THE ENTRING BOOK OF
Roger Morrice
VII.
Index
Alasdair Hawkyard
The Entring Book is the longest and richest diary of public life in England during the era of the Glorious Revolution. Spanning the years 1677 to 1691, in nearly a million words, it records the downfall of the House of Stuart. This is a chronicle not only of politics and religion, but also of culture and society, gossip and rumour, manners and mores, in a teeming metropolis risen phoenix-like from the Great Fire. Its author, Roger Morrice, was a Puritan clergyman turned confidential reporter for leading Whig politicians — well-connected, a barometer of public opinion, and supremely well-informed. Written just twenty years after Pepys's Diary, the Entring Book depicts a darker England, thrown into a great crisis of 'popery and arbitrary power'.

Mark Goldie, general editor

The text of the Entring Book is presented in Volumes ii–v, Volumes i and vi being companion volumes and Volume vii the Index

**Volume I**
Roger Morrice and the Puritan Whigs
Appendices, Bibliography
Genealogical Tables, Maps
by Mark Goldie (University of Cambridge)

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The Reign of Charles II, 1677–1685
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Biographical Dictionary
by Jason McElligott (Merton College, Oxford), research associate
Glossary, Chronology
by Mark Goldie (University of Cambridge)

with the assistance of
Frances Henderson, shorthand decoder

**Volume VII**
Index
by Alasdair Hawkyard
The Entring Book of Roger Morrice
1677–1691

VOLUME VII

Index

Alasdair Hawkyard

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Index 1
Acknowledgements

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Mark Goldie
General Editor
Abbreviations

bt  baronet
cjcp chief justice of the court of common pleas
cjkib chief justice of the court of king’s bench
esq esquire
HRE Holy Roman Empire
I Ireland
jcp justice of the court of common pleas
jkib justice of the court of king’s bench
jp justice of the peace
MP Member of Parliament
S Scotland
SJ Society of Jesus (Jesuit priest)

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ENGLISH COUNTIES

These were the forty historic English counties. They were remodelled in the 1970s: boundaries sometimes now differ, some counties have been abolished and some amalgamated.

Beds.  Bedfordshire  Lincs.  Lincolnshire
Berk.  Berkshire  Middx  Middlesex
Bucks.  Buckinghamshire  Mon.  Monmouthshire
Cambs.  Cambridgeshire  Norf.  Norfolk
Ches.  Cheshire  Northants.  Northamptonshire
Corn.  Cornwall  Northumb.  Northumberland
Cumb.  Cumberland  Notts.  Nottinghamshire
Derbs.  Derbyshire  Oxon.  Oxfordshire
Devon  Devon  Rutland  Rutland
Dorset  Dorset  Salop.  Shropshire
Co. Durham  County Durham  Som.  Somerset
Essex  Essex  Staffs.  Staffordshire
Glos.  Gloucestershire  Suff.  Suffolk
Hants.  Hampshire  Surrey  Surrey
Herefs.  Herefordshire  Sussex  Sussex
Herts.  Hertfordshire  Warks.  Warwickshire
Hunts.  Huntingdonshire  Westmor.  Westmorland
Kent  Kent  Wilts.  Wiltshire
Lancs.  Lancashire  Worcs.  Worcestershire
Leics.  Leicestershire  Yorks.  Yorkshire
A note on the text

This volume provides an index for the text of the *Entring Book*, as contained in volumes II to V of this edition. Volume I contains its own index. Volume VI is not indexed, except in so far as the presence of a person in the Biographical Dictionary is recorded.

Much has been done to try to collate, aggregate, and disaggregate appearances of people in the text. Morrice’s proliferation of spellings and titles, his not infrequent inaccuracies, and a cast literally of thousands, make full accuracy impossible. The names of some individuals and certain place names, particularly on the Continent of Europe, have defied identification.

*Alasdair Hawkyard*
Addenda et corrigenda

Most of the following are additional explanatory notes, together with corrections of some errors.

