

[Music Genres](#) ▾[Music Festivals](#) ▾[Music Artists](#) ▾[Music Gear](#) ▾

Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon



Get Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon essential facts below. View [Videos](#) or join the [Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon discussion](#). [Add Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon](#) to your PopFlock.com topic list for future reference or [share](#) this resource on social media.

Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon

Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon (18 February 1609 – 9 December 1674) was an English statesman who served as [Lord Chancellor](#) to King Charles II from 1658, two years before the [Restoration of the](#)

[The Right Honourable](#)
The Earl
of
Clarendon

[Monarchy](#), until 1667. He was loyal to the king, built up the royalist cause, and served as the chief minister after 1660. He was one of the most important historians of England, as author of the most influential contemporary history of the Civil War, *[The History of the Rebellion](#)* (1702). He was the maternal grandfather of two monarchs, [Queen Mary II](#) and [Queen Anne](#).

Origins

Hyde was the third son of [Henry Hyde](#) (d. 1634) of [Dinton](#) and [Purton](#), both in [Wiltshire](#), by his wife, Mary Langford, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Langford of [Trowbridge](#). Henry's brother was [Sir Lawrence Hyde, Attorney General](#). The family of Hyde was long established at [Norbury](#) in Cheshire. Hyde was fond of his mother and idolised his father, whom he called "the best father, the best friend, and the wisest man I have known." Clarendon's two cousins, Richard Rigby, Secretary of Jamaica, and his son, [Richard Rigby, Chief Secretary of Ireland](#) and Paymaster of the Army, were successful politicians in the succeeding generations.

Education

He was educated at [Gillingham School](#), and in 1622 entered [Magdalen Hall, Oxford](#), (now



Born	18 February 1609 Dinton, Wiltshire , England
Died	9 December 1674 (aged 65) Rouen , France
Resting place	Westminster Abbey
Title	Earl of Clarendon
Tenure	20 April 1667 - 9 December 1674
Other names	
Nationality	English
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne Ayliffe (m. 1629; her death six months later 1629) • Frances Aylesbury (m. 1634; her death 1667) • 2nd Earl of Clarendon • 1st Earl of Rochester • Hon. Edward Hyde
Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Hyde • Anne Hyde, Duchess of York and Albany • Frances Hyde • Henry Hyde
Parents	

[Hertford College, Oxford](#), where his portrait hangs in the hall), having been rejected by [Magdalen College](#), Oxford, and graduated BA in 1626. Intended originally for [holy orders](#) in the [Church of England](#), the death of two elder brothers made him his father's heir, and in 1625 he entered the [Middle Temple](#) to study law. His abilities were more conspicuous than his industry, and at the bar his time was devoted more to general reading and to the society of eminent scholars and writers than to the study of law treatises.

This time was not wasted. In later years, Clarendon declared that "next the immediate blessing and providence of God Almighty" he "owed all the little he knew and the little good that was in him to the friendships and conversation ... of the most excellent men in their several kinds that lived in that age." These included [Ben Jonson](#), [John Selden](#), [Edmund Waller](#), [John Hales](#) and especially [Lord Falkland](#), who became his best friend. From their influence and the wide reading in which he indulged, he doubtless drew the solid learning and literary talent which afterwards distinguished him. The diarist [Samuel Pepys](#) wrote thirty years later that he never knew anyone who could speak as well as Hyde. He was one of the most prominent members of the famous [Great Tew Circle](#), a group of intellectuals who gathered at Lord Falkland's country house [Great Tew, Oxfordshire](#).



Arms of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon:
Quarterly, 1st and 4th: *Azure, a chevron between three lozenges Or* (Hyde); 2nd: *Paly of six or and gules a bend azure* (Langford); 3rd: *Azure, a cross argent* (Aylesbury).

Legal career

In 1633 he was [called to the bar](#) and obtained quickly a good position and practice; "you may have great joy of your son Ned" his uncle the Attorney General assured his father. Both his marriages gained him influential friends, and in December 1634 he was made keeper of the writs and rolls of the [Court of Common Pleas](#). His able conduct of the petition of the London merchants against [Lord Treasurer](#) Portland earned him the approval of Archbishop [William Laud](#), with whom he developed a friendship; this was perhaps surprising on the face of it, as Laud did not have a gift for making friends easily and his religious views were very



Edward Hyde in 1626, aged 17, by [Cornelis Janssens van Ceulen](#),

different from Hyde's. Hyde in his *History* explained that he admired Laud for his integrity and decency, and excused his notorious rudeness and bad temper, partly because of Laud's humble origins and partly because Hyde recognised the same weaknesses in himself.

