

1672

INCIDENT CHARGES OF THE THIRD VOYAGE TO
HUDSONS BAY PERFORMED BY CAPT. GILLAM
AND CAPT. MORRIS¹

				£	s.	d.
May	18	Paid Capt. Coleborne a Tavern Reckoning	10	8	6	
June	22	Paid for a Barge with seven men	12	10	—	
	—	Paid for Pylotage of the <i>Employ Barke</i>	4	10	—	
	—	Paid Expences at Gravesend	11	10	—	
	—	Paid Lighterage Provisions & Ballast	4	4	—	
	—	Paid & gave to the Searchers & Spent upon them	3	10	—	
	—	Paid Pylotage of the <i>Dogger</i>	5	—	—	
	—	Paid John Cleene moneys disbursed by him	5	—	—	
	—	Paid a Gunsmith for cleansing &c. 7 fowling peeces	2	6	—	
	—	Paid out as in petty Cash-booke	43	2	8	
1673		Paid for Goats & hogs for the French-men	4	4	—	
Decem.	5	Paid for Custome & other charges of the Beaver	8	15	—	
	—	Paid for printing of Ticketts Lists & Orders	1	18	—	
	11	Paid charges in obtaining Mr. Radisons Meddall	4	1	0	
	23	Paid to Serjeant Maynard for Councell	3	4	6	
Jan.	21	Paid Councillor King	2	3	—	
		Paid Mr. Mounteney on a bill of Exchange 25-0-0				
		More on another bill 77-1-7				
		Mr. Salisbury a bill of Exchange 25-5-10				
		This is for Customes and other charges upon the Beaver } ————	127	7	5	
		brought home this voyage }				
		Paid house rent of the Moose Skins	7	5	—	

¹ *Ibid.*, fo. 114d.

Accounts of Groseilliers and Radisson

December 24, 1667 to March 15, 1670 [N.S.]

March 15, 1670 [N.S.] to April 12, 1675.

APPENDIX F

GROSEILLIERS AND RADISSON

Accounts of Groseilliers and Radisson

December 24, 1667 to March 15, 1670 [N.S.]
March 15, 1670 [N.S.] to April 12, 1675.

APPENDIX F
GROSEILLIERS AND RADISSON

		1667	Drs.				
		MR. GOOSEBERRY & MR. RADISON ¹			£	s.	d.
		To Cash paid them by Sr. Peter Colleton	96	9	2		
Decemb.	24	To Cash paid them by Mr. Portman .	3	—	—		
	28	more	2	—	—		
January	4	more	2	—	—		
	11	more	2	—	—		
	18	more	2	—	—		
	25	more	2	—	—		
Febr.	1	more	2	—	—		
	8	more	2	—	—		
	13	more	1	—	—		
	15	more	2	—	—		
	22	more	2	—	—		
	29	more	2	—	—		
March	7	more	2	—	—		
	14	more	2	—	—		
	21	more	2	—	—		
	—	more	5	—	—		
1668	28	more	2	—	—		
April	4	more	2	—	—		
	8	more	2	10	—		
	11	more	2	—	—		
	14	more	2	—	—		
	17	more	2	—	—		
	25	more	2	—	—		
	27	more	5	—	—		
	29	To Cash paid John Kirke Esqr. for their Acct.	70	—	—		

¹ A.14/1, fo. 77d.

			£	s.	d.
1668					
May	2	To Cash paid them more by Mr. Portman	2	-	-
	8	more	2	-	-
	15	more	2	-	-
	21	more	3	7	-
	-	more	2	18	-
	22	more	2	14	-
	25	more	12	10	-
Novemb.	6	To cash paid Mr. Radison by Mr. Portman	19	6	6
March	13	More	1	-	-
	19	More	1	-	-
1669	26	More	1	-	-
Aprill	2	More paid Mr. Kirke for him	18	-	-
	-	More paid himselfe	9	-	-
	9	More	1	-	-
	17	More	1	-	-
	22	More	2	-	-
	28	More	1	-	-
May	3	More	1	-	-
	7	More	1	-	-
Febr.	1	More to Mr. Gooseberry	15	-	-
	17	More to him & Mr. Radison	3	5	-
	26	More	2	-	-
March	1	More	2	-	-
	-	More	1	7	-
	9	More	2	-	-
	15	More	2	-	-
	-	More	5	-	-
Carried to Folio 70			323	1	8

		1669	Drs.		
		MR. GOOSEBERRY & MR. RADISON ¹	£	s.	d.
March	15	Brought from fol. 32	323	1	8
	22	To Cash paid them by Mr. John Portman	2	—	—
	(29	More paid them p. ditto	2	—	—
1670	(31	More	2	—	—
April	19	More to Mr. Radison	10	—	—
	12	More	2	—	—
	21	More	2	—	—
	27	More	2	—	—
May	3	More	2	—	—
	10	More	2	—	—
	—	More	10	—	—
	17	More	2	—	—
	20	More	30	—	—
	25	More	2	—	—
	28	More	5	—	—
	31	More	2	—	—
June	3	More pd. them at Gravesend by Sr. John Kirke vide fo. 53	6	10	—
1671					
Octobr.	25	More paid them p. ditto Portman	10	—	—
Novembr.	15	More	10	—	—
	23	More	20	—	—
	—	More to Sr. John Robinsons Clerke for them		5	—
Decemb.	20	More paid them	10	—	—
Febr.	1	More paid them by Mr. William Dawson	40	—	—
1672					
May	17	To Cash paid them by Sr. John Robinson	47	15	—
	18	More paid them p. ditto by the hands of Capt. Cressett	25	—	—
	25	More paid Capt. Gooseberry p. ditto	2	—	—
June	1	More paid them p. ditto by ye hands of Sr. Jno. Kirke	100	—	—
	10	More pd. Mr. Radison	1	—	—
	—	More pd. Capt. Goosberry	5	—	—

¹ A.14/1, fo. 115d.