I, 477, line 20: for ‘2E’ read ‘1E’.
I, 479, line 16: ‘d. c.1680’: Morrice reports his death in 1684 (II, 478).
I, 479, line 17: for ‘V’ read ‘3V’.
II, 7, line 21; 8, line 11: ‘Keimas’ and ‘Keimash’: David Kemish (or Kemys), Dominican priest.
II, 38, lines 23–4: ‘St. Gillian’: St Julien, about three miles north-east of Ypres.
II, 71, line 33: ‘Beltering’: possibly Wetteren, on the Scheldt between Ghent and Dendermonde, where Louis XIV was encamped on 22 May 1678; less likely Bellem on the Bruges canal, where he was on 18 May.
II, 72, line 12: ‘Allston’: Aalst.
II, 74, line 28: ‘Elsinburg’: Helsingborg, Sweden, not Elsinore (Helsingør), Denmark.
II, 116, line 13: The office of Black Rod was held by Sir Edward Carteret from 1671 to 1683 and Sir Thomas Duppa from 1683 to 1694.
II, 181, line 1: ‘Hartlerow’ or Hartley Row was a coach stop on the highway from London to the south-west, midway between Bagshot and Basingstoke, in the manor of Hartley Wintney, Hants.; the better-known place stands for the manor itself.
II, 184, lines 16–17: ‘Mr. Squib Clarencieux Herald’: Arthur Squibb was Clarenceux king of arms in 1646–50. He was a cousin of the Fifth Monarchist parliamentarian of the same name (DNB).
II, 185, line 26: ‘battle of Rosse’: the battle of New Ross or Ballinvegga, Co. Wexford, 18 March 1643.
II, 190, line 35: ‘Pepperharrow’: Holles owned the manor of Peper Harow, near Godalming, Surrey, from 1653 to 1679; the present house (by Sir William Chambers) and grounds (by Capability Brown) date from the 1760s.
II, 220, line 18: ‘Mr. Ramon’: Thomas Raymond.
II, 227, lines 12–13; 228, line 23; 229, line 4: ‘Lee-Mar/Le-Marr/Le-Mar and his mother Loveland’: Philip Le Mar was one of the witnesses against the duke of Buckingham in his indictment for ‘buggery and other abominable crimes’ (II, 227, lines 4–5), and his supposed partner in the alleged acts; after the ignoramus verdict (ibid., lines 7–8), Buckingham sued his accusers for libel.
II, 234, line 16: ‘Mesopotan in the Indies’: Maspotán, Pinar del Río, Cuba.
II, 246, line 5: ‘Aesley’: Onslow.
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ii, 254, line 1: ‘Ashley’: evidently an error for Astley.
ii, 254, line 5: ‘Lee’: Leigh.
ii, 271, line 4: ‘Mr. Rauton’: Nicholas Raynton.
ii, 302, line 16 (also iv, 188, line 5): ‘Mr. Lee of Adlington in Cheshire’: the family’s preferred spelling is Leigh.
ii, 353, line 32 and n. 3: ‘Cryoa’: possibly the duchy of Croÿ?
ii, 381, line 21: ‘Mr. Jetherell’: Paul Joddrell.
ii, 386, line 19: ‘the Mountaines of Caemling’: the Kahlenberg overlooking Vienna was renamed Leopoldsberg in 1693 (after the church of St Leopold, begun in 1679), and its name was transferred to the nearby Sauberg.
ii, 389, line 6; 404, line 28: ‘Silestria Aleppo’ and ‘Silistria’: Silistra eyalet was a province of the Ottoman empire along the western Black Sea and the south bank of the Danube, embracing most of modern Bulgaria and European Turkey. ‘Aleppo’ is apparently a garbled form of the name of a major town in the province, possibly Filibe, now Plovdiv, Bulgaria; or, less likely, it may represent the pasha’s name.
ii, 389, line 7: ‘Bassaws of Offen and Buda’: Offen was the German name of Buda; should this be ‘Buda and Pest’?
ii, 389, line 21: ‘Albe Royall’: Alba Regia, the Latin name of Székesfehérvár, the ancient Hungarian royal seat.
ii, 389, line 27: ‘Gomorah’: Komárom, on the south bank of the Danube between Győr and Esztergom.
ii, 400, line 26: ‘French Politition’: The French Politician Found Out; or, Considerations on the Late Pretensions that France Claims (1686).
ii, 403, line 12; 405, line 19 (and elsewhere): ‘Texall’ is the island of Texel, ‘the Texel’ the chief westward entrance to the Zuider Zee, between the island and the mainland at Den Helder.
ii, 405, lines 4–7 (and elsewhere): ‘Novigrade, . . . Caschew[,] Esperies, Lewintz, the strong castle of Rapasch, and also that considerable place Canisia, Newhusall, . . . Papa in lower Hungary, . . . as also Caminiec’: Novohrad, now Nógrád, Hungary; Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia; Eperjes, now Prešov, Slovakia; Lewenz, now Levice, Slovakia; Rapács, near Zalaegerszeg, Hungary; Kaniszia, now Nagykanizsa, Hungary; Neuhausel, now Nové Zámky, Slovakia; Papá, Hungary; Kamenets-Podolskiy, Ukraine.
ii, 405, line 17: ‘Count de Stirum Vice Admirall of Amsterdam’: Count Fredrik Willem van Bronckhorst Stirum, vice-admiral of the Maze.
ii, 408, lines 32–3: ‘Cettina which stands neere the Lake on the frontiers of Bossina’: Cetina, Croatia.
ii, 408, n. 2: for ‘Zuniga’ read ‘Zúñiga’.
ii, 408, n. 3: for ‘Enriquez de Carbera’ read ‘Enriquez de Cabrera’.
ii, 409, line 3: ‘Leopol’: the French name of Lwów, now L’viv.
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II, 409, lines 4–5: ‘a very strong Castle . . . in Podolia called Nartotall’: possibly Tar-
nopol, now Ternopil’, Ukraine (strictly in Galicia, but on the border with Podolia).
II, 409, line 6: ‘Newsoł’: Neusohl, now Banská Bystrica, Slovakia; not to be confused
with Neuhausel (e.g. line 14, ‘Newhusall’).
II, 409, lines 7, 9 (also on p. 440): ‘the River Tibisque’: the Theiss or Tisza.
II, 409, line 10: ‘Zathmar’: Sathmar, now Satu Mare, Romania.
II, 409, line 11 (also on III, 198): ‘Mongetz’: Munkács, now Mukachevo, Ukraine.
II, 409, line 14 (also on p. 463): A ‘Chiaus’ (Turkish çavuş) was a messenger or envoy;
also an Ottoman military rank approximating sergeant.
II, 409, line 17: ‘Issenghien in Flanders’: a French transliteration of Izegem.
II, 409, line 19: ‘Pontsperies’: the ancient bridge over the Scheldt at Espierres, now
Spirie.
II, 413, line 25: ‘Sangiai’, glossed as ‘(a Justice of Peace, or a Collector of taxes)’, must
represent ‘sanjak’ (Turkish sancakbeyi), an Ottoman district (sancak) governor.
II, 413, line 28: ‘the Baron of Saponara’: colonel in the Imperial army, afterwards Impe-
rerial resident in Ragusa (Dubrovnik). His title was Sicilian, and he was probably
a member of the Moncada family.
II, 413, line 4 (also on pp. 461, 463): ‘Caimacan’ (Turkish kaymakam) as used by Morrice
was an Ottoman title for the deputy of the Grand Vizier and governor of Istanbul
(Constantinople); more generally it signified a deputy provincial governor or dis-
trict governor, or a military rank approximating lieutenant colonel.
II, 415, line 5: ‘Czecherin’: Czehrenyi, now Chyhyryn (Chigirin), Ukraine.
II, 416, line 36: ‘the Duchess of Richmond’: Mary Villiers, widow of James Stuart, 1st
duke of Richmond (1622–85).
II, 431, lines 3–4: ‘Jasswicke’: Iaşi, Romania (Jassy in German); Krakowski is reported
establishing a new prince in Wallachia a month later (p. 441).
II, 440, line 8: ‘a considerable Post called Chain’: possibly Knin, Croatia; less likely
Kučine, near Split.
II, 441, line 3: ‘Zeckelbeid near the frontiers of Transalvania’: Székelyhíd, now
Săcueni, Romania.
II, 461, line 23: ‘Slavonians’: inhabitants of Slavonia, the region between the rivers Sava
and Drava (now part of Croatia), not Slovenia.
II, 463, line 20: ‘Laienburg’: Lauenburg an der Elbe.
II, 464, lines 14–15: ‘Zeben and Kasmark, . . . Lautsch’: Zeben, now Sabinov; Kásmark,
now Kežmarok; Lautschburg, now Lučivná, all in Slovakia.
II, 468, line 11: ‘Generall Hunisky’: Stefan Kunicki, hetman of Right-bank Ukraine.
II, 507, n. 4: for ‘Imperiale Lecari’ read ‘Lercari Imperiale’, the preferred Genoese order
for the compound surname; the doge was of the Imperiale family, descended from
the Lercari on the distaff side.
II, 512, line 27: ‘Lord Chena’: Charles Cheyne, 1st Viscount Newhaven [S] and first
Baron Cheyne [S], Commissioner of Customs, 1675–87.
III, 53, line 15: ‘Lord Cockerham’: John Cochrane, styled Lord Cochrane, later 2nd earl
of Dundonald [S] (d.1690).
III, 79, lines 29ff. If ‘Richard Sallaway’ is Richard Salway (b.1615), this passage estab-
lishes his date of death as January 1686, a fact missing from his DNB entry.
Addenda et corrigenda

