FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS

WHICH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE SOCIETY.

AUSTRALJA.

The Royal Society of New South Wales.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

Académie royale des Sciences des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts, Palais des Académies, Brussels.
Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, rue des Palais 63, Bruxelles.

BOHEMIA.

The Royal Society of Bohemia, Prague.

CANADA.

L'Institut Canadien-français d'Ottawa. Geological and Natural History Survey Museum, Ottawa. The Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

DENMARK.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

Société d'Ethnographie, 28 Rue Mazarine, Paris.

GERMANY.

The Historical Society of Berlin.

ITALY.

The State Archives of Tuscany.

British and American Archæological Society of Rome, 20 Via S. Basilio,
Rome.

PORTUGAL.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, Lisbon.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Archæological Society, St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

The Royal Historical Society, Madrid. The National Archæological Society, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Sweden, Stockholm. The Royal Academy of Belles-Lettres, History, and Antiquities, Stockholm.

TASMANIA.

The Royal Society of Tasmania.

UNITED STATES.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.

The Historical Society of New York, 170 Second Avenue, New York.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences, New Haven, Connecticut.

The Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

The Historical Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R.I.

The Historical Society of Virginia, Richmond.

The Historical Society of Maryland, Baltimore.

The Historical Society of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

The Historical Society of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota,

The Historical Society of South Carolina.

The Historical Society of Vermont.

The Historical Society of Michigan.

The Historical Society of New Jersey.

The Historical Society of Maine.

Feabody Institute, Baltimore, U.S.A., care of E. G. Allen, 28 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,

LIBRARIES TO WHICH THE SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS ARE PRESENTED.

Mason Science College, Birmingham.

South Kensington Museum.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.

Historical School, Cambridge, c/o O. Browning, King's College, Cambridge.

Chetham's Library, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.

Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

question of "Ship-money" in the reign of Charles I. Our knowledge of the Dutch wars of the XVIIth century is, at present, extremely imperfect: the Histories of the French wars during the reigns of William III. and Anne are chiefly noticeable for their omissions, blunders, and confusion; and our Histories of the wars of the XVIIIth century are, at best, clumsv and inaccurate compilations, whose authors had at their disposal no trustworthy information beyond the very little which a reticent government saw fit to put in the Gazette. Hence it is that the action of our navy, in some of the most critical passages of our history, has been much misrepresented and misunderstood. It is hoped that the Navy Records Society may be able to remedy this great defect in the story of our national life, by printing and publishing such authentic accounts of past events as were recorded at the time, either by veritable actors in them, or by others who were in a position to have exact information. Of such accounts there are, in the Public Record Office, hundreds and hundreds, absolutely unknown, except to a very small body of experts; there are hundreds and hundreds in the British Museum; and there is a countless number in private collections throughout the country, some of which have been mentioned in the several Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission, many of which are, as yet quite unknown. It will be the principal and most important part of the business of the Society to bring these to light.

But, again, every one who has paid any attention to the subject, knows how curiously ignorant we are as to the social life or social status of our forefathers in the navy. We do not know where or how they lived, messed or dressed; and the fact that a large proportion of our officers entered the service as "Captain's Servants" has been, over and over again, put forward as a proof that they were, for the most part, men of low origin. It is confidently believed that the publication of journals and letters of the XVIIth or XVIIIth century will clear away much of this darkness; and the Council has grounds for hoping that the present owners of such journals, or such letters, will be ready to co-operate with the

Society in this endeavour.

Among the MSS. and rare printed books already suggested to the Council are:—The letters of Lord Howard and others in 1587-8; Boteler's Six Dialogues about Sea Services between an High Admiral and a Captain at Sea, written probably about 1630, but published in a garbled form in 1685; Monson's Naval Tructs, written about 1640, and printed, also in a garbled form, in Churchill's Collection of Voyages; the letters of Blake and others during the Dutch and Spanish wars, 1652-7; letters from the Mediterranean Squadron during the first Dutch war, 1652-3, the substance of some of which was published in two angry pamphlets by Appleton and Badiley in 1653; the private journal and other papers of Captain Stephen Martin, in the time of William III. and Anne; the letters of Sir Samuel, afterwards Lord Hood, from the West Indies, 1780-3; and the private journal of Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James, 1765-99. Some of these will most probably be among the earlier works issued by the Society.

Any person wishing to become a Member of the Society is requested to apply to the Secretary, who will submit his name to the Council. The Annual Subscription is One Guinea, the payment of which entitles the Member to receive one copy of all works issued by the Society for that year.

NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY.

1893.

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The Navy Records Society, established for the purpose of printing are or unpublished works of naval interest, aims at rendering accessible the sources of our naval history, and at elucidating questions of naval archæology, construction, administration, organization, and social life. It will deal with the history and growth of our navy from the earliest times, in its connection with the Cinque Ports, in the Scotch and French wars, and during the centuries antecedent to the Tudor period, in which it is popularly supposed to have had its origin. It will examine the claim of the Sovereignty of the Sea, concerning which there is much valuable material in the Records of the High Court of Admiralty. It will illustrate, by original documents, the development of our naval power during the reign of Elizabeth; and may be expected to throw much light on the vexed