			£	s.	d.
1673					
Novemb.	19	To Cash paid Mr. Radison p. ditto	10	-	-
Decemb.	5	To Cash paid him more by Mr. Richard Hawkins	20	-	-
Janu.	22	More paid him p. ditto	20	-	-
1674					
July	8	To Cash paid him more p. ditto	10	-	-
Nov.	7	To him more p. ditto	20	-	-
Febr.	5	To him more p. Mr. John Lindsay	20	-	-
1675					
Aprill	12	To him more p. ditto	50	-	-
			<hr/>		
			827	11	8
			<hr/>		

APPENDIX G
BIOGRAPHICAL

Biographical Notes on

Bayly, Charles
Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington
Carteret, Sir George
Colleton, Sir Peter
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury
Craven, William, Earl of Craven
Drax, Lady Margaret
Foorthe, Dannett
Foorthe, John
Gillam, Zachariah
Gorst, Thomas
Griffith, Sir John
Groseilliers, Médard Chouart, sieur des
Hungerford, Sir Edward
Kirke, Sir John
Millington, Francis
Monk, Christopher, 2nd Duke of Albemarle
Monk, George, 1st Duke of Albemarle
Neile, Sir Paul
Portman, John
Pretymann, William
Radisson, Pierre Esprit
Robinson, Sir John
Shepard, Thomas
Vyner, Sir Robert

APPENDIX G

BIOGRAPHICAL

Bayly, Charles

Charles Bayly was born in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, and in 1658 he was an active Quaker in Maryland. He is next heard of on the Continent, where his denunciations of "idol priests" in Rome and France brought him into conflict with the authorities and he suffered imprisonment. On his return to England his Quaker activities in Bristol resulted in arrest and imprisonment in Newgate Gaol, from whence he wrote to King Charles II on September 4, 1663, threatening him with a share in the whirlwind of the Lord that was coming over the nation, and urging him to repentance (*Cal. S.P., Dom., Charles II, 1663-64, p. 266*). A few months later, Bayly was the prisoner of the Mayor of St. Albans, and early in 1664 was committed to the Tower of London on a charge of seditious practices. He was listed as one of the prisoners on His Majesty's allowance admitted into the Tower in 1663 (see Introduction, p. lii, n. 3), and was still unexamined in February, 1667 (*ibid., 1666-67, pp. 530-1*). In the following May he was listed as a prisoner held for treasonable, seditious or dangerous practices, and it was at this time that he wrote "a few words of good counsel and advice unto the King" and pleaded with him to restore liberty of conscience. In July, 1669, Bayly was released on bail and allowed to proceed to France. On his return in the following November he fulfilled the terms of the bond by yielding himself prisoner to the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir John Robinson, who, on account of his interest in the venture to Hudson Bay, was doubtless instrumental in persuading Bayly to petition for release so that he might undertake a voyage to that place. On December 23, 1669, "his Majestie present in Councill", ordered "that in case the said Charles Bailly will betake himself to the Navigation of Hudsons Bay, and Places Lately Discovered and to be Discovered in

those parts . . . Provided the Adventurers in the said Navigation will assure unto him . . . such conditions and Allowances as may be agreeable to reason and the nature of his Employment the Petitioner is therevpon to be sett at liberty". (*Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, 1613-1680, I, 540.) According to A.14/1, fos. 58d.-59, Bayly acquired £20 Hudson's Bay Company stock on May 31, 1670, and an additional £280 on the next day. The whole amount was assigned to Thomas Neile, Esq., some time between 1673 and 1675. (Cf. the lists of stockholders in *The Beaver*, March, 1936, pp. 16-18.) Bayly sailed in the *Wivenhoe* (Captain Robert Newland) to Hudson Bay in 1670 as the Company's first overseas governor, accompanied by the *Prince Rupert* under the command of Captain Zachariah Gillam. Thomas Gorst acted as Bayly's secretary, and it was his journal which John Oldmixon used in part when giving an account of Bayly's administration in the history of Hudson Bay in the last chapter of volume I of *The British Empire in America* (London, 1708). See Tyrrell, *Doc. Rel. to the Early History of Hudson Bay*, pp. 371-410. The *Prince Rupert* went to Rupert River and the *Wivenhoe* to the estuary of Nelson River, where Bayly planted the King's arms and formally laid claim to the territory in the name of His Majesty. Weather conditions prevented Bayly from establishing a settlement on the Nelson in 1670, and he was obliged to join Captain Gillam at Charles Fort on Rupert River. Their relations with the Indians were good, and their chief problem during the winter of 1670-71 was to obtain enough fresh meat to supplement their salted provisions. This proved a difficult task and it is extremely likely that the deaths of Captain Newland and his mate, John Titherly, were due to scurvy. At the close of the trading season Bayly took over the command of the *Wivenhoe* and, accompanied by the *Prince Rupert*, she sailed for England, where they arrived early in October, 1671 (*London Gazette*, October 5, 1671). Bayly's account in A.14/1, fos. 126d.-127 shows that the remuneration he received from the time of his entry into the Company's service until his return from his first voyage in 1671 amounted to £90. Of this amount £20 was a "present made p. the Adventurers" on June 1, 1670. The minutes in the text of this volume give some idea of the way in which Bayly's time was employed in London during the winter of 1671-72. He was reappointed overseas governor and returned to James Bay in 1672 with instructions to build a post on Moose River. A small house for occasional occupation was

