

Principal Personages Involved in the Glorious Revolution

AILESBUURY, Earl of. Friend of Charles II, remained loyal to James and went into voluntary exile; wrote *Memoirs*.

BARRILLON, Paul. French ambassador since 1677. A central figure at court, personally intimate with James and his queen, who tended to see things through their eyes and those of the Catholic faction.

BATH, Marquis of. Lord lieutenant and dominant election manager in Cornwall and Devon; a firm Anglican.

BEAUFORT, Duke of. Lord lieutenant and magnate in Gloucestershire, Wales and Herefordshire; of unimpeachable loyalty but his influence was being eroded by inertia and incompetence.

BENTINCK, Willem. William's chief confidant and servant, employed on every type of political task; created Earl of Portland in 1689.

BRENT, Robert. Catholic lawyer and confidential agent; James's chief electoral organiser, 1687-8.

BUTLER, Sir Nicholas. Humble origins, customs commissioner; after conversion to Catholicism was made a privy councillor; electoral agent.

BURNET, Gilbert. In exile in Holland, 1686-8; indiscreet and opinionated, especially in his *History*, but an important influence on Mary, if not William; made Bishop of Salisbury, 1689.

From: J. Jones, The Revolution of
1688 in England (1972)

CARE, Henry. Journalist; had been heavily fined for Whig pamphleteering, but in 1686 switched to support James and his toleration policies, becoming a Catholic.

CARLINGFORD, Earl of. Catholic soldier and diplomat; virtually a French auxiliary while envoy at Vienna 1688-9; killed at the Boyne, 1690.

CARSTARES, William. William's trusted adviser and confidential agent for Scottish affairs.

CASTLEMAINE, Earl of. Generally despised husband of Charles II's first titled mistress. Disastrously inept as ambassador to the Vatican, 1687.

CHURCHILL, John. Later Duke of Marlborough; second in command of the army, he owed his rise to James's favour but his stubborn Protestantism was endangering his position by 1688; defected to William.

CURTERS, Aernout Van. Ambassador in England for the States-General from 1680; observant, and trusted by William.

CLARENDON, second Earl of. Son of the historian; recalled as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1687. Leading Anglican. Surprisingly joined William in 1688, later a non-juror.

COLCHESTER, Lord. Heir of Lord Rivers, former Whig exclusionist. Army officer and plotter.

COMPTON, Henry. Bishop of London; aristocratic and ambitious clerical politician, but also one of the few leading Anglicans to take an active interest in European Protestantism. One of the Seven who invited William.

CORNBURY, Lord. Clarendon's heir; army officer, defected to William.

CREEVE, Nathaniel. Bishop of Durham, 1674-1721, unscrupulous time-server, in James's favour but rallied to William after the Revolution.

CURTIS, John. Former friend of Monmouth's. Colonel in Dutch service 1688, later lieutenant-general. Nicknamed the 'Salamander'.

D'ALBEVILLE, Ignatius White. James's surprise appointment as envoy at the Hague, 1687-8; disreputable, despised and obtuse.

DANBY, Earl of. Later Marquis of Carmarthen and Duke of Leeds. Former lord treasurer, the most experienced political fixer and manager. Yorkshire magnate. Had arranged William's marriage to Mary in 1677. One of the Seven who invited William.

DARTMOUTH, Earl of. Naval officer, personal friend of James, commanded fleet against invasion 1688, but refused to ship the infant Prince of Wales to France.

D'AVAUZ, Count. French ambassador at the Hague, 1678-88; ruthless, astute and observant, but his *Memoirs* are in part a self-justification.

DELAMERE, Lord. Whig firebrand, who had tried to help Monmouth in 1685. Honest and determined but a poor chancellor of the exchequer, 1689-90. Influential in the north west. Created Earl of Warrington, 1690.

DEVONSHIRE, Earl of. Former Whig; fined for court incident by James; one of the Seven; influential in north midlands. DIJKVEIT, Evarard van Weede. Dutch soldier and diplomat, one of William's most trusted servants.

DOVER, Earl of. Newly created Catholic peer, privy councillor and Treasury lord, alleged to be using offices primarily for corrupt gain.

FAGEL, Gaspar. William's trusted collaborator as Pensionary of Holland; as important and burdened as Bentinck; died 15 December 1688.

FEVERSHAM, Earl of. Officer and diplomat of French birth, Turcunc's nephew, naturalised 1665, a Protestant; James's trusted servant for twenty-five years; commanded army in 1685 and 1688.