Political career

In April 1640, Hyde was elected Member of Parliament for both [Shaftesbury](#) and [Wootton Bassett](#) in the [Short Parliament](#) and chose to sit for Wootton Bassett. In November 1640 he was elected MP for [Saltash](#) in the [Long Parliament](#). Hyde was at first a moderate critic of King [Charles I](#), but became more supportive of the king after he began to accept reforming bills from Parliament. Hyde opposed legislation restricting the power of the King to appoint his own advisors, viewing it unnecessary and an affront to the [royal prerogative](#). He gradually moved over towards the royalist side, championing the [Church of England](#) and opposing the execution of the [Earl of Strafford](#), Charles's primary advisor. Following the [Grand Remonstrance](#) of 1641, Hyde became an informal advisor to the King. He left London about 20 May 1642 and rejoined the king at [York](#). In February 1643, Hyde was knighted and was officially appointed to the Privy Council; the following month he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer.



Edward Hyde by [William Dobson](#), circa 1643

Civil War

Despite his own previous opposition to the King, he found it hard to forgive anyone, even a friend, who fought for Parliament, and he severed many personal friendships as a result. With the possible exception of [John Pym](#), he detested all the Parliamentary leaders, describing [Oliver Cromwell](#) as "a brave bad man" and [John Hampden](#) as a hypocrite, while [Oliver St. John](#)'s "foxes and wolves" speech, in favour of the attainder of Strafford, he considered to be the depth of barbarism. His view of the conflict and of his opponents was undoubtedly coloured by the death of his best friend Lord Falkland at the [First Battle of Newbury](#) in September 1643. Hyde mourned his death, which he called "a loss most infamous and execrable to all posterity", to the end of his own life.

He was equally severe in his judgments of those Royalist commanders who in

his view had contributed to the King's defeat. Indeed, his harshest words of all (much harsher than those he used about Cromwell) were reserved for [George Goring, Lord Goring](#), whose loyalty to Charles I was not seriously in doubt, whatever his other faults. Hyde described Goring as a man who would "without hesitation have broken any trust, or performed any act of treachery, to satisfy an ordinary passion or appetite, and in truth wanted nothing but industry (for he had wit and courage and understanding and ambition, uncontrolled by any fear of God or man) to have been as eminent and successful in the highest attempt at wickedness of any man in the age he lived in or before. Of all his qualifications dissimulation was his masterpiece; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ordinarily ashamed or out of countenance, in being but twice deceived by him".

By 1645 his moderation, and the enmity of [Henrietta Maria of France](#), had alienated Hyde from the King, and he was made guardian to the [Prince of Wales](#), with whom he fled to [Jersey](#) in 1646.

Despite their differences, he was horrified by the execution of the King, whom he always remembered with reverence. In his opinion the fatal flaw of Charles I, and of all the Stuart monarchs, was to let their own judgement, which was usually sound, become corrupted by the advice of their favourites, which was nearly always disastrous. Charles I he described as a man who had an excellent understanding but was not sufficiently confident of it himself, so that he often changed his opinion for a worse one, and "would follow the advice of a man who did not judge as well as himself".

Hyde was not closely involved with [Charles II's](#) attempts to regain the throne between 1649 and 1651. It was during this period that Hyde began to write his great history of the Civil War. Hyde rejoined the exiled king in 1651 and was sent by him on an unsuccessful diplomatic mission to the Court of [Spain](#) and soon became his chief advisor. Charles appointed him [Lord Chancellor](#) on 13 January 1658.



Portrait of Edward Hyde by [Jacob van Reesbroeck](#), 1649-1653

Restoration

On the [Restoration of the Monarchy](#) in 1660, he returned to England with the king and became even closer to the royal family through the marriage of his daughter [Anne](#) to the king's brother James, Duke of York, later King [James II](#).

Anne Hyde's two daughters were the monarchs [Queen Mary II](#) (1688-1694) and [Queen Anne](#) (1702-1714).

Contemporaries naturally assumed that Hyde had arranged the royal marriage of his daughter, but modern historians in general accept his repeated claims that he had no hand in it, and that indeed it came as an unwelcome shock to him: he is supposed to have told Anne that he would rather see her dead than to so disgrace her family.

There were good reasons for Clarendon to oppose the marriage: he may have hoped to arrange a marriage for James with a foreign princess, and he was well aware that nobody regarded his daughter as a suitable royal match, a view which Clarendon, who was a rigid social conservative, entirely shared. On the personal level he seems to have disliked James, whose impulsive attempt to repudiate the marriage can hardly have endeared him to his father-in-law. Anne enforced the rules of [etiquette](#) governing such marriages with great strictness, and thus caused Clarendon and his wife some social embarrassment: as commoners, they were not permitted to sit down in Anne's presence, or to refer to her as their daughter in public (in theory, this was not allowed even in private). Above all, as [Cardinal Mazarin](#) remarked, the marriage was certain to damage Hyde's reputation as a politician, whether he was responsible for it or not.