built at Factory Island, about a mile from its westerly end, in the summer of 1673, and the trade proved satisfactory. A treaty was made with the Indians, giving the English trading rights and possession of the soil. In the same summer the possibilities of trade at Nelson River were tested by Captain Cole in the *Impley*—a vessel sent out in 1672 for the coasting service—with Groseilliers as interpreter and trader, but although they spent fifteen days in the river they did not see any Indians. In the summer of 1674 the *Impley*, with Groseilliers and Gorst on board, was sent to trade at Moose, where Bayly later joined them, and altogether 1,750 skins were obtained, 250 by Groseilliers who was a hard bargainer, and the remainder by Bayly from the Indians of Albany River who went to Moose purposely to trade with him. Moose, on Bayly's judgment, was soon to become the principal fort at the "Bottom of the Bay". Bayly spent the summer of 1674 exploring the Company's territory. He left Moose River on board the *Impley* on July 16, went to Albany River "where no Englishman had been before", sailed northward past Akimiski Island (which he named "Viner's Island"), and continuing on a general westerly course he came to "New Severn" River. He was unable to continue on to Port Nelson as his provisions were running short, and on the return journey the *Impley* was driven eastward on to Charlton Island, where she lay in distress for three days. He returned to Charles Fort in August, 1674, and a little later Father Albanel, the Jesuit priest, arrived from Quebec on his so-called missionary tour bearing a request to Bayly from the Comte de Frontenac, Governor-General of La Nouvelle France, that the priest should be well treated in the name of the friendship between the English and French crowns. Bayly's provisions were by now very low and the non-arrival of ships from England gave him great uneasiness. He made tentative plans to return to England with his men in the *Impley*, but the *Prince Rupert* (Captain Gillam) and the *Shaftesbury* (Captain Shepard) arrived in time to relieve them. Bayly now found that he had been recalled by the Governor and Committee, and that his successor, William Lydall, had arrived and was ready to take the charge from him. It was by now too late in the season for the ships to return to England, so Bayly, after surrendering his command to Lydall on September 18, 1674, prepared to spend the winter of 1674-75 in the Bay. The provisions were inadequate for the unexpected increase in the garrison, but Bayly, no doubt as a result of his previous experience, seems to have managed without undue difficulty at Moose Fort. Lydall,

at Charles Fort, would not submit to the rationing which Gorst advised in the early days, with the result that the fort was later reduced to great straits. A letter from Morgan Lodge dated Deal, September 24, 1675, to the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Williamson, Principal Secretary of State (S.P., Dom., Charles II, 373/174), announced the return of the *Shaftesbury* pink from "hudsons baye in the norwest . . . it seems they carryed A new Governor for that new culleny : but he finding that affaires thare, did not pleas him: he is returned Home Againe & Left the old governor [Bayly] thare, the Capt. tiles me that thay found a franch Jesuit [Father Albanel] thare that did indeaver to convert the indians to thare Religion & to perswad them not to trade with the English, for wit resezen thay have brought Him away with them for England". And on the following day the writer gave tidings of the arrival in the Downs of the *Prince Rupert* "Capt. Gilam Comandr. . . . I was on bord of him and he tells me that the were forced to winter there, and spend those Provisions which the should have Left there for the New Governor and the men thett was to stay with him for which Reason the were forced to bringe the said Governor and men home againe, and have onely Left foure men there [Charles Fort] to Kepe Possession of the said Place". Bayly later carried out further explorations in the neighbourhood of Eastmain River, and began trading activities at Albany, and he remained overseas governor until he was finally recalled in 1679 to answer certain charges preferred against him. The exact complaints are not known, but they were apparently not of a serious nature, and before they could be drawn up in writing Bayly died. According to the minutes of a Committee held on January 6, 1680 (A.1/2, fo. 6), he died that morning at William Walker's house in the Strand, London, and it was resolved "That he be buried at the charge of the Company in the Church of St. Paules Covent Garden in which Parish he was borne, and the care of his Funerall is recommended to the said Mar. Walker being a Member of the Company and he is desired to see the same decently pformed. takeing to his Assistance Mar. James Shaw of Covent Garden who hath tendered his help therein his Sonne being in the service of the Company in Hudsons Bay. The charge of the Funerall is not to exceed £20. The time of the Funerall to be upon Thursday next by Torch light. The Committee and such of the Company who please to be there, and all the Officers of the Ship *John and Alexander* with whome he came home are to be Invited to attend the Corps." The burial took place on

January 8, 1680 (*Harleian Society Publications*, XXXVI, "Registers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, IV, Burials, 1653-1752" (London, 1908), p. 86). The funeral expenses amounted to £28 3s. 9d. and the apothecary's fees to £2. 17s. 0d., and the total of £31. 0s. 9d., was paid by the Company (A.1/2, fo. 7). In May, 1680, the Company sent Governor Nixon, his successor, an escutcheon to be set up so that the Indians might understand that Bayly was dead and that the Company had treated him kindly (A.6/1, p. 3). His widow, Hannah, disputed various items in his account with the Company, and the matter was not settled to her satisfaction until December, 1683. Until 1678, Bayly's salary was £50 per annum: it was then increased to £200 per annum (A.1/2, fo. 27). Cf. Morton, *History of the Canadian West*, p. 65 et seq.

Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington, Viscount Thetford and Baron Arlington of Arlington

Henry Bennet, born at Harlington, Middlesex, in 1618, was the second son of Sir John Bennet, Knight and Doctor of Laws, and of Dorothy Crofts. He was educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1642. In the Civil struggles he joined the royal cause and from 1644-46 was secretary to Lord Digby. At the skirmish at Andover he received a wound which scarred his nose for the rest of his life and obliged him to wear the black patch which is shown in all his portraits, and which the Count de Grammont said "so fitted his *mysterious Looks*, that it seem'd to add to his *Gravity* and *Sufficiency*". Bennet left England during the Civil War and travelled in France and Italy. After the death of King Charles I he went to France, and from 1654-58 was secretary to James, Duke of York. He was knighted in March, 1657, and in the following year was appointed King Charles II's envoy in Madrid, where he remained until some time after the Restoration, gaining an intimate knowledge of foreign affairs. On his return to England in 1661 he was made Keeper of the Privy Purse, and in the following year he was appointed Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor. A seat in Parliament—that of Kellington—was secured for him in 1663 "at the king's

wish", and he held this until 1665. In that year he was created Baron Arlington, taking his title from his birthplace, Harlington. From 1667-73 he was a member of the Cabal, that unpopular ministry of Charles II, and in 1672 he was created Viscount Thetford of Norfolk and Earl of Arlington, and a Knight of the Garter. He was impeached in the House of Commons in 1674 as being the "conduit-pipe" of the King's evil measures, as a Papist, and for breach of trust, but the vote to address the King for his removal was rejected by 166 to 127 and the proceedings were dropped. The Duke of York became his enemy, and the reintroduction of the principle of strict alliance of the Anglican church with the crown, which was in opposition to the policy of the Cabal, caused him to lose power, and in September, 1674, he resigned the Secretaryship and became Lord Chamberlain instead. He retained this office, but was without influence at Court during the rest of his life although he continued to hold numerous offices. He died on July 28, 1685, probably in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and was buried at Euston, Suffolk.

Arlington seems to have been regarded by most of his contemporaries as a selfish schemer, and his formal manner, said to have been acquired during his residence in Spain, was held up to ridicule, particularly by the Duke of Buckingham. The Count de Grammont (*Memoirs*, (London, 1714)), stated that "Arlington, under the *Blind* of this compos'd *Countenance*, great *Laboriousness*, and impenetrable *Stupidity*, which pass'd for *Secrecy*, had set up for a great *Statesman*; and the King, and those about him not having leisure to examine whether he was so or no, took him at his Word, and upon the Credit of his *Countenance* made him *Secretary of State*". The magnificence in which he lived at Euston, Suffolk, was described on September 10, 1677, by John Evelyn, "I believe he had now in his family 100 domestic servants. His lady . . . is a good-natur'd and obliging woman. They love fine things and to live easily, pompously, and hospitably, but with so vast expence as plunges my Lord into debt exceedingly. My Lord himselfe is given to no expensive vice but building, and to have all things rich, polite, and princely. He never plays, but reades much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection. He has travell'd much, and is the best bred and courtly person his Majesty has about him, so as the publiq Ministers more frequent him than any of the rest of the Nobility. Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had gotten vastly, but spent

it as hastily, even before he had establish'd a fund to maintaine his greatnesse; and now beginning to decline in favour (the Duke being no great friend of his) he knows not how to retrench. . . . My Lord is, besides this, a prudent and understanding person in businesse and speaks well."

Arlington subscribed £200 towards the Hudson Bay venture in July, 1668, and was named in the instrument dated April 18, 1670 (see *Minnesota History*, XVI, G. L. Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5), as well as in the charter of May 2, 1670. He retained his stock until November 8, 1679, when he assigned it to John Letton (A.43/1, fo. 17d.). Arlington married Isabella, daughter of Louis de Nassau, Lord of Beverwaert, in 1666, and their only child, Isabella, born in 1668, succeeded to the title and estates as Countess of Arlington. Evelyn called her "a sweete child if ever there was any", and records on August 1, 1672, that she was married to Henry Fitzroy, a natural son of King Charles II and Barbara, Lady Castlemaine, later Duchess of Cleveland. Fitzroy was made Earl of Euston (from his father-in-law's estate) on August 16 following, and in September, 1675, was created Duke of Grafton. Under October 6, 1679, Evelyn wrote "was this evening at the re-marriage of the Dutchesse of Grafton to the Duke . . . she being now 12 years old. . . . A sudden and unexpected thing, when everybody believ'd the first marriage would have come to nothing. . . . I confesse I give her little joy. . . ." Their son, Charles, born in 1683, succeeded as second Duke of Grafton in 1690 and as second Earl of Arlington in 1723, and this latter inheritance undoubtedly accounts for the charter of May 13, 1675, granting "Busse" Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, being amongst the records of the Grafton estate which were presented to the Northamptonshire Record Society when Alfred, Duke of Grafton, sold his Northamptonshire estates shortly after the Great War, 1914-18.