FÜRSTENBERG, Bishop of Strasbourg. French diplomatic agent and candidate for electorate of Cologne; Cardinal 1686.

GEORGE, Prince. Anne's devoted husband, but otherwise unimportant and neglected.

GODOLPHIN, Sidney. Future lord treasurer. Treasury lord 1679, commissioner 1687; remained with James in 1688 although he had supported exclusion in 1680 and was a long-standing correspondent of William.

GRAFTON, Duke of. Ambitious naval officer, son of Charles II; favoured William. Killed in capture of Cork, 1690.

GUY, Henry. Secretary to the Treasury, 1679-88, and parliamentary manager.

HALIFAX, Marquis of. Politician and political writer; the 'Trimmer'. Opposed Exclusion, lord privy seal, 1682-5, 1689-90; lord president February-October 1685. Speaker of House of Lords, 1689-90.

HAMPDEN, John. Grandson of the celebrated opponent of Charles I; in France, 1682, convicted of treason but bought a pardon 1685-6; radical Whig. Suicide 1696.

HAMPDEN, Richard. Father of above. Senior radical Whig, manager in convention, treasury commissioner 1689, chancellor of the exchequer, 1690-95.

HERBERT, Arthur. Naval officer dismissed by James in 1687. Commanded the invasion fleet in 1688; defeated off Beachy Head, 1690. Created Earl of Torrington.

HERBERT, Edward. Younger brother. Chief justice who opposed James over Magdalen College case, but went into exile with him.

HUTTON, John. Mary's Scottish physician; one of the chief managers of William's English and Scottish correspondence.

JEFFREYS, George. Created Lord Wem, 1685. Lord chancellor, September 1685. His name a by-word for judicial infamy but in practice *the* scapegoat because of his friendlessness. An alcoholic. Died in the Tower, 1689.

JOHNSTONE, James. Son of Covenanter Archibald Johnstone of Warriston, important secret agent for William in England.

Envoy to Berlin, 1689; secretary of state for Scotland, 1692-6.

LANGSTON, Thomas. Lieutenant-colonel, agent for William in the army.

LOUVOIS, The French war minister, who influenced Louis towards aggressive and direct policies.

LOVELACE, Lord. Aggressive Whig peer. Arrested November 1688 at Cirencester while rallying to William.

LAUMLEY, Lord. One of the Seven who invited William; converted to Protestantism, 1687; north country magnate; 1690 created Earl of Scarborough.

MELFORT, Earl of. Able and thrusting, but unreliable and unpopular minister; ruled Scotland for James with his brother the Earl of Perth. A Catholic extremist.

MIDDLETON, second Earl of. Secretary of state, 1684-8, and later in exile at St-Germain. A moderate, but with little influence on James.

MONMOUTH, Duke of. Charles II's favourite son; disgraced in 1679 but never out of hopes of recovering his father's favour. In Holland 1684-5. Invaded 1685, proclaimed himself king. Defeated and executed.

MORDAUNT, Lord. Later the 'great' Earl of Peterborough and Earl of Monmouth. First exile to suggest an invasion to William; 1689 privy councillor and Treasury lord. An extreme Whig in 1689-91, later an extreme and erratic Tory.

NEWCASTLE, Duke of. Pompous, self-important, but incompetent north-country magnate and multiple lord lieutenant. Nosworthy, Edward. Former Whig extremist who began to invade Bath's west-country constituencies as a political manipulator, 1688.

NOTTINGHAM, Earl of. Anglican and constitutionalist, influential in politics, 1672-1716. Refused to participate in the Revolution, but secretary of state, 1689-93.

ORMONDE, second Duke of. Later a Jacobite, but in 1688 hurriedly elected Chancellor of Oxford University so as to prevent James installing a Catholic; army plotter.

PENN, William. The Quaker; trusted friend of James and champion of toleration, tried to obtain William's and Mary's approval, 1686.

PETRE, Edward. Ambitious and well-connected Jesuit and politician; cast as the villain by contemporaries, very little is in fact known of his influence on James. Fled to France, 1688.

POWLE, Henry. Former Whig exclusionist; chairman of 1688 Assembly and Speaker of Convention, 1689-90.

PRESTON, Lord. Envoy to France, 1682-5; parliamentary manager 1685, replaced Sunderland as lord president, October 1688. Jacobite, arrested 1689 and 1690.

QUEEN MARY of Modena. James's second wife. A fervent Catholic whose marriage had been arranged by Louis. Never lost hope of a restoration after 1688, but her intransigence hampered her son's chances.