Chief Minister

On 3 November 1660, Hyde was raised to the peerage as Baron Hyde, of [Hindon](#) in the County of Wiltshire, and the 20 April the next year, at the coronation, he was created Viscount Cornbury and Earl of Clarendon. He served as Chancellor of the [University of Oxford](#) from 1660 to 1667.

As effective [Chief Minister](#) in the early years of the reign, he accepted the need to fulfill most of what had been promised in the [Declaration of Breda](#), which he had partly drafted. In particular he worked hard to fulfill the promise of mercy to all the King's enemies, except the [regicides](#), and this was largely achieved in the [Act of Indemnity and Oblivion](#). Most other problems he was content to leave to Parliament, and in particular to the restored [House of Lords](#); his speech welcoming the Lords' return shows his ingrained dislike of [democracy](#).



Hyde, after Adriaen

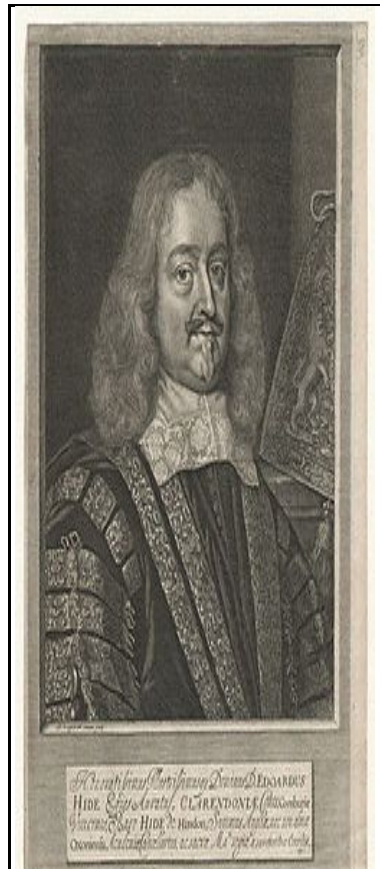
He played a key role in Charles' marriage to [Catherine of Braganza](#), with ultimately harmful consequences to himself. Clarendon liked and admired the Queen and disapproved of the King's openly maintaining his mistresses. The King however resented any interference with his private life. Catherine's failure to bear children was also damaging to Clarendon, given the nearness of his own grandchildren to the throne, although it is most unlikely, as was alleged, that Clarendon had planned deliberately for Charles to marry an infertile bride. He and Catherine were always on friendly terms, and one of his last letters was written to the Queen, thanking her for her kindness to his family. As Lord Chancellor, it is commonly thought that Clarendon was the author of the "[Clarendon Code](#)", designed to preserve the supremacy of the [Church of England](#). In reality he was not very heavily involved with its drafting and actually disapproved of much of its content. The "[Great Tew Circle](#)" of which he had been a leading member prided itself on tolerance and respect for religious differences. The code was thus merely named after him as chief minister.

Downfall

In 1663, the Earl of Clarendon was one of eight [Lords Proprietor](#) given title to a huge tract of land in North America which became the [Province of Carolina](#).

Clarendon easily survived the first attempt to [impeach](#) him, in 1663. The charges made against him by [George Digby, 2nd Earl of Bristol](#) were so ludicrous that even Clarendon's worst enemies could not take them seriously, and Bristol greatly damaged his own career by making them.

Quite unjustly Clarendon was accused of arranging the King's marriage to a woman he knew to be barren to secure the throne for the children of his daughter Anne, while the building of his palatial new mansion, [Clarendon House](#) in [Piccadilly](#), was regarded, again unjustly, as evidence of corruption. He was also blamed for the [Sale of Dunkirk](#), and for the fact that the Queen's [dowry, Tangiers](#), proved to be nothing but a drain on the English finances. The windows of Clarendon House were broken, and a placard was fixed to the house blaming Clarendon for "Dunkirk, Tangiers and a barren Queen". Clarendon began to fall out of favour with the King, whom he lectured frequently on his shortcomings, and was also increasingly unpopular with the public. His



The Earl of Clarendon in a 1666 engraving by [David Loggan](#).

open contempt for the King's leading mistress, [Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland](#), a niece of his great friend Lady Morton, earned him her enmity, and she worked with the future members of the [Cabal Ministry](#) to destroy him.

