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association with the British Film Institute. The books, selected from the archive of the British Film Institute, cover the work of eight major studios and a number of smaller independents"--Intro. Printed guide includes four separate indexes of actors, directors, studios and dates of film release. Tables of contents of periodicals issued by securities and institutional investment firms. George VI, AD Career Guidance Foundation microfiche collection of all domestic U. Spanish series ; no. Complete set consists of microfiches representing some 20, p. La Condition ouvriere en France au 19e siecle. Conditions and Politics in Occupied Western Europe, Conditions and Policies in Western Europe: State Department Central Files: Germany Foreign Affairs, Congregational Home Missionary Society. Letters from Missionaries in Oregon, Western regional office, A collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Works listed in J. Collection of pamphlets published between Microfilm 16mm and 35mm and microfiche. On reserve; request from Microforms staff. These indexes, produced from vital records of the Oregon State Health Division, arranged by date, then alphabetically by last name. Birth records, however, are restricted for years and are unavailable.

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Chapter 2 : State papers / - CORE

See also *A Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland and of English Books Printed Abroad*, First Compiled by A.W. Pollard & G.R. Redgrave (REFERENCE ZP77).

For an indication of the documents in these archives see J. For Volume I the following greffes are useful: The Archives nationales were founded in to accommodate the original papers of the Constituent Assembly and later of the pre-Revolutionary administrations. The basic inventories are: Recent guides to finding aids are: Beers, *The French in North America: Series of documents relevant to persons in Volume I: Conseil des finances vols. Administrations provinciale et locale T: Grande Chancellerie et conseils V6: Parlement de Paris X1b: Minutes du Parlement civil Y:* These archives date from about Colbert established the distinction between papers relating to the Marine and those concerning the colonies and also laid down the major series in the Archives des Colonies. The complicated development of the archives and its close proximity to the Archives de la Marine under the department of the Marine, as well as later subdivisions of series, sometimes make it difficult to identify the documents in this depository in various 19th- and 20th-century calendars. For copies of manuscripts in the PAC in the latest classification system see: Series containing information on persons in Volume I: For the 17th century see the following calendars: Letters of officials in New France to the king and the minister of the Marine and some drafts of documents sent to the colony. A calendar of 17th-century documents is published in PAC Report, , xxixff. Calendared in Parker, Guide, ff. PAC Report, , cccxciv ff. Dispatches to the minister of the Marine from Acadia. See calendars in PAC Report, , ccxxxix ff. Many volumes contain information on officers who served in Canada. For copies in the PAC see: Fords des colonies F3: Eighteenth- and 19th-century copies of documents in the C11A and B series and of others that have since disappeared. The papers relating to the Marine, now housed in the Archives nationales, have been collected in the Archives de la Marine since the formation of the Marine under Colbert. In the Archives des Colonies were separated from the Marine. For descriptions of the archives and documents see: Roy, *Rapport sur les Archives de France*, ff. For copies of manuscripts in the PAC see: Series pertinent for Volume I: Comprises volumes of dispatches and letters from the officers of the Marine to the minister, from to This special repository is under the authority of the AN, but has a chief archivist. This series contains technical reports, maps, reports on discoveries, fisheries, commerce, and military campaigns, as well as papers on the Compagnie des Indes. PAC Report, , I, pt. Despite the destruction of a large part of these archives following the brief suppression of the order in , a number of valuable documents on the history of the Company of Jesus in North America have survived. These include correspondence between the general of the order and missionaries, annual letters from America, catalogues and death notices which provide biographical information. Unfortunately the archives are not open to researchers. However the American Jesuits and the Congregation have published certain of their more important manuscripts. In the 17th century the manuscripts and printed works were separated. Most important for Volume I are the manuscripts, which number over , Another guide is W. Libraries Carnegie Institution of Washington publication , Contains the originals of the Livingstone Indian records. The HBC archives comprise over thirty thousand volumes and files of records dating from the founding of the Company in The archives as presently constituted were established in On the organization of the archives see R. Documents on persons and events in Volume I are found in: London Office records A. Minute books of the Governor and Committee A. London outward correspondence books-HBC official A. Grand journals London A. Founded in , it is the oldest historical society in the United States. About half the holdings of the Society are manuscripts and transcriptions. Of interest for 17th century Canadian history are the Parkman transcripts from European archives “ , volumes; the F. Gay transcripts from English archives “ , volumes; and the Annie H. Thwing typescript, in 22 vols. The following series of documents are of interest for 17th-century Canadian history: Felt and his successor according to subject. Excellent name card-indexes have been prepared for about 55 volumes on such subjects as colonial affairs including letters

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received and sent to other North American and West Indian colonies , commerce, depositions, foreign affairs, judicial and pecuniary matters, and military records. Executive records of the Council called Council Records , about volumes. For the 17th century, the records cover 1556, 1587, and on. Legislative records of the Council called Court Records , 73 vols. Those for to were printed under the title Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay [see section II]. Copies of these copies were published 40 years later by the Quebec legislature as Coll. For copies of documents in the PAC see: Preliminary inventory, Manuscript Group 18, pre-Conquest papers Ottawa, The society specializes in family history and genealogy and its collections are on the national scale. It also has one of the largest collections on this continent of copies of English parish records. On the development and present organization of these various archives see E. The Middleton Manuscripts are important for the early history of Newfoundland. Verreau to investigate the holdings of English and French archives with a view to copying documents concerning the early history of Canada. The work of transcribing and microfilming such manuscripts has proceeded since that time. Many unpublished finding aids are available only in the archives, but the Manuscript Division has published the following Preliminary Inventories and Inventories: These archives contain bound volumes of transcripts of documents from European archives relating to the earliest history of Acadia or Nova Scotia. Catalogue or list of manuscript documents, arranged, bound and catalogued under the direction of the commissioner of public records. Halifax, ; 2d ed. Edwards, The public records of Nova Scotia Halifax, For an introduction to the contents and arrangement of these archives see: Guide to the contents of the Public Record Office 2v. The documentary series cited in Volume I include: Admiralty and secretariat, registers, returns and certificates, various Admiralty and secretariat, log books, etc. Records of the Chancery C. Chancery files or brevia regia, judicial proceedings equity side , proceedings, Chancery proceedings, series I, Elizabeth I to Charles I. Colonial Office see R. Includes papers relating to America and the West Indies, preponderantly before , from which date most of these papers are in C. America and West Indies, original correspondence [] to Comprises the original correspondence and entry books of the Board of Trade and the secretary of state and other papers. Deeds, forest proceedings, Henry III to Inquisitions post mortem, memoranda rolls, 2 Henry III to Records of the High Court of Admiralty H. Criminal, oyer and terminer records Instance and prize courts, court minute books prize , examinations, etc.