Carteret, Sir George

George Carteret was son of Helier de Carteret of St. Ouen, Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth Dumaresq. Authorities differ as to the date of his birth, but it apparently occurred sometime between 1609 and 1617. He was a lieutenant in the ship *Convertive* in 1632, and later held

commands in the *Eighth Lion's Whelp*, the *Mary*, the *Rose*, and other ships of the King's Navy. In 1639 he was appointed Comptroller of the Navy, and after the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 settled at St. Malo, from whence he directed the supplying of arms and ammunition to royalists in the West of England and to the fortresses of the Channel Islands. On the death of his uncle, Sir Philip de Carteret (whose daughter, Elizabeth, he had married), in August, 1643, he succeeded to the office of bailiff of Jersey, the reversion of which had been granted to him by patent in 1639. Carteret was also appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jersey under Sir Thomas Jermyn, and in November, 1643, reconquered it from the Parliamentary forces, and once firmly established there developed the resources of the island with great skill and carried on a vigorous privateering war against English trade. This latter activity, which Parliament termed piracy, was prosecuted under a commission as vice-admiral, which he received from the King on December 13, 1644. The dates or date on which Carteret was knighted and created a baronet seem to be open to dispute, one authority stating that he was knighted on January 21, 1644, and created a baronet by warrant dated May 9, 1645, and another holding that he was created a knight and baronet by Prince Charles when he landed in Jersey in the spring of 1646. On the occasion of Charles's second visit in 1649-50 Carteret was rewarded by the grant of the seigneuries of Noirmont, Melêche and Belle Ozanne. Towards the end of the Civil War the full force of Parliamentary opposition was turned against Jersey, but Carteret held out until December 12, 1651, when he was obliged to surrender. He joined the other royalist exiles in France and became a vice-admiral in the French Navy under the Duke of Vendome. From August to December, 1657, he was imprisoned in the Bastille, apparently being suspected either of having attempted to seduce the English forces then acting as auxiliaries of France in the Low Countries, or of having given secret intelligence to the Spaniards. On his release he was banished from France and went to Venice. At the Restoration in 1660 he became a member of the Privy Council and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. He is said to have been appointed to the latter position by Prince Charles as early as 1647. Carteret's most important work was done as Treasurer of the Navy, an office to which he was appointed in 1660, but the miscarriage of the Dutch War undermined his position and in June, 1667, he exchanged this office with Lord Anglesey for the place of Deputy-Treasurer of

Ireland. But he had incurred the censure of Parliament and enquiries revealed that the Dutch War had been mismanaged and the accounts neglected. The findings of the committee appointed by the House of Lords to examine the charges brought against Carteret were favourable, so far as they went, but the House of Commons found him guilty on several charges, and it was only the prorogation of Parliament which put an end to the business. When the Duke of York resigned his office of Lord High Admiral in 1673 and the Admiralty was put in commission, Carteret, in spite of what had happened previously, was made one of the commissioners. He was also a member of the Tangiers Committee, and one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Carteret was also a member of the Royal Society. His death was announced in the *London Gazette* of January 14, 1680, and as the King had been at this time about to raise him to the peerage, his widow was granted the same precedence as if the promised creation had actually taken place. The fact that the Company's records for the first few years of its existence are missing and that the ledger (A.14/1) was not written up until the end of 1671 (see p. 4, n. 1), and then only from incomplete information, makes it difficult to determine what actually happened about the Carteret holding of Hudson's Bay Stock. The account, commencing in 1667, was written up in 1671 in the name of Sir George Carteret, but it was his eldest son, Philip, knighted on April 13, 1667, who was named in the charter of May 2, 1670, as well as in the earlier instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5). The initial payment of £20 was made on December 10, 1667, and other payments in 1668 were: £30 on March 17, £100 on June 11, and £50 on July 9. In 1669, £50 was paid in on March 26 and another £20 stock was acquired on January 27, 1670, and these various amounts, together with a credit of £208. 16s. 8d. for "his proportion in the remaines of a former Cargo", allowed before the date of the first cash payment, brought the holding up to £478. 16s. 8d. by the time of the granting of the charter. The last mentioned credit was either in connection with the *Eaglet*, which did not reach Hudson Bay in 1668, or else referred to preparations for an earlier voyage which did not take place. The holder of the stock at the time the *Eaglet* and *Nonsuch* sailed in 1668 was Sir George Carteret, whose signature is to be found on the instructions issued to Captains Stannard and Gillam (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography",

p. 423), and in a separate account in the ledger (A.14/1, fos. 76d.-77) Sir George was credited on January 4, 1668, "By Cash paid for the *Discovery* Ketch (which was bought for the Companyes use & Sold by their Order) more then she produced upon Sale £70". From the above facts the inference is that sometime between June, 1668, and April 18, 1670, the stock was assigned by Sir George to his son, Philip, and that sometime between the granting of the charter on May 2, 1670, and the first record we have of a meeting of the Governor and Committee on October 24, 1671, when Sir George was present (see p. 1), the stock was transferred back to the father. Sir George, who was a Committee Member during 1673-74, and Deputy Governor of the Company from 1674-76, retained varying amounts of stock until May 4, 1678, when he assigned his remaining £100 to Sir Robert Clayton. Sir Philip Carteret lost his life at the fight off Sole Bay on May 28, 1672. Pepys made many references in his *Diary* to both father and son. In 1664, James, Duke of York, granted his American territory between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, and the tract was called New Jersey in Carteret's honour. Berkeley disposed of his share in 1674, and in 1682 the eastern half was transferred to William Penn and other Quakers by Carteret's heirs.

