 37A 38B 39C 40D 41E
 38B 39C 40D 41E 42F
 39C 40D 41E 42F 43G
 40D 41E 42F 43G 44H
 41E 42F 43G 44H 45I
 42F 43G 44H 45I 46J
 43G 44H 45I 46J 47K
 44H 45I 46J 47K 48L
 45I 46J 47K 48L 49M
 46J 47K 48L 49M 50N
 47K 48L 49M 50N 51O
 48L 49M 50N 51O 52P
 49M 50N 51O 52P 53Q
 50N 51O 52P 53Q 54R
 51O 52P 53Q 54R 55S
 52P 53Q 54R 55S 56T
 53Q 54R 55S 56T 57U
 54R 55S 56T 57U 58V
 55S 56T 57U 58V 59W
 56T 57U 58V 59W 60X
 57U 58V 59W 60X 61Y
 58V 59W 60X 61Y 62Z
 59W 60X 61Y 62Z 63A
 60X 61Y 62Z 63A 64B
 61Y 62Z 63A 64B 65C
 62Z 63A 64B 65C 66D
 63A 64B 65C 66D 67E
 64B 65C 66D 67E 68F
 65C 66D 67E 68F 69G
 66D 67E 68F 69G 70H
 67E 68F 69G 70H 71I
 68F 69G 70H 71I 72J
 69G 70H 71I 72J 73K
 70H 71I 72J 73K 74L
 71I 72J 73K 74L 75M
 72J 73K 74L 75M 76N
 73K 74L 75M 76N 77O
 74L 75M 76N 77O 78P
 75M 76N 77O 78P 79Q
 76N 77O 78P 79Q 80R
 77O 78P 79Q 80R 81S
 78P 79Q 80R 81S 82T
 79Q 80R 81S 82T 83U
 80R 81S 82T 83U 84V
 81S 82T 83U 84V 85W
 82T 83U 84V 85W 86X
 83U 84V 85W 86X 87Y
 84V 85W 86X 87Y 88Z
 85W 86X 87Y 88Z 89A
 86X 87Y 88Z 89A 90B
 87Y 88Z 89A 90B 91C
 88Z 89A 90B 91C 92D
 89A 90B 91C 92D 93E
 90B 91C 92D 93E 94F
 91C 92D 93E 94F 95G
 92D 93E 94F 95G 96H
 93E 94F 95G 96H 97I
 94F 95G 96H 97I 98J
 95G 96H 97I 98J 99K
 96H 97I 98J 99K 100L
 97I 98J 99K 100L 101M
 98J 99K 100L 101M 102N
 99K 100L 101M 102N 103O
 100L 101M 102N 103O 104P
 101M 102N 103O 104P 105Q
 102N 103O 104P 105Q 106R
 103O 104P 105Q 106R 107S
 104P 105Q 106R 107S 108T
 105Q 106R 107S 108T 109U
 106R 107S 108T 109U 110V
 107S 108T 109U 110V 111W
 108T 109U 110V 111W 112X
 109U 110V 111W 112X 113Y
 110V 111W 112X 113Y 114Z
 111W 112X 113Y 114Z 115A
 112X 113Y 114Z 115A 116B
 113Y 114Z 115A 116B 117C
 114Z 115A 116B 117C 118D
 115A 116B 117C 118D 119E
 116B 117C 118D 119E 120F
 117C 118D 119E 120F 121G
 118D 119E 120F 121G 122H
 119E 120F 121G 122H 123I
 120F 121G 122H 123I 124J
 121G 122H 123I 124J 125K
 122H 123I 124J 125K 126L
 123I 124J 125K 126L 127M
 124J 125K 126L 127M 128N
 125K 126L 127M 128N 129O
 126L 127M 128N 129O 130P
 127M 128N 129O 130P 131Q
 128N 129O 130P 131Q 132R
 129O 130P 131Q 132R 133S
 130P 131Q 132R 133S 134T
 131Q 132R 133S 134T 135U
 132R 133S 134T 135U 136V
 133S 134T 135U 136V 137W
 134T 135U 136V 137W 138X
 135U 136V 137W 138X 139Y
 136V 137W 138X 139Y 140Z
 137W 138X 139Y 140Z 141A
 138X 139Y 140Z 141A 142B
 139Y 140Z 141A 142B 143C
 140Z 141A 142B 143C 144D
 141A 142B 143C 144D 145E
 142B 143C 144D 145E 146F
 143C 144D 145E 146F 147G
 144D 145E 146F 147G 148H
 145E 146F 147G 148H 149I
 146F 147G 148H 149I 150J
 147G 148H 149I 150J 151K
 148H 149I 150J 151K 152L
 149I 150J 151K 152L 153M
 150J 151K 152L 153M 154N
 151K 152L 153M 154N 155O
 152L 153M 154N 155O 156P
 153M 154N 155O 156P 157Q
 154N 155O 156P 157Q 158R
 155O 156P 157Q 158R 159S
 156P 157Q 158R 159S 160T
 157Q 158R 159S 160T 161U
 158R 159S 160T 161U 162V
 159S 160T 161U 162V 163W
 160T 161U 162V 163W 164X
 161U 162V 163W 164X 165Y
 162V 163W 164X 165Y 166Z
 163W 164X 165Y 166Z 167A
 164X 165Y 166Z 167A 168B
 165Y 166Z 167A 168B 169C
 166Z 167A 168B 169C 170D
 167A 168B 169C 170D 171E
 168B 169C 170D 171E 172F
 169C 170D 171E 172F 173G
 170D 171E 172F 173G 174H
 171E 172F 173G 174H 175I
 172F 173G 174H 175I 176J
 173G 174H 175I 176J 177K
 174H 175I 176J 177K 178L
 175I 176J 177K 178L 179M
 176J 177K 178L 179M 180N
 177K 178L 179M 180N 181O
 178L 179M 180N 181O 182P
 179M 180N 181O 182P 183Q
 180N 181O 182P 183Q 184R
 181O 182P 183Q 184R 185S
 182P 183Q 184R 185S 186T
 183Q 184R 185S 186T 187U
 184R 185S 186T 187U 188V
 185S 186T 187U 188V 189W
 186T 187U 188V 189W 190X
 187U 188V 189W 190X 191Y
 188V 189W 190X 191Y 192Z
 189W 190X 191Y 192Z 193A
 190X 191Y 192Z 193A 194B
 191Y 192Z 193A 194B 195C
 192Z 193A 194B 195C 196D
 193A 194B 195C 196D 197E
 194B 195C 196D 197E 198F
 195C 196D 197E 198F 199G
 196D 197E 198F 199G 200H
 197E 198F 199G 200H 201I
 198F 199G 200H 201I 202J
 199G 200H 201I 202J 203K
 200H 201I 202J 203K 204L
 201I 202J 203K 204L 205M
 202J 203K 204L 205M 206N
 203K 204L 205M 206N 207O
 204L 205M 206N 207O 208P
 205M 206N 207O 208P 209Q
 206N 207O 208P 209Q 210R
 207O 208P 209Q 210R 211S
 208P 209Q 210R 211S 212T
 209Q 210R 211S 212T 213U
 210R 211S 212T 213U 214V
 211S 212T 213U 214V 215W
 212T 213U 214V 215W 216X
 213U 214V 215W 216X 217Y
 214V 215W 216X 217Y 218Z
 215W 216X 217Y 218Z 219A
 216X 217Y 218Z 219A 220B
 217Y 218Z 219A 220B 221C
 218Z 219A 220B 221C 222D
 219A 220B 221C 222D 223E
 220B 221C 222D 223E 224F
 221C 222D 223E 224F 225G
 222D 223E 224F 225G 226H
 223E 224F 225G 226H 227I
 224F 225G 226H 227I 228J
 225G 226H 227I 228J 229K
 226H 227I 228J 229K 230L
 227I 228J 229K 230L 231M
 228J 229K 230L 231M 232N
 229K 230L 231M 232N 233O
 230L 231M 232N 233O 234P
 231M 232N 233O 234P 235Q
 232N 233O 234P 235Q 236R
 233O 234P 235Q 236R 237S
 234P 235Q 236R 237S 238T
 235Q 236R 237S 238T 239U
 236R 237S 238T 239U 240V
 237S 238T 239U 240V 241W
 238T 239U 240V 241W 242X
 239U 240V 241W 242X 243Y
 240V 241W 242X 243Y 244Z
 241W 242X 243Y 244Z 245A
 242X 243Y 244Z 245A 246B
 243Y 244Z 245A 246B 247C
 244Z 245A 246B 247C 248D
 245A 246B 247C 248D 249E
 246B 247C 248D 249E 250F
 247C 248D 249E 250F 251G
 248D 249E 250F 251G 252H
 249E 250F 251G 252H 253I
 250F 251G 252H 253I 254J
 251G 252H 253I 254J 255K
 252H 253I 254J 255K 256L
 253I 254J 255K 256L 257M
 254J 255K 256L 257M 258N
 255K 256L 257M 258N 259O
 256L 257M 258N 259O 260P
 257M 258N 259O 260P 261Q
 258N 259O 260P 261Q 262R
 259O 260P 261Q 262R 263S
 260P 261Q 262R 263S 264T
 261Q 262R 263S 264T 265U
 262R 263S 264T 265U 266V
 263S 264T 265U 266V 267W
 264T 265U 266V 267W 268X
 265U 266V 267W 268X 269Y
 266V 267W 268X 269Y 270Z
 267W 268X 269Y 270Z 271A
 268X 269Y 270Z 271A 272B
 269Y 270Z 271A 272B 273C
 270Z 271A 272B 273C 274D
 271A 272B 273C 274D 275E
 272B 273C 274D 275E 276F
 273C 274D 275E 276F 277G
 274D 275E 276F 277G 278H
 275E 276F 277G 278H 279I
 276F 277G 278H 279I 280J
 277G 278H 279I 280J 281K
 278H 279I 280J 281K 282L
 279I 280J 281K 282L 283M
 280J 281K 282L 283M 284N
 281K 282L 283M 284N 285O
 282L 283M 284N 285O 286P
 283M 284N 285O 286P 287Q
 284N 285O 286P 287Q 288R
 285O 286P 287Q 288R 289S
 286P 287Q 288R 289S 290T
 287Q 288R 289S 290T 291U
 288R 289S 290T 291U 292V
 289S 290T 291U 292V 293W
 290T 291U 292V 293W 294X
 291U 292V 293W 294X 295Y
 292V 293W 294X 295Y 296Z
 293W 294X 295Y 296Z 297A
 294X 295Y 296Z 297A 298B
 295Y 296Z 297A 298B 299C
 296Z 297A 298B 299C 300D
 297A 298B 299C 300D 301E
 298B 299C 300D 301E 302F
 299C 300D 301E 302F 303G
 300D 301E 302F 303G 304H
 301E 302F 303G 304H 305I
 302F 303G 304H 305I 306J
 303G 304H 305I 306J 307K
 304H 305I 306J 307K 308L
 305I 306J 307K 308L 309M
 306J 307K 308L 309M 310N
 307K 308L 309M 310N 311O
 308L 309M 310N 311O 312P
 309M 310N 311O 312P 313Q
 310N 311O 312P 313Q 314R
 311O 312P 313Q 314R 315S
 312P 313Q 314R 315S 316T
 313Q 314R 315S 316T 317U
 314R 315S 316T 317U 318V
 315S 316T 317U 318V 319W
 316T 317U 318V 319W 320X
 317U 318V 319W 320X 321Y
 318V 319W 320X 321Y 322Z
 319W 320X 321Y 322Z 323A
 320X 321Y 322Z 323A 324B
 321Y 322Z 323A 324B 325C
 322Z 323A 324B 325C 326D
 323A 324B 325C 326D 327E
 324B 325C 326D 327E 328F
 325C 326D 327E 328F 329G
 326D 327E 328F 329G 330H
 327E 328F 329G 330H 331I
 328F 329G 330H 331I 332J
 329G 330H 331I 332J 333K
 330H 331I 332J 333K 334L
 331I 332J 333K 334L 335M
 332J 333K 334L 335M 336N
 333K 334L 335M 336N 337O
 334L 335M 336N 337O 338P
 335M 336N 337O 338P 339Q
 336N 337O 338P 339Q 340R
 337O 338P 339Q 340R 341S
 338P 339Q 340R 341S 342T
 339Q 340R 341S 342T 343U
 340R 341S 342T 343U 344V
 341S 342T 343U 344V 345W
 342T 343U 344V 345W 346X
 343U 344V 345W 346X 347Y
 344V 345W 346X 347Y 348Z
 345W 346X 347Y 348Z 349A
 346X 347Y 348Z 349A 350B
 347Y 348Z 349A 350B 351C
 348Z 349A 350B 351C 352D
 349A 350B 351C 352D 353E
 350B 351C 352D 353E 354F
 351C 352D 353E 354F 355G
 352D 353E 354F 355G 356H
 353E 354F 355G 356H 357I
 354F 355G 356H 357I 358J
 355G 356H 357I 358J 359K
 356H 357I 358J 359K 360L
 357I 358J 359K 360L 361M
 358J 359K 360L 361M 362N
 359K 360L 361M 362N 363O
 360L 361M 362N 363O 364P
 361M 362N 363O 364P 365Q
 362N 363O 364P 365Q 366R
 363O 364P 365Q 366R 367S
 364P 365Q 366R 367S 368T
 365Q 366R 367S 368T 369U
 366R 367S 368T 369U 370V
 367S 368T 369U 370V 371W
 368T 369U 370V 371W 372X
 369U 370V 371W 372X 373Y
 370V 371W 372X 373Y 374Z
 371W 372X 373Y 374Z 375A
 372X 373Y 374Z 375A 376B
 373Y 374Z 375A 376B 377C
 374Z 375A 376B 377C 378D
 375A 376B 377C 378D 379E
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 377C 378D 379E 380F 381G
 378D 379E 380F 381G 382H
 379E 380F 381G 382H 383I
 380F 381G 382H 383I 384J
 381G 382H 383I 384J 385K
 382H 383I 384J 385K 386L
 383I 384J 385K 386L 387M
 384J 385K 386L 387M 388N
 385K 386L 387M 388N 389O
 386L 387M 388N 389O 390P
 387M 388N 389O 390P 391Q
 388N 389O 390P 391Q 392R
 389O 390P 391Q 392R 393S
 390P 391Q 392R 393S 394T
 391Q 392R 393S 394T 395U
 392R 393S 394T 395U 396V
 393S 394T 395U 396V 397W
 394T 395U 396V 397W 398X
 395U 396V 397W 398X 399Y
 396V 397W 398X 399Y 400Z
 397W 398X 399Y 400Z 401A
 398X 399Y 400Z 401A 402B
 399Y 400Z 401A 402B 403C
 400Z 401A 402B 403C 404D
 401A 402B 403C 404D 405E
 402B 403C 404D 405E 406F
 403C 404D 405E 406F 407G
 404D 405E 406F 407G 408H
 405E 406F 407G 408H 409I
 406F 407G 408H 409I 410J
 407G 408H 409I 410J 411K
 408H 409I 410J 411K 412L
 409I 410J 411K 412L 413M
 410J 411K 412L 413M 414N
 411K 412L 413M 414N 415O
 412L 413M 414N 415O 416P
 413M 414N 415O 416P 417Q
 414N 415O 416P 417Q 418R
 415O 416P 417Q 418R 419S
 416P 417Q 418R 419S 420T
 417Q 418R 419S 420T 421U
 418R 419S 420T 421U 422V
 419S 420T 421U 422V

February, 1942

McCook 1942

491	Wassell, Samuel	(Convent)	24H? 26L? 28L? 27A? 27B? 27C? 27K? 27M? 27O?	30A? 30P? 30S 30Y? 31A 31B 31N? 31W? 31W? 31W? 32E? 32F? 32L?
492	Wassell, Henry	(Convent)	27L? 27R? 27U? 27V? 27W? 27X? 27Y? 27Z?	32P? 32S? 32U?
493	Wassell, John	(Convent)	27M? 27O? 27S? 27T 27U? 27L 27C 27K?	29D 29P 30O? 30P? 30S 30W 30Y? 31E 31W? 31W? 31L 32O?
494	Wassell, John	(Convent)	27O 27S 27U? 27V? 27W? 27X? 27Y? 27Z?	31E? 31F? 32T 32U? 32V 32W? 32X 32Y? 32Z?
495	Wassell, John	(Convent)	28A? 28B? 28C? 28D? 28E? 28F? 28G? 28H?	30I 22V 30T 31B 31N 31T 32A 32F 32K
496	Wassell, John	(Convent)	28I? 28J? 28K? 28L? 28M? 28N? 28O? 28P?	30L? 31F? 31T 32O? 32P?
497	Wassell, John	(Convent)	28Q? 28R? 28S? 28T? 28U? 28V? 28W? 28X?	30S? 31F? 32A? 32B?
498	Wassell, John	(Convent)	28Y? 28Z?	22V 30N 30T 31T 32F
499	Wassell, John	(Convent)		24V 30L
500	Wassell, John	(Convent)		26Y 30J
501	Wassell, John	(Convent)		24V 22V 32A
502	Wassell, John	(Convent)		29X
503	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
504	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
505	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
506	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
507	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
508	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
509	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
510	Wassell, John	(Convent)		
511	Wassell, John	(Convent)		

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APPENDIX C

001 1ME SE 0 BA N SHRT PY NONE
 002 1CG WB N N SHRT PY NONE
 003 1LG NE C MA N 21SH RT NONE
 004 1CG SE 0 CH EL N 21SH RS PRIV Nemo
 005 1CG SE 0 ST N 21SH PS ANPRH CEST

006 1ME NE NA N N NONE PY RRR R TRCO ELCT LGRF CRTS LAND BISH NASY
 00602 PARR CEML PRYL LAND SPLY ARHL SPLY IRSY OFFS
 007 1LG ML C SJ 1G-8 SHRT PY CARG PARS
 008 1LG NE 1A N 1G-N SHRT PY RRR C PARS
 009 1ME NE 0 CH 1G-N BE21 RR ELCT LPCL LAND CRTS LAND OFFS ELCT

00902 BISH PARR LKLR PARR ARSY LAND TRCO STRA OFFS STRA LAND RLRP LGRF PLYC NASY
 009 3 BISH PARR PARR CEML TRXS PARS LAND CEML CEML TRCO ARDR SPLY ARSY SPLY SPLY
 009 4 RGRF PARR PARR PRVL TRCO PARS ARDR PARS DFGG OFFS ARHL BISH ARHL OFFS
 010 1G-EG 1A C SF N 1621 PY WM RRRR C OFFS LRCL SPLY LRGT PARS CEML OFFS

010 2 AOSY PARR CEML CHM CEML OFFS CFRL SCCD LDDN PRVL CFIR TRDS SCCD ELCT CFMI
 01003 LAND CESC CESC KGRF EXIN SCSY ARSY SCCD CESC ARDR CESC PRVL PARR CESC PARR
 010 4 CEML CEML CESC CESC CESC CESC

011 1G-SW 0 UN 1L N SHRT RG NONE
 012 1G-SW A IL B SHRT RS NONE
 013 1G-SW N N SHRT PY ECT SPLY PARR
 014 1G-SE C PT 1G-N 162Y BY ECT ELCT TRCO ARGN CRRS SPLY OFFS
 014 2 PARR ARSY STRA K-CE CESC LAND LGRF STRA TRCO ARMA CFDS CEML LAND LAND ARDR
 015 1G-SW N N SHRT PY CEML