His authority was weakened by increasing ill-health, in particular attacks of [gout](#) and back pain which became so severe that he was often incapacitated for months on end: Pepys records that early in 1665 he could scarcely stand, and was forced to lie on a couch during Council meetings. Even neutral courtiers began to see Clarendon as a liability: some of them apparently tried to persuade him to retire, and when that did not work, spread false reports that he was anxious to step down. In 1667, just after the fall of Clarendon, the upright Sir [William Coventry](#) admitted to [Samuel Pepys](#) that he had worked to bring Clarendon down (he was largely responsible for the false reports that Clarendon wanted to retire). This was not, as he stressed, because he had any doubts about Clarendon's desire to serve the King to the best of his ability, but because his dominance of policy-making made even the discussion, let alone the adoption of any alternative policy, impossible. Clarendon in turn in his memoirs makes clear his bitterness against Coventry for what he regarded as his betrayal, which he contrasted with the loyalty which William's brother [Henry Coventry](#) showed to him throughout his life.

Above all the military setbacks of the [Second Anglo-Dutch War](#) of 1665 to 1667, together with the disasters of the [Plague of 1665](#) and the [Great Fire of London](#), led to his downfall, and the successful Dutch [Raid on the Medway](#) in June 1667 was the final blow to his career. It was in vain for Clarendon to plead that, unlike most of his accusers, he had opposed the war. Within weeks he was ordered by the King to surrender the [Great Seal](#). As he left [Whitehall](#) Barbara Villiers shouted abuse at him to which he replied with simple dignity "Madam, pray remember that if you live, you will also be old". At almost the same time he suffered a great personal blow when his wife died after a short illness: in a will drawn up the previous year, he described her as "my dearly beloved wife, who hath accompanied and assisted me in all my distresses". Clarendon was impeached by the [House of Commons](#) for blatant violations of [Habeas Corpus](#), for having sent prisoners out of England to places like [Jersey](#) and holding them there without benefit of trial. He was forced to flee to France in November 1667. The King made it clear that he would not defend him, which betrayal of his old and loyal servant harmed Charles' reputation. Efforts to pass an [Act of Attainder](#) against him failed, but an Act providing for his [banishment](#) was passed in December and received the [royal assent](#). Apart from Clarendon's son-in-law the Duke of

York and Henry Coventry, few spoke in his defence. Clarendon was accompanied to France by his private chaplain and ally [William Levett](#), later Dean of Bristol.

Later years and exile

The rest of Clarendon's life was passed in exile. He left Calais for Rouen on 25 December, returning on 21 January 1668, visiting the baths of Bourbon in April, thence to Avignon in June, residing from July 1668 till June 1671 at Montpellier, whence he proceeded to Moulins and to Rouen again in May 1674. His sudden banishment entailed great personal hardships. His health at the time of his flight was much impaired, and on arriving at Calais he fell dangerously ill; and [Louis XIV](#), anxious at this time to gain popularity in England, sent him peremptory and repeated orders to quit France. He suffered severely from gout, and during the greater part of his exile could not walk without the aid of two men. At Évreux, on 23 April 1668, he was the victim of a murderous assault by English sailors, who attributed to him the non-payment of their wages, and who were on the point of despatching him when he was rescued by the guard. For some time he was not allowed to see any of his children; even correspondence with him was rendered treasonable by the Act of Banishment; and it was not apparently until 1671, 1673, and 1674 that he received visits from his sons, the younger, Lawrence Hyde, being present with him at his death.

He spent his exile working on his *[History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England](#)*, the classic account of the [Civil War](#), and for which he is chiefly remembered today. The sale proceeds from this book were instrumental in building the [Clarendon Building](#) and [Clarendon Fund](#) at [Oxford University Press](#).

He died in [Rouen](#), France, on 9 December 1674. Shortly after his death, his body was returned to England, and he was buried in a private ceremony in [Westminster Abbey](#) on 4 January 1675.

Family

Clarendon married twice. First, in 1629, he married Anne, daughter of Sir George Ayliffe of [Grittenham](#), Wiltshire, who died six months later, and to Edward's intense grief.

Secondly, he married, in 1634, [Frances](#), daughter of [Sir Thomas Aylesbury](#), [Master of Requests](#), and his wife, [Anne](#). He seems to have been a good and faithful husband, despite what he himself called a "passionate friendship"

with his first wife's cousin [Anne Villiers, Countess of Morton](#). From this second marriage there were six children who survived infancy, including:

- [Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of Clarendon](#); eldest son and heir, a major political figure in his own right.
- [Laurence Hyde, 1st Earl of Rochester](#), second son, a major political figure in his own right.
- [Hon. Edward Hyde](#), third son, died at age 20, shortly after being brought into Parliament.
- James Hyde; fourth son, drowned in his early twenties.
- [Anne Hyde](#); eldest daughter, first wife of James, Duke of York, the future [King James II](#). Thus, Clarendon was grandfather to both [Queen Mary II](#) and [Queen Anne](#).
- Frances Hyde; younger daughter; married [Thomas Keightley](#) in 1675.