Colleton, Sir Peter

Sir Peter Colleton, son of John Colleton, Esq., of the City of London (created a baronet on February 18, 1661, for his services to the royalist cause), and of his wife, Katherine, daughter of William Amy of Exeter, Devonshire, was baptised at St. Mary Olave's, Exeter, on September 17, 1635, and succeeded to his father's baronetcy, his joint Proprietorship of the Carolinas, and interests in Barbados, in 1666. His other colonial activities were in the Bahamas, for which he and five other Proprietors were granted a charter in 1667. He was Governor of Barbados 1673-74, and Member of Parliament for Bossiney in 1681 and from 1689-94. For many years he was a Keeper of the Public Accounts, as well as a Member of the Royal Society. In or before 1669 he married Elizabeth, widow of William Johnston, and sister of Colonel John Leslie of Barbados, and he died in Golden Square on March 24, 1694. He was buried at St. James's, Westminster, two days later. Colleton began to

acquire Hudson's Bay Stock on November 27, 1667, when he paid £40 into the venture, which he no doubt first heard of from Groseilliers and Radisson, who were placed in his charge after their arrival in England in 1665. Further amounts of stock to the value of £55 and £61. 9s. 0d. were bought on April 8, 1668, and May 7, 1669, respectively, which, together with a credit of £181. 11s. 10d. for his "proportion of Goods in the Remaines of a former Cargoe", allowed before the date of his first cash payment, brought his total holding up to £337. 19s. 10d. by the time the charter was granted on May 2, 1670. The credit for the "Remaines of a former Cargoe" was either in connection with the *Eaglet* which failed to reach Hudson Bay in 1668, or referred to plans for a previous expedition which did not take place. Besides being named in the charter of May 2, 1670, Colleton was named in the earlier grants dated June 23 and October 21, 1669, and April 18, 1670. He was one of the signatories to the instructions issued in 1668 to Captains Stannard and Gillam (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 423-6). He was a Member of the Committee from 1670-2 and assigned his remaining holding to Richard Craddock on December 19, 1679.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, first Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, and Baronet

Anthony Ashley Cooper was the eldest son of Sir John Cooper, Baronet, of Rockborne, Hampshire, and of his wife, Anne, only child of Sir Anthony Ashley, Baronet, of Wimborne St. Giles, Dorsetshire. He was named after his maternal grandfather, in whose house he was born on July 22, 1621. Sir John Cooper died in 1631—three years after his first wife—and was succeeded by Anthony as second baronet. He and his brother and sister lived with trustees and were educated by various tutors. In 1636 Cooper was entered as a gentleman-commoner at Exeter College, Oxford, where he went into residence in 1637. In February, 1638, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, where he is said to have made unusual progress in learning, but was at a disadvantage in physical contests owing to his small stature. On February 25, 1639,

he married Margaret, third daughter of Lord Thomas Coventry, and in the following year was returned unopposed as Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury, but his sitting in Parliament was contrary to law as he was under age. Cooper was at Nottingham on a visit to his brother-in-law, William Savile, when King Charles I set up his standard there on August 25, 1642, and he was later at Derby with the King. By the spring of 1643 he was known to be an adherent of the royal cause, but according to his own declaration he gave up all his commissions under the King in January, 1644, and went over to Parliament because he realised that Charles's aim was destructive to religion and to the state. In October, 1644, he became commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary forces in Dorset, but his military service came to an end in 1646, and for the next seven years he occupied himself with private and local affairs. His wife died in July, 1649, without leaving any issue, and on April 25, 1650, he married Lady Francis Cecil, daughter of the Earl of Exeter. She died in 1654 leaving two sons, one of whom died in childhood, and the other, Anthony Ashley, who succeeded as second Earl of Shaftesbury. Cooper's third wife, whom he married in 1656, was Margaret, sixth daughter of Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. There was no issue of this marriage. Cooper resumed his eventful political career in 1652 and held various important appointments. At all times he seems to have worked for genuine Parliamentary government, and except for occasions to be mentioned later, was a firm believer in religious toleration. He joined the party working to restore King Charles II, and was one of the twelve commissioners deputed by the House of Commons to go to Breda to invite the King to return to England. Cooper was appointed a Privy Councillor on May 27, 1660, and on April 20, 1661, was created Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, taking the title stipulated in his father's marriage settlement, in case he should rise to such an honour. On May 13, 1661, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and Under Treasurer, and held the latter office until 1667, when the treasury was put in commission. On April 23, 1672, he was created Baron Cooper of Pawlett and Earl of Shaftesbury. In the following September he was made President of the Council of Trade and Plantations, an office he held until April, 1676. On November 17, 1672, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of England, the highest secular office in the state. He was a member of the Cabal and supported the Declaration of Indulgence of March, 1672,