016 1ME SW 1A N N NONE PY RRR R R BISH LRCL SPLY
 01701ME SW 1A N N SHRT PY WM RRRR R BISH LRCL SPLY
 01801LG NW N N SHRT PY WM RRRR R NONE
 01901CG NW 1S C SS 1G-16 1621 PY R M PARR TAXS ELCT CRTS LRCL PARR ELCT

01902 CRTS CHM CHM LAND OFFS DFGG LAND RLRP CRRR
 020 1G-1A 0 UN 1G N SHRT PY ANPRH NONE
 02101CG EA 1A C SS N 1621 PY ANPRH NONE
 02102 BISH PRVL BISH TAXS ARSY ELCT ARSY LRCL LAND CRTS KGRF LAND ELCT PARS CRTS
 02103 CHM PARR CHM PARR PARR TRCO BISH TAXS PARR ARSY GUAR LRGT CRTS CFDS IRWY

02104 LAND CESC IBSY K-PR OFFS EXIN ARHL ARSY CESC LAND OFFS GUAR LAND
 02201G ML N N 1621 PY PARR CRTS PLYC CESC CRTS PARS OFFS
 02301G SE 0 BR 1M N NONE RP PARR CRTS PLYC CESC CRTS PARS OFFS

02302 LRCL PARR CRTS LRCL CESC BISH BISH BISH DITH PARS CFRL ELCT TRCO ELCT RLRP
 02303 CFRL PARR CHM PARR TRCO BISH LAND LRCL CFLG CRTS LRGT LGRF CHPA EXIN
 023 4 BISH BISH LRCL CESC LDDN N SHRT PY NONE
 024 1G-WB N N SHRT PY RRR M LRCL LAND PARS IRWY IRDR IRDR

025 1G-SW 0 PARR 1M N NONE PY RRR M LRCL LAND PARS
 026 1ME ML 1S N N NONE PY R R BISH CRTS
 02701G EA 1S N N 21SH PY R M LAND TAXS ELCT PLYC RISH CRTS LRGT
 02702 CHM BISH N N 21SH PY PARR TRCO PARR BISH PARR CRTS CHPA

02801CG SE SC 7R 1G-N 021E PY PARR TRCO PARR BISH PARR CRTS CHPA
 029 2 CESC KGRF
 029 1G-SE 1S N N IG N 21SH DP NP NR PARR PARR PARS PLYC CESC OFFS CRTS

02902 LRCL PARR OFFS LRCL PARR TRXS OFFS ELCT BISH CRTS PRVL LRCL RISH LAND BISH
 02903 PARR ELCT TRCO LRCL PARR ARSY CESC PARR PARS TRCO STRA CESC CESC RLRP CRTS
 02904 KGRF OFFS LAND LRCL CESC LRGR NASY STRA TRCO CESC LDDN PARS ELCT LRMT LRMT
 02905 RGRF STRM CESC RLRP OFFS CRTS PARS TRCL SPLY LRGT LRGT LRMT LRMT

02906 BISH SPLY CEML CEML CHM CHM CESC LDDN LAND CFRL CFWX ARDR CHPA TAXS SPLY
 02907 BISH SPLY CEML CEML CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC
 02908 CEML PARR CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC
 02909 CEML CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC CESC

02915 OFFS PLY 2005 EXIN BISH OFSC CEPP ARSY CFKE IRMI

03001C-M N N 16 N 215H PY R R NONE CFDS EXIN

031 16G SW 1A 0 6H N 8215 PY R SPLY TRCO

032016G SW 0 ST 1L N SWRT P WP RRRR M PLY CFDE KGPA

03401M-EA 1A N N N EHT PY RRRR M PLY SPLY TRCO

03501C-ME N C UN 1L N 215H RR PRVL PAPS PLY CRTS LAND POPR ELCT

03601G-NE ARSY TRCO TRCO STRA OFFS CFML ARMA GUAR SPLY CFIR KGSA SPLY BISH KGND

03701M-E SE SC N C UN 1G N SWRT PY PRVL LAND LAND KGSA LAND

03701M-E SE SC N N SWRT PY M M DIMP PAPS OFFS TRCO TRCO SPLY SPLY

03701G-MW C GU 1M N 215H RR TAXS ELCT ARSY LAND TRCO ELCT CHPA

03702 LAND CFML AR08 SPLY SPLY TRCO GUAR M TRCO NAGN PLY NASY IRSY NAVS

03901M-E BA 1E N N N NONE PY RR GUAR TRCO SPLY GUAR

040 1M-E BA 1S N N N SWRT PY RR NONE

041 1G-SW 0 HH N NONE RY NAMS

04201L-G-PE N N 215H RY NAMS

04301M-E 1A N N N NONE PY WP RRRR C CRTS CFML CHPA SCSY PLY TRCO ARHL

04302-PRVL BISH LAND NONE

04401M-E SE C CR 11 N 215H RY LRCL TRCO STRA CRTS BISH NASY PAPS

04502 ELCT ARSY SPLY CRTS OFFS PAPS PRVL GUAR LIDI PAPS SCSY CRTS OFFS NAGN

04503 IRML IRPY IRSY DEFG KGPA TRCO OFFS

046 1M-SW 1A N N N SWRT PY WP RRRR C TRCO OFFS CRTS PRVL CRTS CHPA POPR

04602 OFFS LAND SPLY CFKE TRCO IRSY LRCL NAMS DEFG TRCO PAPS TRCO PRVL BISH SPLY

04603 ELCT TRCO LODN

047 1G-ML N W SWRT PY PP RR C PLY PRVL CFKE DEFG BISH

04801C-SE N 1M N 025V RR PRVL POPR TRCO CRTS CFST ELCT CRTS

04902-OFFS BISH POPR ELCT NASY TRCO ELCT RLRF SPLY CFMX CFML CFML TAXS PAPS CFDS

04903 BISH TRCO CFML CFML CFKE PLY SPLY CFKE CFIR IRMY DFPV CFKE KGPA PAPS SPLY

04904 DIMM DEFG-CEPP NAMS PRVL

04901G-ML C UN N 215H PY ELCT SPLY CFST OFFS RLRF

05001G-MW O UN N SWRT PP PRVL CFP OFFS CRTS CFST PAPS POPR

05002 DIMM CFML CFIR TRCO IR05 KGSA

051 1G-SE C CC 1M N 215H PY TRCO LAND RLRF CRTS CHPA SPLY LODN

05100-SESY CFMI

052 16G-WB 1S O BR 16 N 215H PY WM RRR R CRTS LRCL CRTS TAXS BISH CRTS PRVL

05202 LRCL BISH POPR TRCO KGPA TRCO PLY LIBT CFML CFKE CRTS PAPS CFKE CFIR IRSY

05203 TRPA PRVL

053 1G-WB C TR N SWRT RY SPLY LAND EXIN

05402 DEFC CFKE IRMI CFIR PLY CFML BISH BISH CFIR KGSA IRMY PRVL LIBT IRSY

055-16G-NW SCN 1L N 821 RY TRCO

056 16G-SE C UE 16 N 215H PY M M SPLY OFFS LAND OFFS

057 1G-SW 1A O MA 1M N 1621 PY RRRR C CHPA RLRF BISH

058 16G-SE N 1L B NONE PY M M M RLRF LPCL

05901L-G-SW SC C GU 1L B NONE PP WP RRRR CFKE KGSA PAPS DEFG DEFG BISH PRVL

06002 Land PAPS BISH

060 1G-EA N N NONE PY M M M PRVL CRTS CRTS OFFS BISH LGRF LAND

06002 RLRF CRTS KGPA LAND CEFT CHPA LAND PAPS

06101C-SW C SE 1M N 215H PY RRRR M CHPA LIBT TRCO CFDS LODN

062 1G-SW 1A N N 1M N SWRT PY RRRR CHPA OFFS EXIN RLRF

063 1G-SW N 1M B 215H PY POPR FLCT ELCT LGRF LAND TRCO RLRF

06302 PRVL OFFS LAND LAND BISH PLY NASY CRTS LIBT NAVS CHPA POPR CFVL PRVL CHPA

095 164 NE	N	11 N 1621 PY	R	C NONE	ELCT OFSG PARS IRMI TRCO CFSY DEFS
096 164 SW	ESM	11 B SHRT RY	PP		
097 164 W					
09702 DEFS	CFE	KGRF PLY	CEPP	RGND PRVL	DEFS CFML TRCO RLRF IRMI EXIN BISH CEPP
09703 TRCO	IRSY	ARSY CFMI	GUAR ARND	ELCT IRSY	CFOS TRCO DEFS IRSY CFMX
097 164 W	N	11 N NONE PY	MP	MUMM M CFST	LRCL PLYC NASY STRA LIBT LIBT
09902 TRBA	PARS	CFIS PARS	KGSM RLRF	IRSY LRCL	CFML
099 164 EA	IA C	CR IL B 21SH	PY	MP	RROR C TAXS PAPS LRCL CRTS CRTS LRCL LRCL
09902 81SH	PRVL	BISH PRVL	LIBT PAPS	TRCO	ALRF LAND CRTS PAPS BISH PAPS DEFG PAPS
09903 SPLY	CFML	DEFS	LRCL	CEPP	
100 164 DA	N	N SHRT	RS		
101 164 WB	C	ST 11 N	NONE	RS	
102 164 WB	N	N 21SH	PY		
103 164 SE	SC	N	N	SHRT	PY
10303 RLRF	DEFS	RLRF	PAPS		
104 164 BA	N	11 N	BASS	PY	QP
10402 LGRT	TRCO	KGRF	PRVL	LRCL	ELCT BISH RLRF
10403 CHPA	LIBT	CFMX	LAND	GUAR	KGRF TRCO CFE
105 164 WB	N	11 N 1621	PY		
106 164 ML	O	WA 16 B 21SH	PY	MP	RROR M PLYC DEFS CRTS LAND CFSG TAXS TAXS
10602 TAXS	ELCT	LRCL	POPR	PAPS	LGRT
10603 PAPT	CFML	LRCL	SPLY	MUMM	CFOS CFMI CFML CFOS ARSY CFOP DEFS SCTY SPLY ARDE
10604 SPLY	CFML	NARDB	CFE	CFAK	SPLY CFOP
10605 PAPS	CFML	SPLY	CFMX	BISH	CFE
10606 DEFG	CFE	PRVL	OFFS	BLRF	IRDS
107 164 SE	15	N			
107 164 SE	O	BA 11 B	SHRT	QY	
108 164 BA	IA	C	SG 11 N	21SH	PY
109 164 BA	IA	C	SG 11 N	21SH	PY
10902 DEFS	RLRF	KGRF	PRVL	SPLY	BISH
10903 ELCT	PAPS	KGRF	IRSY	KGPA	RLRF
110 164 SE	19	C	UR		
11002 TAXS	POPR	EST	ARSY	LAND	CRTS TAXS
11003 CFSG	CFOS	POPR	ARSY	CFSG	CFML
11004 RLRF	GRTS	BISH	KGRF	CEST	CFML
11005 RLRF	DEFG	NARY	STAG	TRCO	CFML
11006 CFSG	CFST	CFST	DEFS	CFST	PRVL
11007 LGRT	CFMP	CFMX	HONS	CFOS	CFAK
11008 SCTY	TAXS	LODR	OFFS	TAXS	SPLY
11009 ARDE	CFE	CFE	CFAK	SPLY	CFML
11010 ARDE	CFML	CFE	PRVL	SPLY	CFML
11011 CRTS	ARSY	CFML	CFE	BISH	CFSG
11012 CFML	CFE	CFE	CFSG	CFML	ARDB
11013 PAPS	CFML	CFML	ARDB	SPLY	CFML
11014 PAPT	CFML	CFML	ARDB	SPLY	CFML
11015 12MI	CFOS	CFE	CFPP	CFMX	CFML
11016 CFE	CFOS	IRSY	GUAR	KGRF	PLY
11017 TRCO	KRPA	TRCO	KGRF	OFFS	ARSY
111 164 NW	SC	C	4M		
11102 GUAR	LAND	RLRF	ARBY		
112 164 ML	O	WA 11 N	21SH	PY	MP
11202 ARSY	PAPS				
113 164 SE	19	C	ST		
11302 CFMI					
114 164 NW	C	O	21SH	PY	
11402 ARSY	PAPS				

TRCS

ELCT LAND ELCT ARSY CRTS TRCO DEFS

144V	166-NE	N	IC	N	B215	RY	M	PRVL	CFRL	CFPP	CFST	LAND	OFFS	TAXS
14402	TRCD	LAND	POPR	ELECT	ARYS	LGAR	CATS	TRCD	TRCD	STRA	OFFS	RLRF	CRIS	KGAR
14403	LAND	EAST	LGAR	LAND	LAND	PAPS	NAMS	PAPS	CFML	CHPA	AROD	CFML	ARDB	ARDB
14404	ARYS	SPLY	GUAR	LAND	TRBA	AROD	PAPS	SPLY	KGSA	DFSG	EXIN	ARGN	ARHL	CFAK
145	166-SW	C	EM	N	MOVE	RY	M	GUAR	PAPS	CFST				
146	166-SE	C	TR	B	1624	RY	M	BIST	TRCD	SPLY	SPLY			
147	166-NW	C	TR	B	1624	RY	M	MOVE						
148	166-SE	N	N	B215	RY			MOVE						
149	166-NE	C	TR	B	1624	RY	M	ARYS	ARYL					
150	166-NW	C	N	N	2154	RY	M	MOVE						
151	166-SW	C	N	N	2154	RY	M	MOVE						
152	166-SE	O	OU	IL	N	2154	RY	LAND						
153	166-NL	C	UN	IL	N	2154	RY	M	M	CFST	LAND	PLCY	SPLY	
154	166-NL	O	UN	IL	N	2154	RY	M	M	CFST	LAND	PLCY	SPLY	
15402	OFFS	PAPS	TRCD	TRCD	CFST			CFSC	CFML	CFSC	CFSC	CFST	LDON	CFML
15403	LIGHT	ARPL	CFML	LIGHT	PRVL			SCCD	CFPP	CFSC	CFIR	CFDS	CFPP	KGSA
15404	KGSA	RLRF												
155	166-SE	N	N	11	N	SHRT	RY	LAND	STRA					
156	166-NL	C	EM	N	SWHT	RY	M	LAND	LAND	PRVL				
157	166-SW	N	N	16	N	2154	RY	POPR	PRVL	CFRL	PLCY	ELECT	LRL	TRCD
15702	CATS	OFFS	TRBA	TAXS	ELECT	BISH	CRTS	LRL	BISH					
158	166-SE	N	N	NOVE	RY			LGAR	PLCY					
159	166-SW	N	N	NOVE	RY									
15902	LGAR	LAND	LAND	PLCY	TRCD	PAPS	STRA	CRTS	LRL	CHPA	SPLY	TRCD	CFAK	IRADY
160	166-SE	C	PT	IC	N	2154	RY	R	R	LRL	POPR	LAND	CRTS	CHPA
16002	EXIN	PAPS	CHPA	PAPS	CHPA	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS	PAPS
16003	DEFW	SPLY	DEFW	EXIN	POPR	PAPS	PAPS	DEFW	EXIN	LAND	TRCD			
161	166-SW	N	N	NOVE	RY			NOVE						
162	166-WG	N	N	NOVE	RY			NOVE						
163	166-SE	O	OU	16	N	2154	RY	ELECT						
164	166-EA	N	N	16	N	2154	RY	N	M	MOVE				
165	166-WG	O	UN	16	N	2154	RY	N	M	MOVE				
166	166-SE	C	SC	16	N	NOVE	RY	N	M	MOVE				
167	166-SE	C	TR	16	N	2154	RY	N	M	MOVE				
16702	PRVL	LRL	LAND	POPR	TRCD	CFRL	PAPS	TRCD	TRCD	STRA	OFFS	RLRF	BISH	OFFS
16703	LAND	LAND	PLCY	CFRL	CFST	BISH	RLRF	LGAR	EXIN	LAND	LAND	PAPS	TRCD	CHPA
16704	PAPS	CATS	LOCAL	CHPA	PAPS	NAMS	CFML	CFML	EXIN	PAPS	POPR	TRCD	LDON	PAPS
16705	CHPA	TRCD	PAPS	UNDA	LDON	LAND	RLRF	CFRL	BISH	AROD	CHPA	TAXS	SCSY	LAND
16706	CFST	CFST	PAPS	SPLY	RGAR	OFFS	CFST	CFST	POPR	PAPS	GUAR	PRVL	SPLY	LAND
16707	CFST	CFST	CFML	PLCY	CFDS	CFML	CFML	CFML	EXIN	TRBA	SPLY	DIMP	TRBA	
16708	EXIN	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA
16709	EXIN	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA
16710	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA	TRBA
168	166-SW	N	N	11	N	NOVE	RY	LAND						
169	166-SE	O	UN	11	N	2154	RY	LAND						
16902	OFFS	OFFS	PAPS	TAXS	STRA	CFST	ELECT	CFRTS	LAND	BISH	LRL	OFFS	CRTS	PRVL
16903	LRL	OFFS	LAND	POPR	ELECT	CFSC	ELECT	CFAK	CFSC	DIMP	CFRL	PAPS	CFRL	
16904	DIMP	TRCD	SPLY	PRVL	CFSC	CRTS	OFFS	BISH	LAND	LAND	PLCY	CFML	BISH	
16905	CFML	RLRF	LGAR	CFST	CFST	CFST	PRVL	PAPS	LRL	CHPA	SPLY	LIBT	CRTS	CFM1
16906	PAPS	PRVL	LIGHT	CFML	DEFW	CFML	CFML	CFML	CFML	CFML	CFML	CFML	CFML	CFML
16907	TAXS	PAPS	LAND	OFFS	LAND	SPLY	CFML	BISH	CFML	TAXS	ARPL	CHPA	SPLY	TAXS
16908	LAND	LRL	SPLY	AROD	CFML	ARPL	SPLY	CRTS	CFML	CFLG	PRVL	CFLG	CFLG	CFLG
16909	POPR	CFM1	PAPS	SPLY	CFR	PAPS	CFML	CFPP	PRVL	LIBT	TRBA	CFSY	ARYS	CFKF
16910	ARYS	LAND	BISH	CFPP	CFRL	LAND	CFKF	CFPP	CFPP	SCTY	CFSC	PLCY	TRBA	CFRL

CFSY

16917 GFAL BISH RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL
 16918 GFAL BISH RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL
 16919 GFAL BISH RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL RLRF OFFS PAVL
 173 166 SE O EX N 215H SR RLM M NONE
 173 166 SE O EX N 215H SR RLM M NONE

176 166 SE O MA 11 N 215H PY MP CFPD TAXS TAXS TAXS BISH LAEL PAPS BISH
 17602 OFFS BISH RLRF MASH CML PAPS ELCT SPLY LIST NAME CHPA TRCO SCSSY
 17603 GFAL SPLY GUNR CFPD TRCO MASH SCSSY CFPD ARDB CKE CHPA PLY KDF CKE CBR
 17604 GFAL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL PAVL
 17605 GFAL TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY TRSY
 176 166 SE 15 N 11 B NONE PY R R LAND TRSY PLY PAVL OFFS TRSY LOON
 176 166 MGS C TR N 215H RY PAPS LGRT PAPS TRCO KGRF RLRF