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Other useful sources for Tudor Ireland include: Records from the Stuart period: The Calendars of State Papers Ireland for the Stuart monarchs are the simplest means of accessing the records for this period and run from These printed calendars are more reliable and extensive than the 19th-century efforts for the Tudor period but are not comprehensive. The calendars for also incorporate records from outside the State Papers series including: Indexes are also in SO 2 and SO 3. From to , there are no specific finding aids for SP 63 and Irish records are incorporated into the Calendars for State Papers Domestic available on British History Online behind a paywall or available for free in the reading rooms at The National Archives in Kew. Other useful sources include: The papers of the Irish Jacobite parliament were ordered to be burnt in It passed thirty-five acts, of which the text of twenty-five survive and are printed here.. Records from the Interregnum period: Alongside them, the Acts and Orders of the Interregnum and the Journals of the House of Commons are the principal sources for the governance of Ireland in this period and both can be found on British History Online. Submissions and Evidence Dublin, can be used to trace claims of land ownership after the restoration of Charles II and is a key source for genealogical research 7. State Papers Ireland are incorporated into Calendars of State Papers Domestic until when the printed calendars finish and are also searchable on British History Online. For the period there are no published finding aids but the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland holds typescript calendars. Entry books of letters sent from the Secretary of State to the Irish administration are in SP 67 for with separate warrant books in the same class for before warrants were noted in the entry books. On financial matters, the Lord Lieutenant corresponded directly with the First Lord of the Treasury and this correspondence is not included in SP 63, although letters to the Treasury often duplicated those to the Southern Department. Related materials The Irish Manuscripts Commission has published all known royal proclamations related to Ireland in a five-volume set: Throughout the early modern period, numerous Irish people took cases to the English Court of Chancery. You can name-search our catalogue for cases, and the records are particularly rich in land-holding, financial and genealogical detail. Records in other archives The Carte Papers at the Bodleian Library are comprised mainly of the papers of James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond that were gifted to the Bodleian Library in and added to when Thomas Carte himself departed Kilkenny Castle, the Butler seat, with numerous additions. They sit naturally alongside the State Papers Ireland and often provide the other side of government correspondence to Dublin from London. See the Carte Manuscripts website for finding aids and calendars from The Parliamentary Archives at Westminster is an important source for early modern Irish history. Holdings are divided between the House of Commons and House of Lords and draft bills, speeches and administrative papers related to Irish matters are found there. Likewise, the House of Lords was the ultimate court of appeal for disputed cases originally heard in Ireland. See also Sources for early modern Irish history, edited R. Key to references in the margins of calendars for State Papers Most documents calendared are from the State Papers Ireland. This is noted in the left-hand margin by the entry. Where the item is not described as SP Ireland, the references at the side of each entry refer to the following sources: Reference appearing in calendar margin Where to go for the records referred to Entry Book.

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State papers, published under the authority of His Majesty's Commission. King Henry the Eighth 4 by Great Britain. Record Commission at theinnatdunvilla.com - the best online ebook storage.

Oregon History See also the Newspapers on Microfilm collection, with a comprehensive set of Oregon newspapers. Correspondence of Oregon pioneers connected with O. Applegate, especially concerning the Modoc Indian War. Mainly papers of Asahel Bush relating to his work as territorial and state printer in Oregon, his interests in Democratic Party politics, and his editorial career as publisher of the newspaper, The Statesman Originals in: Direct requests for copies or permission to publish to Oregon State Archives. Congregational Home Missionary Society. Letters from Missionaries in Oregon, Cadastral survey field notes and plats for Oregon. Includes the following indexes: Organized by Willamette meridian township range and baseline classification. Donation Land Claim field notes. Arranged by township, includes introductions and certificates. On reserve; ask at Microforms reference desk. A copy is also on reserve at the Microforms Desk. Date range , filmed from papers held in in the Lilly Library, Indiana University: The collection deals largely with Oregon affairs: There is also material on overland travel and proposed railroads to the West coast. Letters received by the Office of Indian Affairs, The Pacific Northwest Tribes. Data disk must be used with software which can read MARC-formatted records. Papers of the Provisional and Territorial Govt. Arranged by document number E. Checklist at end of reel Also, Index to the Provisional and Territorial Government A collection on Native American history and languages. P2 H38 , 3 vols. Records of the Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs, Northwest Native American records, government relations with tribes. Records of the Washington Superintendency of Indian Affairs, Northwest Native American records, government relations. Office of Indian Affairs. Narrative and statistical reports covering years Frontier History of the Trans-Mississippi West. Frontier History of the Trans-Mississippi West, Yakima and Rogue River Wars. Contains the papers, public and private, of President John Adams , President John Quincy Adams , and Charles Francis Adams , together with the papers of their wives and children. John Adams, Diary, 18 November July reels -- pt. John Adams, Letterbook, 16 May February reels -- pt. John Adams, Miscellany reels -- pt. Letters received and other loose papers, chronologically arranged, reels ; reels ; reels Finding aid; American Periodicals, Many pioneer diaries included. There is a copy in the Microforms collection. Ask MF staff for assistance. The Black Abolitionist Papers. Antislavery movements -- United States. The British Isles, -- v. Canada, -- v. The United States, -- v. The United States, Includes bibliographical references and index. Peter Ripley, editor ; Jeffrey S. Slavery in history section. Includes selected books, pamphlets, theses, and periodicals from the Trevor-Arnett Library at Atlanta University. Ser 1 May 1- Mar 9. State Department Central Files. A3 G48 Finding aid: A3 G48 Guide. A3 G Finding aid: C76 pt 1. Western regional office, A collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. August Meier and Elliott Rudwick, consulting editors. C6 Collection of pamphlets published between Diary of John Gregory Bourke. An account of military activity with northern plains Indians and Apaches of the southwest. Native cultures and customs are detailed through journal entries, newspaper clippings and ledger drawings. The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Constitutional documents and records, -- v. Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut -- v. Virginia 1 -- v. Virginia 2 -- v. Virginia 3 -- v. Commentaries on the Constitution, public and private Microfiche supplement to v. New Jersey -- f. Early American Imprints, See also American Bibliography: Selections on the Vietnam War. Units consist of English language materials; units are French language materials; units are Vietnamese language materials. See also Survey of Mainland China Press, below. Complete from to the present. The Federal Register is the daily publication of the U. Paper copies of the Federal Register issues for recent years may be found in the Government Documents Department. The Writings of Benjamin Franklin. With a life and introduction by Albert Henry Smyth. Manuscript collection in the Library of Congress and photostats of related papers.