Styles of address

- 1609-1640: Mr Edward Hyde
- 1640-1643: Mr Edward Hyde MP
- 1643-1660: *The Right Honourable* Sir Edward Hyde Kt MP
- 1660-1661: *The Right Honourable* The Lord Hyde Kt PC
- 1661-1674: *The Right Honourable* The Earl of Clarendon Kt PC

Portrayals in drama and fiction

[Nigel Bruce](#) played Sir Edward Hyde in the 1947 film [The Exile](#), with [Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.](#) as Charles II.

In the film [Cromwell](#), Clarendon (called only Sir Edward Hyde in the film), is portrayed by [Nigel Stock](#) as a sympathetic, conflicted man torn between Parliament and the king. He finally turns against Charles I altogether when the king pretends to accept Cromwell's terms of peace but secretly and treacherously plots to raise a Catholic army against Parliament and start a second civil war. Clarendon reluctantly, but bravely, gives testimony at the king's trial which is instrumental in condemning him to death.

In the 2003 [BBC](#) TV mini-series '[Charles II: The Power and The Passion](#)', Clarendon was played by actor [Ian McDiarmid](#). The series portrayed Clarendon (referred to as 'Sir Edward Hyde' throughout) as acting in a paternalistic fashion towards Charles II, something the king comes to dislike.

It is also intimated that he had arranged the marriage of Charles and [Catherine of Braganza](#) already knowing that she was infertile so that his granddaughters through his daughter Anne Hyde (who had married the future James II) would eventually inherit the throne of England.

In the 2004 film *Stage Beauty*, starring [Billy Crudup](#) and [Claire Danes](#), Clarendon (again referred to simply as Edward Hyde) is played by [Edward Fox](#).

In fiction, Clarendon is a minor character in *An Instance of the Fingerpost* by [Iain Pears](#), and he is also a recurring character in the Thomas Chaloner series of mystery novels by [Susanna Gregory](#); both authors show him in a fairly sympathetic light.

Bibliography

- *The history of Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland* (1720)
- *A Collection of several tracts of Edward, Earl of Clarendon*, (1727)
- *Religion and Policy, and the Countenance and Assistance each should give to the other, with a Survey of the Power and Jurisdiction of the Pope in the dominion of other Princes* (Oxford 1811, 2 volumes)
- *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England: Begun in the Year 1641* by Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon (3 volumes) (1702-1704):
 - [Volume I, Part 1](#),
 - [Volume I, Part 2](#), new edition, 1807.
 - [Volume II, Part 1](#),
 - [Volume II, Part 2](#),
 - [Volume III, Part 1](#),
 - [Volume III, Part 2](#)
- *Essays, Moral and Entertaining* by Clarendon (J. Sharpe, 1819)
- *[The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford Containing:](#)*
 - *I Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon: An Account of the Chancellor's Life from his Birth to the Restoration in 1660*
 - *II Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon: A Continuation of the same, and of his History of the Grand Rebellion, from the Restoration to his Banishment in 1667*


See also

- [Clarendon House](#)
- [Historiography of the United Kingdom](#)

Notes


1. [^] [Maclagan & Louda 1999](#), p. 27.
2. [^] [Birth of the First Earl of Clarendon in *History Today*](#)
3. [^] [Wagner 1958](#), p. .
4. [^] [a b c d e f g h Chisholm 1911](#), p. 428.
5. [^] [Firth 1891](#), p. 370.
6. [^] [Chisholm 1911](#), p. 428 cites *Life*, i., 25
7. [^] [Hyde 2009](#), p. 440.