on the grounds that trade flourished where merchants were not liable to interference on account of their religion, but his support of the Test Act of 1673, which excluded Roman Catholics from holding public offices or sitting in Parliament, contradicted this view. The immediate effect of the Test Act was the resignation of the Duke of York and other influential Roman Catholics from office, which in turn led to Shaftesbury's own dismissal as Lord Chancellor on November 9, 1673. He then placed himself at the head of Parliamentary opposition to the Court, and when a bill for a new test—especially aimed at the Duke of York—was introduced in 1674, he gave it his support, but it was defeated by two votes. On May 19, 1674, he was dismissed from the Privy Council and his political opposition to the Court interest eventually resulted in his being brought to the bar of the House of Commons and being committed to the Tower of London. He was released on February 26, 1678, when he asked for pardon and made complete submission, but during the time of the Popish terror towards the end of that year, he carried a bill to the House of Lords which disabled all Roman Catholics, except the Duke of York, from sitting in either House, and protested when the House of Lords refused to concur in the address of the House of Commons to remove the Queen and all Papists from the Court. As an act of reconciliation, Shaftesbury was appointed President of a newly-constituted Privy Council in April, 1679, but he did not relinquish any of his views. He favoured the succession of the Protestant Duke of Monmouth and so upheld the bill which sought to exclude the Duke of York from the throne. The bill, however, was brought to an end after a second reading by the sudden prorogation of Parliament by the King on May 26, 1679. In October following, the King was in a strong financial position and so dismissed Shaftesbury from the Council. His support of Monmouth during 1680 led him to uphold another bill which sought to exclude James from the succession. This bill was rejected by sixty-three votes to thirty. His continued opposition to Court interests led to his arrest on July 2, 1681, and he was committed to the Tower on a charge of conspiring for the death of the King and the overthrow of the Government. He was brought to trial in November and allowed bail, from which he was released on February 13, 1682, but his career was on the decline as Charles was no longer dependent on Parliament for money, and all moderate men, even of the City of London, who had hitherto strongly supported him, were against Shaftesbury.

The Duke of Monmouth was arrested in September, 1682, and Shaftesbury concerned himself with plans to foment a rising in his favour, but warrants were again issued and to avoid arrest he left England for Holland on November 28, 1682, disguised as a Presbyterian minister. He reached Amsterdam in December following, and on January 21, 1683, died there. He was buried at Wimborne St. Giles. He first acquired £200 stock in the venture to Hudson Bay on August 22, 1668, and was named (as Lord Ashley) in the instrument dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5), as well as in the charter of May 2 following, when his holding amounted to £250. At a later period he held as much as £1,100 out of the Company's total capital of £10,500. His final transfer of stock was made to Thomas Lemay on July 17, 1679. Shaftesbury was Deputy Governor of the Company in 1673-74 and a member of the Committee in 1675-76. Besides being a member of the Royal Society, he was deeply interested in colonisation and in 1663 became one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. The Ashley and Cooper Rivers which unite at Charleston, South Carolina, to form Charleston Harbour were named after him. The cant name for Shaftesbury used between Charles II and the Duke of York was "Little Sincerity".

*Craven, William, Earl of Craven, Viscount Craven of Uffington
and Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall*

William Craven, the eldest son of Sir William Craven, Knight, and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Whitmore of London, was born in 1606. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and at the age of seventeen entered the service of Maurice, Prince of Orange, and afterwards of his successor, Frederick Henry. After gaining some military experience he returned to England, and on March 4, 1627, was knighted by King Charles I. On March 12 he was created Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall, Berkshire, and soon after he was made a member of the Permanent Council of War. In 1631 Craven was one of the commanders of the English forces in Germany which were fighting on behalf of the ex-King and ex-Queen of Bohemia, the parents of Prince Rupert, and he was wounded at the siege of Creuznach in

February, 1632. He then returned to England and on May 12, 1633, was placed on the Council of Wales, and in August, 1636, he was made an M.A. of Oxford. In 1637 he engaged himself in the cause of the Queen of Bohemia, and contributed £30,000 towards an enterprise to help her eldest son, Charles Lewis, regain his rights. In an action against General Hatzfeld on the Lower Rhine, Craven and Charles Lewis's younger brother, Prince Rupert, were taken prisoners. Craven had been wounded in the battle and although he had the opportunity of buying his freedom he did not avail himself of it until two years had elapsed, during which time he had been persistently refused access to Prince Rupert. Craven then became a permanent member of the exiled Queen of Bohemia's court at The Hague and at Rhenen near Arnheim. He also contributed large sums of money to the cause of King Charles I and King Charles II, and in 1651 Parliament confiscated most of his estates after declaring him an offender against the Commonwealth of England. On June 8, 1654, John Evelyn remarked in his diary on "my Lord Craven's house at Causam [Caversham, Berks] now in ruins, his goodly woods felling by the Rebels". At the Restoration in 1660 Craven followed King Charles II to England and recovered most, if not all, of his estates. From 1660 onwards he received many honours and offices as rewards for his past devotion to the Stuart cause. He was a Privy Councillor in 1666 and again in 1681 and was also one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina and a Member of the Royal Society. On March 16, 1664, he was raised to the rank of Viscount Craven of Uffington and Earl of Craven. His public life came to an end with the abdication of King James II, and he died unmarried on April 9, 1697. He was buried in the vault of the church at Pinley, near Coventry, and his barony and estates descended to a collateral line. His earldom and viscounty expired. After the Restoration Craven still remained faithful to the cause of Elizabeth of Bohemia, and on her arrival in London in 1661, he placed Drury House at her disposal and generally attended her when she appeared in public. She remained at Drury House until a few days before her death at Leicester House in February, 1662. It has been generally held that Craven was privately married to Elizabeth, but there is no evidence to support this statement, and nothing is known of the precise nature of their private relations. She bequeathed her papers and a collection of Stuart and Palatinate portraits to him. He was the chief mourner at the funeral of Prince Rupert in 1682 and

executor of his will. Craven also became the guardian of Rupert's natural daughter, Ruperta. Although Craven did not take an active part in the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company we know that his interest dated from the first voyage, as he was one of the signatories to the instructions issued to Captains Stannard and Gillam (q.v.) in 1668. Before 1669 he was credited with £82. 5s. 3d. representing either his proportion in the "remains" of the cargo of the *Eaglet* (which had to turn back from the voyage of 1668 on account of storms) or else in a previous attempt. On May 15, 1669, January 27 and March 19, 1670, this amount was raised to £300, by payments into the venture of £50, £67. 14s. 9d., and £100, respectively, but when the charter was signed on May 2, 1670, he held only £150 stock, having transferred the other half to Sir Paul Neile on April 4, 1670. Craven's holding was later made up to £200. Besides being named in the charter of May 2, 1670, he was also mentioned in an earlier instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5).