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Chapter 5 : Ulick 1st Earl of Clanricarde | Burke's East Galway

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Burke At the beginning of the sixteenth century only a small area about Dublin, known as the Pale, was effectively under English law. Elsewhere, Gaelic law and customs prevailed in varying degrees. Even in a lordship ruled by those of Anglo-Norman descent, such as Clanricarde, Gaelic law was adhered to. The country was divided into a myriad of lordships, many hostile to their neighbouring territories and bound to others in various alliances, with little or no reference to the Crown or a central government. The submission or adherence of the Burke chieftain of Clanricarde to the king would prove important for the Crown, as his territory was extensive and if he and his successors were to remain loyal, they would provide the English administration, only beginning to establish a significant presence west of the Shannon, with a valuable ally in Connacht. The castle and town of Athlone was of strategic importance for the protection of the Pale the area of English influence about Dublin and the strength of the O Kellys and their proximity to Athlone was a potential threat to the defence of the realm. Which wele and truely they performed, soo that Thomas was disappoyntid of theme. The sons and descendants of Richard oge The sons of Richard oge ie. Richard oge, from whom they derive their immediate descent, was son of Ulick ruadh or roe ie. The tower house of Derrymaclaughna in the parish of Lackagh. Despite the strength of the sons of Richard oge, one of their number did not attain the MacWilliamship alone. While Ulick, the eldest son of Richard oge was nominated as chieftain, another of the wider family was also nominated, one Richard bacach ie. It is possible that Richard bacach may have been regarded as the principal MacWilliam at this time, as only one MacWilliam is mentioned in and he is identified as one Richard Burke. This would appear to be borne out by a letter written from the town of Galway in November of by the merchant Richard Culoke of Dublin. In that letter Culoke only refers to one MacWilliam. He does, however, mention one other prominent member of the wider family; Ulick Burke. As Culoke described this Ulick as kinsman of a clergyman named Roland Burke later Bishop of Clonfert , he appears to be referring to Ulick na gceann ie. Richard oge, who died in , on the other hand, was a brother of Ulick finn. However, despite a number of appointments of English Viceroy's at different times, Gerald or Garrett oge, 9th Earl of Kildare, remained the dominant force in the rule of Ireland until The ninth earl died in English captivity in September of , while the Kildare rebellion was suppressed by the then Lord Deputy Sir William Skeffington in and Thomas and five of his uncles executed thereafter. From there he would later escape to the Continent in He further believed that Gray had actively encouraged the Fitzgeralds of Desmond to make war upon him. As such and by virtue of his reaching an understanding with the Lord Deputy, he was regarded by Ossory was being in a rival political camp. Payments to the Catholic Church and appeals to Rome would be forbidden under later Acts of Parliament. The King and his officials set about the dissolution of monasteries and the confiscation of the rich Church property, selling them on to bolster the Crown coffers. From to many Irish monasteries would be suppressed and their lands sold off. Although he had the support of the King, Nange found himself isolated in the town of Galway at this time as a result of the support shown by both the then MacWilliam and Ulick na gceann for their kinsman. From there Gray prepared to enter the territory of Clanricarde in what would appear to have been a pre-arranged plan with Ulick na gceann to replace the ruling Burke chieftain with his own ally. The Irish Penny Magazine, No. The assault on the castles of Lackagh and Derrymaclaughtny After spending about six days in the town, Gray departed on the 18th and re-entered the territory of Clanricard. Crossing the Shannon at the ford of Banagher, where he stayed that night, he proceeded thereafter into MacCoghlan's territory. Ulick na gceann was married three times, first to Graine ny Kervill ie. This first marriage was solemnised in Church and its validity accepted after investigation later by the Crown. This second marriage was also solemnised in a church. Ulick na gceann was found to have