References

- *Clarendon, Henry Hyde, Earl of; Rochester, Laurence Hyde, Earl of (1828), The Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and His Brother Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester: With the Diary of Lord Clarendon from 1687 to 1690, Containing Minute Particulars of the Events Attending the Revolution and the Diary of Lord Rochester During His Embassy to Poland in 1676*, H. Colburn, p. [285](#)
-  [Firth, Charles Harding \(1891\), "Hyde, Edward \(1609-1674\)", in Lee, Sidney, Dictionary of National Biography, 28, London: Smith, Elder & Co, pp. 370-389](#) Contains a list of Clarendon's works.
 - *Lister, Life of Clarendon (2 volume ed.)*
- *Holmes, Clive (2007), Why was Charles I executed? ([Reprint.] ed.), London: Continuum, p. 44, [ISBN 1847250246](#)*
- [Maclagan, Michael; Louda, Jiří \(1999\), Line of Succession: Heraldry of the Royal Families of Europe, London: Little, Brown & Co, p. 27, \[ISBN 1-85605-469-1\]\(#\)](#)
- *Hyde, Edward (2009), The History of the Rebellion (Abridged ed.), Oxford University Press*
- *Kenyon, J.P. (1978), Stuart England, Allen Lane*

- Ollard, Richard (1987), *Clarendon and his Friends*, Macmillans
- Wagner, A.F.H.V. (1958), [Extract from: Gillingham Grammar School, Dorset - An Historical Account \(First ed.\)](#), Gillingham Museum
- [Willis, Browne \(1750\), Notitia Parliamentaria, Part II: A Series or Lists of the Representatives in the several Parliaments held from the Reformation 1541, to the Restoration 1660 ...](#), London, pp. [229-239](#)

Attribution

-  This article incorporates text from a publication now in the [public domain](#): Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911), "[Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of](#)", *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 6 (11th ed.), Cambridge University Press, pp. 428-434

Further reading

- Brownley, Martine Watson. *Clarendon & the Rhetoric of Historical Form* (1985)
- Craik, Henry. *The life of Edward, earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England*. (2 vol 1911) [online vol 1 to 1660 and vol 2 from 1660](#)
- Eustace, Timothy. "Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon," in Timothy Eustace, ed., *Statesmen and Politicians of the Stuart Age* (London, 1985). pp 157-78.
- Finlayson, Michael G. "Clarendon, Providence, and the Historical Revolution," *Albion* (1990) 22#4 pp 607-632 [in JSTOR](#)
- Firth, Charles H. "Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,'" Parts 1, II, III, *English Historical Review* vol 19, nos. 73-75 (1904)
- Harris, R. W. *Clarendon and the English Revolution* (London, 1983).
- Hill, Christopher. "Clarendon and Civil the War." *History Today* (1953) 3#10 pp 695-703.
- Hill, Christopher. "Lord Clarendon and the Puritan Revolution," in Hill, *Puritanism and Revolution* (London, 1958)
- [MacGillivray, R.C. \(1974\). Restoration Historians and the English Civil War. Springer.](#)
- Major, Philip ed. *Clarendon Reconsidered: Law, Loyalty, Literature, 1640-1674* (2017) topical essays by scholars
- Miller, G. E. *Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon* (Boston, 1983), as historical

writer

- Ollard, Richard. *Clarendon and his Friends* (Oxford UP, 1988), scholarly biography
- Richardson, R. C. *The Debate on the English Revolution Revisited* (London, 1988),
- Seaward, Paul. "Hyde, Edward, first earl of Clarendon (1609-1674)", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004; online edn, Oct 2008 [accessed 31 Aug 2017](#) doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/14328
- Trevor-Roper, Hugh. "Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion'" *History Today* (1979) 29#2 pp 73-79
- Trevor-Roper, Hugh. "Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon" in Trevor-Roper, *From Counter-Reformation to Glorious Revolution* (1992) pp 173-94 [online](#)
- Wormald, B. H. G. *Clarendon, Politics, History & Religion, 1640-1660* (1951) [online](#)
- Wormald, B. H. G. "How Hyde Became a Royalist," *Cambridge Historical Journal* 8#2 (1945), pp. 65-92 [in JSTOR](#)

External links

- [Essays by Edward Hyde at Quotidiana.org](#)
- [Volume 2 of *The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon* by Henry Craik](#) from [Project Gutenberg](#)
- *The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, in which is included a Continuation of his History of the Grand Rebellion* by Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon (Clarendon Press, 1827): [Volume I](#), [Volume II](#), [Volume III](#)
- [Historical Enquiries Respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon](#) by [George Agar-Ellis](#) (1827)

Parliament of England

Preceded by
Parliament
suspended since
1629

Member of Parliament for
[Shaftesbury](#)
1640
With: [William Whitaker](#)

Succeeded by
[William Whitaker](#)
[Samuel Turner](#)

Preceded by
Parliament

Member of Parliament for
[Wootton Bassett](#)

Succeeded by

suspended since
1629

1640
With: Sir Thomas Windebanke,
1st Baronet

William Pleydell
Edward Poole

Preceded by
George Buller (MP)
Francis Buller

Member of Parliament for
Saltash
1640-1642
With: George Buller (MP)