177 166 SE 14 N 11 N 215H PY UM R R R LAND MASH BISH SPLY CML TRCO CHPA
 17702 CHPA TAXS ARDB OFFS PAPS MASH SCSSY LGRT KDF PLY DIMM CKE TAXS TRAY DIMM
 17703 GFAL RLRF RLRF BISH LAEL CFPD LAND CFPD
 178 166 WB N 1M N NONE RY LAND CFPD
 179 166 SE N N NONE RY CFPD OFFS ARDB GUNR CML CFPD

17902 GFAL MASH N SHNT PY R M PAVL BISH LGRT PAPS KGRF
 181 166 SE SC N 1M B 215H PY MP RGRM M CRTS OFFS BISH PAVL LGRT OFFS CRTS
 18102 ANGL PAVL OFFS PLY BISH MASH SPLY TAXS SPLY TAXS CFAK CHPA SPLY TRCO
 18103 GFAL MASH SPLY MASH PAPS OFFS CFPD NASH TRCO TRCO ELCT LOON TRCO TRCO CPMI
 182 166 SW O EX N 215H RY TAXS ARDB LAND
 183 166 NL C SS 16 N SHNT PY CFPD CFT LAND PAPS KGRM CRL CRTS OFFS OFFS OFFS LAEL ELCT

18302 RLRF CABS LAND PLY SPLY CHPA CFT LAND PAPS KGRM
 184 166 NL N 16 N NONE PY PP RRR C OFFS LAND KGRM
 185 166 SW O DU N SHNT RY NONE
 186 166 WB N N NONE RG NONE
 187 166 WB N 1L N 1621 RS STRA CRTS BISH OFFS SCSSY TRMI GUNR

18702 LOON N 16 N B 215H PY MP MM M OFFS LAND TRAB TRCO PAPS PAVL
 188 166 SE N EM 1L B 215H PY PP MM M OFFS LAND TRAB TRCO PAPS PAVL STRA
 189 166 SE STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA
 18902 GFSC STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA STRA
 18903 BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH BISH
 18904 LAND CHPA TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB TRAB
 18905 PLY PAVL PLY DFGC PLY DFGC CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD

190 166 SE 15 C EM 16 N SHNT PY MP RRUR C ELY CHPA PAVL
 191 166 SE 14 N N 1621 RS ND PP PAVL LAND TRCO CRTS CRTS LAND RLRF
 19102 TRCO GFAL CHPA SPLY LGRT PAPS TRCO LOON LAND LIST OFFS PAPS PAPS BISH TRCO
 19103 166 NL GFAL PLY KDFE LAND TRCO LOON R R NONE
 192 166 NL 14 N N SHNT PY R R NONE

193 166 SE 14 O MA 11 N 215H PY MP PAVL PAVL CRL DIMM CRTS PAPS PLY
 19302 GFAL STRA SPLY ARBY PAPS OFFS TAXS CFT CRTS BISH OFFS BISH CRTS TRCO LAEL
 19303 BISH PAVL CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD
 19304 LOON CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD
 19305 KRAL CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD
 19306 BISH CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD

19307 PAVL PAPS SPLY KGRF CKE PAVL CKE PAVL ARBY LAND ARBY CKE BISH PLY CFPD
 19308 ARDB CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD
 19309 PAPS CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD CFPD
 19310 TRAB SCMI CFPD SCMI KGRM CFPD EXIN SCSSY CFPD EXIN SCSSY CFPD EXIN SCSSY CFPD
 19311 TRSY GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1 GCM1
 19312 ARSY CKE KGRM 1621 ARDB LOON ARMO CKE CKE TRSY DIMM LAEL ARAL RLRF

194 166 SW O SE 1L N SHNT RS LAND CRTS
 195 166 WB O CN 1M N 215H PY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY
 196 166 WB O CN 1M N 215H PY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY
 197 166 WB O CN 1M N 215H PY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY
 198 166 WB O CN 1M N 215H PY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY
 199 166 WB O CN 1M N 215H PY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY
 200 166 WB O CN 1M N 215H PY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY WY

196 1ME EA 1A W N NONE PY RE CHPA
 197 1CG SW W N 21ST PY NONE
 198 1CG SW SC O UN IL N 21ST PY M NONE
 199 1ME NW US N N SHRT PY TRCO ARSY RLRP CHPA ARSY TRCO TRCO
 19902 MANI TRCO TRCO CPNI

200 1ME SE C SC IG N NONE RY NONE
 201 1ME SW N N NONE RY NONE
 202 1ME SE SC N 1G W NONE PY NONE
 203 1CG ML 15 C MA 1G W SHRT PY WP RRAR R PRV CRIS TAXS TAXS OFFS LRCL
 20302 BISH ELCT TRCO RLRP BISH LAND LAND GFLR PAPS BISH RLRP LGF PLY ELCT LAND
 20303 RLRP STOR BISH LRCL CHPA SPLY LIBT CFM CHPA SPLY ARDB TAXS CFM PAPS PAPS

20308 KGRF GUAR LAND PRV TRCA LAND BISH SCSSY CRL GFLR KGRF DIM CFM LDDY CRL
 20308 KGRF TAXS CFPP OFPW PAPS DSIG PAPS PAPS OFFS KGRF TRCO RLRP TRCO IRM1 BISH
 20400 1CG EA C EM IL N 21ST PY R R M PRV LAND LIBT BISH ARSY PAPS LGF
 20402 LAMA RLRP PRV LAND PLY CRL RLRP RLRP CFST ARDB CFM PAPS ARSY PAPS IRM1
 20403 TRCO LAND

205 1CG ML C UE 1G W 21ST RY PRV ELCT
 206 1CG EA N 1G W DS2A RY BISH CRIS KGRF PLY CFST RLRP LAND
 20602 DPW
 207 1CG SE C PE N NONE PY R R PAPS
 208 1CG SW O EX 11 N 21ST RR RLRP STRA SPLY KGRF BISH CHPA SPLY
 209 1CG ME C ST 1M B NONE RR TRCO CRIS BISH LAND URMI PAPS IRM1

20902 CHPA TAXS ARSY LIBT PRV ARSY SCSSY PAPS SPLY CFM LAND URMI PAPS IRM1
 210 1CG SW SC O BU 1 B 21ST RY PRV CFSC STMA STRA SPLY CRIS TAXS
 21002 STMA CFST CFSC OFFS PAPS
 211 1CG WB N N NONE RY PRV OFFS CRIS ELCT KGRF BISH CRIS
 212 1CG WB O UN 1M W NONE PY M M M NONE
 213 1CG WB O UN 1M W SHRT PY M M M CRL CFPP CFST CRIS CRIS CFM KGRF

214 1CG WB N N SHRT RY STRA
 215 1CG WB O EX N NONE RY NONE
 216 1CG WB N N SHRT RY NONE
 217 1CG SE 1A C PE N SHRT PY R R C LRCL
 218 1CG SE N 1G W SHRT PY WP R RR R LAND PAPS MANG SCTY PAPS SPLY
 21802 OFSC MANG TRCO CFM PAPS PRV TRCO LDDY GUAR TRCO

219 1CG SE C EM N 21ST PY PRV CRIS PLY ELCT TRCO SPLY ARSY
 21902 CRIS ELCT CFST PAPS CRIS LAND CRIS TAXS TAXS ELCT PAPS OFFS LRCL BISH
 21903 ELCT ARSY CFM

22002 LAND LAND CHPA CRL CRIS CRL STRA TRCO ARSY CRIS GUAR LIBT LAND OFFS BISH
 22003 CFSC CFM EXIN BISH MRL PAPS BISH CFPP DSIG OFFS DSIG BISH PAPS PAPS
 22004 SCTY SPLY PLY RLRP IRM1 PAPS OFFS BISH LIBT ARMO ARMO PRV OFFS DSIG OFFS
 221 1CG NW SC N N 1G 31 PY RRUR R LAND PAPS LIBT TRMA LAND CFM1 DPW

22102 ARSY EXIN DRYW PLY TRMA GUAR
 222 1CG SE N N NONE PY M M M NONE
 223 1CG SW N N 1M W SHRT RY RRUR R ELCT BISH
 224 1CG SW N N 1L B SHRT SR LRCL PLY LRCL CFM BISH OFFS

225 1CG SE 1A C PE N NONE PY WP RRUR C KGRF RLRP ARSY PAPS LAND PLY CFM
 22502 OFFS PAPS RLRP DRYW LDDY CFST OFFS CRIS KGRF BISH LAND LAND
 226 1CG EA C CR 1M W SHRT PY PP PAPS CFM CHPA TRCO CRL LAND ARDB PAPS
 22603 BISH RLRP LGF STRA PAPS ELCT RLRP PAPS CFM CHPA TRCO CRL LAND ARDB PAPS
 22603 SPLY LIBT GUAR CFM KGRF ARSY CFM IRM1 DIM TRMA PRV EXIN PAPS CFM KGRF
 22604 OFSC PAPS MANG CFPP KGRF TRMS KGRF GUAR ARSY CFM
 227 1CG EA C CR 1M W SHRT PY PP PAPS CFM CHPA TRCO CRL LAND ARDB PAPS

22703 OFSC PAPS MANG CFPP KGRF TRMS KGRF GUAR ARSY CFM
 228 1CG EA C CR 1M W SHRT PY PP PAPS CFM CHPA TRCO CRL LAND ARDB PAPS
 22803 OFSC PAPS MANG CFPP KGRF TRMS KGRF GUAR ARSY CFM
 229 1CG EA C CR 1M W SHRT PY PP PAPS CFM CHPA TRCO CRL LAND ARDB PAPS
 22903 OFSC PAPS MANG CFPP KGRF TRMS KGRF GUAR ARSY CFM

22709 CRK CFM ESSY PWR LBT SPLY KGRF OFFS ARDZ CRK PWR CFM CRK CRK CRK
 22709 TRBA CRK ESSY CRK DOPR CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK
 22710 CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC CFSC
 22711 ARDB CRK PAPS CFM CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK CRK
 22712 CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR CFVR
 22713 CFVR CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 22714 CFVR CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 22715 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 22716 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 22717 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 2281 LIG EA N 1M D SHRT RY
 229 LIG EA N 1M D SHRT RY
 230 LIG SW O LI 1M W 21SH RY
 23002 LAND CRST LAND TRCO PAPS ECT CFAL CRAL OFFS SPLY ARDZ TRCO DIAM CFOS KESA
 23003 LAND DFRW KGRF PAPS TRSY GUAR PLYS CFM KESA KESA EXIN IAMI CTR PRVL KGRF
 231 LIG ME N 21SH RY PP
 23102 CRDZ TRAC CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23103 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23104 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23105 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23106 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23107 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23108 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23109 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23110 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 232 LIG ME N 1G W SHRT RY PP
 23202 LBL TRM ARML ARML
 233 LIG ME N SHRT RY
 234 LIG ME N 21SH RY
 235 LIG SE N NONE RY
 236 LIG NE IS R N 1G 21 PY MP ROR N TRCO OFFS ECT PAPS ECT OFFS OFFS
 23602 ARSY LAND CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 237 LIG SW O 90 1M N SHRT RY
 238 LIG SW O 90 1M N SHRT RY
 23902 PRVL TRCO LULL OFFS CRDZ PWR ARSY CRAL PAPS TRCO STOR PRVL CRF BISH
 23903 LAND CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 23904 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 23905 PAPS TRSY TRDZ SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 23906 TRMO TRMO CRF
 239 LIG SW C CA 1M D NONE RY
 240 LIG EA N 1G N NONE RY
 24002 PLYS W 1G N 21SH PY
 24102 STOR ALAT BISH PLYS LGAF PAPS ECT CRDZ SPLY LBT CFM CHPA ARDZ CHPA CFM
 24103 ARSY TRCO PAPS SPLY MAWD OFFS LAND CRDZ PAPS STOR CRST OFFS TRYS LBT

24202 TAXS TAXS BISH CRDZ PWR CRST PWR CRAL PAPS CRAL TRCO STOR SPLY PRVL OFFS
 24203 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24204 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24205 PAPS PAPS CFM CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24206 SPLY CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24207 PWR LAND CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24208 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24209 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF

24302 TAXS TAXS BISH CRDZ PWR CRST PWR CRAL PAPS CRAL TRCO STOR SPLY PRVL OFFS
 24303 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24304 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24305 PAPS PAPS CFM CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24306 SPLY CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24307 PWR LAND CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24308 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24309 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF

24402 TAXS TAXS BISH CRDZ PWR CRST PWR CRAL PAPS CRAL TRCO STOR SPLY PRVL OFFS
 24403 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24404 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24405 PAPS PAPS CFM CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24406 SPLY CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24407 PWR LAND CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24408 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24409 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF

24502 TAXS TAXS BISH CRDZ PWR CRST PWR CRAL PAPS CRAL TRCO STOR SPLY PRVL OFFS
 24503 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24504 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24505 PAPS PAPS CFM CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24506 SPLY CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24507 PWR LAND CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24508 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24509 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF

24602 TAXS TAXS BISH CRDZ PWR CRST PWR CRAL PAPS CRAL TRCO STOR SPLY PRVL OFFS
 24603 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24604 CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ CRDZ
 24605 PAPS PAPS CFM CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24606 SPLY CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL CRAL
 24607 PWR LAND CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24608 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF
 24609 PWR CRF CRF SPLY CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF CRF

31302 ELCI STRD BISH PLY MASY TRCO RLRF OFFS LACL LBST CFM SPLY CFM LADR SPLY
 31303 SPLY CFM
 31501 166 SE 15 C EM 16 N 215W BY WYRRR C POPR PRVL DIMP PAPS CFPP CRTS CFST
 31502 TRCO TRCO BISH TRMS BUSH POPR PAPS ARSY RLRF KGRF BISH LAND MASY TRCO LODM
 31503 STRD CFM CATE PAPS LACL SPLY CFM PAPS OFFS TRMS TAXS SPLY SCSSY CFM CFM
 31504 PAPS SPLY KGRF CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM
 31505 CFM RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF RLRF
 31506 KGRS KGRS OFFS DFCG TRML HANS CFPP EXIN IRMI TRSY CFM CFM CFM CFM CFM
 31507 KGRF TRSY LACL CFM
 316 166 ml 1A C PT 16 B NONE PY RR R C LACL TAXS LGRF TRCO TRCO RLRF LAND
 31602 CHPA CHPA SPLY LAND
 31901 166 EA C CR 1M B BLUE RR PAVL CFM CFPP LGRF TRCO OFFS LAND
 31902 BISH RLRF LAND VAND POPR LBST TRDA ARSY PRVL LAND EXIN SPLY LAND KGRS RLRF
 31903 LAND LACL
 32002 166 NW 1A N 16 N NONE PY WP R C TRCO TRCO ELCI CRTS STRA OFFS RLRF
 321 166-118 N NESH PY TRMS CFM BISH PRVL IRSY
 322 166-118 N NESH PY
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35003	BISH	LAND	KGRF	PAPS	PAPS	OFFS	LAND	N NONE
351	16E	EA	14	N	N	25ST	RY	N NONE
352	16E	SE		N				N NONE
353	16E	EA		C	CR	14	R NONE	R NONE
35302	CRTS	PAPS	TAKS	PAPS	STRA	CST	ELCT	LAND
35303	BISH	PAVL	RISH	PAVL	STRA	CST	ELCT	LAND
35304	KGRF	STRA	CST	BLRF	LIB	LIB	LAND	BLRF
35305	CFIN	EXIK	DIMM	KGRF	CFPP	BISH		
354	16E	EA		N				KGRF SPLY
354	16E	EA		N				PAVL DIMP
35502	TAKS	PAPS	TAKS	OFFS	ELCT	BISH	LAND	PAPS
35503	BLRF	CST	KGRF	RISH	LAND	CST	BISH	LAND
35504	PAVL	CFPP	TAKS	PAVL	LIB	STRA	ADDS	LIB
35505	PAVL	GUAR	CFPP	TRBA	SPLY	ELCT	CFPP	LAND
356	16E	EA		C	PU	14	N	SHRT
357	16E	SE		N				16
357	16E	SE		N				16
357	16E	SE		N				16
357	16E	SE		N				16
357	16E	SE		N				16
35802	GUAR	JRSY						
359	16E	SE		O	ME	14	N	SVRS
360	16E	SE		14	Q	14	N	SVRS
36002	ANYS	CFPS	TRCO	SPLY	OFFS	LODR	LAND	ANYS
36003	DIMM	LAND	DIMP	KGRF	BLRF	JRSY	KGRF	DRSG
36004	TRCO	LAND	TRCO	DIMP	GUAR			
361	16E	SW		N				
36102	PAPS	LAND	ELCT	PAPS	OFFS	LAND	CRTS	TAKS
36103	LAND	PAVL	TRCO	STRA	PAVL	CRTS	BISH	TRCO
36104	LAND	SPLY	LIB	PAPS	EXIK	STRA	LAND	TRCO
36105	PAPS	SPLY	CRTS	TAKS	SPLY	LAND	CFPS	CRTS
36106	GUAR	TRBA	ANYS	LAND	LIB	BISH	PAVL	LIB
36107	CFDS	PAPS	EXIK	EXIK	JRSY	ANYS	TRCO	OFFS
36108	SPLY	KGRF	BISH	PAPS	DIMP	BISH	LAND	PAVL
36109	BISH	TRBA	JRSY	LODR	ARMG	ARMG	JRSY	CFIN
362	16E	EA		C	TR	16	Q	25ST
363	16E	EA		N				
364	16E	EA		N				
364	16E	EA		N				
365	16E	EA		N				
36502	PAPS	CHVA	LODR	SPLY	SCSY	GUAR	TRCO	SPLY
36503	TRCO	JRSY	SPLY	LODR	MANS	JRSY	LIB	TRCO
366	16E	EA		O	CH	14	N	SHRT
36602	ANYS	ANYS	DIMM	KGRF	KGRF			
367	16E	EA		N				
368	16E	EA		N				
369	16E	EA		N				
370	16E	SW		O	WA			
371	16E	EA		C	EM	16	Q	25ST
37102	LAND	PAVL	BLRF					
372	16E	EA		C	EM	16	Q	25ST
37202	TAKS	TAKS	CRTS	PAVL	TRBA	OFFS	ELCT	TRCO
37203	CFIN	BLRF	LIB	STRA	CRTS	LIB	STRA	TRCO
37204	CFIN	BLRF	LIB	STRA	CRTS	LIB	STRA	TRCO
37205	CFIN	BLRF	LIB	STRA	CRTS	LIB	STRA	TRCO
37206	KGRF	STRA	CST	BLRF	LIB	LIB	LAND	BLRF
37207	CFPP	OFFS	CFIN	OFFS				
373	16E	EA		N				

373 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 374 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 375 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 376 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 377 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 378 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 379 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 380 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 381 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 382 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 383 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
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 388 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 389 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF
 390 16E EA 14 N N NONE PY PP M M KGRF

379 1GL SW N N HONT RY KEAF
 380 1GL SW H 0 B4 IM N SHRT PY R E R GRVLT
 381 1GL SW TS 0 B4 IM N ELGT PY SPLY OFFS CFNL PRVL GUAR TRDB TRCO
 382 1GL W3 SC N N HONT AS CFNL CFP