divorced or put aside Honora, but it could not later be proven if this was legally or lawfully effected. He thereafter married one Mary Lynch. Ulick was reputed to have entered into this third marriage to avail of her anglicizing influence as he drew closer to the Crown and built upon that early alliance. Thomas would appear to have been the eldest but it is possible that he may have been illegitimate and unable to lawfully inherit under English law. Yeats were significant figures in the later political landscape. Ulick na gceann had at least one brother; William Burke of Rahally. The Crown offered those chieftains it approached legal title under English law to their lands. The chieftains would surrender their lands to the King and their right to rule under Gaelic law, recognise the Kings authority and receive their lands back at the hands of the King, as his loyal vassals. In accepting this re-grant the chieftains ensured the succession to the chieftaincy would now follow the English system of primogeniture, the chiefs lands going directly to the eldest son, instead of the Gaelic system of election of the fittest to rule. Adherence to English law of inheritance also had significant implications for members of the wider ruling house of the Burkes of Clanricarde who, under Gaelic law, would have been eligible to attain the Gaelic chieftaincy and access to the territories castles and lands attached to the office of MacWilliam. Acceptance of English law would render these branches ineligible in the future to attain overall power within the territory. It was regarded as necessary for the ruling MacWilliam chieftain to avail of this policy and surrender his lands in a similar manner to other Gaelic lords and have them re-granted under English law, as they held their lands without title under English law. Leonard Gray was recalled to England in disgrace in , his military expeditions about the country having led to unrest and rebellion against his rule. Charged with treason and executed thereafter, he was replaced as Lord Deputy by the less aggressive Sir Anthony St Leger, with whom Ulick na gceann dealt in relation to the surrender and re-grant of his lands. In advance of his arrival his petitions were summarised for consideration by the King. The Lord Deputy and his Council in Ireland had advised the king in May of , in advance of the petition, that if Ulick should ask for the title of Connacht, it be refused, it being geographically one fifth of the realm and therefore inappropriate. They informed the king that Ulick sought more than he already possessed, and more than they believed he should be granted. While they previously granted certain of his requests, they deferred making a clear decision on others. They were keen, however, to placate Ulick as far as possible to maintain his continued allegiance without conceding to what they regarded as his more excessive demands. Their order of creation on the day was Thomond was created first, Clanricarde second and Ibracken third. The ceremony was described in detail by a contemporary present. And after the Kinges Majestie was come into his clossett to heare High Masse, these Earles and the Baron aforesaid, in company, went to the Queenes closet aforesaid, and there, after sacring of High Masse, put on their robes of estate; and ymediately after, the Kinges Majestie being under the Cloth of Estate, with all his noble Counsell, with other noble persons of his Realme, aswell spirituall as temperall, to a great number, and the Ambassadors of Scotlande, the Earle of Glencarne, Sir George Douglas, Sir William Hamelton, Sir James Leyremonte, and the Secretary of Scotlande, came in the Earle of Tomonde, lead between the Earle of Derby and the Earle of Ormonde, the Viscount Lisle bearing before him his sworde, the hilt upwards, Gartier before him bearing his letters patentes; and so proceeded to the Kinges Majestie. Wrythesley, Secretary, to reade them openly. And so the patten read out, the second Earle being brought into the Kinges Majesties presence by the two Earles aforesaid, was created there, in every thing according to the seremony of the first Earle. That done, came into the Kinges presence the Baron, in his kirtell, lead between two Barons, the Lord Cobham and the Lord Clinton, the Lord Montjoye bearing before him his robe, Gartier before him bearing his letters patentes in manner aforesaid, who then proceeded to the Kinges Majestie, and His Highnes received the letters patentes in manner aforesaid and tooke them to Mr. Pagett, Secretary, to read them openly. And so the patente read out, the Kinges Majestie putt aboute every one of their neckes a cheine of gould with a cross hanging at yt, and toke them their letters pattenes, and they gave thankes unto him. And there the Kinges Majestie made five of the men that came with them, Knights. And so the Earles and the Baron, in order, tooke their leave of the Kinges Highnes, and weare conveyed, bearing their letters patentes in their handes, to the Councill Chamber underneath the Kinges Majesties Chamber,

appointed for their dining place, in order as hereafter followeth; the trumpettes blowing before them; the Officer of Armes; the Earle of Tomond, lead between the Earle of Derby and the Viscount Lisle; the Earle of Clanryckard, lead between the Earle of Ormonde and the Lord Cobham; the Baron Ybracken, lead between the Lord Clinton and the Lord Montjoye; and thus brought to the dining place. After the second course, Garter proclaimed their stiles in maner followinge: Instead he granted him an annuity from the Crown lands there. He was granted the right under English law to determine appointments to the parsonages and vicarages within his own territory, with the exception of the office of Bishop. The identity of his son is uncertain but it was in all likelihood his son Thomas. Clonfert should be united to that Bishoprick. The Gaelic records state that, on death of Ulick na gceann in , a great war broke out for control of the lordship. Cowley to Cromwell, Their continued senior status within the wider family and the territory of Clanricarde was taken into account in the Composition of Connacht in Alen , The Viceroy and his critics: And the said Ullucke mervailinge that my lord deputye would come so stlenderly in so daungerous a passag demaunded of hym how he durst come in that maner. II, Sherratt and Hughes, London, , p. The crossing at Banagher ford, where the Lord Deputy then stayed the night, was recounted in another detailed report on the Lord Deputies journey through Munster, Thomond and Connacht, provided by Viscount Gormanstown, John Darsey and William Bermingham. The Irish annalists give his death as occurring in that same year, following a raid into the territory of the O Maddens. Ballylee was granted a pardon in , where he is pardoned alongside Coagh O Madden of Clare.