iii, 81, line 23: 'Suir Willoughby Asson': Sir Willoughby Aston. See vi, 12.
iii, 187, line 8: 'Grack Wissingburgh': Griechisch Weissenburg, the German name for Belgrade.
iii, 255, line 4, and 304, line 23: ‘Dr Holden’ and ‘Dr Houlder’: Dr William Holder, sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. DNB.
iii, 293, line 2: ‘Mr. Rhimer a Poet’: probably Thomas Rymer.
iii, 301, n. 3: ‘Mr. Boyle my Lord Clifords son’ is the son of the man referenced: Charles Boyle (c.1674–1704), who succeeded his grandfather as the 2nd earl of Burlington, 1697. His father was styled Lord Clifford from 1664.
iii, 387, line 6: ‘Lyon King at Arms’: Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, 2nd bt, was Lord Lyon king of arms from 1677 to 1726.
iii, 393, line 19: ‘Lord Viscount Tarbat’: George Mackenzie, 1st Viscount Tarbat, later 1st earl of Cromarty (1630–1714).
iii, 393, line 20: ‘Lord Lavingston’: George Livingston, later 4th earl of Linlithgow [S] (d.1695), son of the 3rd earl.
iv, 34, line 11 and n. 2 (also in vol. ii): ‘Narrative Smith’: not Francis ‘Elephant’ Smith, but the author of The Narrative of Mr. John Smith of Walworth, in the County-Palatine of Durham, Gent., Containing a Further Discovery of the Late Horrid and Popish-Plot (1679).
iv, 45, line 1, and 251, line 18: a chaplain of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. He had two chaplains, Luke de Beaulieu and Thomas Spark (both in DNB), though neither was a ‘doctor’. At iv, 163, line 1, the reference to ‘Duke’, chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, appears to be an error.
iv, 126, line 36; 127, line 32: ‘Dr. Marsh ArchBishop of Dublin’: Francis Marsh, not Narcissus Marsh (noticed at vi, 137, but not mentioned by Morrice), who was at this time bishop of Ferns and Leighlin; he succeeded his namesake as archbishop of Dublin on the latter’s death in 1693. The two were ‘apparently not related’ (DNB).
Addenda et corrigenda