383 1GL SW 0 WR IM N SHRT AS LAND
 384 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 385 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 386 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 387 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH

388 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 389 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
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 392 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 393 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH

394 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 395 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 396 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 397 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 398 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
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418 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
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424 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
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 426 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 427 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 428 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH
 429 1GL SW N N SHRT AS N OFFS TRCO BISH

4011 LG SE	O	CH	IL	N	SHRT	PY			M	M	NONE	
4012 ICG SW	M	C	GU	IL	NONE	RY						
40202 CFP	CFSC	OFFS	CFSC	CRTS	BISH	PRVL						
40203 LCN	CFSC	OFFS	PARS	ELCT	BISH	PRVL						
40304 SPLY	CRTS	SPLY	TAXS	LAND	CFL	PRPR						
40306 NREY	DIMP	PARS	SCSY	CFSC	GRAL	GRS						
40306 CFP	PRVL	LAND	DIMP	CFAL	PRPR	ARM						
40207 ICSY	SCSY	SCSY	BISH	RFR	CFAL	TRCO						
40208 TRCO	LAND	D/SC	ARM	IRSY	JASK	CFAL						
40209 LAND												
403 166 SE	C	UN	16	N	162A	PY						
404 166 NW	C	UN	16	N	162A	PY						
40402 PRVL	BISH	LAND	CFST	TRCO	LAND	LAND						
40403 PARS	ELCT	BLRF	CHPA	CHPA	TRCO	LAND						
40404 PRVL	ANDY	ANDY	LAND	CRTS	DIMP	PARS						
40405 PARS	BISH	DISC	KGRS	PRGR	D/SC	DESC						
40406 CFCR	PARS	D/SC	TRCO									
405 166 SE	D	CC	N	SWRT	UN							
406 166 SW	O	MA	1M	N	162A	RR						
40602 GURN	TRSN	TRCO	D/MA	DIMP	CFRT	KGRM						
407 166 MD	O	MA	N	REZL	PY							
40702 CFCR	TAKS	TRCO	ELCT	CFM1	TRCO	PLY						
408 166 SW	O	HT	N	WONE	PY							
408 166 SW	N											
409 166 SW	N											
40902 CFP												
410 N/6 SW	N											
41002 OFFS	TRCO	DEFS	CRTS	BISH	OPDS	LEGR						
41003 NASH	NASHS	NASHS	TRCO	TRCO	LAND	GURN						
411 166 SW	O	EX	11	N	21ST	PY						
41203 ANDI	CHPA	TAKS	ANDR	CFRT	CFAL	OFFS						
41203 LAND	PRVL	REAF	CONL	ANDY	PRVL	ANDY						
41104 PRVL	DIMP	PRVL	OPDS	SPLY	IRSY	CFPP						
41105 PRVL	DIMP	D/SC	CFRT	TDMY	PRVL	TRCO						
41106 IRSY	CFM1	CFM1	KGRS									
412 166 SW	O	EX	1M	N	WONE	PY						
413 166 SW	O	PE	1M	N	21ST	PY						
41302 LACL	BISH	RULE	BISH	BISH	LYR	R						
41303 BLRF	CPL	CRTS	LAND	PRVL	L/OT	MAGN						
41304 PRVL	CFRT	TRM1	RLRF	KGRS	CFSY	LRCL						
414 166 SW	O	ST	1M	B	21ST	PY						
41402 KGRS	CFST	ALRF	CFRT	CFRT	CFAL	SPLY						
41403 C/OS	CFOS	L/DN	DIMP	LAND	CFRT	PLY						
415 166 SW	O	MA	11	N	SWRT	RR						
416 166 SW	O	MA	11	N	SWRT	RR						
41602 CPT	N											
417 166 SE	N											
41702 PRVL												
418 166 SW	O	OR	1M	B	SWRT	RR						
419 166 ML	O	OR	11	N	21ST	PY						
41902 CEAR	CFIR	D/MA										
420 166 SW	O	GU	11	N	21ST	PY						
42002 STRA	B/CT	TRCO	STDA	CFSC	CRTS	PARS						
42003 CEST	CFST	STDA	SPLY	CFST	CFAL	CFST						
42004 PRVL	OPDS	CFRTS	LRCL	CFRTS	BISH	PRVL						

422 1G6 W13 O BR 11 N MORE PY R R LAND PRVL BISH SPLY PAPS RLAF
 423 1G6 W14 N N N MORE BY NONE
 424 1G6 W15 N SWRT RY STRA LAND BISH LAND OFFS TRCO IRSY

425 1G6 SE O CH 1M D MORE PR R M MORE
 426 1G6 W13 O UN N SWRT RY PRVL LAND RENO EXIN OFFS ARND KGMG ARNL
 427 1G6 SW D UN 1G N SWRT RY LAND KGMG ARSY ARSY CFWL TRCO LAND
 428 1G6 ME N N MORE PS RRR R EXIN TRSY SCTY SCTY SPLY CHPA
 429 1G6 W13 N 1M Q SWRT RY LAND
 430 1G6 SW N N MORE EX RRR R R MORE

431 1G6 ML SC O NH 1 B 1G21 RS PP RRR R PRVL CETS PLY CFP CFC STRA ELC
 432 1G6 PPR SPLY CESC CETS OFFS TAXS PPR RRR R PRVL ELC PAPS OFFS CETS LAND CESC
 433 1G6 LABEL OFFS POPR ECT TRCO CFT POPR DIAN STRA LGAF SPLY PRVL RLAF KGMG STRA
 434 1G6 CFWL POPR ECT RLAF LGAF ARSY CETS LIST PAPS CFPS OFFS SCTY PRVL TRCO TAXS
 435 1G6 CFWL TAXS CFWL BISH CETS SPLY CHPA TAXS SPLY TAXS ARND CFX CFC CFAK
 436 1G6 CFWL TAXS CFWL CETS CFWL PAPS POPR TRCO LGAF PRVL LGAF PRVL LIST TRND POPR

437 1G6 LAND CFWL BISH SCTY SCTY CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL
 438 1G6 LG-UF CFWL RLAF LAND CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL CFWL
 439 1G6 ALAF PAUL RLAF RLAF IRSY PAPS BISH PAPS
 440 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY NONE
 441 1G6 SW SC W N SWRT RY PRVL CFWL DIMP PLY CFP CETS TAXS
 442 1G6 SW SC W N SWRT RY PRVL CFWL DIMP PLY CFP CETS TAXS
 443 1G6 SW SC W N SWRT RY PRVL CFWL DIMP PLY CFP CETS TAXS

444 1G6 SE N N N MORE PY LAND ARSY PAPS
 445 1G6 ML C LI N MORE RY PAPS
 446 1G6 ML C BR 11 N SWRT OY NONE
 447 1G6 W14 C BR 1G N SWRT OY NMM N CETS CETS CETS LAND POPR ELC LAND
 448 1G6 TRCO OFFS RLAF LAND PAPS CHPA TRCO CFWL CHPA MASY SPLY OFFS PAPS CFWL PAPS

449 1G6 SE 1A O CH 1G N SWRT PY RRR R NONE
 450 1G6 SE 1A O UN 1M N MORE PY R R ALAF
 451 1G6 SE 1A O UN 1A N SWRT RS LAND CETS CFWL
 452 1G6 ME C QU N 21SH RS NONE
 453 1G6 SW N N N MORE PY R R TAXS POPR
 454 1G6 W13 N 1L N SWRT RY SPLY CFT RLAF LAND RLAF IRSY IRSY

455 1G6 ARNL LAND NONE
 456 1G6 SW SC C QU 1M N MORE RY CETS LAND
 457 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY CETS LAND
 458 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 459 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 460 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE

461 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 462 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 463 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 464 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 465 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 466 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 467 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 468 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 469 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE
 470 1G6 SW N N SWRT RY N N MORE

471 1G6 W13 15 N N MORE PY RR PAPS OFFS BISH LRL OFFS CETS PLY
 472 1G6 TRCO TRCO SPLY TRCO SCDD TRSY SCDD SCDD TRCO TRCO TRCO TRCO SPLY CFWL GUAL
 473 1G6 ML C SS N MORE RY NONE
 474 1G6 ML C SS 11 N MORE RY ELC LAND
 475 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 476 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 477 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 478 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 479 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 480 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL

481 1G6 W13 15 N N MORE PY RR PAPS OFFS BISH LRL OFFS CETS PLY
 482 1G6 TRCO TRCO SPLY TRCO SCDD TRSY SCDD SCDD TRCO TRCO TRCO TRCO SPLY CFWL GUAL
 483 1G6 ML C SS N MORE RY NONE
 484 1G6 ML C SS 11 N MORE RY ELC LAND
 485 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 486 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 487 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 488 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 489 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 490 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL

491 1G6 W13 15 N N MORE PY RR PAPS OFFS BISH LRL OFFS CETS PLY
 492 1G6 TRCO TRCO SPLY TRCO SCDD TRSY SCDD SCDD TRCO TRCO TRCO TRCO SPLY CFWL GUAL
 493 1G6 ML C SS N MORE RY NONE
 494 1G6 ML C SS 11 N MORE RY ELC LAND
 495 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 496 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 497 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 498 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 499 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 500 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL

501 1G6 W13 15 N N MORE PY RR PAPS OFFS BISH LRL OFFS CETS PLY
 502 1G6 TRCO TRCO SPLY TRCO SCDD TRSY SCDD SCDD TRCO TRCO TRCO TRCO SPLY CFWL GUAL
 503 1G6 ML C SS N MORE RY NONE
 504 1G6 ML C SS 11 N MORE RY ELC LAND
 505 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 506 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 507 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 508 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 509 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL
 510 1G6 W13 C QU 11 N SWRT OY MP NMM N CFWL PAPS CETS CETS ARND OFFS CETS PRVL

457 1G6 W8 SC O UN 1M NONE PY R M NONE
 459 1G6 W8 SC N 2M W 1623 PY R R K TAXS LABEL PAPS ELCI PAPS TRCO GUNR
 460 1G6 W8 N N SHOT RR NONE
 461 1G6 SE N 16 N SHOT RR PLY CFML
 462 1G6 SW O W4 N SHOT RY IRMY PREL TAXS BISH BISH OFFS POPL ELCI
 46208 TRCO KRAF TRCO ELCI BLUF IRMY CFK KSPR KGA4
 463 1G6 SW O DU 1M N BAL RR PREL CFML DIMP PAPS PLY CFP ALGN
 46302 CFTS TRCO TAXS BISH OFFS BISH PAPE ELCI PAPS ANSY
 46303 LEAF LAND TRCO TRCO STK SPLY CRTS KEAF CFML CFTS CFSC PAPE RLAF LABD CFSC
 46304 STON CFTS ELCI STON BLUE MING CFM CFML SPLY SCGY LABEL CFKE CFKE CFK CFKE
 46305 GUNL CFTS CFTS BLCT LAND LACL OFFS NONE
 464 1G6 HE N N 1624 AY NONE
 465 1G6 HE 1A C QU 1G N NONE PY RBL N BISH LAND LAND LEAF LABEL CFP SPLY
 46502 CFML CFML OFFS ANSY PAPS CFIR KGA4 ELCI ANNO CFK PAWL
 466 1G6 SW 1A O BX 11 N 21SH PY UP RRBL CRTS STOR ELCI PAPS ELCI CFTS OFFS
 46602 TAXS BISH RONE PAPS LABD ERL PAPS TRCO CFTS BISH LAND CFTS LERE CFML CFTS
 46603 CFTS OFFS CFTS CFTS CFK ANSY KRAF ANNO LBT ANNO CFTS LIBT CFP CFM CFM CFTS
 46604 TRCA SPLY CFML CFTS CFK ANSY KRAF ANNO LBT ANNO CFTS LIBT CFP CFM CFM CFTS
 46605 CFP DIMP PLY CFML CFML CFTS CFK ANSY KRAF ANNO LBT ANNO CFTS LIBT CFP CFM CFM CFTS
 46606 CFAS CFML WEDS SCFO CFML PAPS CFTS DIMP PLY CFTS CFIR CFAS PAPS OFFS CFML CFTS
 46607 EXIB CFML CFP CFIR ELCI BRWL LAND DIMP CFTS KRAF PAPS OFFS CFTS CFTS TRCA
 46608 KEAS PAPE BFTS PAPE ELCI CFML CFM CFM CFTS CFTS LIBT KGA4 PRWL CFTS DEFC LAND
 46609 PAPE CFTS KGA4 LDIV LDIV PAPE NACV NACV
 467 1G6 NL 1A C TR N 31SH AP TAXS OFFS ELCI TAXS TRCA CFTS BLUF
 46702 LEAF LAND NASH PAPS ELCI CFML LAND CFK SCFO PAPS ANSY SPLY CFIR LAND ANNL
 46703 KRAF PAUL LAND TRCO EGR GURE NONE
 468 1G6 SW N N NONE AY NONE
 469 1G6 NL O TR 1M N SHOT PY UP RRBL M LABEL LAND CRTS
 470 1G6 SE N 1M B BONE AS NONE
 471 1G6 SE N 11 N SHOT PY R R OFFS
 472 1G6 W8 N 11 N NONE PY MNON M OFFS OFFS
 473 1G6 SW N 16 N 1624 PY M CWP4
 474 1G6 W8 1A O JE 1C N MORE AY NONE
 475 1G6 SW O MWH N NONE AY TRCO CFTS BISH LEAF KRAF CFK LIBT
 47502 KGA4 N N NONE PY R BISH CWP4 PAPS SPLY
 476 1G6 EA N 1M B SHOT RBL STOR TRCO STOR BISH BLUF BRWL EXIB
 477 1G6 W8 N N 21SH AY N NONE
 478 1G6 W8 N 21SH AY N NONE
 479 1G6 SW 1A N N SHOT AY OFFS LAND TRCO ARSY LAND TRCO PAPS
 47902 TRCO
 480 1G6 SW 1A O ST 1M N BISH PY RONE C OFFS TAXS BASH CRTS ELCI RLAF LEAF
 48002 LAND BISH SPLY GURE CWP4 CFML CFML NONE
 481 1G6 SW N N SHOT AS NONE
 482 1G6 SW SC C QU 11 N 1621 PY PP BRBLR PAWL
 483 1G6 SE O UV 11 N NONE PY PP MWH M STKA LAND RLAF LEAF LAND
 484 1G6 SE N N SHOT PY NONE
 485 1G6 SW O SW N 1621 AS TRCA LAND SPLY CFML
 486 1G6 SW SC O LI 11 N 21SH PY PAWL ELCI SPLY PAPS LABEL LAND CRTS
 48602 CFTS PAPE LAND BISH TRCO LAND PLY PAPE CFTS BISH BLUF LEAF CFML SPLY LAND
 48603 LAND SCTY CFTS
 487 1G6 SE O QU 1M N B215 PY M M ANSG CRTS KRAF STOR ANNO PAPE SPLY
 48702 LAND
 488 1G6 SW N 1621 PY SPLY R PAWL CRTS OFFS PAPE ELCI LABEL OFFS
 48808 CFML DISM TAKS BLUF ANNL

577 1L5 SR SC 0 MD 1M W NONE BY ~~THE~~ REAR R BISH POOL LAND BISH RUFF CUTS LAND
54002 LAND POOL RUFF SPLY MESH SPLY PAPS PAPS PAPS

Total in each category Appendix D

0352 Myer M...

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 248 CG- 128 LG- 82 MG- 17 NE- 52
 GE06.CODE EA- 49 ML- 59 ME- 39 NW- 26 SE- 139 SW- 145 WB- 70
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 76 SC- 58 IS- 33 - 360

CAMBRIDGE 130 OXFORD- 168 REMINDER- 229

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 7 BA8 CH14 CC1 EX 15 HH 10 IE 2 LI 5 MA 2 MC 2 OR 3 PE 3 QV 16 SA 3 SE 1 ST 7 TA 1 TR 7 UR 8
 WA 24 W 0 W8 0 W14 0 W21 0 W27 0 W31 0 W33 0 W35 0 W37 0 W39 0 W41 0 W43 0 W45 0 W47 0 W49 0 W51 0 W53 0 W55 0 W57 0 W59 0 W61 0 W63 0 W65 0 W67 0 W69 0 W71 0 W73 0 W75 0 W77 0 W79 0 W81 0 W83 0 W85 0 W87 0 W89 0 W91 0 W93 0 W95 0 W97 0 W99 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS EX HH IE LI MA MC OR PE QV SA SE ST TA TR UR
 BA 0 BA8 0 CH 0 CC 1 EX 0 HH 0 IE 0 LI 0 MA 3 MC 0 OR 0 PE 4 QV 19 SA 0 SE 0 ST 23 TA 0 TR 11 UR 0
 WA 10 WA 0 WA8 0 WA14 0 WA21 0 WA27 0 WA31 0 WA33 0 WA35 0 WA37 0 WA39 0 WA41 0 WA43 0 WA45 0 WA47 0 WA49 0 WA51 0 WA53 0 WA55 0 WA57 0 WA59 0 WA61 0 WA63 0 WA65 0 WA67 0 WA69 0 WA71 0 WA73 0 WA75 0 WA77 0 WA79 0 WA81 0 WA83 0 WA85 0 WA87 0 WA89 0 WA91 0 WA93 0 WA95 0 WA97 0 WA99 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 94 II- 60 IL- 63 IM- 100 IO- 1 - 309

BAR- 85 NON-BARR- 442

PREV. PARL. WOME= 153 ERBE= 1 ELGC= 1 ERCS= 3 BEFN= 0
 1621- 50 SHRT- 162 BE21- 7 B213- 29 BE54- 1 Q154- 120

1640-42 PY- 274 PP- 19 PS- 4 PY- 127 RR- 26 RP- 2 RS- 47 SR- 8 SW- 10
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 26 PP- 38 WP- 27 WM- 11 PM- 6 - 419

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 54 R- 100 - 373

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 51 R- 100 - 371

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 59 R- 91 - 377

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 63 R- 104 - 360

1648 STATUS M- 126 R- 63 G- 37 - 301

APPENDIX E

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 20 CG- 7 LH- 19 MG- 1 ME- 03
 GEGG.CODE EA- 1 ML- 50 NE- 5 NW- 1 SE- 08 SW- 12 WB- 03

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 10 SC- 5 IS- 6 - 21

CAMBRIDGE 19 OXFORD- 19 REMAINDER- 182

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA0 090 C40 CC0 EX0 445 520 210 744 420 000 200 190 150 50 540 190 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 7 II- 10 IL- 5 IM- 12 IU- 0 - 08
 BARR- 18 NON-BARR.- 24

PREV.PARL.NONE- 7 ELRE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 6 SHRT- 16 BE21- 0 B21S- 3 BESH- 0 21SH- 10

1640-42 PY- 20 PP- 8 PS- 5 RY- 1 RR- 7 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 3 PP- 7 MB- 10 WM- 1 PM- 4 - 07