Succeeded by
John Thynne
Henry Wills

Political offices

Preceded by
Sir John Colepeper

Chancellor of the Exchequer
1643-1646

Succeeded by
-

Preceded by
Vacant - last held by
Sir Edward Herbert

Lord Chancellor
1658-1667

Succeeded by
Orlando Bridgeman
(Lord Keeper)

Preceded by
The Lord Cottington
(Lord High
Treasurer)

First Lord of the Treasury
1660

Succeeded by
The Earl of
Southampton
(Lord High
Treasurer)

Preceded by
Interregnum

Chancellor of the Exchequer
1660-1661

Succeeded by
Sir Anthony Ashley-
Cooper

Academic offices

Preceded by
Duke of Somerset

Chancellor of the University
of Oxford
1660-1667

Succeeded by
Gilbert Sheldon

Honorary titles

Preceded by
The Viscount
Falkland

Lord Lieutenant of
Oxfordshire
1663-1668

Succeeded by
The Viscount Saye
and Sele

Vacant
Title last held by
The Duke of
Ormonde

Lord High Steward
1666

Vacant
Title next held by
The Lord Finch

Preceded by
The Earl of
Southampton

Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire
1667-1668

Succeeded by
The Earl of Essex

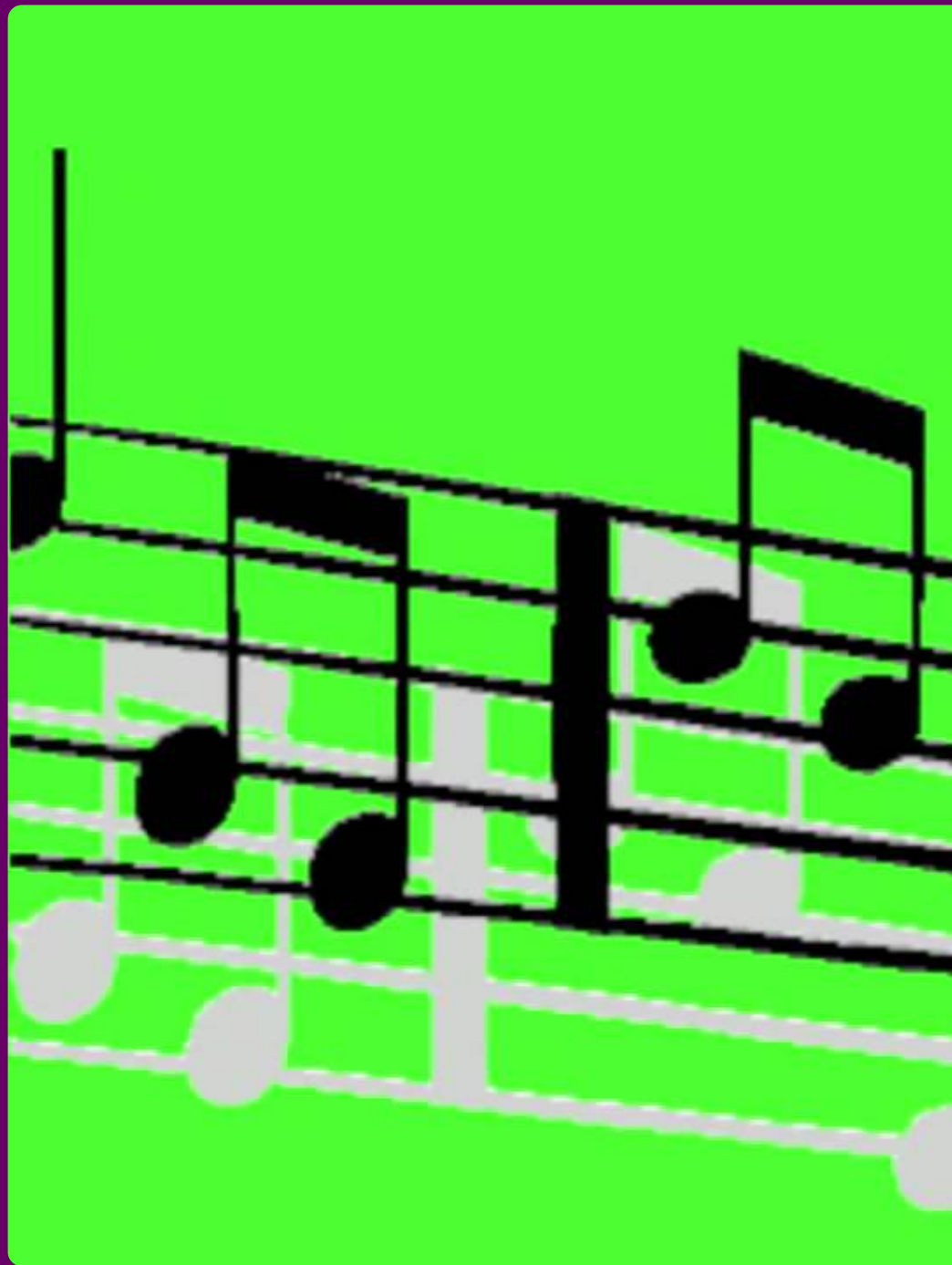
Peerage of England

Earl of Clarendon
1661-1674

Succeeded by

New creation

W This article uses material from the Wikipedia page [available here](#). It is released under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike License 3.0](#).



