OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

533. Draft of a loyal address from the officers in Ireland to Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, [spring or summer 1657?],[1] 823, fos 375–376.

Address of loyalty to, and warm affection for, Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector, who was empowered by the Lord and was working with the Lord to safeguard the state; expresses support for the existing constitutional arrangement of government resting with a single person and a parliament, together with other provisions ensuring liberty of conscience, guarding against a perpetual parliament, and so forth, though notes that if specific amendments were necessary the army would not interfere; pledges continuing support for the Protector and invites him, in turn, to depend upon the army.

534. A loyal address from George Monck's regiment to Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, [spring 1658],[2] 823, fo. 363.

Address of loyalty to, and warm affection for, Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector and his government.

535. A loyal address from the officers in Ireland to Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, [spring 1658], 823, fos 377–380.

Address of loyalty to, and warm affection for, Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector and his government.[3]

[1] The address alludes to parliament's recent or current activities reviewing and revising the constitution and, although there is no specific and explicit reference in the text to the offer of the crown or to the Protector's possible or actual response to that offer, this document is probably best seen as one of several petitions and addresses circulating in army circles in the spring or early summer of 1657, at the time that the second Protectorate parliament was revising the instrument of government and replacing it with the humble petition and advice, initially containing the offer of the crown.

[2] One of a stream of regimental addresses assuring the Protector of continuing loyalty in the wake both of the divisive second session of the second Protectorate parliament and its abrupt dissolution and of the outburst of military unrest that followed, focussed on Packer and a small group of officers.

[3] The address was drawn up in Ireland in March and early April 1658 and then carried to London during April by a small group of officers (*TSP*, VII, pp. 21, 49, 71–73, 114–115, 142). A version of it was published in the newspapers in mid-June.

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536. Draft of a code to be used in correspondence between Henry Cromwell and Lord Broghill,[4] 823, fos 339–340.

Key for a code, parts of which have been deleted and replaced by a slightly revised scheme.[5]

[4] The draft is apparently in Henry Cromwell's hand and is endorsed 'for my lord Broghill'.

[5] The code itself is broadly similar to, but slightly more complex than, codes employed in some of the letters in this collection. It is mainly a numbered code, with the numerals 1–12 usually (but not always) standing for vowels and frequently used consonants; 31–45 for prominent individuals (the Protector, Richard Cromwell, Henry Cromwell, Fleetwood, Desborough, Lambert, Broghill, Thurloe, and others); 52–55 as well as selected upper case letters of the alphabet for common prepositions and conjunctions; and 46–51 and 56–64 for a mixture of institutions (parliament, the other house, the council, the church, the army, etc.), religious groups (ministers, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and Fifth Monarchists), and countries (England, Scotland, and Ireland).

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