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 9 R- 15 - 18

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 8 R- 14 - 20

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 8 R- 13 - 21

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 5 R- 16 - 21

1648 STATUS M- 10 R- 12 C- 2 - 18

Total members: 42

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 2 **SESY**

SOCIAL STATUS	GG-	24	CG-	18	LH-	8	MG-	2	ME-	2
GEOG. CODE	EA-	1	ML-	4	NE-	6	NW-	1	SE-	27
STOCK COMPANIES	IA-	17	SC-	6	IS-	14	-	17	-	4
CAMBRIDGE	20	OXFORD-	20	REMAINDER-	14					
OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS										
BA1	BR0	CH1	CC0	EX1	NH3	SE0	VI0	MA6	ME0	OR1
VENO	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS										
WV1	0	DR2	0	KI1	EA5	OT0	XD0	SS1	0	0
INNS OF COURT	IG-	9	IT-	1/2	IL-	7	IM-	15	IU-	0
BAR-	18	NON-QUARR.-	36							
PREV. PARL. NONC-	5	ELRE-	0	ELBC-	0	EMCS-	0	BEFR-	0	
1621-	P SHRT-	16	HE21-	0	H21S-	5	PESH-	0	21SH-	20
1640-42	PY-	34	PP-	10	PS-	2	RY-	2	RR-	4
1643	PARTY STATUS	WP-	6	PP-	9	MP-	14	WM-	5	PM-
1644	1ST. QUARTER	M-	14	R-	18	-	22			
1644	2ND. QUARTER	M-	13	R-	21	-	20			
1644	3RD. QUARTER	M-	14	R-	16	-	24			
1644	4TH. QUARTER	M-	10	R-	21	-	23			
1648	STATUS	M-	12	R-	12	C-	11	-	19	

Total number: 54

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 19 CG- 5 LH- 6 MG- 1 ME- 9
GEOG. CODE EA- 4 ML- 4 NE- 6 NW- 0 SE- 14 SW- 8 WB- 4

STOCK COMPANIES JA- 15 SC- 4 IS- 11 - 10
CAMBRIDGE 15 OXFORD- 15 REMAINDER- 10

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
UN1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
UN1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PREV. PARL. NONE- 5 FLBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EDGS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 5 SHRT- 16 RE21- 0 B21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 12

1640-42 PY- 24 PP- 10 PS- 2 RY- 0 RR- 4 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
1643 PARY STATUS WP- 7 PP- 10 MP- 13 WM- 3 PM- 1 - 6
1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 9 R- 20 - 11
1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 8 R- 20 - 12
1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 10 R- 15 - 15
1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 8 R- 16 - 16
1648 STATUS M- 7 R- 6 C- 7 - 20

INNS OF COURT IG- 5 IT- 10 IL- 4 IM- 5 IU- 0 - **MS 15**
UN1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UN1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Total number: 40

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 5 CG- 1 LH- 3 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEOG.CODE EA- 0 ML- 0 NE- 4 NW- 0 SE- 4 SW- 1 WB- 0

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 4 SC- 0 IS- 1 - 4
 CAMBRIDGE 3 OXFORD- 6 REMAINDER- 0

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 AN 0 BR 0 CU 0 CO 0 EX 0 HH 0 SE 0 LI 0 NA 5 ME 0 OA 0 RO 0 SA 0 SE 0 SH 0 TR 0 UV 0 MW 0
 UV 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UV 0 CA 0 CR 0 CO 0 KO 0 EN 0 OT 0 SC 0 SJ 0 AN 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 UV 0

INNS OF COURT IG-

INNS OF COURT IG- 1 IT- 7 IL- 0 IM- 1 IU- 0 - 0
 BARR- 0 NON-BARR.- 9

PREV.PARL.NONE- 0 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 0 SHRT- 4 REZ1- 0 B21S- 0 BESH- 0 21SH- 5

1640-42 PY- 6 PP- 3 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 0 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS VP- 1 PP- 0 MP- 8 WM- 0 PM- 0 - 0

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 3 R- 1 - 5

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 3 R- 1 - 5

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 3 R- 1 - 5

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 3 R- 1 - 5

1648 STATUS M- 0 R- 1 C- 0 - 8

Total members: 9

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **30** CG- 12 LH- 6 MG- **2** ME- **8**
 GEORG. CODE EA- 1 ML- 5 NE- 2 NW- 2 SE- **7** SW- 19 WB- 2

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 17 SC- **5** IS- **6** - **30**

CAMBRIDGE **14** OXFORD- **20** REMAINDER- 24

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA0 **DR0** **CH0** **CL0** **EX3** **H48** **JF0** **LI1** **M45** **400** **CR0** **R50** **200** **SA0** **SE0** **ST1** **SH0** **TR0** **UP** **440**
 UN1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN1 **0**
 UN1 **0**

INNS OF COURT IG- 11 IT- **7** IL- **9** IM- **16** IU- 0 - **23**

EXRR- **15** NON-CARR.- **43**

PREV. PARL. NONE- 9 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 9 SHRT- **22** BE21- 1 R21S- **3** BESH- 0 21SH- 15

1640-42 PY- **42** PP- 7 PS- 0 RY- 2 RR- **6** RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 11 MP- **15** WM- 0 PM- 2 - **25**

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- **13** R- 21 - **24**

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- **15** R- 26 - **17**

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- **12** R- 17 - **29**

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- **9** R- 31 - **18**

1648 STATUS M- **26** R- 8 C- 2 - **22**

Total number: **58**

GDAR

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 58 CG- 24 LH- 11 MG- 8 ME- 12
 GEOG. CODE EA- 13 ML- 11 NE- 8 NW- 5 SE- 37 SW- 33 WB- 7

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 28 SC- 14 IS- 23 - 51

CAMBRIDGE 30 OXFORD- 38 REMAINDER- 48

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 OWS 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0
 BA 3 BA 3 CA 2 CC 0 EX 4 HH 6 JE 0 LI 1 MA 3 ME 0 NA 0 BA 3 RO 5 SA 1 SE 0 ST 1 TA 0 UA 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

NY 2 CA 1 CR 3 CL 0 KI 1 EM 6 RT 0 SD 0 SE 0 HA 1 0 0 0 20 5 0 0 0 56 0 79 3 0 0

INNS OF COURT 16- 18 IT- 22 IL- 7 IM- 24 IU- 0 - 45

BARR- 15 NON-BARR.- 101

PREV. PARL. NONE- 17 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 1 EBRS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 17 SHRT- 30 RE21- 1 B21S- 12 BESH- 0 21SH- 38

1640-42 PY- 72 PP- 10 PS- 3 RY- 12 RR- 16 RP- 0 RS- 3 SR- 0 UN- 0

1641 PARTY STATUS WP- 9 PP- 25 MP- 15 WM- 1 PM- 2 - 63

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 15 R- 38 - 63

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 16 R- 36 - 64

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 19 R- 35 - 62

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 14 R- 42 - 60

1648 STATUS M- 30 R- 21 C- 7 - 58

Total number: 116

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 5 CG- 3 LH- 2 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEGG.CODE EA- 0 ML- 1 NE- 0 NW- 0 SE- 6 SW- 3 WR- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 4 SC- 0 IS- 3 - 3
 CAMBRIDGE 3 OXFORD- 3 REMAINDER- 4

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 UNO 0 0 0 0 EXO 440 SE0 200 LI0 MA1 ME0 OR0 RES0 200 SA0 SE0 ST0 SH0 TR0 UV8 WAO

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UNO 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0
 UNO GA0 CR0 CL0 KI0 EM1 OT0 JEO 0 MA0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 3 IT- 3 IL- 4 IM- 4 IU- 0
 BARR- 2 NON-BARR.- 8

PREV.PARL.NONE- 0 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1521- 3 SHRT- 4 RE21- 0 B21S- 0 PESH- 0 21SH- 4

1540-42 PY- 5 PD- 4 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1543 PARTY STATUS WP- 2 PP- 2 MP- 3 WM- 1 PM- 0 - 2

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 0 R- 5 - 5
 1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 0 R- 5 - 5

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 1 R- 2 - 7
 1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 1 R- 3 - 6
 1648 STATUS M- 2 R- 1 C- 3 - 4

Total number: 10

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 54 CG- 36 LH- 1 MG- 2 ME- 6
 GEOG. CODE EA- 8 ML- 5 NE- 8 NW- 2 SE- 45 SW- 37 WB- 90

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 34 SC- 10 IS- 25 - 40
 CAMBRIDGE 49 OXFORD- 41 REMAINDER- 26

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 2 BA 2 CH 0 CL 0 EA 4 HA 5 JE 0 LI 1 MA 8 ME 0 OR 1 Rem 2 209 SA 0 SE 0 SJ 2 SP 0 TR 0 UV 6 MA 0
 UV 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 WJ 9A 0 CR 6 UO KI 2 EM 6 OT 5 SC 0 SS 2
 INNS OF COURT IG- 25 IT- 16 IL- 10 IM- 35 IU- 0 - 23

BARR- 28 NON-BARR- 91

PREV. PARL. NONE- 15 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCCS- 1 BEFR- 0
 1621- 10 SHRT- 37 BE21- 1 B21S- 10 BESH- 0 21SH- 35

1640-42 PY- 68 PP- 26 PS- 0 RY- 6 RR- 7 RP- 1 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0
 :643 PARTY STATUS WP- 10 PP- 16 MP- 33 WM- 3 PM- 6 - 41

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 30 R- 39 - 40
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 25 R- 45 - 39

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 30 R- 26 - 53
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 27 R- 37 - 45

1648 STATUS M- 42 R- 17 C- 11 - 39

Total number: 109

TRBA

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 40 CG- 16 LH- 8 MG- 3 ME- 4

GEUG.CODE EA- 7 ML- 5 NE- 7 NW- 2 SE- 23 SW- 23 WB- 4

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 15 SC- 7 IS- 20 - 29

CAMBRIDGE 24 OXFORD- 20 REMAINDER- 27

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 2 GR 0 CH 0 CC 0 EX 3 HH 4 JE 0 LI 0 MA 3 MC 0 OR 0 Pmg 1 20 2 SA 0 SE 0 ST 1 SJ 0 TP 1 UN 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN 2 CA 1 CR 6 CL 0 KI 0 EM 2 OT 0 SC 0 ST 0 MA 1 0 0 Pmg 0 20 4 0 0 ST 3 0 TP 4 0 0

INNS OF COURT 16- 16 IT- 10 IL- 8 IM- 15 IU- 0 - 32

5ARR- 15 NON-BARR.- 56

PREV.PARL.NONE- 9 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 1 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 7 SHIRT- 22 BE21- 0 R21S- 8 BESH- 0 21SH- 23

1640-42 PY- 40 PP- 13 PS- 1 RY- 6 RR- 10 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 1 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 4 PP- 17 MP- 17 WM- 1 PM- 2 - 30

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 17 R- 21 - 33

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 17 R- 22 - 32

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 17 R- 15 - 39

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 18 R- 19 - 34

1648 STATUS M- 23 R- 9 C- 5 - 34

Total members: 71

DESG

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **32** CG- **34** LH- **17** MG- **4** ME- **6**
 GEOG.CODE EA- **5** ML- **13** NE- **6** NW- **5** SE- **33** SW- **25** WB- **6**

STOCK COMPANIES IA- **30** SC- **8** IS- **22** - **33**

CAMBRIDGE **37** OXFORD- **32** REMAINDER- **24**

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 3 **BR** 0 **CI** 1 **CO** **EX** 3 **HA** 6 **JE** 0 **LI** 1 **MA** 8 **NE** 0 **OR** 0 **PA** 0 **2U** 4 **SA** 0 **SE** 0 **ST** 2 **SM** 0 **TP** 0 **UR** 2 **UN** 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN 2 **CA** 0 **CR** 5 **CL** 0 **KI** 0 **EM** 8 **HI** 2 **SC** 0 **SD** 0 **0E** 0 **2U** 4 **0** 0 **0** 0 **0** 0 **0** 0 **0** 0 **0** 0 **0** 0

INNS OF COURT IG- **27** IT- **17** IL- **13** IM- **23** IU- **0** - **14**

BARR- **42** NON-BARR.- **51**

PREV.PARL.NONE- **14** FLRE- **0** ELBC- **0** ERCS- **0** BEFR- **0**
 1621- **13** SHRT- **30** BE21- **1** R21S- **9** BESH- **26**

1640-42 PY- **66** PP- **14** PS- **1** RY- **4** RR- **8** RP- **0** RS- **0** SR- **0** UN- **0**

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- **16** PP- **13** MP- **24** WM- **2** PM- **6** - **33**

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- **18** R- **42** - **38**

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- **16** R- **47** - **30**

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- **20** R- **39** - **34**

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- **13** R- **54** - **26**

1648 STATUS M- **28** R- **17** C- **21** - **29**

Total number: **93**

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 41 CG- 10 LH- 7 MG- 6 ME- 15

GEORG. CODE EA- 7 ML- 9 NE- 10 NW- 2 SE- 30 SW- 18 WB- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 16 SC- 6 IS- 22 - 35

CAMBRIDGE 16 OXFORD- 21 REMAINDER- 42

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UM1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 BA1 BR3 CH0 CC0 EX2 HH4 JE0 LI0 MA5 MC0 OR1 PE1 SH8 SJO SE0 SJ0 SMO TR0 UQ2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UV2 GAO CR2 CL0 KO0 EYB OT0 JCO JS0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 19 IT- 8 IL- 5 IM- 19 IU- 0 - 38

BARR- 15 NON-HARR.- 64

PREV. PARL. NONE- 14 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0 REFR- 0

1621- 8 SHRT- 27 BE21- 0 B21S- 9 BESH- 0 21SH- 21

1640-42 PY- 52 PP- 3 PS- 0 RY- 7 RR- 12 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 13 PP- 20 MP- 11 WM- 4 PM- 1 - 30

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 11 R- 35 - 33

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 12 R- 34 - 33

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 13 R- 26 - 40

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 11 R- 32 - 36

1648 STATUS M- 29 R- 10 C- 8 - 32

Total number: 79

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 13

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 9 CG- 3 LH- 1 MG- 0 ME- 7
 GEOG.CODE EA- 5 ML- 2 NE- 1 NW- 0 SE- 6 SW- 5 WB- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 7 SC- 3 IS- 6 - 4

CAMBRIDGE 4 OXFORD- 6 REMAINDER- 10

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

AM 0
 BA0 BA0 CA0 CL0 EX1 H90 JEO U0 MA1 MEO OR0 OE2 200 SA0 SE0 ST0 SM0 TR0 UR0 WAO

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UP0 CA1 CR1 CL0 KI1 EPO OT0 SCD SSO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 1 IT- 5 IL- 0 IM- 4 IU- 0 - 10

EARR- 1 NON-EARR.- 19

PREV.PARL.NONE- 4 ELBE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 1 SHIRT- 7 BE21- 0 B21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 6

1640-4? PY- 15 PP- 4 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 4 MP- 5 WM- 0 PM- 0 - 6

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 3 R- 12 - 6

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 3 R- 12 - 5

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 4 R- 8 - 8

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 3 R- 10 - 7

1648 STATUS M- 6 R- 3 C- 4 - 7

Total number: 20

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **96** CG- **46** LH- **26** MG- **6** ME- **22**
 GEORG. CODE EA- **27** ML- **21** NE- **44** NW- **14** SE- **48** SW- **36** WB- **5**

STOCK COMPANIES IA- **52** SC- **20** IS- **20** - **103**

CAMBRIDGE 67 OXFORD- **49** REMAINDER- **79**

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA1 **882** BA4 **620** BA5 **416** BA6 **70** BA7 **610** BA8 **207** BA9 **50** BA10 **50** BA11 **0** BA12 **0** BA13 **0** BA14 **0**
 BA15 **0** BA16 **0** BA17 **0** BA18 **0** BA19 **0** BA20 **0** BA21 **0** BA22 **0** BA23 **0** BA24 **0**

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN8 **61** CA7 **40** KI0 **510** N3 **500** SJ7 **0** MA1 **0** PE1 **20** P3 **0** S6 **0** TP5 **0**

INNS OF COURT IS- **37** IT- **27** IL- **16** IM- **40** IU- **0** - **75**

BARR- **35** NON-BARR.- **160**

PREV. PARL. NONF- **30** ELBE- **1** ELBC- **0** EBGS- **0** BEFR- **0**
 1621- **19** SHRT- **54** HE21- **2** H21S- **23** HESH- **0** 21SH- **0** **766**

1640-42 PY- **105** PP- **19** PS- **5** RY- **25** RR- **24** RP- **0** RS- **14** SR- **3** UN- **0**

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- **10** PP- **35** MP- **30** WM- **8** PM- **4** - **108**

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- **33** R- **53** - **109**

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- **34** R- **53** - **108**

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- **50** R- **49** - **104**

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- **39** R- **58** - **106**

1648 STATUS M- **56** R- **16** C- **13** - **110**

Total number: 195

Apple

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **23** CG- 13 LH- 12 MG- 1 ME- 1
 GEOG.CODE EA- 2 ML- 3 NE- 6 NW- 0 SE- 18 SW- 20 WB- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- **22** SC- 3 IS- 9 - 16

CAMBRIDGE 15 OXFORD- 24 REMAINDER- 21

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA1 **04** U **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0 **04** 0
 JY2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN2 40 26 20 K10 E11 170 80 50 0 411 0 0 P50 203 0 0 822 0 790 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 9 IT- 13 IL- 5 IM- 14 IU- 0 - 29

BARR- 20 NON-BARR.- 30

PREV.PARL.NONE- 6 ELNE- 0 ELBC- 0 EHCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 4 SHRT- 20 RE21- 0 R21S- 3 BESH- 0 21SH- 17

1640-42 PY- 27 PP- 14 PS- 1 RY- 2 RR- 6 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 3 PP- 10 MP- 19 WM- 0 PM- 4 - 14

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 19 R- 12 - 19

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 17 R- 12 - 21

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 17 R- 11 - 22

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 14 R- 14 - 22

1648 STATUS M- 16 R- 8 C- 4 - 22

total number: 50

REALL

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 16 CG- 9 LH- 3 MG- 6 ME- 7
GEUG.CODE EA- 2 ML- 3 NE- 14 NW- 2 SE- 7 SW- 10 WB- 2

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 12 SC- 3 IS- 8 - 18

CAMBRIDGE 10 OXFORD- 10 REMAINDER- 20

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
BM1 BR0 CH2 CC0 EX0 MA0 JE0 LI0 MA3 MC0 OQ0 QE2 200 540 JE0 ST1 540 720 W4 M0
DPO 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

WV0 GA0 CR3 CL0 KI0 EMP OT1 SCO SS1 MA0 0 0 PE0 205 0 0 50 0 791 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 122 IT- 5 TL- 2 IM- 6 IU- 0 - 16

BARR- 6 NON-BARR.- 35

PREV.PARL.NDNE- 8 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 4 SHRT- 13 BE21- 2 B21S- 3 BESH- 0 21SH- 10

1640-42 PY- 25 PP- 6 PS- 0 RY- 7 RR- 3 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 7 MP- 7 WM- 0 PM- 2 - 18

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 7 R- 12 - 22

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 8 R- 13 - 20

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 8 R- 11 - 22

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 6 R- 10 - 24

1648 STATUS M- 8 R- 7 C- 5 - 21

Total number: 41

SOCIAL STATUS ~~64~~ 16 CG- 1 LH- 1 MG- 0 ME- 1
GEODG.CODE EA- 2 ML- 2 NE- 1 NW- 2 SE- 5 SW- 7 WB- 0

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 2 SC- 4 IS- 3 - 10

CAMBRIDGE 7 OXFORD- 6 REMAINDER- 6

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UNO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BA0 BR2 40 CC0 EX0 HH0 JEO LI0 M43 MEO OR0 PEO 200 141 JEO 50 540 790 440