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Papers of a less technical character are marked by an asterisk. The Materials for English Legal History. It is pleasanter, easier, safer to say nothing about the quarter whence good work has come or is likely to come, and merely to chronicle the fact that it has been done or to protest that it wants doing. And as regards the matter in hand, the history of English law, there really is no reason why we should speak in a hopeless tone. If we look about us a little, we shall see that very much has already been achieved, and we shall also see that the times are becoming favourable for yet greater achievements. No one indeed would deny the abstract proposition that law is, to say the least, a considerable element in national life; but in the past historians have been apt to assume that it is an element which remains constant, or that any variations in it are so insignificant that they may safely be neglected. It is but gradually that the desire comes upon us to know the men of past times more thoroughly, to know their works and their ways, to know not merely the distinguished men but the undistinguished also. But it cannot stop there; already it has entered the realm of law, and it finds that realm an organized whole, one that cannot be cut up into departments by hard and fast lines. The public law that the historian wants as stage and scenery for his characters is found to imply private law, and private law a sufficient knowledge of which Edition: In a somewhat different quarter there arises the demand for social and economic history; but the way to this is barred by law, for speaking broadly we may say that only in legal documents and under legal forms are the social and economic arrangements of remote times made visible to us. The history of law thus appears as means to an end, but at the same time we come to think of it as interesting in itself; it is the history of one great stream of human thought and endeavour, of a stream which can be traced through centuries, whose flow can be watched decade by decade and even year by year. It may indeed be possible for us, in our estimates of the sum total of national life, to exaggerate the importance of law; we may say, if we will, that it is only the skeleton of the body politic; but students of the body natural cannot afford to be scornful of bones, nor even of dry bones; they must know their anatomy. Have we then any cause to speak despondently when every writer on constitutional history finds himself compelled to plunge more deeply into law than his predecessors have gone, when every effort after economic history is demonstrating the absolute necessity for a preliminary solution of legal problems, when two great English historians who could agree about nothing else have agreed that English history must be read in the Statute Book 1? In course of time the amendment will be adopted that to the Statute Book be added the Law Reports, the Court Rolls and some other little matters. And then again we ought by this time to have learnt Edition: For a moment it may crush some hopes of speedy triumph when we learn that, for the sake of English law, foreign law must be studied, that only by a comparison of our law with her sisters will some of the most remarkable traits of the former be adequately understood. But new and robuster hopes will spring up; we have not to deal with anything so incapable of description as a really unique system would be. At numberless points our mediaeval law, not merely the law of the very oldest times but also the law of our Year Books, can be illustrated by the contemporary law of France and Germany. The illustration, it is true, is sometimes of the kind that is produced by flat contradiction, teaching us what a thing is by showing us what it is not; but much more often it is of a still more instructive kind, showing us an essential unity of substance beneath a startling difference of form. And the mighty, the splendid efforts that have been spent upon reconstructing the law of mediaeval Germany will stimulate hopes and will provide models. We can see how a system has been recovered from the dead; how by means of hard labour and vigorous controversy one outline after another has been secured. In some respects the work was harder than that which has to be done for England, in some perhaps it was easier; but the sight of it will prevent our saying that the history of English law will never be

written. And a great deal has been done. It is true that as yet we have not any history of our whole law that can be called adequate, or nearly adequate. But such a work will only come late in the day, and there are Edition: Still some efforts after general legal history have been made. No man of his age was better qualified or better equipped for the task than Sir Matthew Hale; none had a wider or deeper knowledge of the materials; he was perhaps the last great English lawyer who habitually studied records; he studied them pen in hand and to good purpose. Add to this that, besides being the most eminent lawyer and judge of his time, he was a student of general history, found relaxation in the pages of Hoveden and Matthew Paris, read Roman law, did not despise continental literature, felt an impulse towards scientific arrangement, took wide and liberal views of the object and method of law. Still it is by his Pleas of the Crown and his Jurisdiction of the House of Lords that he will have helped his successors rather than by his posthumous and fragmentary History of the Common Law 1. Unfortunately he was induced to spend his strength upon problems which in his day could not permanently be solved, such as the relation of English to Norman law, and the vexed question of the Scottish homage; and just when one expects the book to become interesting, it finishes off with protracted panegyrics upon our law of inheritance and trial by jury. When, nearly a century later, John Reeves 2 brought to the same task powers which certainly Edition: Until it is superseded, his History will remain a most useful book, and it will assuredly help in the making of the work which supersedes it. Reeves had studied the Year Books patiently, and his exposition of such part of our legal history as lies in them is intelligent and trust-worthy; it is greatly to his credit that, writing in a very dark age when the study of records in manuscript had ceased and the publication of records had not yet begun, he had the courage to combat some venerable or at least inveterate fables. Still his work is very technical and, it must be confessed, very dull; it is only a book for those who already know a good deal about mediaeval law; no attempt is made to show the real, practical meaning of ancient rules, which are left to look like so many arbitrary canons of a game of chance; owing to its dreariness it is never likely to receive its fair share of praise. But particular departments of law have found their Edition: What we call constitutional history is the history of a department of law and of something moreâ€”a history of constitutional law and of its actual working. It would be needless to say that in this quarter solid and secure results have been obtained, needless to mention the names of Palgrave, Hallam, Stubbs, Gneist. Still, for modern times, much remains to be done. Again, other parts of the law have been submitted to historical treatment; in particular, those which in early times were most closely interwoven with the law of the constitution, criminal law 1 and real property law 2, while the history of trial by jury has a literature of its own and the history of some early stages in the development Edition: But every effort has shown the necessity of going deeper and deeper. Everywhere the investigator finds himself compelled to deal with ideas which are not the ideas of modern times. These he has painfully to reconstruct, and he cannot do so without calling in question much of the traditional learning, without tracing the subtle methods in which legal notions expand, contract, take in a new content, or, as is sometimes the case, become hide-bound, wither and die. This task of probing and defining the great formative ideas of law is one that cannot be undertaken until much else has been done; it is only of late that the possibility and the necessity of such a task have become apparent, but already progress has been made in it. We are not where we were when a few years ago Holmes published a book which for a long time to come will leave its mark wide and deep on all the best thoughts of Americans and Englishmen about the history of their common law 2. And here let us call to mind the vast work done by our Record commission, by the Rolls series, by divers Edition: Let us think what Reeves had at his disposal, what we have at our disposal. He had the Statute Book, the Year Books in a bad and clumsy edition, the old text-books in bad and clumsy editions. The easily accessible materials for that part of our history which lies before Edward I have been multiplied tenfold, perhaps twenty-fold; even as to later periods our information has been very largely supplemented. Where Reeves was only able to state a naked rule, taken from Bracton or the Statute Book, and leave it looking bare and silly enough, we might clothe that rule with a score of illustrations which would show its real meaning and operation. The great years of the Record commission, to, the years when Palgrave and Hardy issued roll after roll, such years we shall hardly see again; the bill, one is