IV, 177, line 21: ‘Lord Fairfax’: Henry, 4th Baron [S].
IV, 192, line 20: ‘Higden’: Henry Higden (b.c.1645), lawyer, and author of translations and plays, a noted town wit. DNB.
IV, 216, line 7: ‘Sanson about 2 miles from that City [Gloucester]’: almost certainly Matson, a little over two miles south-east of Gloucester city centre, now a district of the city; no other parish name at that distance comes close to ‘Sanson’.
IV, 221, line 28 and n. 3: ‘Montgatz’: Munkács, not Mohács.
IV, 300, line 14: ‘Terver in Zeland’: Veere (or Ter Veere), on the island of Walcheren.
IV, 335, line 12: ‘hole Haven’: a harbour in a creek mouth at the west end of Canvey Island, Essex.
IV, 365, line 17 and n. 4: ‘Lavington’: West Lavington, not Market Lavington.
IV, 404, line 24: ‘Lord Ross’: William, 12th Lord Ross (c.1656–1738). DNB.
IV, 448, line 19: ‘Lord Carmichell’: John, 2nd Lord Carmichael, later 1st earl of Hyndford (1638–1710). DNB.
V, 142, line 10 and n. 2: ‘Loach’ cannot be Louth, as the locale is plainly in Scotland. It is probably Loch Lochy, on the way from the MacDonnell heartland of Glen Garry to Lochaber, where Dundee had called the clans to rally.
V, 145, line 5: ‘Lord Torbay’: Viscount Tarbat.
V, 177, line 22: ‘Scravenmere, the famous Dutch Colonell’: Adam van der Duyn, heer van ’s Gravenmoer.
V, 262, line 8 and note 3: the ‘Archbishop of Tuham’ presumably refers to the Protestant John Vesey, not the Catholic James Lynch.
V, 290, lines 15–16: ‘Osburgh’: Osburg, near Trier.
V, 346, lines 35–6 and n. 2: ‘Count Styrum’ is not the Imperial field marshal Count Hermann Otto von Limburg-Styrum, but rather the Dutch admiral Count Fredrik Willem van Bronckhorst Stirum (see on II, 405, line 17 above).
V, 355, line 11 (and throughout the first two paragraphs): ‘Scabee or Scout’: in Dutch, schepen (alderman) and schout (roughly equivalent to bailiff or sheriff).
V, 388, lines 19–21: ‘he intends to land in Ireland at Kingsale in Ulster, and at Dublin or some other Third place on this side’: a comma is evidently implicit after ‘Kingsale’, which is Kinsale, Co. Cork (where Marlborough did land in 1690), not ‘in Ulster’ (where William himself landed at Carrickfergus on 14 June).
V, 527, line 17 and n. 2: ‘Nissaw’ cannot be Nassau, as the locale is the Turkish front; it may be Niš, Serbia.
V, 527, line 18: ‘Major General Jorgar’: Count Andreas Christian Jörger von Tollet; both he and Starhemberg lived past 1700.
A NOTE ON THE BINDING OF THE MANUSCRIPT OF THE 
Entring Book