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UNO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CA0 CR1 CL0 KI0 EM0 OT0 JEO SF0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 7 IT- 0 IL- 2 IM- 0 IU- 0 - 10

PARR- 1 NON-PARR.- 18

PREV.PARL.NONE- 1 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0 BEFR- 6
1621- 0 SHRT- 2 BERT- 2 B21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 7

1640-42 PY- 7 PP- 2 PS- 0 RY- 5 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 2 SR- 1 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 0 PP- 2 MP- 2 WM- 3 PM- 0 - 12

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 2 R- 5 - 12

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 3 R- 5 - 11

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 2 R- 4 - 13

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 2 R- 4 - 13

1648 STATUS M- 1 R- 2 G 2 - 14

Total numbers: 19

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 15 CG- 8 LH- 3 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEOG.CODE EA- 1 ML- 2 NE- 3 NW- 0 SE- 7 SW- 1 WB- 2
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 6 SC- 2 IS- 7 - 11

CAMBRIDGE 11 OXFORD- 13 REMAINDER- 2

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA1 BR0 CA0 CC0 EX1 H1 E0 L10 MA3 ME0 OR0 OE2 JUA SAA SE0 SJ2 SM0 TR0 UV2 VAO
 UN0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN0 CA0 CR1 CC0 KI2 EM2 OT0 SC0 SJ0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT 19- 5 IT- 6 IL- 6 IM- 7 IU- 0 - 2

BAR- 7 NON-BARR.- 19

PREV.PARL.NONE- 2 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EUCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 1 SHRT- 9 BE21- 0 B21S- 1 BESH- 0 21SH- 13

1540-42 PY- 16 PP- 5 PS- 0 RY- 3 RR- 1 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN-

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 4 PP- 7 MP- 9 WM- 1 PM- 2 - 3

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 8 R- 8 - 10

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 7 R- 8 - 10

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 7 R- 7 - 12

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 6 R- 8 - 12

1648 STATUS M- 6 P- 6 C- 3 - 11

Total number: 26

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 51 CG- 23 LH- 12 MG- 5 ME- 6

GEOG.CODE EA- 19 ML- 10 NE- 7 NW- 2 SE- 23 SW- 28 WB- 9

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 20 SC- 12 IS- 11 - 54

CAMBRIDGE 34 OXFORD- 29 REMAINDER- 34

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

OX3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BM0 BR1 CH2 CO Ext H43 JE0 LI1 M46 MEO OR2 Pe1 203 SMO SE0 ST2 SM0 TR0 UN0 W42

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CH1 CH4 CO KI1 EM9 OT0 SC0 ST2 0 0 0 PE1 204 0 0 ST6 0 TP2 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 16 IT- 13 IL- 9 IM- 28 IU- 0 - 31

EMRR- 17 NON-BARR.- 80

PREV.PARL.NOME- 19 CLBE- 0 FLBC- 0 EUGS- 1 BEFR- 0
1521- 9 SHRT- 24 RES1- 3 B21S- 16 RESH- 0 21SH- 25

540-42 PY- 56 PP- 8 PS- 3 RY- 9 RR- 14 RP- 0 RS- 7 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 19 MP- 11 WM- 6 PM- 2 - 53

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 22 R- 21 - 54

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 21 R- 24 - 52

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 25 R- 20 - 52

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 23 R- 22 - 52

1648 STATUS M- 28 R- 10 C- 5 - 54

Total number: 97

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 27

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 4 CG- 0 LH- 0 MG- 0 ME- 0

GEDG.CODE EA- 0 ML- 1 NE- 1 NW- 0 SE- 2 SW- 0 WR- 0

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 2 SC- 0 IS- 0 - 2

CAMBRIDGE 3 OXFORD- 1 REMAINDER- 0

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS 0

0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN1 0

INNS DF COURT 1G- 0 IT- 1 IL- 1 IM- 0 IU- 0 - 2

BARR- 0 NON-BARR.- 4

PREV.PARL.NONE- 0 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0

1621- 0 SHRT- 3 BE21- 0 B21S- 0 BESH- 0 21SH- 1

1640-42 PY- 0 PP- 0 PS- 0 RY- 0 RR- 3 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 0 PP- 1 MP- 0 WM- 0 PMJ- 0 - 3

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 0 R- 0 - 4

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 0 R- 0 - 4

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 0 R- 0 - 4

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 0 R- 0 - 4

1648 STATUS M 0 R- 0 C- 0 - 4

Total number: 4

KSPA

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 22 CG- 5 LH- 3 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEOG. CODE EA- 3 ML- 4 NE- 2 NW- 0 SE- 5 SW- 13 WB- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 7 SC- 2 IS- 6 - 15

CAMBRIDGE 12 OXFORD- 14 REMAINDER- 4

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 WVO 0
 BA0 BR2 CH0 CO0 EX2 HH0 JO0 LI0 MA2 MD0 OR0 PC3 QV4 SH0 SE0 ST1 SM0 TP0 UV0 WA2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

WV1 0
 G0 G1 CL0 K1 EM0 OT0 SC0 SD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 7 IT- 5 IL- 7 IM- 7 IU- 0 - 4

BARR- 3 NON-BARR.- 27

PREV. PARL. NONE- 5 ELDE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0 DEFR- 0
 1621- 0 SHRT- 10 HE21- 0 B21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 13

1640-42 BY- 17 JP- 5 PS- 0 RY- 3 RR- 4 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1543 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 6 MP- 7 WM- 3 PM- 0 - 9

1644 1ST. QUARTER M 6 R- 9 - 15

1644 2ND. QUARTER M 6 R- 9 - 15

1644 3RD. QUARTER M 7 R- 8 - 15

1644 4TH. QUARTER M 7 R- 7 - 16

1648 STATUS M 9 R- 4 C- 3 - 14

Total members: 30

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 8 CG- 0 LH- 0 MG- 0 MF- 0

GEOG.CODE EA- 1 ML- 1 NE- 1 NW- 0 SE- 3 SW- 1 WB- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 3 SC- 0 IS- 0 - 5

CAMBRIDGE 4 OXFORD- 2 REMAINDER- 2

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

0 0 0 0 0 HH 1 0 LI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN3 CA 0 CR 0 LD 0 KIO 0 EY 0 QTO 0 SC 0 JS 0 M40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 1 IT- 1 IL- 1 IM- 1 IU- 0 - 4

BARR- 0 NON-BARR.- 8

PREV.PARL.NONE- 0 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBES- 0 BEFR- 0

1621- 0 SHRT- 4 DE21- 0 B21S- 2 BESH- 0 21SH- 2

1640-42 PY- 3 PP- 0 PS- 0 RY- 2 RR- 2 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 0 PP- 2 MP- 1 WM- 0 PM- 0 - 5

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 1 R- 0 - 7

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 0 R- 0 - 8

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 1 R- 1 - 6

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 0 R- 1 - 7

1648 STATUS M 2R- 0C- 0 - 6

Total number: 8

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 38 CG- 9 LH- 2 MG- 0 ME- 0

CEOG.CUDE EA- 5 ML- 5 NE- 5 NW- 0 SE- 15 SW- 14 WR- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 11 SC- 2 IS- 4 - 32

CAMBRIDGE 18 OXFORD- 25 REMAINDER- 6

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

AA 2 RR 0 CH 3 CC 0 EX 1 W 3 JO 0 LI 1 MAY NED ORO PEE 203 SHO SE 0 JO SHO TR 0 UH W 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN 1 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 12 IT- 10 IL- 9 IM- 9 IU- 0 - 9

BAARR- 2 NON-BAARR- 47

PREV.PARL.NONE- 5 ELBE- 0 ELHC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0

1621- 0 SHRT- 21 BE21- 0 B21S- 2 RESH- 0 21SH- 21

1640-42 PY- 30 PP- 4 PS- 0 RY- 5 RR- 5 RP- 0 RS- 4 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 3 PP- 9 MP- 9 WM- 1 PM- 3 - 24

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 12 R- 4 - 33

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 11 R- 5 - 33

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 9 R- 7 - 33

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 11 R- 8 - 30

1648 STATUS M- 16 R- 4 C- 3 - 26

Total number: 49

KSMD

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 31

C E P P

SOCIAL STATUS	GG-	123	CG-	51	LH-	17	MG-	2	ME-	4
GEOG. CODE	EA-	12	ML-	14	NE-	17	NW-	3	SE-	74
STOCK COMPANIES	IA-	63	SC-	18	IS-	36	-	80		64
	WB-									13

CAMBRIDGE ~~58~~ OXFORD - 101 REMAINDER - 31

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA7 BA4 411 200 BX8 4419 300 LI1 44200 MEO OR1 PE12 20P 890 SE0 ST7 S70 TP0 WY9 440

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN9	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN9	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN9	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INNS UF COURT IG- 41 IT- 46 IL- 29 IM- 51 IU- 0 - 30

HARR- ~~58~~ NON-HARR.- 139

PREV. PARL. NONE-	16	ELHE-	1	ELBC-	0	ERCS-	1	REFR-	0
1521- 12 SHRT-	71	BEE21-	1	B21S-	21	BESH-	0	21SH-	74

1540-42 PY-	17	PP-	36	PS-	2	RY-	14	RR-	22	RP-	1	RS-	4	SR-	1	UN-	0
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1643 PARTY STATUS	WP-	27	PP-	37	MP-	63	WM-	5	PM-	13	-	52
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1644 1ST. QUARTER	M-	58	R-	50	-	89
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1644 2ND. QUARTER	M-	56	R-	51	-	90
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1644 3RD. QUARTER	M-	49	R-	46	-	102
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1644 4TH. QUARTER	M-	36	R-	62	-	89
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1648 STATUS	M-	52	R-	29	C-	25	-	91
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Total number: 197

114

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 33

CESC

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 85 CG- 26 LH- 12 MG- 0 ME- 3
 GCOG.C.CODE EA- 5 ML- 12 NE- 10 NW- 2 SE- 38 SW- 64 WG- 1

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 52 SC- 19 IS- 19 - 42

CAMBRIDGE 51 OXFORD- 70 REMAINDER- 41

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA 0 BR 0 CA 0 CC 0 EX 6 HR 8 JO 0 LI 2 MA 22 MB 0 OR 0 R 68 S 209 DO 520 SJ 3 SM 0 TP 0 V 6 MA 0
 UV 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

OR 0 CA 0 CR 17 CL 0 KI 0 EM 6 OT 0 J 500 SJ 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT 16- 34 IT- 21 IL- 15 IM- 36 IU- 0 - 96

BAR- 39 NON-BARR.- 95

PREV. PARL. NONE- 7 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- SHRT- 48 BE21- 3 B21S- 15 BESH- 0 21SH- 51

1640-42 PY- 63 PP- 31 PS- 3 PY 7 RR- 20 RP- 0 RS- 2 SR- 6 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 3 PR- 31 MP- 40 WM 13 PM 9 - 37

1644 1ST. QUARTER M 41 R- 33 - 58

1644 2ND. QUARTER M 38 R- 33 - 61

1644 3RD. QUARTER M 37 R- 29 - 66

1644 4TH. QUARTER M 30 R- 34 - 68

1648 STATUS M 33 R- 26 C- 6 - 67

Total number: 132

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 72 CG- 46 LH- 14 MG- 0 ME- 2
 GEUG.CODE EA- 7 ML- 10 NE- 19 NW- 3 SE- 42 SW- 44 WB- 11

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 44 SC- 7 IS- 34 - 49

CAMBRIDGE 49 OXFORD- 63 REMAINDER- 24

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UN4 0
 BR2 BR3 410 40 Ex4 445 Se0 Uio MNIST Med OR2 Te14 107 SMO SEO S75 S90 TPO URA 440

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN4 0
 CR0 CR10 20 KI1 EM6 AT0 JCE SS1 0 MA1 0 0 0 20 20 0 0 0 56 0 72 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 35 IT- 18 IL- 16 IM- 43 IU- 0 - 32

BARR- 32 NON-BARR.- 102

PREV.PARL.NONE- 12 ELLE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 1 BEFR- 0
 1621- 6 SHRT- 44 RE21- 0 R21S- 11 BESH- 0 21SH- 58

1640-42 PY- 75 PP- 35 PS- 1 RY- 5 RP- 14 RP- 1 RS- 2 SR- 1 UN- 0

1643 PAPT STATUS WP- 11 PP- 21 MP- 49 WM- 7 PM- 17 - 31

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 49 R- 35 - 52

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 42 R- 38 - 54

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 44 R- 28 - 62

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 39 R- 33 - 62

1648 STATUS M- 46 R- 24 C- 8 - 56

Total numbers: 134

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 19 CG- 6 LH- 0 MG- 0 ME- 0
 GEORG. CODE EA- 0 ML- 2 NE- 1 NW- 0 SE- 7 SW- 12 WB- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 4 SC- 1 IS- 4 - 16
 CAMBRIDGE 12 OXFORD- 12 REMAINDER- 1

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA0 BR0 CH1 CC0 EX0 HA0 JC0 LI0 MA6 ME0 OR0 PE2 R09 SH0 SE0 ST1 SY0 TP0 UV0 W40
 UV0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UN2 CH0 CR1 CC0 KI2 EM4 OT0 SC1 JS0 MM0 OO0 PE0 R00 S00 ST1 SY0 TP0 UV0 W40
 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 7 IT- 1 TL- 6 IM- 7 IU- 0 - 4
 BARR- 6 NON-BARR.- 19

PREV. PARL. NONE- 1 ELDE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 0 SIRT- 13 RE21- 0 R215- 1 DESH- 0 21SH- 14

1640-42 PY- 11 PP- 3 PS- 0 RY- 3 RR- 7 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 2 PP- 5 MP- 6 WM- 1 PM- 2 - 9

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 2 R- 7 - 16
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 2 R- 8 - 15

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 2 R- 7 - 16
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 3 R- 6 - 16

1648 STATUS M- 7 H- 3 C- 2 - 13

Total members: 25

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **222** CG- 76 LH- 24 MG- 6 ME- 7
 GEODG.CODE EA- 19 ML- 20 NE- 57 NW- 6 SE- 130 SW- 94 WB- 20

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 111 SC- 19 IS- ~~53~~ - 153

CAMBRIDGE 131 OXFORD- 130 REMAINDER- 75

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

67 BRG CH4 CC0 EX9 H412 JD0 U3 M33 N0 OR3 Pe14 J002 SA0 SE0 ~~SE8~~ 5M1 7P0 W12 W40
 UN7 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN27 0 OR27 0 K11 EM17 M2 500 58 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- ~~72~~ IT- 52 IL- 49 IM- 66 IU- 0 - 91

DARR- 66 NON-BAKR.- 800

PREV.PARL.NONE- 21 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 1 FBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 17 SHRT- 138 BE21- 3 B21S- 32 BESH- 0 21SH- 139

1640-42 PY- 175 PP- 52 PS- 3 RY- 34 RR- 62 RP- 1 RS- 7 SR- 2 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 30 PP- 60 MP- 79 WM- 23 PM- 19 - 186

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 72R- 100 - 164

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 66 R- 106 - 164

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 70 R- 85 - 181

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 60 R- 97 - 179

1648 STATUS M- 76 R- 49 C- 39 - 172

Total numbers: 336

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 37

CEDS

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 103 CG- 46 LH- 22 MG- 0 ME- 1
GEOG.CODE EA- 8 ML- 11 NE- 17 NW- 1 SE- 52 SW- 74 WB- 9

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 48 SC- 13 IS- 38 - 73

CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 79 REMAINDER- 29

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

*MA2 BR4 410 400 EX6 WHO SE0 LI1 MA17 Meo ORI Del7 2000 540 SE0 ST2 SMP0 TP0 UV6 MAC
UN3 0*

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

*MA8 41 CR17 40 K2 449 000 500 54 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UN3 0*

INNS OF COURT IG- 42 IT- 32 IL- 24 IM- 45 IU- 0 - 89

BARR- 29 NON-BARR.- 143

PREV.PARL.NONE- 10 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCCS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 11 SHRT- 34 BE21- 0 B21S- 15 BESH- 0 21SH- 78

1640-42 PY- 86 PP- 46 PS- 4 RY- 14 RR- 20 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 16 PP- 42 MP- 60 WM- 4 PM- 6 - 44

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 44 R- 45 - 83

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 40 R- 49 - 89

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 42 R- 42 - 84

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 41 R- 44 - 85

1648 STATUS M- 52 R- 24 C- 13 - 89

Total number: 172

C.F.A.L.

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 116 CG- 55 LH- 34 MG- 1 ME- 8
 GEORG. CODE EA- 12 ML- 20 NE- 10 NW- 3 SE- 64 SW- 88 WB- 17

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 60 SC- 14 IS- 52 - 88
 CAMBRIDGE 74 OXFORD- 107 REMAINDER- 33

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 VAB 0
 RA9 BR5 0
 ER10 TH17 SE0 LI0 MA24 ME0 OR3 PE14 20N2 M0 SE0 ST5 M10 TR0 V12 M10

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 0
 UN9 40 417 20 K12 E412 M0 SC0 SS2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 49 IT- 34 IL- 35 IM- 61 IU- 0 - 38
 BARR- 79 NON-BARR.- 139

PREV. PARL. NONE- 20 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 14 SHRT- 76 RE21- 2 R21S- 21 BESH- 1 21SH- 79

1640-42 PY- 119 PP- 50 PS- 3 RY- 11 RR- 29 RP- 2 RS- 2 SR- 1 UN- 1
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 22 PP- 39 MP- 66 WM- 9 PM- 13 - 65

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 58 R- 68 - 84
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 54 R- 64 - 92

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 49 R- 60 - 106
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 39 R- 73 - 102

1648 STATUS M- 66 R- 320 - 29 - 87

Total number: 214

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **11** CG- **6** LH- **6** MG- **0** ME- **0**
 GEOG.CODE EA- **0** ML- **1** NE- **2** NW- **1** SE- **7** SW- **1** WB- **1**

STOCK COMPANIES IA- **5** SC- **2** IS- **4** - **12**

CAMBRIDGE **6** OXFORD- **12** REMAINDER- **5**

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA1 BQ1 CH0 CC0 *ELP NH4* EO0 *LI0 M22 MO0* OP0 *PE1* 201 SA0 SE0 *ST1* SH0 TP0 *UR0* WA0
 WVD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UV2 *CA0* Q11 *CC0* R0 *EM0* NT0 *SC0* SO0 *MA0* 0 0 0 *PC0* 202 0 0 0 *ST1* 0 *TP0* 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- **3** IT- **5** TL- **6** IM- **9** IU- **0** - **0**

BARR- **18** NON-BARR.- **5**

PREV.PARL.NONE- **3** ELRE- **15** FE21- **0** ELBC- **0** ERCS- **0** BEFR- **0**
 1621- **2** SHRT- **15** FE21- **0** B21S- **1** BESH- **0** 21SH- **2**

1640-42 PY- **13** PP- **3** PS- **1** RY- **0** RR- **4** RP- **1** RS- **0** SR- **1** UN- **0**

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- **4** PP- **3** MP- **6** WM- **0** PM- **2** - **8**

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- **8** R- **6** - **9**

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- **7** R- **7** - **9**

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- **5** R- **8** - **10**

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- **3** R- **11** - **9**

1648 STATUS M- **6** R- **4** C- **6** - **7**

Total number: **23**

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 199 CG- 93 LH- 36 MG- 9 ME- 3
 GEOG.CODE EA- 25 ML- 17 NE- 29 NW- 2 SE- 114 SW- 126 WB- 21

