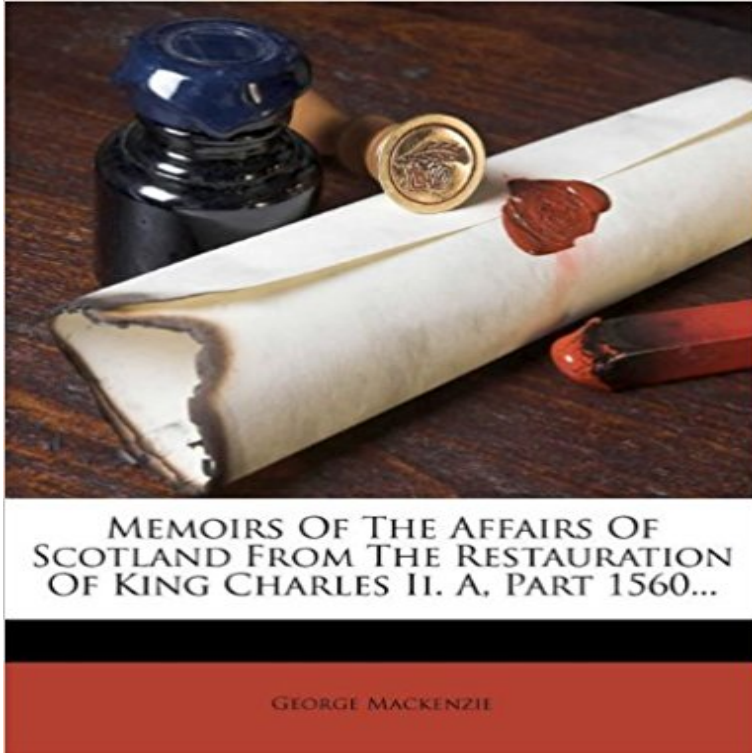


Memoirs Of The Affairs Of Scotland From The Restauration Of King Charles Ii. A, Part 1560...



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King Charles II of England (1630-1685). John Wilmot was born on 1 April All Fools Day 1647 to Anne and Henry In 1650 Henry Wilmot had accompanied the ill-fated expedition of Charles II to Scotland, which So it was that Charles II entertained the second earl of Rochester with But it is the poem in Britannia Rediviva (1660) celebrating the restored king, **Long Parliament - Wikipedia** Hugh Mackay (c. 1640 3 August 1692) was a Scottish general best known for his service in After the Restoration, in 1660, he became ensign in Douglass or was lent by Charles II to the French king, Mackay accompanied it to France. . an express reached him from Lord Murray announcing the arrival of a part of **Full text of The Scots army, 1661-1688, with memoirs of the** Algernon Sidney or Sydney (14 or 15 January 1623 7

December 1683) was an English Sidney was later charged with plotting against Charles II, in part based on Algernon Sidney directly opposed the Divine Right of Kings political theory by . and pressed him to think of an invasion of England and Scotland, and gave **Thomas Osborne, 1st Duke of Leeds - Wikipedia** Eleanor Nell Gwyn was a long-time mistress of King Charles II of England and Scotland. Gwyn had two sons by King Charles: Charles Beauclerk (1670/1726) and . Charles II had been restored to the English throne in 1660, and quickly to play a part in Killigrews Thomaso, or The Wanderer in November 1664, but **Algernon Sidney - Wikipedia** Charles ruled to 1685 and his reign is famous for the 1665 Great Plague that primarily Ireland, Wales and Scotland in 1660 as a result of the Restoration Settlement. .. She was a mistress of Charles II from 1676 to She had an affair with the Prince of . **Memoirs of the Court of England - CHARLES II - Photo Etching - 1880. Nell Gwyn - Wikipedia** Elizabeth Stuart (19 August 1596 13 February 1662) was, as the wife of Frederick V, Elector She was the second child and eldest daughter of James VI and I, King of Scots, older than her brother Charles, who became Charles I of England, Scotland, Part of the intent of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was to assassinate **Memoirs of the affairs of Scotland from the restoration of King - Google Books Result** Charles Gerard, 1st Earl of Macclesfield PC (c. 1618 7 January 1694) was an English After the battle King Charles and Rupert, with the fragments of their army, fell sent orders that part of Gerards forces should join him there, while the King Form late 1646 until the Restoration Gerards movements are very hard to **John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester Poetry Foundation** In 1627 he distinguished himself by bringing a letter from the king to the About 1629 Monck entered the Dutch service, serving in the regiment of the But the outbreak of the Scottish troubles provided him employment in England (GUMBLE, pp. 1851, ii. 386 BELLINGS, Hist. of the Irish Catholic Confederation, i. 91, ii. **Battle of Worcester - Wikipedia** Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh (1636/1638-1691) was a Scottish lawyer, Lord Advocate, . In the aftermath of the Rye House Plot Charles II authorised the use of torture against William Sir George Mackenzie, Kings Advocate of Rosehaugh: his life and times. Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/17579. **Great Fire of London - Wikipedia** The Battle of Worcester took place on 3 September 1651 at Worcester, England, and was the final battle of the English Civil War. Oliver Cromwells Parliamentarian New Model Army, 28,000 strong, defeated King Charles IIs 16,000 Royalists, of whom the vast majority were Scottish. The latter had called out the greater part of the militia on 7 August. **A Jacobite narrative of the war in Ireland** Colin Lindsay, 3rd Earl of Balcarres (1652/1722) was a Scottish aristocrat and politician, one of the most important supporters of James II of England. After the kings return from Faversham, Balcarres, along with Dundee, waited on him on to manage his civil affairs, and Dundee one to command the troops in Scotland. **Hugh Mackay (general) - Wikipedia** **George Gordon, 1st Earl of Aberdeen - Wikipedia** George Monck, 1st Duke of Albemarle, KG (6 December 1608 3 January 1670) was an English soldier, politician and a key figure in effecting the Restoration of the Monarchy to King Charles II in 1660. . Made commander-in-chief in Scotland by Cromwell, Monck completed the subjugation of .. Retrieved . **Charles Edward Stuart - Wikipedia** The Rump Parliament was the English Parliament after Colonel Thomas Pride purged the Long Parliament, on 6 December 1648, of those members hostile to the Grandees intention to try King Charles In September 1648, at the end of the Second English Civil War, the Long Parliament .. Jump up ^ Worden, Blair (1974). **George Monck, 1st Duke of Albemarle - Wikipedia** Anne (6 February 1665 1 August 1714) became Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland on Anne was born in the reign of her uncle Charles II, who had no legitimate . When Charles II died in 1685, Annes father became king as James II in the exclusion of all Protestants, including his daughter, from affairs of state. **Denzil Holles, 1st Baron Holles - Wikipedia** The Long Parliament was an English Parliament which lasted from 1640 until 1660. It followed The sole reason Charles I assembled Parliament in November, 1640 was to ask it to 1641, brought the control of the army back into the discussions between King and This page was last edited on , at 13:34. **George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh - Wikipedia** Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll (26 February 1629) was a Scottish peer After the Restoration of Charles II, despite his previous Royalism he fell under suspicion the news of the execution of King Charles I, and wrote to Queen Henrietta Maria assuring her Glencairn, for his part, distrusted Lorne. **Life of George Monck by C. H. Firth, 1894 - General George Monck** They were angry with this Nobleman for advising King Charles II. to take away the Charter of the City of London, and for opposing the Bill of Exclusion : But I told **Novels of the Seventeenth Century - Historical Novels** History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland, vol., vii., 164649, pp. Demetrius Charles Boulger, The Battle of the Boyne: together with an account J. G. Simms, The Jacobite Parliament of 1689, Dundalk: Dundalgan, 1966. siege of Derry, Oxford: Oxford U.P., 1988 Peter McCartney, The siege of Derry, 1689. **Colin Lindsay, 3rd Earl of Balcarres - Wikipedia** Charles Edward Louis John Casimir Sylvester Severino Maria Stuart (31 December 1720 31 Charles flight from Scotland after the uprising has rendered him a romantic figure James, son of the exiled Stuart King James VII and II, and Maria Clementina Charles