told, was heavy; but happily the work was done, and there it is 1. A curious memorial it may seem of the age of Edition: But in truth there is nothing strange in the coincidence; the desire to reform the law went hand in hand with the desire to know its history; and so it has always been and will always be 1. The commencement in of the Rolls series is, of course, one of the greatest events in the history of English history, and in that series are now to be found not only most of our principal chronicles, but also several books of first-rate legal importance, Year Books never before printed and monastic cartularies. And then again the original documents themselves are now freely and conveniently accessible to the investigator, and a very great deal has been done towards making catalogues and indexes of them. Our Public Record office, if I may speak from some little experience of it, is an institution of which we may justly be proud; certainly it is a place in which even a beginner meets with courtesy and attention, and soon finds far more than he had ever hoped to find. Then, lastly, there has been a steady flow of manuscripts towards a few great public libraries. He who would use them has no longer to go about the country begging favours of the great; he will generally find what he wants at the British Museum, at Oxford, or at Cambridge. No, most certainly we do not stand where Reeves stood 1. But perhaps we have not yet cast our eyes towards what will prove to be the brightest quarter of all, the study of our common law in the universities. Not only are there law schools, but and this is more to our point we on this side of the water have the pleasure of reading about schools of political science, schools in which law is taught along with history and along with political economy. Surely it cannot be very rash in us to say that the training there provided is just the training best calculated to excite an interest in the history Edition: Possibly that interest may be sufficiently keen and sufficiently patient to tolerate the somewhat dreary information which it is the purpose of this article to afford. An attempt to indicate briefly the nature and the whereabouts of our materials may be of some use though it stops short of a formal bibliography. In the course of this attempt the writer may take occasion to point out not merely what has been done, but also what has not been done, and in this way he may perhaps earn the thanks of some one who is on the outlook for a task. To break up the history of law into periods is of course necessary; but there must always be something arbitrary in such a proceeding, and only one who is a master of his matter will be in a position to say how the arbitrary element can best be brought to the irreducible minimum. It would be natural to make one period end with the Norman Conquest; and though, if no line were drawn before that date, the first period would be enormously long, five or six hundred years, still we may doubt whether our English materials will ever enable us to present any picture of a system of English or Anglo-Saxon law as it was at any earlier date than the close of the eleventh century. By that time our dooms and land books have become a considerable mass. In that case the outcome will be much rather an account of German law in general than an account of that slip of German law which was planted in Edition: Passing by for a moment the deep question whether the English law of later times can be treated as a genuine development of Anglo-Saxon law, whether the historian would not be constrained to digress into the legal history of Scandinavia, Normandy, the Frankish Empire, we shall probably hold that the reigns of our Norman kings, including Stephen, make another good period. The reign of Henry II there might be good reason for treating by itself, so important is it. The names of Coke and Blackstone suggest other halting places. After the date of Blackstone, the historian, if an Englishman dealing solely with England, would hardly stop again until he reached some such date as , the passing of the Reform Acts, the death of Jeremy Bentham, the beginning of the modern period of legislative activity; if an American, he would draw a marked line at the Declaration of Independence, and it would be presumption Edition: But on this occasion we shall not get beyond the end of the middle ages, and for the sake of brevity our periods will be made few. England before the Norman Conquest. A little earlier than these last come the dooms of the West-Saxon Ine. Then follows a sad gap, a gap of two centuries, for we get no more laws before those of Alfred; it is to be feared that we have lost some laws of the Mercian Offa. With the tenth century and the consolidation of the realm of England, legislation becomes a much commoner thing. Edward, Ethelstan, Edmund, Edgar issue important laws, and Ethelred issues many laws of a feeble, distracted kind. The series of dooms ends with the comprehensive code of Canute, one of the best legal monuments that the eleventh century has to show.

Besides these laws properly so called, issued by King and Witan, our collections include a few documents which bear no legislative authority, namely, some statements of the wergelds of different orders of men, a few procedural formulas, the ritual of the ordeal, and the precious *Rectitudines Singularum Personarum*, a statement of *Edition*: Some further light on the law of the times before the Conquest is thrown by certain compilations made after the Conquest, of which hereafter; to wit, the so-called *Leges* of the Confessor, the Conqueror, and Henry I. With scarce an exception these dooms and other documents are written in Anglo-Saxon. An ancient Latin version [*vetus versio*] of many of them has been preserved, and testifies to the rapidity with which they became unintelligible after the Conquest¹. The dooms are far from giving us a complete *Edition*: With possibly a few exceptions there seems to have been no attempt to put the general law in writing; rather the King and the Wise add new provisions to the already existing law or define a few points in it which are of special importance to the state. Hence we learn little of private law, and what we learn is implied rather than expressed; to get the peace kept is the main care of the rulers; thus we obtain long tariffs of the payments by which offences can be expiated, very little as to land-holding, inheritance, testament, contract, or the like. We have no document which purports to be the *Lex* of the English folk, or of any of the tribes absorbed therein; we have nothing quite parallel to the *Lex Salica* or the *Lex Saxonum*. Again, we cannot show for this period any remains of scientific or professional work, and we have no reason to suppose that any one before the Conquest ever thought of writing a text-book of law. The charters of grant are generally in Latin, save that the description of the boundaries of the land is often in English; the wills are usually in English. The latest collection of them will contain between two and three thousand documents¹. If all were genuine, *Edition*: Invaluable as these instruments are, the use hitherto made of them for the purpose of purely legal history is somewhat disappointing. The terms in which rights are transferred are singularly vague and the amount of private law that can be got out of them is small. However they have only been accessible for some forty years past and their jural side¹ has not yet been very thoroughly discussed. A few of the land books contain incidental accounts of litigation, but for the oldest official records of lawsuits we must look to a much later age. During this period it is impossible to draw a very sharp line between the law of the church and the law of the realm. It is highly probable again that the penitential literature had an important influence on the development of jurisprudence, and it often throws light on legal problems, for instance the treatment of slaves. But the time had not yet come when annalists would incorporate legal documents in their books or give accurate accounts of litigation. For the continental history of this same period there are two classes of documents which are of great service, but the like of which England cannot show:

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Richard Frucht, of Northwest Missouri State University, a specialist in Modern Balkan History, is to be congratulated on coordinating and editing the work of many contributors. The longer history entries on countries are of high quality. However, it is regrettable that in such an important reference work with specialists in Czech Hungarian and Romanian history on the Advisory Board, there was no specialist on Polish history. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of the shorter entries on Poland are unsatisfactory. Two examples will suffice: Katyn, gives the number of Polish prisoners murdered there in spring as 15, , although this is the old total number of Poles from the 3 special camps, who were shot in different locations, and there is no mention of the Russian documents published in English and Polish in . For short items relating to Poland up to , it is advisable to consult: General Surveys of the Region, R. For information on author, see Pt. This is a very good, brief history beginning with pre-World War I period and ending with the revolutions of , with a very good, up-to-date bibliography. There are some errors. The book has chapters by country, mostly by historians, but also political scientists; there is a schematic, bare bones sketch of Polish history. The selective bibliography is undifferentiated by period or topic, but includes maps of the region: Economic History of the Region Ivan T. This is a good survey, but with almost exclusive emphasis on the Danubian basin. An excellent, detailed history by specialists; vols. At the time of publication, M. Kaser was a Professorial Fellow at St. The chair is no longer there, The book covers land reform in the Baltic states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and in the Balkan countries with special attention to Romania, also the economic, social and political effects of the reform. C Photographic Albums 1. Fascinating photographic record of Jewish life on Polish territories from the mid- 19th century to , with commentary by L. Dobroszycki , an outstanding scholar of Polish-Jewish origin.. Educated in Poland, where he published works before immigrating to the U. He worked for many years at the Yivo Institute, New York. Moving portraits of mostly elderly Polish Jews in the mids; excellent interviews and photographs by two Polish women journalists. The Great Powers A. This is an excellent collection of articles, originally papers read at a conference held at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN. Hajo Holborn was an American historian of German origin, who left Germany when Hitler came to power. He taught at Yale University. Hans Kohn was an American historian of Jewish origin born in Prague, who wrote on Nationalism and always regretted the passing of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austrian History Yearbook, v. Low, Stefan Pascu, and Comments, pp. Fritz Fellner is an Austrian historian; Alfred D. Vienna, , was an American historian of E. Cluj, Transylvania, , was of Romanian origin. The focus is on international relations; the book has 16 portraits of Habsburg monarchs and statesmen, maps, and a good bibliography. May, The Passing of the Habsburg Monarchy, , 2 vols. Detailed study, by an American historian written with sympathy for the empire. For more recent evaluations, see Bridge, above, and: His book focuses on domestic history. There is a useful chronology and maps, but no bibliography. The author contends that it was not only the strain of war on the economy of Austria-Hungary which led to its collapse, but also, and even more, the fact that the dual system itself was outdated, reactionary and unable to secure the economic development of the Empire. For studies by participants in the collapse, see: Analysis by a sociologist and liberal Hungarian politician, who dreamed of a liberal Hungary leading a Danubian federation. Count Michael Karolyi, Fighting the World: The Struggle for Peace, London, , 2nd ed. Karolyi , was a Hungarian politician, head of H. He had supported a separate peace between A-H and the Entente Powers in WWI; later he tried but failed to keep old Hungary together with extensive cultural rights for minorities, worked out by Jaszi. Fritz Fischer, , was a prominent German historian. His thesis that Germany was most responsible for the outbreak of war in , and that her war aims were imperialistic, aroused great controversy, esp. For his replies to factual and