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 110 SC- 31 IS- 78 - 119

CAMBRIDGE 133 OXFORD- 161 REMAINDER- 38

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UN3 0
 097 BR8 40 40 EXIG 418 20 Li 1 MASH MEO OR1 R26 2099 510 250 5710 510 770 095 491

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN1 4 0 492 40 40 420 0 0 422 0 491 0 0 422 20 37 0 0 5716 0 779 0 0

INNS OF COURT IC- 70 IT- 78 IL- 53 IM- 79 IU- 0 - 52

GAARR- 69 NON-BARR.- 263

PREV.PARL.NONE- 19 FLBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBBCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 19 SHRT- 111 BE21- 1 B21S- 32 BESH- 0 21SH- 150

1640-42 PY- 304 PP- 73 PS- 6 RY- 12 RR- 35 RP- 0 RS- 2GR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 35 PP- 67 MP- 117 WM- 18 PM- 21 - 74

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 92R- 29 - 140

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 84 R- 108 - 140

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 88 R- 127 - 150

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 81 R- 104 - 147

1648 STATUS M- 95 R- 54 C- 38 - 145

Total number: 332

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 19 CG- 10 LH- 2 MG- 2 ME- 3
 GEUG.CODE EA- 3 ML- 4 NE- 1 NW- 0 SE- 16 SW- 12 WB- 0

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 13 SC- 5 IS- 5 - 13
 CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 12 REMAINDER- 10

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 1 BR 0 CA 0 CO 0 EX 2 HA 3 JO 0 LI 0 MA 1 ME 0 OR 0
 PE 2 PU 0 SA 0 SE 0 SO 0 TA 0 TB 0 TC 0 TD 0 TE 0 TF 0 TG 0 TH 0 TI 0 TJ 0 TK 0 TL 0 TM 0 TN 0 TO 0 TP 0 TP 0 TR 0 TS 0 TT 0 TU 0 TV 0 TW 0 TX 0 TY 0 TZ 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UA 2 UB 0 UC 2 UD 0 UE 0 UF 0 UG 0 UH 0 UI 0 UJ 0 UK 0 UL 0 UM 0 UN 0 UO 0 UP 0 UQ 0 UR 0 US 0 UT 0 UV 0 UW 0 UX 0 UY 0 UZ 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 5 IT- 5 IL- 7 IM- 8 IU- 0 - 16
 BARR- 5 NON-BARR.- 31

PREV. PARL. NUNE- 5 ELNE- 0 ELWC- 0 EHCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 3 SHRT- 11 RE21- 0 B21S- 4 RESH- 0 21SH- 13

1640-42 PY- 24 PP- 6 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 5 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 2 PP- 8 MP- 9 WM- 2 PM- 1 - 14

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 13 R- 11 - 12
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 13 R- 10 - 13

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 14 R- 5 - 19
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 10 R- 12 - 14

1648 STATUS M- 20 R- 1 C- 3 - 12

Total members: 36

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 62 CG- 16 LH- 3 MG- 2 ME- 1

GEORG.CODE EA- 3 ML- 8 NE- 4 NW- 0 SE- 21 SW- 34 WB- 6

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 20 SC- 10 IS- 11 - 33

CAMBRIDGE 31 OXFORD- 31 REMAINDER- 12

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

OXFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR3	41	40	40	52	45	30	20	40	49	40	41	43	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

OX2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	16	16	12	14	14	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14

BARR- 15 NON-BARR.- 59

PREV.PARL.NONE- 5 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 4 SHRT- 27 BE21- 0 B21S- 10 BESH- 0 21SH- 27

1640-42 PY- 44 PP- 10 PS- 1 RY- 2 RR- 15 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 15 MP- 21 WM- 5 PM- 6 - 21

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 19 R- 23 - 32

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 17 R- 23 - 34

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 14 R- 27 - 33

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 12 R- 27 - 35

1648 STATUS M- 19 R- 17 C- 5 - 33

Total number: 74

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 56 CG- 24 LH- 11 MG- 3 ME- 11
 GEORG. CODE EA- 9 ML- 9 NE- 7 NW- 3 SE- 29 SW- 29 WB- 11

STUCK COMPANIES IA- 25 SC- 15 IS- 26 - 39

CAMBRIDGE 31 OXFORD- 46 REMAINDER- 28

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 W1 0
 B03 BR2 410 20 EX2 447 20 12 0 M09 421 OR4 OR8 205 443 20 50 540 70 440

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 W3 0
 411 QRS 20 K10 213 0 500 510 0 111 0 0 0 206 0 0 509 0 80 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 31 IT- 14 IL- 13 IM- 33 IU- 0 - 24
 BARR- 23 NON-BARR.- 22

PREV. PARL. NONE- 14 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 10 SHPT- 28 BE21- 1 B21S- 15 BESH- 0 21SH- 39

1640-42 PY- 65 PP- 19 PS- 2 RY- 6 RR- 12 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 10 PP- 20 MP- 29 WM- 10 PM- 3 - 34

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 23 R- 43 - 39

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 21 R- 42 - 42

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 24 R- 29 - 53

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 14 R- 44 - 49

1648 STATUS M- 29 R- 16 C- 14 - 46

1st total number: 105

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 78 CG- 39 LH- 5 MG- 1 ME- 3
GEOG.CODE EA- 6 ML- 5 NE- 13 NW- 0 SE- 48 SW- 47 WR- 7

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 81 SC- 7 IS- 26 - 42
CAMBRIDGE 43 OXFORD- 58 REMAINDER- 25

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
U12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
DMS BRL 40 20 53 445 20 20 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
U12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
U12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 34 IT- 25 IL- 9 IM- 32 IU- 0 - 26
BARR- 28 NON-BARR.- 98

PREV.PARL.NONE- 9 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCCS- 0 REFR- 0
1621- 7 SHRT- 42 HE21- 0 B21S- 9 BESH- 0 21SH- 59

1640-42 PY- 66 PP- 28 PS- 1 RY- 8 RR- 23 RP- 0 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 15 PP- 25 MP- 40 WM- 4 PM- 9 - 33
1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 31 R- 31 - 64

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 29 R- 33 - 64

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 29 R- 27 - 70
1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 23 R- 30 - 73

1648 STATUS M- 30 R- 19 C- 12 - 65

Total number: 126

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 45

PREVL

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 170 CG- 81 LH- 55 MG- 16 ME- 12
GEOG.CODE EA- 42 ML- 34 NE- 25 NW- 5 SE- 96 SW- 104 WB- 28

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 90 SC- 35 IS- 32 - 157

CAMBRIDGE 123 OXFORD- 124 REMAINDER- 87

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
UM13 0
B48 BR4 G12 G10 E17 M23 S20 L13 M18 M20 OR2 R27 J21 S20 S29 S40 TR0 V18 W11

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UM13 0
G12 G10 G14 E13 M23 S20 L13 M18 M20 OR2 R27 J21 S20 S29 S40 TR0 V18 W11

INNS OF COURT IG- 53 IT- 60 IL- 51 IM- 91 IU- 0 - 79

BARR- 116 NON-BARR.- 218

PREV.PARL.HOME- 31 ELBE- 2 ELBC- 1 EBGS- 2 BEFR- 0
1621- 45 SHRT- 107 BE21- 1 B21S- 32 BESH- 1 21SH- 112

1640-42 PY- 197 PP- 44 PS- 8 RY- 27 RR- 46 RP- 2 RS- 6 SR- 3 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 28 PP- 57 MP- 70 WM- 8 PM- 21 - 150

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 79 R- 100 - 155

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 73 R- 102 - 159

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 75 R- 91 - 168

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 65 R- 101 - 168

1648 STATUS M- 87 R- 59 C- 37 - 154

Total number: 334

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 46

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 124 CG- 52 LH- 43 MG- 8 ME- 12
 GEOD.CCODE EA- 41 ML- 25 NE- 23 NW- 14 SE- 46 SW- 79 WR- 11

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 46 SC- 31 IS- 30 - 132

CAMBRIDGE 95 OXFORD- 67 REMAINDER- 176

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 M1 84 43 40 EXID 48 50 42 MND HCO OR0 R2 20K 52 50 52 54 78 0
 VNS 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UNY 43 47 40 K12 EM16 M3 59 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 52 IT- 27 IL- 19 IM- 62 IU- 0 - 79

BARR- 60 NON-BARR.- 179

PREV.PARL.NONE- 29 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 2 BEFR- 0
 1621- 28 SHRT- 36 BE21- 4 B21S- 33 BESH- 0 21SH- 87

1640-42 PY- 129 PP- 23 PS- 5 RY- 77 RR- 37 RP- 2 RS- 6 SR- 8 UN- 2

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 15 PP- 42 MP- 31 WM- 2 PM- 8 - 141

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 49 R- 54 - 136

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 49 R- 61 - 129

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 53 R- 49 - 137

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 47 R- 54 - 138

1648 STATUS M- 65 R- 34 C- 13 - 127

Total number: 239

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 129 CG- 64 LH- 44 MG- 9 ME- 18
 GEORG.CODE EA- 31 ML- 25 NE- 15 NW- 7 SE- 90 SW- 88 WB- 8

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 69 SC- 36 IS- 45 - 119

CAMBRIDGE 92 OXFORD- 100 REMAINDER- 70

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 ONS 0
 BA2 887 422 600 511 1146 560 412 1123 1100 011 169 201 510 150 515 510 710 015 1141

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UN7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 41 408 410 410 5425 013 559 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 57 IT- 49 TL- 31 IM- 66 IU- 0 - 59

BARR- 76 NON-BARR.- 186

PREV.PARL.NONE- 30 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 36 SHRT- 72 BE21- 3 B21S- 34 BESH- 0 21SH- 96

1640-42 PY- 158 PP- 42 PS- 8 RY- 9 RR- 37 RP- 2 RS- 2 SR- 3 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 73 PP- 43 MP- 54 WM- 14 PM- 15 - 118

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 57 R- 86 - 119

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 57 R- 87 - 118

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 63 R- 68 - 131

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 66 R- 86 - 120

1648 STATUS M- 91 R- 42 C- 22 - 117

Total number: 262

DIMP

SOCIAL STATUS GG- **19** CG- **12** LH- **4** MG- **1** ME- **3**
 GEOG.CODE EA- **1** ML- **4** NE- **1** NW- **2** SE- **10** SW- **18** WB- **1**

STOCK COMPANIES IA- **9** SC- **8** IS- **5** - **15**
 CAMBRIDGE **10** OXFORD- **17** REMAINDER- **10**

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
BAO BRQ CH0 CO0 EX2 HA2 JEO LIO MAS NEO ORI RR2 SV2 SP0 SE0 ST1 SP0 TR1 UR0 WA0
 MW1 **0**

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UNO **0**
 CH1 CR0 CU0 KI0 SM6 TIO SC0 JS0 MA0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- **3** IT- **6** IL- **4** IM- **13** IU- **0** - **11**

BARR- **10** NON-BARR.- **27**
 PREV.PARL.NONE- **5** ELBE- **0** ELRC- **0** ERCS- **0** BEFR- **0**
 1621- **1** SHRT- **11** BE21- **0** B21S- **6** BESH- **0** 21SH- **14**
 1640-42 PY- **24** PP- **7** PS- **0** RY- **2** RR- **3** RP- **1** RS- **0** SR- **0** UN- **0**

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- **5** PP- **5** MP- **8** WM- **2** PM- **2** - **15**
 1644 1ST.QUARTER M- **9** R- **9** - **19**

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- **10** R- **12** - **15**
 1644 3RD.QUARTER M- **11** R- **12** - **14**

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- **8** R- **13** - **16**
 1648 STATUS M- **14** R- **6** C- **4** - **13**

Total number: **37**

Di/da

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 23 CG- 11 LH- 9 MG- 1 ME- 4
 GEODG.CODE EA- 3 ML- 4 NE- 3 NW- 0 SE- 22 SW- 13 WB- 3

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 10 SC- 6 IS- 9 - 23
 CAMBRIDGE 14 OXFORD- 19 REMAINDER- 15

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 600 602 411 400 500 415 300 131 443 400 403 300 300 350 500 501 590 790 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN1 400 CR3 400 KI0 Eng4 0 0 300 0 402 0 0 400 200 0 0 501 0 790 0 0
 INNS OF COURT IG- 6 IT- 5 TL- 6 IM- 19 TU- 0 - 12

LEARR- 18 NON-BARR.- 33

PREV.PARL.NONE- 5 ELBE- 0 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 5 SHRT- 18 BC21- 0 B21S- 5 BESH- 0 21SH- 15

1640-42 PY- 27 PP- 7 PS- 1 RY- 3 RR- 7 RP- 1 RS- 1 SR- 1 UN- 0
 .643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 8 MP- 8 WM- 5 PM- 1 - 20

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 11 R- 14 - 23

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 9 R- 13 - 26

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 8 R- 10 - 30

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 6 R- 17 - 25

1648 STATUS M- 13 R- 9 C- 5 - 21

Total number: 48

LAND

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 360 CG- 135 LH- 99 MG- 29 ME- 26
 GEORG. CODE EA- 91 ML- 59 NE- 49 NW- 31 SE- 135 SW- 150 WB- 36

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 119 SC- 63 IS- 71 - 399
 CAMBRIDGE 220 OXFORD- 153 REMAINDER- 175

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 212 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 212 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UM3 412 425 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410
 UM3 412 425 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410

INNS OF COURT IG- 121 IT- 76 IL- 73 IM- 138 IU- 1 - 140

BARR- 166 NON-BARR.- 383

PREV. PARL. NONE- 94 ELBE- 6 ELRC- 0 EBCCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 61 SHRT- 153 BE21- 6 B21S- 65 BESH- 0 21SH- 164

1640-42 PY- 311 PP- 72 PS- 8 RY- 54 RR- 74 RP- 1 RS- 17 SR- 8 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 45 PP- 71 MP- 70 WM- 15 PM- 26 - 322

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 97 R- 149 - 313
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 99 R- 155 - 295

1544 3RD. QUARTER M- 105 R- 129 - 315
 1544 4TH. QUARTER M- 93 R- 159 - 297

1548 STATUS M- 155 R- 78 C- 47 - 269

Total number: 549

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 177 CG- 96 LH- 56 MG- 18 ME- 51
 GEOG.CODE EA- 29 ML- 48 NE- 35 NW- 8 SE- 144 SW- 132 WB- 30

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 101 SC- 41 IS- 83 - 192

CAMBRIDGE 126 OXFORD- 128 REMAINDER- 148

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UM7 0
 BAG 816 415 40 529 448 321 413 1021 122 083 20 27 31 30 576 391 70 476 480

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UM7 0
 UM7 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 77 IT- 62 IL- 44 IM- 96 IU- 0 - 118

BARR- 104 NON-BARR.- 202

PREV.PARL.NONE- 53 ELDE- 1 ELRC- 1 EBGS- 2 BEFR- 0
 1621- 48 SHRT- 120 BE21- 5 BR21S- 42 BESH- 0 21SH- 135

1640-42 PY- 234 PP- 55 PS- 6 RY- 26 RR- 65 RP- 0 RS- 9 SR- 2 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 38 PP- 64 MP- 85 WM- 16 PM- 13 - 198

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 61 R- 146 - 190

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 58 R- 149 - 190

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 73 R- 148 - 209

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 49 R- 149 - 199

1648 STATUS M- 101 R- 55 C- 49 - 182

Total number: 397

TRM

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 40 CG- 18 LH- 13 NG- 2 ME- 2
 GEOG.CODE EA- 9 ML- 5 NE- 10 NW- 3 SE- 18 SW- 28 WB- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 29 SC- 3 IS- 10 - 40
 CAMBRIDGE 24 OXFORD- 29 REMAINDER- 22

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA2 BRQ 440 CC0 EXST W44 J60 L10 M42 M60 CR0 RE23 204 440 SC0 ST0 570 740 443
 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 1111 41 CR7 CC0 K12 EN3 110 JCS 552 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 12 IT- 16 IL- 8 TM- 18 IU- 0 - 21
 2ARR- 20 NON-ARR- 58

PREV.PARL.NONE- 15 ELDF- 1 ELBC- 0 EBSCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 3 SHRT- 29 RE21- 0 R21S- 6 RESH- 0 21SH- 21

1640-42 PY- 48 1PP- 8 PS- 3 RY- 8 RR- 7 RP- 0 RS- 1 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 8 PP- 14 MP- 18 WM- 2 PM- 1 - 32

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 20 R- 18 - 37
 1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 18 R- 19 - 38

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 18 R- 22 - 38
 1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 13 R- 29 - 33

1648 STATUS M- 37 R- 12 C- 7 - 29

Total number: 75

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 59 CG- 64 LH- 25 MG- 9 ME- 17
 GEOG.CODE EA- 8 ML- 16 NE- 8 NW- 2 SE- 52 SW- 58 WR- 29

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 58 SC- 8 IS- 44 - 60

CAMBRIDGE 38 OXFORD- 63 REMAINDER- 69

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 W4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 BAS BR1 40 00 EX-9 HRS 50 L11 MAB ME0 OR3 RES 2010 340 50 55 S40 TR2 URS M40

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

URS 40 04 00 K3 ENW9 010 55 54 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 95 IT- 30 IL- 15 IM- 50 IU- 0 - 49

BARR- 43 NON-BARR.- 127

PREV.PARL.NONE- 34 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 20 SHRT- 54 RE21- 0 B21S- 14 BESH- 1 21SH- 29 47

1640-42 PY- 117 PP- 25 PS- 2 RY- 19 RR- 6 RP- 0 RS- 3 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 19 PP- 24 MP- 30 WM- 10 PM- 17 - 70

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 37 R- 66 - 72

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 30 R- 64 - 76

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 43 R- 59 - 70

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 29 R- 61 - 80

1648 STATUS M- 56 R- 30 C- 32 - 52

Total numbers: 170

FEDS

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 55

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 34 CG- 18 LH- 3 MG- 0 ME- 3
 GEOG. CODE EA- 5 ML- 4 NE- 4 NW- 1 SE- 20 SW- 23 WB- 1
 STOCK COMPANIES IA- 16 SC- 2 IS- 10 - 30
 CAMBRIDGE 15 OXFORD- 25 REMAINDER- 18

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UN5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BA0	BR0	CH0	CL0	EX1	HY2	JEO	LI0	MAG	ME0	ORO	RE3	2U3	SH0	SE0	SJ2	SY0	TR0	UR0	WH2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA0	CB5	CL0	KI0	EM1	OT0	SCA	SS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INNS OF COURT IG- 16 IT- 7 IL- 8 IM- 14 IU- 0 - 12

BARR- 16 NON-BARR.- 42

PREV. PARL. NONE- 6 FLBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 5 SHRT- 25 RE21- 0 R21S- 5 RESH- 0 21SH- 19

1640-42 PY- 36 PP- 14 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 6 RP- 1 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 8 PP- 10 MP- 16 WM- 1 PM- 7 - 16

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 15 R- 25 - 18
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 14 R- 25 - 19

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 16 R- 19 - 23
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 15 R- 24 - 22