The description of the manuscript of the *Entring Book* and of its binding, given in vol. I, pp. 95–7, contains errors. The following emendations are supplied by Jane Giscombe.

1, 95, lines 21–2. Delete ‘New pastedowns and endpapers were supplied, destroying or hiding information about original pastedowns and possible fly leaves.’ Replace with: ‘Original pastedowns are hidden under new endpapers, masking any details of paper type or provenance.’

1, 95, lines 36–8. Delete ‘Volumes P and Q conform to a common style of binding known as “stationery binding”, and such books were used chiefly for keeping accounts, though also for memoranda and other records.’ Replace with ‘The binding style of Volumes P and Q belong in a separate tradition of binding from that of letterpress. This separate branch is known as stationery binding and dealt with the making of account books, ledgers, records, and blank-book styles.’

1, 96, lines 14–15. Delete ‘It is a “letterpress” binding’. Replace with ‘It is possibly a “letterpress” binding’.

1, 96, lines 15–17. Delete ‘vellum instead of textile is used for lacing-in (i.e. for holding the stitches), which is unusual’. Replace with ‘manuscript waste rather than the more usual textile is used as a spine lining’.

1, 97, line 25. Delete ‘exact matches’. Replace with ‘close similarities’.

1, 97, line 31. Delete ‘are also stationery bindings’. Replace with ‘also fit into the stationery binding tradition’.
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