FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS
WHICH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS WITH THE SOCIETY.

AUSTRALIA.
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.

GERMANY.
The Historical Society of Berlin.

ITALY.
The State Archives of Tuscany.

PORTUGAL.
The Royal Academy of Sciences, Lisbon.

RUSSIA.
The Imperial Archaeological Society, St. Petersburg.
FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS.

SPAIN.
The Royal Historical Society, Madrid.
The National Archaeological 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.
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 XVIth 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, clumsy 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 Tracts*, 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.
THE NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY.
1893.

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The Navy Records Society, established for the purpose of printing rare or unpublished works of naval interest, aims at rendering accessible the sources of our naval history, and at elucidating questions of naval archaeology, 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