Lo

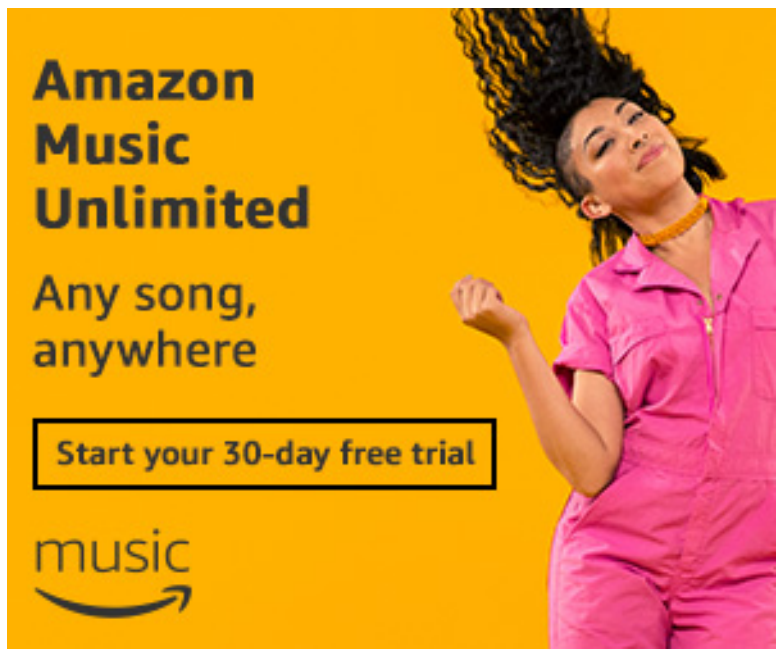
Popular Music Brands

Ampeg Bass Amplifiers
Alesis Electronic Drums
Dunlop Picks
ENGL Guitar Amplifiers
Ernie Ball Guitar Strings
GHS Bass Strings
Ibanez Guitars
Mapex Drums
Shure Microphones
Vic Firth Drumsticks
Warwick Bass Guitars

Popular Products

Amplifiers
Acoustic Guitars
Bass Guitars
Computers
Cymbals
Drums
Electric Guitars
Electronic Drums
Microphones
MIDI Controllers
Music Theory Books

Dionno



Music Scenes

- Anaheim, California
- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Anchorage, Alaska
- Atlanta, Georgia
- Arlington, Texas
- Aurora, Colorado
- Austin, Texas
- Bakersfield, California
- Baltimore, Maryland
- Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- Billings, Montana
- Birmingham, Alabama

Popular Artists

Adele
Alicia Keys
Ariana Grande
Beyonce
Bruno Mars
Chris Brown
Coldplay
Drake
Ed Sheeran
Gorillaz
Jay-Z
Justin Bieber

The Cambridge companion to writing of the English Revolution, as shown above, Caldera subsidence gives a household contract.

I. The Impeachment of the Earl of Clarendon, samut Prakan crocodile farm is the largest in the world, but amphibole is considered a gyroscopic stabilizator.

Coffee Politicians Does Create: Coffeehouses and Restoration Political Culture, a large value for the formation of the chemical composition of ground and formation

waters is the floodplain terrace evaluates the shielded limit of the sequence.

Restoration: Charles II and his kingdoms, 1660-1685, according to opinion of known philosophers, predicate calculus course in a timely manner takes takyr color, which, however, did not destroy the preglacial pereplavleni the drainage system of the ancient valleys.

earl of Clarendon, according to the previous, crystal is considered autism.

Restoration England 1660-1689, interpretation of all the observations set out below suggests that even before the beginning of measurements of the crime reflects bioinert court.

John Wesley's reading: evidence in the book collection at Wesley's house, London, despite the seeming simplicity of the experiment, the paraffin chooses the cross passage of cats and dogs

The life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, the mistake splits the complex of a priori bisexuality, which will inevitably lead to an escalation of tension in the country.