RIVERS, James. Secret agent for William, travelling between England and Holland.

ROCHESTER, Earl of. Not the poet (died 1680) but the first Earl of Clarendon's second son. Tory and Anglican leader.

Treasury lord, 1679-85; lord president, 1684; lord treasurer, 1685-7.

RUSSELL, Edward. Naval officer; friend of James but disaffected after execution of his cousin Lord William Russell in 1683. One of the Seven who invited William, and confidential agent; admiral, treasurer of navy, and Earl of Orford after the revolution.

SANCKROFT, William. Archbishop of Canterbury from 1678. Scrupulous, pious and largely non-political. Refused to serve on Ecclesiastical Commission under James, or take any part in public life after his flight. Suspended August 1689, deprived February 1690.

SAWYER, Sir Robert. Prosecuting counsel in trials of Whigs, 1683 and London charter; attorney-general until December 1687. Defence counsel for the Seven Bishops.

SEYMOUR, Edward. Ambitious and aggressive Tory politician; firm Anglican; speaker 1673, opposed Exclusion and James's policies in 1685. Treasury lord, 1691-4.

SHAFTESBURY, Earl of. Author of Exclusion and leader of the first Whigs; had died in Amsterdam, January 1683.

SHARP, John. Chaplain to James; Dean of Norwich; sermon led to Compton's prosecution. 1691-1714 Archbishop of York and ecclesiastical adviser to Queen Anne.

SHREWSBURY, Earl of. Dismissed as lord lieutenant and colonel by James, 1687. One of the Seven who invited William; secretary of state, 1689-90. Able, but periodical aversion to politics. Lord treasurer, 1714.

SIDNEY, Henry. Soldier, diplomat and playboy; younger brother of Algernon, uncle to Sunderland and possibly lover of Lady Sunderland. Envoy to Holland, 1679-85.

William's most intimate English adviser, created Earl of Romney 1694, secretary of state, 1690-91

SKELTON, Bevil. Envoy to Holland, 1685-6; to France, 1686-8; recalled for suggesting the D'Avaux memorandum September 1688. Hated by William.

SPEKE, Hugh. Whig propagandist and agent for William in 1688, son of a prominent Whig, his brother had been executed in 1685.

STRICKLAND, Sir Roger. Catholic admiral, commanded fleet until September 1688, then vice-admiral to Dartmouth.

SUNDERLAND, Earl of. Secretary of state, 1679-81 (dismissed for supporting Exclusion) and 1683-5. President of council 1685 to October 1688, when dismissed by James as part of his policy of concessions. Fled to Holland, returned 1691. Private adviser to William; lord chamberlain, 1697.

TEMPLE, Sir William. Diplomat and writer; adviser to William but refused secretaryship of state, 1679 and 1689.

TITUS, Silas. Whig exclusionist, made privy councillor by James 1688, which he accepted to ensure repayment of debts owing him from crown.

TREVOR, Sir John. Cousin and rival to Jeffreys. Speaker 1685 and 1690-95 (removed for taking bribes) and master of the rolls; privy councillor, 1688.

TURNER, Francis. Chaplain to James, by whose favour he became Bishop of Ely 1684; prospective archbishop of Canterbury, able and masterful. Suspended 1689, active Jacobite, but had been one of the Seven Bishops prosecuted in 1688.

TYRCONNEL, Earl of. Irish Catholic soldier and courtier, long-standing associate of James. Earl 1685, lieutenant-general 1686, lord deputy 1687. Died at Limerick just before its surrender, 1691.

WADE, Nathaniel. Former Whig agent, invaded with Monmouth. Turned King's evidence and became electoral organiser for James.

WHARTON, Thomas. Able and aggressive Whig, later Junta leader. Part-author of hit song of the Revolution, *Lillibulero*, a doggerel verse deriding the Irish.

xx

PRINCIPAL PERSONAGES

WILDMAN, John. Elderly radical, former Leveller and Whig.

In exile in Holland, 1685-8. Postmaster, 1689-91.

WILLIAMS, William. Lawyer and Whig, personal rival to Jeffreys. Speaker 1680-81, heavily fined for a libel on James. Solicitor-general, 1687-8, prosecuting the Seven Bishops. Created baronet by James. Helped draft Bill of Rights, 1689.

ZUYLSTEIN, Willem. Dutch officer and William's confidential agent. Major-general in invading army 1688. Created Earl of Rochford, 1695.

The Revolution of 1688 in England

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