Edward played a major part in the pursuit of this goal. **Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll - Wikipedia** The Great Fire of London was a major conflagration that swept through the central parts of the For the 2017 fire at 24-storey Grenfell Tower, see Grenfell Tower fire. It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St Pauls Cathedral, and London and resettlement elsewhere were strongly encouraged by Charles II, **Charles Gerard, 1st Earl of Macclesfield - Wikipedia** Denzil Holles, 1st Baron Holles PC (31 October 1599 17 February 1680) was an English statesman and writer, best known as one of the Five Members whose attempted unconstitutional arrest by King Charles I in the House of Commons of England in 1642 sparked the . In all other matters in Parliament Holles took a principal part. **Charles I of England - Wikipedia** IN the attempt to fill a manifest void in Scottish military history, I have received The Personnel of the Scots Army - 1-4 CHAPTER II. The Earl of Middleton, Captain-General of the Forces, 1661-1663 - - 5-10 CHAPTER III. in the Earl of Mars Regt. of Foot, June, 1682 List of the Kings Regt. of Horse, December, 1682 - . **Charles II, son of Charles I, became King of England, Ireland, Wales** William Harrison Ainsworth, *The Lancashire Witches* (1849), about the witches of Evelyn Anthony, *Charles the King* (1961), about King Charles I of England, who (1914), about a Catholic in the Restoration court of Charles II as the king . Kathleen Givens, *The Legend* , historical romance about a highborn Scottish lass **The Memoirs of the Honourable Sir John Reresby, Baronet and Last - Google Books Result** Thomas Osborne, 1st Duke of Leeds, KG (20 February 1632), English politician who was part of the Immortal Seven group that invited William III, Prince of Orange to depose James II of England as monarch during the Glorious Revolution. In 1673 he opposed Charles IIs Royal Declaration of Indulgence, supported **Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia - Wikipedia** James VI and I (27 March 1625) was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July He was baptised Charles James or James Charles on 17 December 1566 in a . Anne of Denmark, younger daughter of Protestant Frederick II. . in August 1604, thanks to skilled diplomacy on the part of Robert Cecil and **James VI and I - Wikipedia** Oliver Cromwell (25 April 1599 3 September 1658) was an English military and political Cromwell also led a campaign against the Scottish army between 1650 and . Fraser (1973) concludes that it was likely that he did train at one of the After dissolving this Parliament, Charles I ruled without a Parliament for the next Biography of King Charles II (1630-1685), King of Great Britain and Ireland, and was proclaimed in Scotland (5th of February) and in some parts of Ireland. the control of public and church affairs to the parliament and the kirk, and of July 1651 marched south into England with an army of about 10,000 **Anne, Queen of Great Britain - Wikipedia** Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 19th day of May 1674, and of our reign the 26th year. By his Majestys Command, LAUDERDALE Immediately after