Drax, Lady Margaret

Lady Margaret Drax was the first woman stockholder of the Hudson's Bay Company. She acquired £300 stock in June, 1670, and an account was opened in her name in the ledger A.14/1, fos. 55d.-56. In February, 1677, she obtained a further £300 stock from Sir James Hayes. Lady Margaret was a daughter of Edward Bampfieid, Esq. of Hardington, Somerset, and the second wife of James Drax of Deresalt, York, and of London and Barbados, who was created a knight bachelor by King Charles II on June 18, 1660. The four sons of this marriage died either young or unmarried. According to a memorial tablet which used to be on the south wall of the church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, London, but which has now been taken down on account of damage sustained by enemy action in 1941, Sir James died on March 8, 1662, aged seventy. In her will dated February 11, 1683, Lady Margaret was described as of Kensington in the county of Middlesex. She instructed that "the principall mony of Six hundred pounds bee it

more or lesse and the improvement thereof and all other interest and estate whatsoever which I have in the trade and Company of Hudsons Bay I give the same to my said brother Warwick Bampfieild dureing his life and after his decease to such charitable uses as are herein before mentioned. And as to what is oweing unto mee by Sr. James Hayes Knight when hee doth pay the same unto my Executors My will is that he receive one hundred pounds thereof to his owne use as a legacy from mee and one hundred pounds more thereof as a legacy from mee to the use of his Daughter Rachell my goddaughter." Lady Margaret died before February 17 following, and her brother and executor assigned her holding of £600 stock to Thomas Gray on May 23, 1683.

Foorthe, Alderman Dannett

Dannett Foorthe was described in the 1672 manuscript account of aldermen (see A. Beaven, *The Aldermen of the City of London* (London, 1913), II, 190), as "a person that hath much more command of his passion than his brother [John Foorthe] and a man of greater abilities in busynesse, but as to church affaires, of the same principles with his brother". Dannett Foorthe was originally a member of the Drapers' Company but was translated to the Brewers' Company on January 15, 1661. He was an Alderman of Cheap ward from 1669-76, and was elected Sheriff for 1670-71. According to the ledger (A.14/1, fos. 56d.-57) he acquired £300 Hudson's Bay stock on May 21, 1669, but he was not named in the charter of May 2, 1670, or in any of the earlier instruments of incorporation. He served on the Committee in 1673-74 and towards the end of 1674 assigned his total holding to Sir James Hayes.

Foorthe, John

The 1672 manuscript account of aldermen (see Beaven, *Aldermen of the City of London*, II, 190), states that John Foorthe was "a hasty, passionate person; noe lover of the Church of England", and continues: "he rarely sees the inside of a church . . . he hath a consecrated chappell in his owne house . . . a nonconformist and a brewer officiating there, when he is at leisure on a Sunday to heare. He is a man of noe reputation

for keeping his word". He was a brother of Dannett Foorthe, and one of the excise farmers. He was Master of the Brewers' Company 1668-69, Alderman of Cripplegate ward 1668-76, and served his shrievalty 1668-69. He died in 1678. According to J. Foster, *London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869* (London, 1887), p. 502, "John Forth", citizen and alderman of London, widower, aged about forty-three, married Albina Vane, spinster, aged twenty-four, of Westham, county Kent, at Newington, Surrey, on April 17, 1668. She was a daughter of Sir Henry Vane, the republican statesman. Foorthe's account in the ledger (A.14/1, fos. 56d.-57) shows that he first acquired £300 Hudson's Bay stock on May 21, 1669, but like his brother and Sir William Bucknall who also subscribed on that date, he was named neither in the charter of May 2, 1670, nor in any of the earlier instruments of incorporation. He was elected a Committee Member for 1671-72 and, according to A.43/1, fo. 1, on July 29, 1673 (cf. p. 46) transferred his holding to the Earl of Shaftesbury. In November of the same year he acquired £450 stock, which he assigned to Sir James Hayes at the end of 1674.

Gillam, Captain Zachariah

Captain Zachariah Gillam was the second son of Benjamin Gillam, who was a merchant and shipbuilder of Boston, Massachusetts. Benjamin Gillam and his elder son, Benjamin II, were chiefly engaged in the coastwise trade, but Zachariah and his son, Benjamin III, voyaged further afield. Zachariah was about thirty years of age in 1666. It is not known definitely how he came into contact with the adventurers, but he was engaged for the first voyage to Hudson Bay and given command of the *Nonsuch* ketch (fifty tons) which the adventurers bought from Sir William Warren in March, 1668 (A.14/1, fos. 78d.-79). On June 3, 1668, the *Nonsuch* sailed from Gravesend in company with the *Eaglet* ketch (Captain William Stannard) which King Charles II had lent the adventurers from the Royal Navy. The instructions issued by Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven, Sir George Carteret, Sir Peter Colleton and James Hayes to Stannard and Gillam (in S.P., Dom., Charles II, 251/180, Public Record Office) have been edited by Dr. Grace Lee Nute in *Minnesota History*, XVI, 419-23.