methodological criticism, see: British attitudes toward Austria-Hungary and E. A very useful study by an English historian, based on British archival sources. A thorough treatment of the subject based on archival sources by a German scholar. An excellent study of the subject based on a thorough analysis of the British press, various national and British publications, also private British collections. A pioneering study in diplomatic history, based on American and Canadian archival collections, by a Canadian author who taught at the University of Toronto. Seton-Watson, , was the first, and to date, the most prominent British expert on Eastern Europe. He knew the leaders of, and was the spokesman for the Czechs, Serbs, Croats, and Romanians. The title of the book comes from the periodical he published and wrote for, with the goal of informing educated Britons about this part of Europe. See also his correspondence with Yugoslavs and Romanians in the section on the Balkans, below. Biskupski, "Strategy, Politics, and Suffering: Biskupski holds the Stanislas A. Blejwas, who taught for many years at the university, d. A pioneering study on the subject by an American historian. Alexander Dallin et al, eds. Good surveys, especially on Russian policy and aims regarding Poland and Austria- Hungary. California , was an American historian of 20th c. From Foreign Domination to National Independence, 2 vols. This detailed work deals mainly with the policy of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia toward the Poles, Belorussians, Ukrainians, and the Baltic peoples; it has useful translations from hard-to-find documents. Kiraly and Nandor F. This is part of a very valuable series. Budapest, was Commander of the Hungarian garrison Budapest, , then emigrated to U. Dreisziger is a Canadian historian of Hungarian origin. Black, "Squaring a Minorities Triangle: Eugene Charlton Black b. Boston, Mass, is an American historian of modern Britain; the recently deceased Paul Latawski an American historian of Poland who lived and worked in the U. For a detailed study of the topic, see: The Diplomacy of Lucien Wolf, , Oxford, He has published works on the history of Jews in Poland. Gelber died , was a leading historian of 19th c. Polonsky is the pre-eminent authority on the subject. Margaret Macmillan, Paris Six months that Changed the World, New York, The author, the great-grand daughter of British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, upsets the old, negative stereotype view of the Peace Conference as dominated by short-sighted statesmen who produced a bad peace treaty, as well as another stereotype view: Macmillan gives good surveys of East European questions and problems. Sally Marks, The Illusion of Peace: Marks is a retired historian; this is a well balanced account with much criticism of German foreign policy in this period and more attention than usual to the nations between Germany and the USSR. She published a work with the same title in She shows that reparations did not cripple Germany, for they were well within its means to pay, although only a small percentage was finally paid off. See also review by Paul W. Schroeder in The International History Review, vol. The Rebirth of Poland, Titus Komarnicki was a Polish diplomat and historian. This book, based on a mss. She added two new chapters on Poland and the Locarno Treaties, see Preface. Gajda, Postscript to Victory. Based on British archives, this study tends to favor the British point of view. See also Cienciala and Komarnicki above and Komarnicki below.

Chapter 8 : State Papers Ireland - The National Archives

'The State of Ireland and Plan for Its Reformation, c. ', State Papers, Vol. II, Henry VIII, Pt. 3. 3. " Correspondence Between the Governments of England and Ireland, (London: HM Stationery Office,), pp. ; Google Scholar.

In April he accompanied Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, on his special mission to Hanover for the purpose of transmitting to the elector the acts which had been passed in the interests of his family. In December he was appointed constable of Dover Castle and lord warden of the Cinque ports, posts from which he was removed in June. He is said to have written the whig address from the county of Kent, which was presented to the queen on 30 July. *Annals of Queen Anne*, ix. He was appointed groom of the stole and first lord of the bedchamber on 18 Sept. On the 16th of the same month he was elected a knight of the Garter, being installed on 9 Dec. He assisted at the coronation of George I on 20 Oct. In July he was informed by Lord Sunderland that the king had no further occasion for his services. *Hist.* On 30 May he was appointed lord steward of the household. On resigning his post of lord steward of the household, Dorset was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland 19 June. During his viceroyalty he paid three visits to Ireland, where he resided during the parliamentary sessions of 1702, 1704, and 1706. In the court party was defeated by a majority of one on a financial question. *Lecky, Hist.* He was succeeded as lord-lieutenant of Ireland by William, third duke of Devonshire, in March, and was thereupon reappointed lord steward of the household. Dorset continued to hold this office until 3 Jan. He was reappointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland on 6 Dec. During his former viceroyalty Dorset had performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the court party. In consequence of their policy, a serious parliamentary opposition was for the first time organised in Ireland; while an injudicious attempt on the part of Lord George Sackville to oust Henry Boyle, the parliamentary leader of the whig party in Ireland, from the speakership led to his temporary union with the patriot party. The most important of the many altercations which arose between the court party and the patriots concerned the surplus revenue. This the House of Commons wished to apply in liquidation of the national debt. Though the government agreed to the mode of application, they contended that the surplus could not be disposed of without the consent of the crown. In his speech at the opening of the session, in October, Dorset signified the royal consent to the appropriation of part of the surplus to the liquidation of the national debt. Upon the return of the bill from England, with an alteration in the preamble signifying that the royal consent had been given, the house gave way, and the bill was passed in its altered form. *Lecky, Hist.* In the Earl of Kildare presented a memorial to the king against the administration of the Duke of Dorset and the ascendancy of the primate; but this remonstrance was disregarded. *Walpole, Reign of George II*, i. In the session of the contest between the court and the patriots was renewed. It was returned with the same alteration as before, but this time was rejected by a majority of five. Dorset thereupon adjourned parliament, and dismissed all the servants of the crown who had voted with the majority, while a portion of the surplus was by royal authority applied to the payment of the debt. *Lecky, Hist.* Another exciting struggle was fought over the inquiry into the peculations of Arthur Jones Nevill, the surveyor-general, who was ultimately expelled from the House of Commons on 23 Nov. The audience called for the repetition of some lines which appeared to reflect upon those in office. In February Dorset was informed that he was to return no more to Ireland. Dorset was appointed master of the horse on 29 March, a post in which he was succeeded by Earl Gower in July. On 5 July Dorset was constituted constable of Dover Castle and lord warden of the Cinque ports for the term of his natural life. He died at Knole on 9 Oct. He never had an opinion about public matters. Dorset was appointed a Busby trustee 14 March, custos rotularum of Kent 12 May, vice-admiral of Kent 27 Jan. He was created a D. She was maid of honour to Queen Anne, and became first lady of the bedchamber to Caroline, the queen consort, both as princess of Wales and queen. She was also appointed groom of the stole to the queen on 16 July, a post which she resigned in favour of Lady Suffolk in. By this marriage Dorset had three sons, viz. The duchess died on 12 June, aged 81, and was buried at Withyham on the 18th. Stopford Sackville of Drayton House, Northamptonshire. Among the collection are

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several letters addressed to Dorset by Swift Hist. Portraits of Dorset, by Kneller, are in possession of the family.

Chapter 9 : my ireland my england | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

My Ireland contains Lord Dunsany's views on his home country Ireland, her landscape and heritage. Included in the book are many original quality black and white photos. This title was originally published in , here we are republished with an introductory biography of the author.