1648 STATUS M- 26 R- 8 C- 5 - 19

Total number: 58

SOCIAL STATUS GG - 33 CG - 19 LH - 4 MG - 1 ME - 4
 GEOG. CODE EA - 7 ML - 4 NE - 5 NW - 2 SE - 20 SW - 15 WB - 8

STOCK COMPANIES IA - 16 SC - 3 IS - 16 - 26
 CAMBRIDGE 21 OXFORD - 20 REMAINDER - 20

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 VM1 BAI BBO C#0 C20 E12 H41 Je0 Li1 MAS Me0 OR1 Me4 200 J40 Je0 SI1 S49 O T#1 W#0 H#0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 VM1 C#0 CRI CLO K#0 E47 O#0 SC#0 S#0 M#1 O O Me0 204 O O S#5 O T#1 O O

INNS OF COURT IG - 15 IT - 9 IL - 8 IM - 17 IU - 1 - 11
 BARR - 17 NON-BARR. - 44

PREV. PARL. NONE - 9 ELBE - 0 ELBC - 0 EHCS - 0 DEFR - 0
 1621 - 4 SHRT - 17 DE21 - 0 R21S - 4 BESH - 0 21SH - 27

1640-42 PY - 33 PP - 14 PS - 0 RY - 6 RR - 6 RP - 0 RS - 2 SR - 0 UN - 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP - 7 PP - 11 MP - 15 WM - 3 PM - 2 - 22
 1644 1ST. QUARTER M - 14 R - 24 - 23

1644 2ND. QUARTER M - 13 R - 23 - 25

1644 3RD. QUARTER M - 15 R - 16 - 30

1644 4TH. QUARTER M - 13 R - 19 - 29

1648 STATUS M - 18 R - 8 C - 5 - 30

Total number: 61

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 57

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 99 CG- 45 LH- 26 MG- 6 ME- 13
 GEORG.CODE EA- 14 ML- 20 NE- 13 NW- 4 SE- 75 SW- 49 WB- 14

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 47 SC- 21 IS- 36 - 86

CAMBRIDGE: 64 OXFORD- 65 REMAINDER- 60

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 3 BR 2 CR 2 LL 0 EX 6 H 4 P JE 0 LI 2 MA 17 ME 0 OR 1 RE 6 20 9 SN 0 SE 0 ST 5 SH 0 TP 0 UN 0

UN 1 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UNVY CA 0 CR 3 LL 0 KI 3 EA 11 MD SC 0 SR 0 MA 2 0 0 RE 1 20 8 0 0 ST 13 0 TR 5 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 38 IT- 31 IL- 32 IM- 38 IU- 0 - 50

BARR- 42 NON-BARR.- 149

PREV.PARL.NONE- 30 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 15 SHRT- 62 BEP1- 3 B21S- 13 BESH- 0 21SH- 66

1640-42 PY- 122 PP- 27 PS- 3 RY- 8 RR- 20 RP- 1 RS- 4 SR- 3 UN- 1

1513 PARTY STATUS WP- 23 PP- 32 MP- 40 WM- 6 PM- 7 - 81

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 42 R- 67 - 80

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 42 R- 68 - 79

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 42 R- 53 - 94

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 38 R- 67 - 84

1648 STATUS M- 62 R- 30 C- 21 - 76

Total numbers: 189

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 79 CG- 33 LH- 23 MG- 1 ME- 5
GEOG.CODE EA- 22 ML- 16 NE- 7 NW- 3 SE- 33 SW- 42 WB- 16

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 34 SC- 20 IS- 20 - 65

CAMBRIDGE 63 OXFORD- 43 REMAINDER- 33

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UNY 0
043 BR2 41 20 57 47 20 40 44 46 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UNY 0
042 010 40 40 45 70 56 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT 1G- 24 IT- 27 IL- 21 IM- 36 IU- 0 - 2131

BARR- 43 NON-BARR.- 96

PREV.PARL.NONE- 17 ELBE- 1 ELRC- 0 ERCS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 16 SHRT- 39 BE21- 0 B21S- 16 BESH- 0 21SH- 50

1640-42 PY- 89 PP- 18 PS- 3 RY- 4 RR- 19 RP- 1 RS- 4 SR- 3 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 13 PP- 25 MP- 28 WM- 8 PM- 6 - 59

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 31 R- 49 - 59

1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 31 R- 52 - 56

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 32 R- 44 - 63

1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 28 R- 49 - 62

1648 STATUS M- 41 R- 26 C- 17 - 55

Total number: 139

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 75 CG- 29 LH- 29 MG- 3 ME- 3
 GEORG. CODE EA- 13 ML- 12 NE- 16 NW- 3 SE- 30 SW- 44 WB- 18

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 23 SC- 16 IS- 15 - 83
 CAMBRIDGE 39 OXFORD- 35 REMAINDER- 43

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 UN4 0
 8A 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UNS 40 CRG 0
 UN5 40 CR9 0
 CLO 0
 RIO 0
 EN8 0
 M2 0
 JES 0
 SS 0
 M41 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 24 IT- 23 IL- 20 IM- 39 IU- 0 - 31
 BARR- 51 NON-BARR.- 86

PREV. PARL. NONE- 17 ELDE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 13 SURT- 47 DE21- 2 B21S- 17 BESH- 0 21SH- 41

1640-42 PY- 51 PP- 20 PS- 4 RY- 21 RR- 39 RP- 0 RS- 10 SR- 2 UN- 0
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 5 PP- 39 MP- 19 WM- 3 PM- 7 - 74

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 30 R- 25 - 82
 1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 30 R- 25 - 82

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 28 P- 19 - 90
 1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 28 R- 27 - 82

1648 STATUS M- 39 R- 11 C- 8 - 81

Total number: 137

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 60

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 219 CG- 92 LH- 73 MG- 25 ME- 27
 GEOG.CODE EA- 47 ML- 57 NE- 30 NW- 11 SE- 114 SW- 134 WB- 42

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 95 SC- 39 IS- 73 - 229

CAMBRIDGE 143 OXFORD- 157 REMAINDER- 136

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 019 BR10 CH6 C0 EX14 H120 J20 U2 M22 M20 OR4 P26 2019 S11 H0 S75- S70 TP3 U18 M12

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UN19 CAS CR13 C10 K14 EM32 O13 SC15 S5 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TUNNS OF COURT 16- 92 IT- 74 IL- 62 IM- 92 IU- 0 - 116

BARR- 134 NON-BARR.- 3002

PREV.PARL.NONE- 55 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 1 EBGS- 3 BEFR- 0
 1621- 48 SHIRT- 137 RE21- 4 B215- 44 BESH- 0 21SH- 143

1640-42 PY- 250 PP- 58 PS- 4 RY- 34 RR- 62 RP- 5 RS- 12 SR- 9 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 35 PP- 51 MP- 95 WM- 10 PM- 20 - 235

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 84 R- 124 - 224

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 84 R- 132 - 220

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 86 R- 111 - 239

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 75 R- 133 - 228

1648 STATUS M- 120 R- 56 C- 49 - 211

Total numbers: 436

TRCO

444

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 199 CG- 96 LH- 56 MG- 24 ME- 71
 GEORG.CODE EA- 47 ML- 47 NE- 28 NW- 22 SE- 131 SW- 135 WB- 35

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 110 SC- 54 IS- 96 - 185
 CAMBRIDGE 121 OXFORD- 139 REMAINDER- 185

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 UN15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 CAM 9811 CH6 C6 EXR HH13 JE0 LIS M120 MED DR9 RELR 2000 SH2 SCO ST6 SM1 TR2 UV9 M12

UNNS OF COURT 1G- 76 IT- 56 IL- 40 TM- 108 IU- 0 - 165
 BARR - 96 NON-BARR. - 349

PREV.PARL.NONE- 58 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 1 ERCS- 1 BEFR- 0
 1621- 46 SHIRT- 138 UE21- 6 U21S- 59 RESH- 0 21SH- 136

1640-42 PY- 440 PP- 58 PS- 5 RY- 50 RR- 72 RP- 4 RS- 10 SR- 4 UN- 2
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 4646 PP- 77 MP- 68 WM- 15 PM- 15 - 224

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 60 R- 139 - 246
 1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 70 R- 139 - 236

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 78 R- 103 - 264
 1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 64 R- 136 - 245

1648 STATUS M- 126 P- 48 C- 44 - 229

Total numbers: 445

DOING BREAKDOWN FOR COMMITTEE 62

KODN

745

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 58 CG- 24 LH- 7 MG- 3 ME- 11
GEOG. CODE EA- 6 ML- 10 NE- 3 NW- 0 SE- 46 SW- 29 WB- 9

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 34 SC- 13 IS- 20 - 36
CAMBRIDGE 33 OXFORD- 36 REMAINDER- 34

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
UN3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CAM1 BR2 41 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
OX1 44 2 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
UN2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CAM1 84 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UN2 41 84 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 18 IT- 12 IL- 14 IM- 29 IU- 0 - 30
BARR- 17 NON-BARR. - 86

PREV. PARL. NONE- 21 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBSC- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 10 SHRT- 32 BE21- 0 R21S- 10 BESH- 0 21SH- 29

1640-42 PY- 66 PP- 22 PS- 0 RY- 1 RR- 9 RP- 1 RS- 3 SR- 1 UN- 0
1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 17 PP- 18 MP- 22 WM- 6 PM- 8 - 32

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 24 R- 45 - 34
1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 20 R- 46 - 37

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 22 R- 35 - 46
1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 20 R- 43 - 40

1648 STATUS M- 41 R- 19 C- 12 - 30

Total members: 103

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 215 CG- 122 LH- 83 MG- 23 ME- 29
GEOG.C CODE EA- 40 ML- 54 NE- 33 NW- 17 SE- 152 SW- 149 WR- 29

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 138 SC- 45 IS- 79 - 310

CAMBRIDGE 176 OXFORD- 148 REMAINDER- 148

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BA6 B911 CH6 CC0 EX18 H20 JE1 LI6 M322 MC0 ON4 PE9 2000 S90 SE0 SJ7 S90 TR0 U19 W91
UN10 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN10
UN10 45 CG20 CC0 K12 EM35 O18 S18 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 108 IT- 70 IL- 51 IM- 136 IU- 0 - 106

BARR- 128 NON-BARR.- 344

PREV.PARL.NONE- 75 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 1 BEFR- 0
1621- 53 SHRT- 138 RE21- 7 R215- 44 BESH- 0 21SH- 154

1640-42 PY- 295 PP- 74 PS- 5 RY- 34 RR- 55 RP- 5 RS- 2 SR- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 58 PP- 83 MP- 90 WM- 18 PM- 20 - 203

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 86 R- 168 - 218

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 89 R- 178 - 209

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 96 R- 152 - 224

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 79 R- 181 - 214

1648 STATUS M- 135 R- 78 C- 64 - 195

Total number: 472

RCL

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 110 CG- 35 LH- 33 MG- 6 ME- 19
 GEORG.CODE EA- 27 ML- 21 NE- 9 NW- 2 SE- 64 SW- 66 WR- 19

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 47 SC- 26 IS- 36 - 94
 CAMBRIDGE 89 OXFORD- 71 REMAINDER- 63

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA1 847 CH3 41 519 W88 520 U11 MA11 M20 OAS OES 207 SA1 520 ST3 SMO TPI V13 MA1
 W24 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
 W3 CH2 CR14 CL0 K12 EM16 O2 522 0 MA6 0 0 0 0 207 0 0 0 54 0 TR5 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 45 IT- 19 IL- 28 IM- 60 IU- 0 - 51
 EARR- 51 NON-BARR.- 152

PREV.PARL.NONE- 37 ELBE- 1 ELDC- 0 EBGS- 3 BEFR- 0
 1621- 18 SHRT- 52 REP1- 2 B21S- 25 BESH- 0 21SH- 65

1640-42 PY- 133 PP- 30 PS- 1 RY- 9 RR- 19 RP- 4 RS- 2 SR- 2 UN- 3
 1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 19 PP- 23 MP- 40 WM- 13 PM- 4 - 104

1644 1ST.QUARTER M- 40 R- 74 - 89
 1644 2ND.QUARTER M- 42 R- 73 - 88

1644 3RD.QUARTER M- 43 R- 55 - 105
 1644 4TH.QUARTER M- 39 R- 69 - 95

1648 STATUS M- 66 R- 32 C- 24 - 81

Total number: 203

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 143 CG- 63 LH- 41 MG- 1 ME- 15
GEOG. CODE EA- 40 ML- 39 NE- 15 NW- 12 SE- 68 SW- 61 WB- 28

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 53 SC- 36 IS- 41 - 134

CAMBRIDGE 107 ~~107~~ OXFORD-90 ~~90~~ REMAINDER- 46

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

UN9 0
BA7 BR8 CH1 20 EX4 WH1 20 211 MA19 420 CR6 AC6 207 SA2 250 503 510 TR0 UN5 WH1

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UN8 CA3 CR17 20 0 KI1 EM20 079 20 205 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 62 IT- 40 IL- 34 IM- 63 IU- 0 - 63

BARR- 78 NON-BARR.- 188

PREV. PARL. NONE- 45 ELHE- 2 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 1 BEFR- 0
1621- 21 SHRT- 74 BE21- 2 B21S- 25 BESH- 0 21SH- 93

1640-42 PY- 164 PP- 33 PS- 5 RY- 12 RR- 34 RP- 1 RS- 8 SR- 5 UN- 1

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 25 PP- 41 MP- 43 WM- 79 PM- 12 - 125

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 54 R- 93 - 116

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 84 R- 93 - 116

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 60 R- 74 - 139

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 56 R- 91 - 116

1648 STATUS M- 82 R- 42 C- 34 - 105

Total numbers: 263

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 71 CG- 38 LH- 21 MG- 9 ME- 25
 GEORG. CODE EA- 23 ML- 14 NE- 10 NW- 13 SE- 59 SW- 40 WB- 5

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 44 SC- 13 IS- 32 - 75

CAMBRIDGE 61 OXFORD- 40 REMAINDER- 63

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 643 BRB 40 40 63 WHS 20 41 MA10 NEO CR1 BR1 20 1 SA1 20 51 510 TR 0 W12 W1 0
 W1 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

INNS OF COURT IG- 43 IT- 22 IL- 12 IM- 33 IU- 0 - 54
 W1 43 43 40 40 41 0 520 0 44 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

BARR- 43 NON-BARR.- 132

PREV. PARL. NONE- 30 ELAE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCS- 1 BEFR- 0
 1621- 20 SHRT- 47 BE21- 0 R21S- 11 BESH- 0 21SH- 53

1640-42 PY- 117 PP- 23 PS- 2 RY- 6 RR- 14 RP- 2 RS- 0 SR- 0 UN- 0

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 20 PP- 16 MP- 28 WM- 6 PM- 4 - 95

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 22 R- 59 - 83

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 26 R- 69 - 69

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 29 R- 53 - 88

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 27 R- 70 - 63

1648 STATUS M- 55 R- 21 C- 25 - 63

Total members: 164

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 219 CG- 98 LH- 88 MG- 13 ME- 31
GEOG. CODE EA- 56 ML- 39 NE- 26 NW- 9 SE- 120 SW- 152 WB- 40

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 115 SC- 46 IS- 67 - 209

CAMBRIDGE 161 OXFORD- 157 REMAINDER- 124

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS

BAT BR12 44 CC 0 EX #16 #16 50 23 #830 #20 CR10 20 OF 52 SE 0 ST 59 0 TR 0 UV 9 M93
UM10 0

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UM2 CAS 025 40 KIS EM34 #0 59 0 MAIL 0 0-00 0 20 26 0 0 0 024 0 TR 0 0

INNS OF COURT IG- 84 IT- 73 IL- 67 IM- 128 IU- 0 - 71

BARR- 155 NON-BARR.- 289

PREV. PARL. NONE- 78 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 0 ERCS- 3 BEFR- 0
1621- 38 SHRT- 138 BE21- 4 B21S- 44 RESH- 1 21SH- 141

1640-42 PY- 266 PP- 74 PS- 2 RY- 24 RR- 58 RP- 6 RS- 7 SR- 4 UN- 4

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 44 PP- 63 MP- 84 WM- 35 PM- 20 - 206

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 95 R- 147 - 200

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 97 R- 149 - 197

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 100 R- 133 - 219

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 83 R- 149 - 210

1648 STATUS M- 129 R- 73 C- 64 - 177

Total numbers: 442

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 39 CG- 19 LH- 16 MG- 3 ME- 8
GEORG. CODE EA- 15 ML- 14 NE- 7 NW- 1 SE- 18 SW- 24 WB- 4

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 20 SC- 10 IS- 9 - 44

CAMBRIDGE 24 OXFORD- 25 REMAINDER- 34

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
BA1 BA1 BA1 CA1 CC1 EX1 H45 JE0 LI1 MA6 ME0 OR0 PE0 202 SA1 SE0 ST1 SP0 TP0 UR3 W40

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS
UN1 CA0 CR3 CU0 KI0 EM2 OT3 EO SS2 0 0 MA2 0 0 PE0 203 0 0 0 0 0
INNS OF COURT IG- 13 IT- 16 IL- 6 IM- 23 IU- 0 - 35
BARB- 22 NON-BARR.- 61

PREV. PARL. NONE- 19 ELBE- 1 ELBC- 0 EBGS- 0 BEFR- 0
1621- 13 SHRT- 16 BE21- 1 B21S- 10 BESH- 0 21SH- 23

1640-42 PY- 51 PP- 7 PS- 3 PY- 7 RR- 10 RP- 1 RS- 3 SR- 0 UN- 1
1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 6 PP- 20 MP- 7 WM- 3 PM- 1 - 46

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 11 R- 32 - 40
1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 12 R- 31 - 40
1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 12 R- 25 - 46
1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 10 R- 32 - 41

1648 STATUS M- 23 R- 12 C- 16 - 38

Total numbers : 83

NONE

SOCIAL STATUS GG- 37 CG- 31 LH- 18 MG- 7 ME- 17
 GEOG. CODE EA- 6 ML- 6 NE- 8 NW- 9 SE- 33 SW- 31 WB- 17

STOCK COMPANIES IA- 5 SC- 11 IS- 3 - 91
 CAMBRIDGE 15 OXFORD- 37 REMAINDER- 58

OXFORD COLLEGE TOTALS
 BA 1 BR1 CA 4 CC 0 EX 3 HH 3 JE 1 LI 1 MA 4 ME 1 CR 1 PE 0 20 3 SA 1 SE 0 ST 1 SM 0 TR 1 UR 3 WA 2

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE TOTALS

UR 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 CR 1

INNS OF COURT IG- 16 IT- 9 IL- 13 IM- 16 IU- 0 - 56

BARR- 12 NON-BARR.- 98

PREV. PARL. NONE- 43 ELBE- 0 ELBC- 0 EBCCS- 0 BEFR- 0
 1621- 9 SHRT- 34 BE21- 1 B21S- 4 BESH- 0 21SH- 19

1640-42 PY- 44 PP- 1 PS- 0 RY- 41 RR- 4 RP- 0 RS- 14 SR- 0 UN- 6

1643 PARTY STATUS WP- 1 PP- 0 MP- 1 WM- 1 PM- 0 - 107

1644 1ST. QUARTER M- 5 R- 6 - 99

1644 2ND. QUARTER M- 3 R- 6 - 101

1644 3RD. QUARTER M- 3 R- 6 - 101

1644 4TH. QUARTER M- 4 R- 9 - 97

1648 STATUS M- 18 R- 10 C- 2 - 80

Total numbers: 110

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